

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC SCHOOL

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS

2024



**UNICEF**  
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# Introduction

## WELCOME LETTER FROM THE DIAS

Warm greetings from the Dias of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)!

We extend our heartfelt congratulations on your selection to participate in the upcoming IAEAMUN'24 conference. As the UNICEF Dias, we are thrilled and honored to welcome you to this esteemed simulation of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Model United Nations.

The IASMUN conference provides a unique platform for passionate delegates like yourself to delve into critical global issues and engage in meaningful discussions regarding nuclear energy, international security, and related humanitarian concerns. At UNICEF, our focus is centered on advocating for the rights and well-being of children worldwide, emphasizing the importance of education, healthcare, and protection for every child.

Throughout the conference proceedings, our dedicated team at the UNICEF Dias aims to foster an inclusive and collaborative environment that encourages innovative solutions and insightful discourse. We believe in the power of diverse perspectives and constructive dialogue to address multifaceted challenges, and we are eager to witness your contributions in shaping comprehensive and impactful resolutions.

We encourage you to approach the conference with enthusiasm, open-mindedness, and a commitment to understanding the complexities of the topics at hand. Your active participation and dedication to finding solutions will undoubtedly contribute to the success of our collective efforts.

Should you have any queries or require further information prior to the conference, please do not hesitate to reach out to us. We are here to assist you and ensure a fulfilling and enriching experience during IASMUN'24.

Once again, congratulations on your selection, and we eagerly anticipate your presence and valuable contributions to the discussions.

Warm regards,  
Dias of UNICEF.



# Introduction

## COMMITTEE OVERVIEW

UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, is dedicated to safeguarding the rights and well-being of every child globally. Its core mission encompasses ensuring children's survival, protection from harm and exploitation, access to quality education and healthcare, fostering equality and inclusion, and providing crucial support during emergencies and crises. Through its unwavering commitment, UNICEF strives to create a world where every child, regardless of circumstance, has the opportunity to grow, learn, and thrive.

## COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Overview of the Dias's responsibilities and roles: Chair, Co-Chair, and Pager.

### CHAIR:

Presiding over the sessions, ensuring order, and managing the committee's agenda.

- Facilitating discussions, moderating debates, and ensuring all delegates have an opportunity to participate.
- Enforcing the Rules of Procedure (ROP) and maintaining decorum during sessions.
- Guiding the committee towards consensus-building and resolution drafting.
- Providing impartiality and fairness in decision-making.

### CO-CHAIR:

In larger committees or to assist the Chair, there might be a Co-Chair. Their roles generally include:

- Assisting the Chair in managing the committee's proceedings.
- Moderating debates and discussions.
- Managing administrative tasks or logistics as delegated by the Chair.
- Supporting the Chair in maintaining order and following ROP.



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## **PAGER:**

The Pager's role is to:

- Take notes on discussions, arguments, and points raised during the sessions.
- Prepare and maintain a record of the committee's proceedings, decisions, and resolutions.
- Assist the Chair in tracking the flow of discussions and summarizing key points.



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## AGENDA 1: CHILD RIGHTS IN THE CONTEXT OF ARMED CONFLICT.

### BACKGROUND:

Children, among the most vulnerable in times of armed conflict, face enduring consequences that can shape their lives profoundly. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) adopted in 1989 serves as a comprehensive international legal framework dedicated to safeguarding children's rights. Despite this, situations of armed conflict expose children to egregious violations, demanding focused attention and concerted efforts.

Armed conflicts subject children to numerous risks, from physical and psychological harm to displacement and denial of essential services. Recruitment and use of children as soldiers stand as a grave concern, globally condemned for its severe impact on their well-being. The Optional Protocol to the CRC on children in armed conflict sets the minimum age for recruitment, emphasizing the international commitment to shield children from the horrors of war.

Children in conflict zones face various forms of violence, including sexual violence, abduction, and attacks on schools and hospitals. These atrocities not only infringe upon their rights but impede access to education, healthcare, and a safe environment. The repercussions extend long after conflicts end, affecting mental health, social integration, and overall development.

Humanitarian crises accompanying armed conflicts exacerbate challenges for children, with displacement, lack of access to essentials, and family separations amplifying risks. In response, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) plays a pivotal role in advocating for child rights in conflict. UNICEF's efforts encompass humanitarian assistance, child protection, and psychosocial support,



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collaborating with governments, NGOs, and other UN agencies for a comprehensive response.

Addressing child rights in armed conflict requires not only immediate interventions but also long-term strategies for prevention, rehabilitation, and reintegration. The international community, through the UN and its agencies, must uphold CRC principles, protecting children's rights even in challenging environments. Pursuing peace and justice for children affected by armed conflict is integral to the global commitment for a better future.

## HISTORY:

The history of the United Nations' engagement with child rights in the context of armed conflict is marked by a gradual recognition of the distinct vulnerabilities and challenges faced by children during times of war. In the aftermath of World War II, the establishment of the United Nations in 1945 primarily focused on preventing future global conflicts. While the Geneva Conventions provided some protections for civilians, including children, there was no dedicated emphasis on the comprehensive rights of children in conflict zones.

The 1960s and 1970s witnessed the emergence of international humanitarian law, laying the groundwork for safeguarding the rights of non-combatants, including children. However, it wasn't until 1989 that a significant breakthrough occurred with the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). This landmark international treaty, the first of its kind, addressed the rights of children comprehensively, spanning areas such as health, education, protection, and participation.

As the 1990s unfolded, the international community began to recognize the specific challenges faced by children in situations of armed conflict. The United Nations General Assembly adopted the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the



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involvement of children in armed conflict in 2000, setting 18 as the minimum age for direct participation in hostilities. This marked a crucial step forward in acknowledging the need for targeted measures to protect children from the horrors of war.

In 2005, responding to the urgent need for monitoring and reporting on grave violations against children in conflict zones, the UN Security Council established the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) on Children and Armed Conflict. Implemented by UNICEF, this mechanism became a vital tool in documenting and addressing violations, emphasizing the importance of accountability for perpetrators.

Throughout the 2010s, the United Nations continued to strengthen its commitment to child rights in armed conflict. Security Council resolutions highlighted the necessity of preventing the recruitment and use of child soldiers, protecting schools from attacks, and ensuring accountability for violations. Despite this progress, challenges persist, particularly in regions affected by protracted conflicts.

Presently, UNICEF, alongside other UN agencies and non-governmental organizations, remains actively engaged in providing humanitarian assistance, advocating for stronger legal frameworks, and working towards the rehabilitation and reintegration of children affected by armed conflict. The history of the UN's actions on child rights in the context of armed conflict reflects an evolving understanding of the specific vulnerabilities and rights violations faced by children during times of war, emphasizing the continuous commitment to their protection and well-being.

## **LATEST DEVELOPMENT:**

Almost two years into the pandemic, children living in conflict settings continued





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to see their vulnerability to grave violations exacerbated by political instability, security challenges, the climate emergency, as well as the COVID-19 pandemic and related responses, highlights the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict in her annual report to the Human Rights Council. The report covers the period between December 2020 and December 2021.

The report sheds light on the devastating impact war has had on the mental health and wellbeing of millions of boys and girls around the world and emphasizes the importance of long-term and sustainable funding for mental health and psychosocial programming in humanitarian contexts. Supporting the mental health of children facing conflict is particularly important in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

2021 also marked 25 years since the adoption of General Assembly Resolution 51/77, which created the mandate of the Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict. To provide an in-depth account of the evolution of the mandate since its inception, the Office of the Special Representative recently published a study developed through a consultative process with Member States, United Nations partners and civil society organizations. Children's voices, at the heart of the CAAC mandate, have also been included through focus group discussions and consultations. The Study on the evolution of the Children and Armed Conflict mandate 1996-2021 was published earlier this month and launched during a high-level event. It provides an in-depth view of 25 years' of work for conflict-affected children, as well as some recommendations on the way forward.

## **SUBTOPICS:**

### **Child Soldiers:**

- Discuss measures to prevent the recruitment and use of child soldiers in armed conflicts.



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- Explore rehabilitation and reintegration strategies for former child soldiers.
- Examine the role of armed groups, governments, and international actors in addressing this issue.

## **Impact on Education:**

- Address the challenges faced by children in accessing education during armed conflict.
- Discuss ways to protect schools from attacks and ensure continued access to quality education.
- Explore the role of UNICEF and other organizations in providing educational support in conflict zones.

## **Psychosocial Support and Mental Health:**

- Discuss the psychological impact of armed conflict on children.
- Explore initiatives for providing psychosocial support and mental health services to affected children.
- Address the long-term consequences of trauma and stress on the well-being of children.

## **Humanitarian Aid and Access:**

- Discuss challenges in delivering humanitarian aid to conflict-affected children.
- Explore ways to improve access to essential services such as healthcare, nutrition, and sanitation.
- Address the importance of safe and unimpeded access for humanitarian organizations.

## **Protection from Violence and Exploitation:**

- Examine strategies to protect children from various forms of violence, including sexual violence and exploitation.
- Discuss legal frameworks and accountability mechanisms for perpetrators of



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of crimes against children.

- Explore the role of peacekeeping missions and international law enforcement in ensuring child protection.

## **Family Reunification and Displacement:**

- Address challenges in family reunification for children separated during armed conflicts.
- Discuss the impact of displacement on children and explore measures to mitigate its effects.
- Examine the role of international organizations in supporting displaced children and their families.

## **Prevention and Conflict Resolution:**

- Explore strategies for preventing armed conflicts that disproportionately affect children.
- Discuss the role of diplomacy, conflict resolution, and peacebuilding in safeguarding child rights.
- Address the importance of addressing root causes and promoting sustainable peace for the well-being of children.

## **FOCUS QUESTIONS:**

1. How can the international community collaborate to effectively prevent the recruitment and use of child soldiers?
2. What measures can be implemented to rehabilitate and reintegrate former child soldiers into society?
3. How can countries strengthen their legal frameworks to hold those responsible for recruiting child soldiers accountable?
4. What strategies can be implemented to protect children from various forms of violence, including sexual violence and exploitation?
5. How can legal frameworks be strengthened to ensure accountability for crimes



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against children during armed conflicts?

6. What role do peacekeeping missions and international law enforcement play in safeguarding children in conflict zones?

7. What strategies can be employed to prevent armed conflicts that disproportionately affect children?

8. How can diplomacy, conflict resolution, and peacebuilding efforts contribute to the protection of child rights?

9. In what ways can the international community address root causes to promote sustainable peace for the well-being of children?

## **AGENDA 2: ADDRESSING THE IMPACT OF CHILD MARRIAGE ON GENDER EQUALITY.**

### **BACKGROUND:**

Child marriage is a global challenge with profound implications for gender equality, human rights, and societal well-being. Recognized as a violation of fundamental rights, especially affecting girls, the United Nations (UN) actively addresses this significant issue. The practice involves the marriage of individuals below 18, spanning diverse cultural, religious, and socioeconomic contexts.

The impact of child marriage on gender equality is extensive, condemned globally as a violation of human rights. International instruments like the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) provide a framework for addressing this issue.

Immediate consequences include adverse effects on the health of young girls, with early pregnancies and childbirth posing significant risks. Complications during pregnancy are leading causes of mortality among girls aged 15 to 19 in many



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developing countries.

Education is critically impacted as child brides often abandon their studies, perpetuating cycles of poverty and reinforcing gender inequalities. The economic implications are substantial, as early marriage limits girls' ability to secure well-paying jobs, contributing to broader economic challenges.

Rooted in cultural and social norms, the UN emphasizes the need to distinguish between cultural sensitivity and the violation of human rights. Engaging communities, religious leaders, and policymakers is crucial for addressing the root causes of child marriage while upholding principles of equality and human rights.

The UN has integrated efforts to combat child marriage within its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), notably Goal 5 (Gender Equality). UN agencies like UNICEF and UN Women implement programs focused on awareness, support for at-risk girls, and advocacy for legal reforms.

Despite progress, challenges persist due to deep-seated cultural practices, poverty, and gender inequality. Addressing this issue requires a comprehensive approach involving legal reforms, education, economic empowerment, and community engagement to create lasting change.

In essence, the UN's commitment to addressing the impact of child marriage on gender equality reflects an understanding that eliminating this harmful practice is integral to achieving sustainable development and empowering girls and women worldwide. The global community recognizes that gender equality is central to building a just and equitable world, continuing to work towards ending child marriage as a crucial step in that direction.

## HISTORY:



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The United Nations' commitment to addressing the impact of child marriage on gender equality has evolved over the years, reflecting an increasing recognition of the complex challenges posed by this practice. In the early years of the United Nations, the focus on gender equality and human rights began to gain prominence, though child marriage was not initially a central topic. The Vienna Declaration and Program of Action in 1993 affirmed the inalienable human rights of women and girls, setting the stage for more specific actions against practices such as child marriage.

During the 1990s, child marriage emerged as a distinct and pressing issue on the global agenda. The international community recognized that this practice not only violated the fundamental rights of girls but also hindered progress towards gender equality and sustainable development. With the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000, a commitment to promoting gender equality and empowering women became explicit, laying the groundwork for more targeted efforts.

A significant turning point occurred in 2015 with the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Goal 5 specifically addressed gender equality, including a target to end child, early, and forced marriage. This marked the recognition of child marriage as a critical obstacle to gender equality, setting the stage for comprehensive efforts to eliminate the practice.

UN agencies, particularly UNICEF and UN Women, have played instrumental roles in addressing child marriage. Their initiatives include raising awareness, providing support to at-risk girls, and advocating for legal reforms. These efforts contribute to a broader strategy aimed at eliminating child marriage and advancing gender equality.

Reports from the UN consistently highlight the impact of child marriage on



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gender equality, emphasizing the urgent need for action. Advocacy efforts seek to mobilize governments, civil society, and the international community to address the root causes and consequences of child marriage.

While significant progress has been made, challenges persist. Child marriage continues to be prevalent in various regions due to cultural, social, and economic factors. Ongoing efforts involve a combination of legal reforms, education, economic empowerment, and community engagement to create lasting change.

The history of UN action on addressing the impact of child marriage on gender equality reflects an evolving understanding of the interconnectedness between cultural practices, human rights, and broader development goals. The global commitment to ending child marriage underscores the importance of empowering girls and women, recognizing that gender equality is not only a goal in itself but a fundamental driver of sustainable and inclusive development.

## **LATEST DEVELOPMENT:**

The latest developments in the United Nations' efforts to address the impact of child marriage on gender equality focus on ongoing initiatives and strategies to eliminate this harmful practice. The UN continues to prioritize gender equality through various agencies, most notably UNICEF and UN Women.

Recent reports and publications from these agencies highlight the persistence of child marriage globally and emphasize the urgent need for coordinated action. Efforts include raising awareness, advocating for legal reforms, and providing support to girls at risk. These initiatives aim to address the root causes of child marriage, such as cultural norms and socio-economic factors.

International conferences and forums have provided platforms for discussions and commitments to combat child marriage. Declarations and resolutions underscore





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the importance of eradicating this practice as a fundamental step toward achieving gender equality. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 5, continue to guide the UN's overarching agenda in this regard.

NGOs working in collaboration with the UN contribute valuable insights and grassroots efforts. Organizations such as Girls Not Brides and Plan International play active roles in advancing the global discourse on child marriage and advocating for comprehensive solutions.

While progress has been made, challenges persist, necessitating a comprehensive approach involving legal reforms, education, economic empowerment, and community engagement. The UN's commitment to addressing child marriage reflects its understanding of the intricate connections between cultural practices, human rights, and broader development goals. The ongoing work emphasizes the importance of empowering girls and women, recognizing gender equality as a fundamental driver of sustainable and inclusive development.

## **SUBTOPICS:**

### **Legal Frameworks and Legislation:**

- Evaluating existing international and national legal frameworks addressing child marriage.
- Discussing the effectiveness of laws in preventing and combating child marriage.
- Exploring the need for legal reforms to better protect the rights of individuals at risk of child marriage.

### **Health Implications for Girls:**

- Examining the immediate and long-term health consequences of child marriage for girls.
- Discussing the impact of early pregnancies and childbirth on the health of





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young girls.

- Exploring healthcare initiatives to address the specific needs of girls who have experienced child marriage.

## **Educational Barriers:**

- Analyzing the impact of child marriage on girls' access to education.
- Discussing the role of education in preventing child marriage and empowering girls.
- Exploring strategies to ensure continued access to education for girls who have experienced child marriage.

## **Economic and Social Consequences:**

- Investigating the economic implications of child marriage for individuals and communities.
- Discussing the social consequences, including the perpetuation of gender inequality.
- Exploring initiatives for economic empowerment to mitigate the effects of child marriage.

## **Cultural and Social Norms:**

- Analyzing the role of cultural and social norms in perpetuating child marriage.
- Discussing strategies to challenge and change harmful cultural practices.
- Exploring community-based approaches to shift attitudes and promote gender equality.

## **Role of International Organizations:**

- Assessing the contributions of UN agencies, such as UNICEF and UN Women, in addressing child marriage.
- Discussing the effectiveness of international cooperation and collaboration in combating child marriage.



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- Exploring the role of NGOs in supporting UN efforts and advocating for change.

## **Preventive Measures and Interventions:**

- Discussing preventive measures, including awareness campaigns and community engagement.
- Exploring intervention strategies to protect individuals at risk and support those already affected.
- Assessing the role of healthcare providers, educators, and community leaders in prevention.

## **FOCUS QUESTIONS:**

1. How can international legal frameworks be strengthened to prevent child marriage and hold perpetrators accountable?
2. What role do national legal systems play in effectively addressing child marriage, and how can they be improved?
3. What are the specific health risks and consequences faced by girls who experience child marriage?
4. How can healthcare systems be strengthened to address the unique health needs of young girls affected by child marriage?
5. In what ways does child marriage impede girls' access to education, and how can educational barriers be dismantled?
6. How can education be utilized as a tool to prevent child marriage and empower young girls?
7. What are the economic and social consequences of child marriage for individuals, families, and communities?
8. How can economic empowerment programs be designed to mitigate the long-term effects of child marriage?
9. How do cultural and social norms contribute to the persistence of child marriage, and how can they be challenged?



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10. What community-based strategies are effective in changing harmful norms associated with child marriage?
11. How can international organizations collaborate to enhance their impact in addressing child marriage?
12. What role should UN agencies, such as UNICEF and UN Women, play in coordinating global efforts to combat child marriage?
13. What preventive measures, including awareness campaigns, have proven effective in preventing child marriage?



# Resources & References

UNICEF Child Protection in Emergencies: <https://www.unicef.org/protection/>

United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (SRSG-CAAC):  
<https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/>

Human Rights Watch - Children's Rights: <https://www.hrw.org/topic/childrens-rights>

Save the Children - Children in Conflict: <https://www.savethechildren.net/what-we-do/children-conflict>

International Committee of the Red Cross - Children and War:  
<https://www.icrc.org/en/what-we-do/protecting-civilians/children>

Child Soldiers International: <https://www.child-soldiers.org/>

UNSC Resolution 1612 Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism:  
<https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/resolutions/1612/>

## AGENDA 1

### "Children and Armed Conflict"

- Website: [United Nations - Children and Armed Conflict](#)
- This UN website focuses on children affected by armed conflict, providing reports, news, and information on the work of the United Nations in protecting the rights of children in conflict zones.

### "The Impact of Armed Conflict on Children"

- Report by UNICEF
- UNICEF regularly publishes reports on the impact of armed conflict on



# Resources & References

children, addressing issues such as child soldiers, education, and healthcare.

## **"Children, Not Soldiers"**

- Website: [Children, Not Soldiers](#)
- This campaign by the UN aims to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers. The website provides resources, stories, and information on the progress made in this area.

## **"Child Soldiers Global Report"**

- Report by the Child Soldiers International
- Child Soldiers International publishes comprehensive reports on the use of child soldiers globally, including trends, challenges, and recommendations.

## **"War Child"**

- Website: [War Child](#)
- War Child is an organization working to protect children in conflict zones. Their website offers resources, reports, and insights into the impact of armed conflict on children.

## **AGENDA 2**

### **"Girls Not Brides"**

- Website: [Girls Not Brides](#)
- Girls Not Brides is a global partnership committed to ending child marriage and enabling girls to fulfill their potential. The website offers reports, case studies, and resources on child marriage and gender equality.

### **"Every Last Girl: Free to live, free to learn, free from harm"**

- Report by Save the Children
- This report delves into the impact of child marriage on girls, focusing on the barriers to education and the heightened risks they face. It provides valuable



# Resources & References

insights into the global efforts to address child marriage.

## "UNICEF - Child Marriage"

- Website: [UNICEF - Child Marriage](#)
- UNICEF provides a dedicated section on child marriage, offering data, publications, and resources to understand the global context and efforts to address child marriage.

## "Child Marriage: A Violation of Human Rights"

- Report by Human Rights Watch
- Human Rights Watch has published reports highlighting the human rights implications of child marriage. This particular report provides in-depth analysis and case studies.

## "Child, Early and Forced Marriage: A Multi-country Study"

- Report by UNICEF
- This comprehensive study by UNICEF provides a global perspective on child marriage, offering data, analysis, and recommendations for action.

## CONTACT INFORMATION OF THE COMMITTEE:

### Mail:

[unicef.iasmun2024@gmail.com](mailto:unicef.iasmun2024@gmail.com)

[ansh.uchil2007@gmail.com](mailto:ansh.uchil2007@gmail.com)

[nourmoustafa2511@gmail.com](mailto:nourmoustafa2511@gmail.com)

### Phone Number:

+971 56 498 2863

+971 50 219 5062



# Appendices

## SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

*Delegation from*

The Federal Republic of  
Germany

*Represented by*

International Academic  
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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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## SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

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The Position Paper for the Disarmament and International Security Committee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





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## SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

*Delegation from*

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Germany

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The Position Paper for the Disarmament and International Security Committee

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

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

### References:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



# Appendices

## 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;



# Appendices

## SAMPLE RESOLUTION PAPER

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



# Appendices

## SAMPLE RESOLUTION PAPER

10. *Solemnly affirms* modifications to the following treaties;

a. The UN Arms Trade Treaty;

- i. Ammunition needs to appear included in the Arms Trade Treaty;
- ii. The recording of weapons should be under a central authority;

b. The UN Firearm Protocol;

- i. Adopting this protocol universally and implementing all provisions;
- ii. Including enforcement mechanisms;
- iii. Modifying the protocols to track the movement of firearms and to identify their origin;
- iv. Criminalizing the illicit trade of firearm;



# Appendices

## RULES OF PROCEDURES CHEAT SHEET

### POINTS & MOTIONS

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



# Appendices

## RULES OF PROCEDURES CHEAT SHEET

### SPEAKING TIME

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

### VOTING

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

### RESOLUTIONS

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

### AMENDMENTS

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

### GENERAL ETIQUETTE





# Appendices

## RULES OF PROCEDURES CHEAT SHEET

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

## CODE OF CONDUCT

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

## ADDITIONAL TIPS

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





# **Conclusion**

**THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING UNICEF. WE WISH YOU A  
PRODUCTIVE AND REWARDING MUN EXPERIENCE!**

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC SCHOOL

# **MODEL UNITED NATIONS**

2024



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