

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC SCHOOL

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

2024



GENERAL ASSEMBLY 2
GENERAL ASSEMBLY 2
GENERAL ASSEMBLY 2



Table of Contents

Introduction.....	3
Welcome Letters from the Dias	
Committee Overview	
Committee Structure	
Agenda.....	7
Agenda 1: Mitigating the Impact of Digital Currencies on Traditional Banking Systems	
Agenda 2: Addressing The Global Economic Consequences of Climate Change	
Resources & References.....	12
Appendices.....	13
Sample Position Paper	
Sample Resolution Paper	
Rules of Procedures Cheat Sheet	
Conclusion.....	23



Introduction

WELCOME LETTER FROM THE DIAS

Dear Delegates,

We are delighted to welcome you to this year's IASMUN24! We would like to hand out our distinct pleasure to welcome you to the Economic and Financial Committee of the General Assembly, also known as GA-2. We are very honored to have you as delegates in what anticipatedly promises to be a dynamic and impactful gathering of minds.

As chairs of GA-2, we are enthusiastic about the diverse perspectives and experiences that each delegate will bring to the table. Consequently, our main mission is to guide the discussions in the committee, while ensuring that all delegates get equal opportunities to convey and express their opinions and solutions to the topics that will be mentioned. This committee will solemnly address topics of development and economic policy that will have impacts on the global economy. As such, we expect delegates to fully understand and be aware of their country's stance on the topics at hand.

This committee handbook will serve as a guide to the topics that will be discussed in this committee, which should be the first step for individual research. In addition, we would advise delegates to research and explore their country's policies and past actions on these topics.

We hope that you will indulge in unique insights into these topics and develop skills and capabilities that will make you a better advocate in this generation. We look forward to meeting you all and wish you all the best in your journey in this year's IASMUN.

Best regards,
The Dias of GA-2



Introduction

COMMITTEE OVERVIEW:

Dedicated to addressing global challenges, GA-2 brings member states together to deliberate on pressing issues and collaboratively compose policies for global peace, security, and sustainable development. The committee emphasizes open dialogue, insisting and urging diplomats to contribute to policy proposals and work towards a shared solution. With a focus on sustainable development, GA-2 aligns resolutions with broader organizational goals. In essence, GA-2 plays a pivotal role in shaping international responses for a more secure, fair and sustainable world.

COMMITTEE STRUCTURE:

CHAIR

As like any other chair for any committee in an MUN, my role is central to the smooth flow of the committee sessions and the overall success of debates.

Consequently, upholding rules and procedures are of the highest significance, as it guides discussions properly, guarantees that resolutions align with committee guidelines and ensures that all delegates are treated fairly and get equal opportunities. In addition, it is my obligation to provide context to whoever needs it during discussions without participating directly.

CO-CHAIR

As a Co-Chair in an MUN conference, my tasks would be working closely with the head chair to facilitate the committee sessions. Providing help to guide the delegates in their discussions, manage the flow of debate, and ensure that the rules and procedures of the conference are followed. I'll also play a role in reviewing position papers, resolutions, moderating speakers' lists, and fostering a constructive and inclusive environment for all participants.



Introduction

PAGER

As a pager in an MUN conference, my role is important to ensure the smooth exchange of information among delegates. I stand beside the chairs of the committee to deliver critical updates and messages to the delegates, making sure everyone's on the same page. I'll be responsible for noting down each delegate's presence or absence and the amount of time that delegates will present their speeches for.



Agenda

AGENDA 1: MITIGATING THE IMPACT OF DIGITAL CURRENCIES ON TRADITIONAL BANKING SYSTEMS.

Countries from around the world are navigating the impact of digital currencies on traditional banking systems by adapting regulatory frameworks, exploring partnerships with financial technology, and addressing cybersecurity concerns. Primarily, the focus is finding a balance that fosters innovation while maintaining economic stability and financial security. Some nations cautiously approach Central Bank Digital Currencies, weighing potential benefits against risks. The collaborative efforts between governments, regulators, and the private sector is key to creating a durable and resilient financial ecosystem that integrates digital currencies without compromising traditional banking systems. The UN members, through various specialized agencies like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and The World Bank, have engaged in discussions, research, and collaborative efforts to understand and address the implications of digital currencies on the economic state of the world and its impact on traditional banking systems.

SUBTOPICS

1. The development of Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDC):

Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs) represent a transformative evolution in the financial landscape, and embody digital forms of currency issued by central banks. With the dual objectives of enhancing financial inclusion and providing central banks with more effective monetary policies, CBDCs are intended for two main types: retail, which are accessible to the public, and wholesale, which are reserved for financial institutions. However, implementation approaches vary, as some countries adopted a two-tier system involving commercial banks, while others explored direct issuance to the public. From a technological aspect, CBDCs leverage blockchains, raising considerations of privacy, security and international compatibility.

2. Cybersecurity Challenges:

Cybersecurity is the process of protecting systems, networks and data from



Agenda

unauthorized access and other cyber threats. The primary goal of cybersecurity is to ensure the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information. With the integration of digital currencies into traditional banking systems, there arises a host of cybersecurity challenges that demand consideration. As such the risks of cyber threats, including hacking, fraud, and software attacks become more apparent and noticeable as financial institutions maneuver the complexities of digital transactions. Additionally, the need to secure software infrastructure adds layers of complexity to cybersecurity protocols. Therefore, the evolving nature of cyber threats requires an adaptive cybersecurity strategy to ensure the integrity of both traditional and digital financial systems.

3. Legal and Regulatory Frameworks:

A critical subtopic involves the establishment of a resilient and robust legal and regulatory framework. Governments and financial authorities around the world are in active pursuit of working to define and enforce measures that govern the use, exchange, trade and issuance of digital currencies. These frameworks are aimed to address concerns such as consumer protection, anti-money laundering and financial stability. Consequently, key considerations have been taken regarding enforcing legal and regulatory frameworks which include the combining of digital currencies into existing financial laws, and the construction of disclosure requirements to inform users about the risks involved.

AGENDA 2: ADDRESSING THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Addressing the global economic consequences of climate change is a critical and complex task that requires a comprehensive approach. Climate change poses significant risks to economies worldwide, including increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and disruptions to agricultural systems. These impacts can lead to substantial economic losses, including damage to infrastructure, reduced productivity, and increased healthcare costs. To mitigate these consequences, countries must prioritize sustainable and low-carbon development



Agenda

strategies, invest in renewable energy sources, and implement policies that promote climate resilience. Additionally, international cooperation and collaboration are essential to ensure a coordinated response to this global challenge. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was set up by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and United Nations Environment to provide an objective source of scientific information. By addressing the economic consequences of climate change, we can safeguard livelihoods, protect vulnerable communities, and foster a sustainable and prosperous future for all.

SUBTOPICS

1. The effect on growth and inflation:

Climate change has the potential to significantly impact economic growth and inflation rates. The effects of climate change, such as extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and shifts in precipitation patterns, can disrupt various sectors of the economy. These disruptions can lead to reduced agricultural productivity, damage to infrastructure, and increased costs for businesses and households. As a result, economic growth may be hindered, as resources are diverted towards recovery and adaptation efforts. Additionally, the costs associated with climate change, such as increased insurance premiums and healthcare expenses, can contribute to inflationary pressures. However, it is important to note that the transition to a low-carbon economy can also create new economic opportunities and drive innovation, potentially offsetting some of the negative impacts. By implementing proactive measures to mitigate climate change and promote sustainable practices, countries can strive to minimize the adverse effects on growth and inflation while fostering a resilient and sustainable economy.

2. Consequences For International Security

The impact of climate change on economic development in poor countries has wide-ranging implications for international security. Several hypotheses highlight these effects and their relevance to the international security community. Firstly, there may be a growing sense of grievance among poor countries, leading to divisions between winners and losers of climate change and potentially re-emerging factions like the



Agenda

Non- Aligned Movement and Group of 77. Secondly, failed states that are unable to develop due to climate change could become sources of global instability, requiring attention. Thirdly, global risk will be defined more prominently by geography, necessitating strategies that consider weather patterns and cross-border linkages. Additionally, economies heavily reliant on fossil fuel exports may face instability during the green transition, with potential repercussions beyond national borders. Power dynamics may shift from controlling natural resources to controlling renewable energy transmission routes and green technology intellectual property. The deployment of security forces to assist crisis-affected communities may become more regular, alongside post-disaster reconstruction and humanitarian relief efforts. Lastly, methods and tools from the security field, such as scenario planning and risk management, may increasingly be applied to economic planning and global development, fostering greater alignment between the two policy communities.

3. Investing in green innovation

Investing in green technologies is a crucial pathway towards a low-carbon future and mitigating climate change. While greener energy production has made significant progress, there is still room for innovation in the sector. Various energy technologies, such as nanotechnology-based supercapacitors and small modular nuclear reactors, show promise in decarbonizing transportation and improving energy storage.

Creating the right economic conditions is essential for the development and commercial success of these technologies. Technological advancements lead to economies of scale and cost reductions, as seen in the significant drop in the prices of solar photovoltaic energy and wind power, as well as lithium-ion batteries.

Economists agree that low-carbon investments offer high returns, and delaying action increases costs and threatens stability. Transitioning to green business sectors requires investment in human capital to ensure workers from carbon-intensive industries are not left behind. The green transition can create ample job opportunities, with clean energy infrastructure being particularly labor-intensive and generating more employment compared to fossil-fuel investments.

4. Carbon Taxes

Imposing taxes on greenhouse gas emissions holds polluters accountable for the harm



Agenda

they cause to the environment and human health, shifting the costs from society as a whole to the responsible parties. Such taxes also incentivize producers to adopt more environmentally friendly practices. Border carbon taxes, for instance, can encourage exporting countries with lenient environmental standards to reduce emissions, preventing the offshoring of emissions through imports. Additionally, carbon taxes can help compensate for the decline in tax revenue from fossil fuels, but this should be a short-term solution as a net-zero economy would have minimal carbon tax. Taxes can also drive behavioral change, such as reducing household natural gas usage through tax increases and promoting the adoption of renewable energy sources. To ensure fairness, revenue from these taxes can be redistributed to lower-income groups, ensuring that the burden does not fall disproportionately on the less wealthy.



Resources & References

Here are some recommended readings and resources that you can get your information from:

- [The rise of digital currencies and their potential impact on traditional banking](#)
- <https://firstutahbank.com/the-history-of-banking-from-ancient-times-to-now>
- <https://news.un.org/en/story>
- <https://www.climatechange.environment.nsw.gov.au/impacts-climate-change/economy>
- <https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/climate-change>
- <https://carnegieendowment.org>

It is advised to attentively validate and confirm the information acquired from correct and accurate sources.

CONTACT INFORMATION OF THE COMMITTEE:

If you have any concerns regarding the committee handbook, please feel free to contact us on the committee's email:

ga2iasmun2024@gmail.com



Appendices

SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

Delegation from

The Federal Republic of
Germany

Represented by

International Academic
School

The Position Paper for the Disarmament and International Security Committee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Appendices

SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

Delegation from

The Federal Republic of
Germany

Represented by

International Academic
School

The Position Paper for the Disarmament and International Security Committee

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



Appendices

SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

Delegation from

The Federal Republic of
Germany

Represented by

International Academic
School

The Position Paper for the Disarmament and International Security Committee

the 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>



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 THE GA-2 COMMITTEE. WE WISH
YOU A PRODUCTIVE AND REWARDING EXPERIENCE.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC SCHOOL

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

2024



GOOD LUCK!

GOOD LUCK!

GOOD LUCK!