

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC SCHOOL

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

2024



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Introduction

WELCOME LETTER FROM THE DIAS

Welcome to IASMUN 2024!

With great pleasure and honor, we extend a warm welcome to each of you as chairs of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) at IASMUN 2024. As your Chairs, we are excited to embark on this journey with you in the pursuit of addressing critical issues related to drugs, crime, and international cooperation.

The UNODC committee, a vital component of the United Nations (UN), plays a pivotal role in fostering global collaboration and addressing challenges that impact societies worldwide. Established to combat transnational crime and promote the rule of law, the UNODC committee holds a unique position in shaping the international response to the issues such as drug trafficking, organized crime, and corruption.

During our time together in this committee, we will delve into pressing matters and work towards formulating effective and sustainable solutions. The success of our collective efforts depends on your dedication to research, thoughtful deliberation, and active engagement. This background guide serves as your initial roadmap, providing essential information to guide your preparations for the conference.

Over the course of IASMUN 2024, we will focus on topics crucial to the UNODC mandate. We encourage you to not only familiarize yourself with the background guide but also to conduct in-depth research on your assigned topics and the positions of your allocated countries. This preparation will contribute significantly to the success of the committee sessions.

As Chairs, we are committed to fostering an environment that encourages diplomacy, cooperation, and innovative problem-solving. We look forward to meeting all of you, witnessing the exchange of ideas, and collectively working towards a memorable and impactful conference.

Best of luck with your preparations, and we can't wait to see you at IASMUN 2024!

Best Regards,
Meera Anwahi and Nour Ashraf
Chairs of UNODC



Introduction

COMMITTEE OVERVIEW:

Welcome to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), a crucial pillar of the United Nations devoted to solving some of the world's most serious issues. The United Nations Office on narcotics and Crime (UNODC) was formed in 1997 by the merging of the United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and the Centre for International Crime Prevention (CICP). It plays a critical role in furthering worldwide efforts to combat illegal narcotics, transnational organized crime, corruption, and terrorism.

COMMITTEE STRUCTURE:

CHAIR

As the chair of UNODC, I collaborate with my co-chair and pager to guide our team. Together, we make decisions, rotate meeting responsibilities, and ensure transparent communication with stakeholders and team members. In the face of disagreements, our collective efforts aim to find solutions and maintain a positive team atmosphere. Beyond that, we actively contribute to strategic planning, task delegation, and providing support to team members, all while representing the organization externally. Our shared leadership approach within the UNODC committee is geared towards optimizing team performance and achieving our common objectives.

CO-CHAIR

I share leadership duties as co-chair with another member of our committee or team. We work together to make decisions, alternately call meetings, and communicate openly with stakeholders and other team members. We collaborate to discover answers when there is a disagreement in order to maintain a healthy team environment. We also participate in strategy planning, task delegation, and team member assistance, in addition to representing the organization outside. Our



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cooperative strategy seeks to guarantee that the team performs well and meets its objectives.

PAGER

Within the UNODC committee, the pager serves a vital function by aiding both the chairs and delegates. This role involves facilitating communication, assisting in decision-making processes, and fostering a positive team environment. During disagreements, the pager actively engages in collaborative problem-solving. Moreover, the pager contributes to strategic planning, assists in task delegation, and provides support to team members, ensuring effective teamwork. This comprehensive support extends to both chairs and delegates, ultimately contributing to the successful accomplishment of shared objectives within the committee.



Agenda

AGENDA 1: COMBATING CYBERCRIME AND CYBERSECURITY IN THE AGE OF DIGITALIZATION

In today's digital age, the need to prevent cybercrime and strengthen cybersecurity has become critical. Data breaches, ransomware attacks, phishing, and malware have all been developed as a result of the ubiquitous integration of digital technology across social sectors. To effectively address these difficulties, complete cybersecurity measures such as strong network security, data encryption, user education, and regular software upgrades are required. Given the global nature of cyber threats, international collaboration is essential, mandating coordinated efforts in sharing threat intelligence, building regulatory frameworks, and fostering public-private partnerships. The security of vital infrastructure is very important, necessitating concentrated efforts to secure crucial systems. As technology advances, it becomes increasingly important to handle the growing dangers posed by artificial intelligence, the Internet of Things, and other developments. Finally, achieving cyber resilience entails proactive incident response planning, legal frameworks, and constant adaptation to emerging cyber threats.

BACKGROUND

The history and background of cybersecurity and the fight against cybercrime in the digital era follow the development of technology, the emergence of the internet, and the problems that follow from online threats. This is a general overview:

1. Early Digitalization:

With the introduction of computers in the middle of the 20th century, the contemporary digital era began. Governments and businesses started depending more and more on computer systems to handle and store sensitive data as digital technologies developed.

2. Internet Proliferation:

With the introduction of computers in the middle of the 20th century, the contemporary digital era began. Governments and businesses started depending more



Agenda

and more on computer systems to handle and store sensitive data as digital technologies developed.

3. Emergence of Cybercrime:

Cybercrime became more prevalent in the late 20th and early 21st centuries when people and organized organizations began taking advantage of digital networks for monetary gain, disruption, and data theft. Computer viruses, malware, and hacking events were examples of early cybercrimes.

4. Digitalization of Critical Infrastructure:

The increasing digitization of key infrastructure, including power grids, banking systems, and healthcare, has raised concerns about the possible impact of cyberattacks on these vital services. The 2010 Stuxnet infection, which was directed at Iran's nuclear program, demonstrated how cyber threats may interfere with vital infrastructure.

5. Global Recognition and Response:

The necessity for coordinated responses to cyber threats and their global character became apparent to governments and international organizations. Early attempts at international cooperation were represented in initiatives such as the United Nations Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security (UNGGE) and the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime (2001).

6. Rise of Nation-State Cyber Attacks:

The number of cyberattacks sponsored by nation-states increased in the early 21st century. The purported state actors' engagement in information warfare, cyber espionage, and the creation of sophisticated persistent threats were among the noteworthy occurrences.

7. Advancements in Cybersecurity Technologies:

Technologies related to cybersecurity have advanced as a result of growing cyber



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threats. To safeguard digital assets and data, this includes creating intrusion detection systems, firewalls, antivirus programs, and encryption standards

8. Legal and Regulatory Frameworks:

To combat cybercrime, governments all over the world began creating legislative frameworks and rules. These frameworks aimed to improve law enforcement's capacity to detect and apprehend cybercriminals, as well as to define cyber offenses and set punishments.

9. Public-Private Collaboration:

The public and private sectors are working together more and more as they become aware of how complicated cyber dangers might be. In the joint effort to tackle cybercrime, industry-specific initiatives, public-private collaborations, and information-sharing platforms become essential components.

10. Ongoing Challenges and Future Outlook:

As technology advances, so does the environment of cyber dangers. The rising prevalence of ransomware attacks, the exploitation of new technology such as artificial intelligence, and the requirement for international agreements and conventions to regulate state conduct in cyberspace are some of the challenges.

In conclusion, the origins and history of preventing cybercrime and guaranteeing cybersecurity show the continuous effort to adjust to the difficulties presented by the digital world. The development of techniques and methods to safeguard digital systems has been a vital and dynamic process from the inception of computer networks and continues to this day, with more complex cyberthreats.

SUBTOPICS

- Discuss challenges and potential solutions to enhance collaboration for a more resilient cybersecurity ecosystem.
- Discuss ethical considerations and potential risks associated with the use of AI in the cybersecurity landscape.



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- Explore the unique cybersecurity challenges posed by the widespread adoption of Internet of Things (IoT) devices.
- Discuss strategies to secure IoT devices against vulnerabilities and mitigate potential threats.

AGENDA 2: TACKLING ILLICIT DRUG TRADE IN CONFLICT ZONES

The illicit drug trade in conflict zones is a multifaceted challenge, intertwining economic drivers, transnational networks, and the influence of organized crime. This phenomenon not only exacerbates existing conflicts but also has profound social and humanitarian consequences, leading to displacement, human rights abuses, and disrupted access to essential services. The complex nature of the issue requires international collaboration and comprehensive strategies that go beyond traditional law enforcement, encompassing prevention, rehabilitation, and addressing root causes for long-term stability. The link between drugs and conflict presents governance challenges, undermining institutions and fostering corruption. Crafting effective policies necessitates navigating geopolitical complexities and adapting strategies to the evolving dynamics of the illicit drug trade.

BACKGROUND

Tackling drug trade in conflict zones is a global challenge. It involves transnational networks, organized crime, and governance issues, intensifying humanitarian crises. A collaborative approach is crucial, focusing on law enforcement, prevention, rehabilitation, and root causes. Understanding historical evolution and socio-economic impacts is key to effective policies. The complexity of historical evolution, root causes, interconnected regions, funding of armed groups, impact on communities, global trafficking routes, legal frameworks, organized crime, counter-narcotics efforts, and security sector reforms underscores the challenge's multifaceted nature. Here are general areas of focus on the topic:



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1. Historical Evolution of Drug Trade in Conflict Zones

The UNODC meticulously investigates the nuanced historical evolution of the illicit drug trade within conflict zones, discerning patterns, shifts, and key factors that have contributed to the intricate interplay between narcotics and conflict dynamics.

2. Root Causes of Conflict in Drug-Producing Regions

Delving deep into regions marked by both conflict and significant drug production, the UNODC rigorously examines the root causes, encompassing socio-economic disparities, governance shortcomings, and historical factors that fuel instability, providing a comprehensive understanding for targeted interventions.

3. Regions Where Drugs and Conflict are Closely Connected.

Through meticulous analysis, the UNODC identifies specific global regions where the illicit drug trade and armed conflicts are intricately intertwined, offering a precise geographic focus for tailored strategies that address the distinctive challenges posed by this convergence.

4. Role of Illicit Drugs in Funding Armed Groups

The UNODC conducts a thorough examination of the role played by illicit drug proceeds in funding and sustaining armed groups engaged in conflicts, unraveling the financial dynamics that perpetuate instability and offering strategic insights for disrupting these illicit funding channels.

5. Impact of Drug Trade on Local Communities

With a keen focus on the human and societal dimensions, the UNODC assesses the profound impact of the drug trade on local communities within conflict zones. This includes the displacement of populations, human rights abuses, and disruptions to essential services, forming the basis for community-centric intervention strategies.

6. Global Drug Trafficking Routes and Networks

Employing a comprehensive approach, the UNODC meticulously analyzes the major trafficking routes and networks facilitating the global illicit drug trade. This mapping



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serves as a crucial tool for collaborative international efforts aimed at disrupting trafficking routes and dismantling transnational networks.

7. International Legal Frameworks Addressing Drug Trafficking

In-depth scrutiny is applied by the UNODC to review and evaluate the international legal frameworks designed to counter drug trafficking. This examination forms the basis for discussions on strengthening global cooperation, adherence to established conventions, and the development of robust legal mechanisms.

8. Evolution of Organized Crime in the Drug Trade

The UNODC conducts a detailed examination of the evolution of organized crime groups involved in the drug trade within conflict zones. Insights garnered contribute to the formulation of strategies that counteract the changing tactics and influence of these criminal entities.

9. Effectiveness of Previous Counter-Narcotics Efforts

Through rigorous evaluation, the UNODC scrutinizes the successes and challenges of previous counter-narcotics initiatives in conflict-affected regions. Lessons learned inform a nuanced understanding of effective strategies and areas for improvement in future interventions.

10. Challenges in Implementing Security Sector Reforms

The UNODC identifies and analyzes the intricate challenges encountered in the reform of security sectors within conflict zones. Addressing issues such as corruption and capacity-building, this examination contributes to discussions on implementing effective reforms that enhance security and stability.

SUBTOPICS

- Cross-Border Cooperation
- Humanitarian Consequences
- International Legal Framework
- Peacebuilding and Development Initiatives



Resources & References

LIST OF RECOMMENDED READINGS

Topic 1:

- <https://www.nist.gov/cyberframework>
- <https://www.itu.int/en/Pages/default.aspx>

Topic 2:

- <https://www.unodc.org/e4j/zh/organized-crime/module-3/key-issues/drug-trafficking.html>
- <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2011/March/unodc-and-dpko-team-up-to-combat-drugs-and-crime-in-conflict-zones.html>
- https://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CND/CND_Sessions/CND_63Reconvened/ECN72020_CRP22_ECN152020_CRP3_V2007057.pdf
- <https://www.un.org/en/chronicle/article/state-building-approach-drug-trade-problem>
- https://www.unodc.org/documents/frontpage/SC_President_Drug_Trafficking.pdf
- <https://journals.openedition.org/poldev/3813>

CONTACT INFORMATION OF THE COMMITTEE

Email us at unodc.iasmun2024@gmail.com for any questions or concerns!



Appendices

SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

Delegation from

The Federal Republic of
Germany

Represented by

International Academic
School

The Position Paper for the Disarmament and International Security Committee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

II. Gun Control Policies: Effective or a Hindrance

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

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

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

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



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Delegation from

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The Position Paper for the Disarmament and International Security Committee

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

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

References:

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

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

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

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

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

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

II. Gun Control Policies: Effective or a Hindrance:

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

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

https://www.gunpolicy.org/firearms/compareyears/69/total_number_of_gun_deaths

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

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



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SAMPLE RESOLUTION PAPER

AUSMUN/2023/GA1

General Assembly First Committee (Disarmament and International Security)

Main submitters: Russian Federation, Japan

Sponsors: Germany, Iran, Iceland

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

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

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the increasing gun violence across the world,

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

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

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

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

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

Emphasizing the need for international cooperation on this issue,

1. *Recommends* for the establishment of rules and regulations internationally over the eligibility for obtaining firearm licenses of all kinds;
 - a. These include a thorough testing process which includes;
 - i. Background checks including mental health evaluations;
 - ii. Must be over the age of Twenty-One;
 - iii. Physical tests to make sure the person is capable of being responsible;



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SAMPLE RESOLUTION PAPER

- b. These tests must be done every two years to renew one's license;
 - c. Must have a rational reason or motive to own the firearm;
 - i. hunting;
 - ii. sport shooting;
 - iii. collection;
 - iv. tradition;
 - d. Only one firearm is allowed for each license;
2. *Further recommends* alternative government initiatives such as buyback programs for illicit firearms;
3. *Condemns* the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons;
 - a. Small arms refer to weapons designed for individual use, and light weapons are designed for use by several people serving as a crew;
4. *Calls for* mandatory gun safety education programmes for any who would like to wield a firearm;
 - a. This teaches the responsibilities and consequences of using a firearm;
 - b. Both physically and psychologically prepares citizens for the usage of a firearm;
 - c. Furthermore, raises awareness by showing gun violence related statistics;
5. *Encourages* the use of lengthier punishments against transgressors of gun laws;
 - a. Illegal gun ownership will entail a sentence of at least 5 years;
 - b. Crimes committed with a firearm will entail a sentence of 7 years;
 - c. Gun related homicides will result in 30 years in prison;
6. *Emphasizing* the creation and maintenance of a National Firearms Registry for each nation;



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SAMPLE RESOLUTION PAPER

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



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SAMPLE RESOLUTION PAPER

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

a. The UN Arms Trade Treaty;

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

b. The UN Firearm Protocol;

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



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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.



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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



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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 UNODC. WE WISH YOU A
PRODUCTIVE AND REWARDING MUN EXPERIENCE!**

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC SCHOOL

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2024



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