



**IASMUN**  
International Academic School  
Model United Nations

# COMMITTEE HANDBOOK

Accredited by

General Assembly

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# General Assembly (GA)

## History of the General Assembly:

The first UNGA meeting was held in London on the 10th of January in 1946. It included representatives from 51 nations. It was created as the principal organ of the United Nations, and the other committees derived from it.

The next few sessions were held in different sessions from New York City to Paris. It then moved to its permanent residence at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York City.

## Purpose of GA:

The overarching mission of the United Nations General Assembly is to ensure and promote international political cooperation and the development of international law. It also seeks to realize human rights and freedoms, while pushing for international collaboration in the economic, social, humanitarian, health, and educational field.

## Achievements:

Some major achievements of the UNGA include the endorsements of the Convention on the Prohibition of Bacteriological and Toxin Weapons (1972) and Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (1992), the adoption of the Final Document of the First Special Session on Disarmament (1978), the campaign agreed at the Conference on the Illicit Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (2001).

## GA Chair : Nasser Mansour



Dear delegates, I welcome you to the IASMUN, my name is Nasser Mansour and I will be the Chair of the General Assembly. I expect to meet many outspoken and intelligent folk during this event, and I am very excited to see them engaging and interacting with one another in solving the world's pressing matters. I hope everyone who participates with us leaves with a new outlook on their ideas and a smile on their face. During your stay as General Assembly delegate, I will constantly ensure a steady flow of debate, and a balanced turn structure that will guarantee everyone will get their chance to speak and voice their opinions. I sincerely wish you find my leadership rewarding, and I hope to witness a fruitful debate

## GA Co-chair : Aya Bawaba

Greetings Dear MUN delegates, My name is Aya Bawaba, and I'm a junior at IAS. I am privileged to have been given the opportunity to serve as a co-chair in the IASMUN. I hope that by attending this conference, you'll be able to put your public speaking, research, teamwork, and critical thinking abilities to the test. The significance of these skills will come in handy on many occasions, and it is my role to grant you the chance to enhance them in a formal and educational environment. I have been involved in leadership roles in the debating and public speaking fields at every school I ever attended, so with that being said, I assure you that with those experiences, I'll give my greatest effort to serve as a co-chair in this committee. I comprehend the effort and dedication required for MUN, and how uneasy one may feel at a first conference, but rest assured, you will grow to love the experience it brings, and would want to participate in as many future conferences as you can.. I wish you all the best of luck!





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## TOPIC 1: UKRAINE AND THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

### 1) Reduction of economic dependencies

Russia's immense oil reserves and the importance of these commodities, combined with Ukraine's highly systemically valuable exports make these two nations vital to the global supply chain. With production on a downward slope, we have to wonder how every firm, country, and entity will be affected.

### 2) Foreign trade ties being highly affected by geopolitics

When discussing the three key commodities: energy, agriculture, and metals, the war in Ukraine has affected all of them. Global experts predict that global production will reduce significantly if the conflict were to continue.

### 3) Significant impact on food production

The Ukraine war has significantly affected many major resources imported by the rest of the world, with reduced access to ports from other nations and the restricted aflow of key agriculture such as cereals and sugar.



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## TOPIC 2: PALESTINE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

### 4) Freedom of movement

The Palestinians' freedom of movement has been restricted and blocked by multiple Israeli laws starting in 1967. The restriction of movement is recognized as a human rights crime, but Israel doesn't seem to face its consequences.

### 5) Women's rights

Many Palestinian Women experience societal injustice, as Israeli law doesn't permit them from experiencing the same freedom as Palestinian men. So, this injustice is one stemming from both Israeli law and pressure on Palestine and the Palestinian societal expectations upon women, making their situation doubly worse.

### 6) The right to discuss, arrange and cooperate without restrictions

With increased security on Palestine through Israel's extensive laws, the central Palestinian government is losing its right to communicate and arrange with other countries without the intervention of Israel. Through these advancements, Palestine continuously loses rights that allow them to form alliances and plan forward.

### 7) The right to be treated equally

Israel's political establishment makes it clear that Palestinian's legally enforced inferior status is based solely on their ethnicity. In other words, Palestinians are viewed as second-class citizens, meaning the priority is given to Jewish citizens by the hands of the government. More than 50 laws favoring Jews over Arabs are still in effect in Israel. For instance, the 1950 Law of Return denies Palestinians the automatic citizenship rights that are granted to Jews upon request from anywhere in the world.

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## FOCUS QUESTIONS:

- How to speed the process for peace between Ukraine and Russia
- How can nations stabilize exports during unstable times
- How to enable stable trading in a time of war
- Does everyone deserve their freedom of movement?
- Are women discriminated against in times of struggle?
- In unstable times, do women receive worse treatment than men?
- How can a struggling nation ensure its voice is heard?
- Is a two-state solution possible in Palestine?
- How can you ensure no nation feels victimized in a chaotic world
- Does war affect outside trading between nations?
- How to ensure peace in a power struggle
- How can ownership of land be confirmed historically?
- What ideologies drive the wants of Russia and Israel?

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## NOTE:

The aforementioned subtopics are suggested, however, delegates may pick and choose which subtopics to research or even introduce subtopics that have not been mentioned in this document, as long as they are relevant to the topics and appropriate.

Moreover, the more focus questions delegates cover in their research, the better prepared they will be for their session.

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