

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC SCHOOL

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

2024



GENERAL ASSEMBLY 4
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Table of Contents

Introduction.....	3
Welcome Letters from the Dias	
Committee Overview	
Committee Structure	
Agenda.....	6
Agenda 1: Addressing the Western Sahara Conflict: Self-Determination and Peaceful Resolution	
Agenda 2: Enhancing Cyber Security in the Context of State Sovereignty	
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 Distinguished Delegates of GA4,

Welcome to the General Assembly Committee on Special Political Decolonizations (GA4) at IASMUN'24!

It is with immense pleasure that we extend our warmest greetings to each of you. As the Dias for GA4, we are excited to embark on this journey of diplomacy, collaboration, and meaningful discourse.

In GA4, we believe in the power of diverse perspectives and collaborative solutions. Your presence here is a testament to the shared commitment to addressing global challenges. This committee serves as a platform for you to showcase your diplomatic prowess, critical thinking, and negotiation skills.

Throughout the conference, we encourage you to engage actively in debates, form alliances, and work towards resolutions that have a positive impact on the global community. Remember, your unique insights and contributions are integral to the success of GA4.

If you have any questions, concerns, or simply want to share your thoughts, our doors are always open. Let's make IASMUN'24 a memorable experience filled with growth, friendship, and diplomacy.

Get ready for an enriching journey ahead!

Warm regards,
The Dias of GA4 of IASMUN 2024



Introduction

COMMITTEE OVERVIEW

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (GA4) holds a distinctive position within the Model United Nations, focusing on critical issues related to international peace, security, and the eradication of colonialism. This committee operates with a mandate to deliberate on a diverse array of topics, ranging from the peaceful resolution of disputes and the establishment of special political missions to the examination of decolonization processes worldwide.

Delegates in GA4 are tasked with navigating the complexities of the international political landscape, proposing resolutions that promote stability, foster diplomatic dialogue, and contribute to the ongoing global efforts to eliminate colonialism. The committee's scope extends beyond traditional geopolitical concerns, emphasizing the importance of self-determination, human rights, and sustainable development.

By participating in GA4, delegates have the unique opportunity to engage in discussions that directly influence the course of global affairs. Through thoughtful debate, negotiation, and collaboration, delegates in GA4 contribute to the formulation of solutions that address contemporary challenges and pave the way for a more just and secure world.

As a delegate in GA4, your role is integral to shaping the committee's outcomes and leaving a lasting impact on the international stage. Embrace the diplomatic spirit, harness your negotiation skills, and work collectively towards resolutions that embody the principles of the United Nations.



Introduction

COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

CHAIR

The chair in a Model United Nations (MUN) committee serves as the leader and facilitator, responsible for maintaining order, managing debate, and ensuring adherence to procedural rules. They play a crucial role in guiding delegates through the resolution-writing process, moderating discussions, and promoting a fair and inclusive environment. The chair's primary objective is to foster constructive dialogue, promote diplomacy, and ultimately facilitate the committee's successful resolution of global issues.

CO-CHAIR

The co-chair in a Model United Nations (MUN) committee plays a crucial role in facilitating discussions and maintaining order. Collaborating with the chair, the co-chair assists in managing procedural aspects, such as speakers' lists and motions. They help guide delegates through the committee's agenda, ensure adherence to rules of procedure, and contribute to a constructive and inclusive environment. The co-chair supports the chair in decision-making and resolution drafting, promoting a productive and engaging MUN experience for all participants.

PAGER

The Pager's role in an MUN committee is mainly to facilitate discreet communication between delegates and chairs. Delegates may use pagers to pass notes to one another or send messages to the chairs, ensuring efficient and confidential information exchange during committee sessions.



Agenda

AGENDA 1: ADDRESSING THE WESTERN SAHARA CONFLICT: SELF-DETERMINATION AND PEACEFUL RESOLUTION.

The Western Sahara Conflict presents a multifaceted challenge, demanding a nuanced approach to self-determination and peaceful resolution. Delegates in the General Assembly (GA4) committee will tackle the intricate dynamics of the conflict, aiming to forge a resolution within the framework of international law and diplomatic efforts. The primary objective is to achieve a peaceful outcome that upholds the right to self-determination for the people of Western Sahara while respecting the sovereignty of the involved states. Deliberations will encompass legal, ethical, and geopolitical dimensions, seeking comprehensive solutions that safeguard human rights and regional stability.

SUBTOPICS:

These subtopics are provided specifically for discussion during moderated caucuses throughout the committee sessions. Note that delegates may also raise other issues as moderated caucuses if the committee votes upon it.

1. Self-Determination and Autonomy Frameworks:

- Explanation: Explore potential frameworks for self-determination and autonomy, emphasizing a balanced approach that honors the rights and aspirations of the people of Western Sahara while acknowledging the concerns of involved states.
- Essential question: How can the international community facilitate a self-determination process that respects the sovereignty and interests of all parties involved?



Agenda

Resource: "United Nations Charter - Chapter XI: Declaration Regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories" UN Charter

2. Humanitarian Impact and Regional Stability:

Explanation: Address the humanitarian consequences of the conflict and its impact on regional stability. Delve into measures to alleviate human suffering and promote stability in the broader region.

Essential question: What steps can be taken to address the humanitarian impact of the conflict and promote stability in the region?

Resource: "International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) - Western Sahara" ICRC

3. Diplomatic Initiatives and Multilateral Cooperation:

Explanation: Focus on diplomatic initiatives and the role of multilateral cooperation in achieving a peaceful resolution. Explore avenues for constructive dialogue and collaborative efforts among involved states and international organizations.

Essential question: How can diplomatic initiatives and multilateral cooperation contribute to a lasting and equitable resolution of the Western Sahara Conflict?

Resource: "United Nations Security Council Resolution 2494 (2019)" UNSC

FOCUS QUESTIONS:

Focusing questions serve as the foundation for your position paper. By addressing



Agenda

these questions comprehensively, you will develop a clear understanding of the necessary information to incorporate into your position paper. Be sure to answer the questions thoroughly and include all relevant details in your response

- How can the international community facilitate a self-determination process that respects the sovereignty and interests of all parties involved?
- What steps can be taken to address the humanitarian impact of the conflict and promote stability in the region?
- How can diplomatic initiatives and multilateral cooperation contribute to a lasting and equitable resolution of the Western Sahara Conflict?

AGENDA 2: ENHANCING CYBER SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

The rapid advancement of technology has ushered in an era where the digital realm is deeply intertwined with the fabric of modern societies. While this connectivity brings unprecedented opportunities for innovation, economic growth, and global collaboration, it also exposes nations to the growing threat of cyber attacks. As states increasingly rely on digital infrastructure for essential functions, from government operations to critical infrastructure and national defense, the imperative to safeguard cyberspace becomes paramount.

The main focus of this Model United Nations (MUN) committee is to address the critical challenge of enhancing cybersecurity within the framework of state sovereignty. State sovereignty, a fundamental principle in international relations, asserts a state's supreme and independent authority over its territory and affairs. In the context of cybersecurity, the challenge is to fortify national defenses against



Agenda

cyber threats without compromising the sovereignty of individual states or infringing upon the rights of their citizens.

This topic demands a delicate balance between collective efforts to combat cyber threats and the respect for the autonomy of each state. Delegates are expected to explore and propose measures that empower nations to protect their cyberspace while fostering international cooperation to address the transnational nature of cyber threats. The committee will delve into discussions regarding the legal, ethical, and technical dimensions of cybersecurity, acknowledging that effective solutions must be comprehensive, adaptable, and respectful of the diverse geopolitical landscape.

The committee will consider the implications of cyber attacks on state sovereignty, evaluating the potential for these attacks to disrupt political stability, compromise national security, and undermine economic prosperity. Additionally, discussions will encompass the challenges associated with attribution, the role of international law in cyberspace, and the development of norms and protocols to govern state behavior in the digital domain.

In navigating this complex landscape, delegates are encouraged to think critically about the role of governmental and non-governmental actors in bolstering cybersecurity, the importance of information-sharing mechanisms, and the necessity of capacity-building initiatives for nations with varying levels of technological development. Ultimately, the goal is to foster a comprehensive understanding of the interplay between cybersecurity and state sovereignty, leading to the development of pragmatic and collaborative solutions that can be applied at the national and international levels.

SUBTOPICS:

These subtopics are provided specifically for discussion during moderated



Agenda

caucuses throughout the committee sessions. Note that delegates may also raise other issues as moderated caucuses if the committee votes upon it.

1. Incident Response and Crisis Management

Explanation: This subtopic delves into the strategies and protocols that states can adopt to effectively respond to and manage cyber incidents. It involves understanding the dynamics of cyber threats and developing coordinated responses to mitigate potential damages.

Essential question: What incident response and crisis management plans has your country put in place, and how is your country actively implementing these plans?

Resource: "[National Institute of Standards and Technology \(NIST\) - Computer Security Resource Center](#)" [NIST CSRC](#)

2. Ethical Hacking and Vulnerability Disclosure:

Explanation: This subtopic focuses on the concept of ethical hacking as a proactive approach to identify and fix vulnerabilities. It also considers the ethical aspects of disclosing vulnerabilities to ensure a responsible and collaborative approach to cybersecurity.

Essential question: What action does your country pursue to encourage responsible disclosure and establish legal frameworks to prevent ethical hacking?

Resource: "[Open Web Application Security Project \(OWASP\)](#)" [OWASP](#)

3. Future Trends and Anticipated Challenges:



Agenda

Explanation: This subtopic involves analyzing emerging trends and potential challenges in the realm of cybersecurity. It encourages delegates to consider the evolving nature of cyber threats and how states can proactively address these challenges.

Essential question: What actions has your country taken to prepare for anticipated future trends and challenges in the field of cybersecurity?

Resource: "World Economic Forum - Global Risks Report" [WEF Global Risks Report](#)

FOCUS QUESTIONS:

Focusing questions serve as the foundation for your position paper. By addressing these questions comprehensively, you will develop a clear understanding of the necessary information to incorporate into your position paper. Be sure to answer the questions thoroughly and include all relevant details in your response.

- How can nations collaborate in real-time to enhance incident response and crisis management in the face of cyber threats?
- What strategies can be implemented to ensure that cybersecurity measures do not infringe upon fundamental human rights, such as privacy?
- In what ways can ethical hacking be integrated into national cybersecurity frameworks, and how can vulnerability disclosure be managed responsibly?
- What are the anticipated future trends in cyber threats, and how can states prepare for these challenges?



Resources & References

Here are some recommended resources to assist you in your research. Please keep in mind that these resources are meant to provide general information on the topics discussed by the Fourth General Assembly. To find your country's specific stance, it is essential to explore official government websites and conduct further research.

AGENDA 1

- United Nations Charter - Chapter XI: Declaration Regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories

Source: [UN Charter] (<https://www.un.org/en/sections/un-charter/chapter-xi/>)

- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) - Western Sahara

Source: [ICRC - Western Sahara] (<https://www.icrc.org/en/where-we-work/middle-east/north-africa/morocco-western-sahara>)

- United Nations Security Council Resolution 2494 (2019)

Source: [UNSC Resolution 2494] ([https://undocs.org/S/RES/2494\(2019\)\)](https://undocs.org/S/RES/2494(2019))))

AGENDA 2

- "Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA)" [CISA](#)
- "European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA)" [ENISA](#)
- "Council on Foreign Relations - Cyber Operations Tracker" [CFR Cyber Operations Tracker](#)

CONTACTING THE COMMITTEE

[**ga4iasmun2024@gmail.com**](mailto:ga4iasmun2024@gmail.com)

Don't hesitate to contact us using the email address provided above, for any concerns and for the submission of your position and resolution papers.



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



Appendices

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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



Appendices

SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

Delegation from

The Federal Republic of
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.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 PARTICIPATING IN GA4. WE WISH YOU A
PRODUCTIVE AND REWARDING MUN EXPERIENCE AT IASMUN!**

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC SCHOOL

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

2024



GOOD LUCK!
GOOD LUCK!
GOOD LUCK!