

IASMUN

Background Guide



General Assembly 3



IASMUN GA3

Background Guide

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Welcome Letter from Dias

DEAR ESTEEMED DELEGATES,

IT IS WITH IMMENSE GRATITUDE AND ENTHUSIASM THAT WE, THE CHAIRS SHREYA GALRANI AND TAHA KAMAL AND PAGER JANA AHMED, OF THE GA3 COMMITTEE EXTEND A HEARTY WELCOME TO EACH AND EVERY ONE OF YOU AT THE INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC SCHOOL'S MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2025. WE LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING HOW THE CONFERENCE WILL APPLY YOUR INTELLIGENCE AND LOGICAL REASONING AS WE WORK HARD TO MAKE THIS AN ENTERTAINING AND EDUCATIONAL EVENT BY DEBATING IMPORTANT ISSUES AND COMING TO THOUGHTFUL CONCLUSIONS.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY THIRD COMMITTEE, WHICH IS KNOWN AS THE SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN, AND CULTURAL COMMITTEE, IS ONE OF THE SIX MAIN COMMITTEES OF THE UN'S GENERAL ASSEMBLY. IT PLAYS A KEY ROLE IN PROMOTING MEANINGFUL DISCUSSIONS ON GLOBAL ISSUES. AS PART OF THE UN'S MAIN ORGAN, GA3 ORGANISES DISCUSSIONS FOR CONVERSATION AMONG ITS MEMBERS. GA3'S MISSION IS TO ADDRESS PRESSING TOPICS RELATED TO HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS IN SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXTS.

CLIMATE CHANGE IS AN INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT REASON FOR HUMAN MOBILITY. FOR EXAMPLE, BETWEEN 2008 AND 2018, 24 MILLION PEOPLE WERE INTERNALLY DISPLACED BY WEATHER-RELATED SUDDEN-ONSET DISASTERS EACH YEAR.



Welcome Letter from Dias

IT IS PREDICTED THAT MIGRATION, INCLUDING INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT, CROSS-BORDER MIGRATION AND PLANNED RELOCATION, WILL RISE AS GLOBAL TEMPERATURES RISE. INDIVIDUALS WHO MOVE BECAUSE OF CLIMATE CHANGE OUT OF NECESSITY RATHER THAN BY CHOICE, ARE AT HIGHER RISK OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS.

ON THE OTHER HAND, GLOBALISATION PRESENTS IMPORTANT CHALLENGES AND A CHANCE FOR CULTURAL PRESERVATION. WHILE IT ENCOURAGES EXCHANGE AND UNDERSTANDING, IT ALSO THREATENS THE RICH TAPESTRY OF GLOBAL HERITAGE. OUR DISCUSSIONS ON PROTECTING HERITAGE AND DIVERSITY WILL ALLOW US TO CONTEMPLATE HOW TO MAINTAIN CULTURAL IDENTITIES IN A WORLD THAT IS BECOMING MORE AND MORE HOMOGENISED.

WE ENCOURAGE YOU TO DIG DEEPLY INTO THESE TOPICS, CARRY OUT IN-DEPTH RESEARCH, AND BE READY TO OFFER YOUR UNDERSTANDING AND INSIGHTS. YOUR CONTRIBUTION IS VITAL FOR CREATING AN ATMOSPHERE THAT UPHOLDS THE RIGHTS AND VALUES OF EVERY PERSON.

WE AWAIT YOUR ACTIVE PARTICIPATION AND THE INSIGHTFUL DISCUSSIONS THAT LIE AHEAD.

BEST REGARDS,

SHREYA GALRANI

TAHA KAMAL

JANA AHMED



Committee Overview

THE THIRD COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS SEVENTY-NINTH SESSION, IS CHAIRED BY HIS EXCELLENCY ZÉPHYRIN MANIRATANGA, PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BURUNDI. THE SOCHUM COMMITTEE DISCUSSES QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN, THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN, INDIGENOUS ISSUES, THE TREATMENT OF REFUGEES, THE PROMOTION OF FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS THROUGH THE ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, AND THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION. THE COMMITTEE ALSO ADDRESSES IMPORTANT SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT QUESTIONS SUCH AS ISSUES RELATED TO YOUTH, FAMILY, AGEING, PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, CRIME PREVENTION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE, AND INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL. IN THIS COMMITTEE DELEGATES WILL FOCUS ON ENSURING EQUALITY FOR ALL, ESPECIALLY IN THE CULTURE CONTEXT.



Committee Structure

THREE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES COMMONLY COMPRIZE THE COMMITTEE STRUCTURE AT MODEL UNITED NATIONS (MUN) CONFERENCES: CHAIR, CO-CHAIR, AND PAGER. TO MAINTAIN THE COMMITTEE'S EFFICIENT OPERATION AND TO ENCOURAGE DISCUSSION AND DECISION-MAKING, EACH OF THESE ROLES HAS DISTINCT DUTIES.

CHAIR

THE CHAIR IS THE COMMITTEE'S LEADER WHO TAKES CHARGE OF PROMOTING DISCUSSION. OUR ROLE IS TO ALLOW A SMOOTH FLOW OF THE COMMITTEE SESSION WITH A GOAL OF HAVING A SUCCESSFUL DEBATE AND A RESOLUTION. WE UPHOLD RULES AND PROCEDURES TO ITS ACCURACY, AS IT MARKS AS OUR MAIN GUIDELINE FOR PROPER EXCHANGE OF IDEAS. THIS FURTHERMORE GUARANTEES THAT THE RESOLUTIONS THAT YOU DELEGATES BRING UP WILL ALIGN WITH COMMITTEE GUIDELINES. AS CHAIRS, WE TREAT EACH AND EVERY DELEGATE WITH EQUAL AND FAIR OPPORTUNITIES. LASTLY, WE PROVIDE INSIGHT AND DEEPER CONTEXT SO THAT DELEGATES WILL NOT MISUNDERSTAND THE SITUATION AND CAN CONTINUE PARTICIPATING TO BRING OUR COMMITTEE TO SUCCESS.

CO-CHAIR

A CO-CHAIR PLAYS A ROLE TO MODULATE THE COMMITTEE ALONGSIDE THE HEAD-CHAIR, WHICH WILL EASE THE FLOW OF DEBATE. A CO-CHAIR IS MAINLY IN CHARGE OF MONITORING SPEAKING ORDERS, RECOGNIZING DELEGATES WHEN MOTIONS ARE REQUESTED, SETTING THE TIME LIMIT FOR THE SPEECHES, REVIEWS POSITION/RESOLUTION PAPERS AND AIDS THE CHAIR TO MONITOR THAT ROP IS STRICTLY FOLLOWED.



Committee Structure

WE PLAY A ROLE IN HELPING DELEGATES UNDERSTAND WHAT'S GOING ON WITHIN THE COMMITTEE AND MEDIATE FOR AND AGAINST VIEWPOINTS. WE UPHOLD AND FOSTER A DIPLOMATIC ATMOSPHERE CREATED BY THE HEAD CHAIR AND THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

PAGER

A PAGER IS THE ONE IN CHARGE OF INFORMATION AND OPERATION EXCHANGE. WE ARE MORE FOCUSED ON DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION, COMMUNICATION AID BETWEEN OTHER CHAIRS AND SUPPORT FOR THE DELEGATES. WE ALSO SET UP THE RESOURCES NEEDED FOR THE COMMITTEE AND FACILITATE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GA3 AND THE SECRETARIAT. ROOM ARRANGEMENTS, PHYSICAL SUPPORT AND VARIOUS TASKS ARE ALL DONE BY US. THIS ALLOWS THE COMMITTEE TO BE MORE EFFICIENT, ALLOWING THE HIGHER SUCCESS RATE OF THE COMMITTEE.

Agenda 1: Climate-Induced Migration: Protecting The Rights of Displaced Populations



AGENDA OVERVIEW:

CLIMATE CHANGE IS INCREASINGLY FORCING COMMUNITIES TO LEAVE THEIR HOMES DUE TO RISING SEA LEVELS, EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS, AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION. THIS AGENDA AIMS TO ADDRESS THE GROWING CHALLENGE OF CLIMATE-INDUCED MIGRATION BY EXPLORING INTERNATIONAL LEGAL PROTECTION FOR DISPLACED POPULATIONS, HUMANITARIAN AID STRATEGIES, AND LONG-TERM ADAPTATION SOLUTIONS. MANY OF THESE POPULATIONS, OFTEN FROM VULNERABLE AND MARGINALIZED REGIONS, FACE IMMENSE CHALLENGES IN SECURING NEW LIVELIHOODS, ACCESSING HEALTHCARE, AND INTEGRATING INTO HOST COUNTRIES. THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY MUST ESTABLISH FRAMEWORKS THAT RECOGNIZE THE STATUS OF CLIMATE REFUGEES AND ENSURE THAT THEY RECEIVE ADEQUATE SUPPORT AND PROTECTION UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW.

HISTORY:

THROUGHOUT HISTORY CLIMATE CHANGE HAS INFLUENCED HUMAN MIGRATION PATTERNS. COMMUNITIES HAVE ADJUSTED, RELOCATED OR FORGED NEW PATHS FOR SURVIVAL IN RESPONSE TO THESE CHANGES. ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS - THE MAYA CIVILIZATION FOR EXAMPLE - ADAPTED EASILY TO THESE CHANGES, BUT WHAT IS NEW ABOUT THE CURRENT SITUATION IS THE SPEED, SEVERITY, AND THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE.

Agenda 1: Climate-Induced Migration: Protecting The Rights of Displaced Populations



THE TERM "CLIMATE-INDUCED MIGRATION" OR "CLIMATE REFUGEES" GAINED SIGNIFICANT ATTENTION DURING THE LATE 20TH CENTURY AND REFERS TO THE MIGRATION MAINLY DUE TO SUDDEN OR PROGRESSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE. ACKNOWLEDGING THAT CLIMATE CHANGE DOES NOT JUST POSE A THREAT BY CAUSING IMMEDIATE HARM TO PEOPLE AND INFRASTRUCTURE, IT IS ALSO A LONG-TERM DANGER THAT CAN SLOWLY DESTABILIZE SOCIETIES AND ECONOMIES.

DURING THE 1980s THERE WAS GROWING CONCERN ABOUT THE DETERIORATING CONDITIONS IN THE SAHEL REGION AND ITS EFFECT ON PEOPLE'S ABILITY TO MOVE AROUND FREELY. THROUGHOUT HISTORY SEVERE DROUGHTS HAVE LED TO POPULATION DISPLACEMENT WITH THE PROLONGED DROUGHT KNOWN AS THE "DESICCATION OF THE SAHEL" CAUSING MILLIONS OF INDIVIDUALS TO RELOCATE WITHIN THEIR COUNTRIES OR, TO NEIGHBOURING NATIONS IN SEARCH OF FOOD AND REFUGE.

THIS DOMINO EFFECT WAS FELT IN SYRIA, WHERE THE DESERTIFICATION OF FORMERLY FERTILE FARMING LAND BETWEEN 2006 AND 2010 MEANT CROP YIELDS PLUMMETED, 800,000 PEOPLE LOST THEIR INCOME AND 85 PERCENT OF THE COUNTRY'S LIVESTOCK DIED. AS PEOPLE LOST THEIR LIVELIHOODS, FOOD PRICES SOARED, AND 1.5 MILLION RURAL WORKERS MOVED TO THE CITY TO FIND JOBS. THOSE LEFT BEHIND FACING POVERTY WERE AN EASY TARGET FOR RECRUITERS FROM THE ISLAMIC STATE.

Agenda 1: Climate-Induced Migration: Protecting The Rights of Displaced Populations



THESE ARE NOT THE ONLY FACTORS THAT LED TO THE SYRIAN CIVIL WAR, WITH THE ARAB SPRING AND STRICT RESTRICTIONS FROM THE SYRIAN GOVERNMENT PLAYING A KEY ROLE. BUT SOCIETAL ISSUES CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE WORKED TO EXACERBATE EXISTING TENSIONS. THE RESULT WAS A CONFLICT THAT FUELLED THE WORLD'S WORST REFUGEE CRISIS IN DECADES WITH AROUND 6.6 MILLION SYRIANS (ROUGHLY A QUARTER OF THE POPULATION) FORCED TO FLEE THEIR COUNTRY.

DISCOURSE:

THE AGENDA “CLIMATE-INDUCED MIGRATION: PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS” ADDRESSES A CRUCIAL CHALLENGE THAT ARISES FROM SEVERE CONDITIONS THAT OCCUR FROM CLIMATE CHANGE SUCH AS RISING SEA LEVELS, EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS, AND LONG-TERM ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION. THESE CONDITIONS HAVE DISPLACED MILLIONS, FORCING THESE CLIMATE REFUGEES TO MIGRATE IN SEARCH OF SAFETY AND STABILITY. THIS SITUATION EXPOSES SIGNIFICANT GAPS IN THE EXISTING INTERNATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK, AS CLIMATE MIGRANTS ARE NOT RECOGNIZED UNDER THE 1951 REFUGEE CONVENTION. THESE GAPS CAN ONLY BE FILLED BY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW SOLUTIONS, WHICH WOULD ENSURE THE RIGHTS OF CLIMATE REFUGEE POPULATIONS AND THAT NO ONE BE LEFT BEHIND IN THE FACE OF THE CLIMATE CRISIS.

Agenda 1: Climate-Induced Migration: Protecting The Rights of Displaced Populations



THE ISSUE IS MULTI-FACETED: FROM AN ENVIRONMENTAL POINT OF VIEW, IT CALLS FOR IMMEDIATE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO REDUCE THE ADVANCEMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS ADAPTATION; ECONOMICALLY, IT EXERTS MUCH PRESSURE ON HOST REGIONS, ESPECIALLY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES THAT MAY NOT HAVE THE RESOURCES TO ABSORB DISPLACED POPULATIONS; SOCIALLY AND POLITICALLY, IT RAISES QUESTIONS ABOUT INTEGRATION, RESOURCE SHARING, AND POSSIBLE CONFLICTS BETWEEN MIGRANTS AND HOST COMMUNITIES.

THE QUESTION OF MIGRATION DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE REQUIRES A MULTI-FACETED APPROACH. INTERNATIONALLY, ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD WORK IN CONCERT TOWARD COMPREHENSIVE LEGAL FRAMEWORKS THAT SPECIFICALLY RECOGNIZE CLIMATE MIGRANTS AS A PROTECTED CLASS. GOVERNMENTS, TOO, HAVE TO INCREASE DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESILIENCE OF VULNERABLE AREAS FOR CAPACITATING COMMUNITIES TO ADAPT OR RELOCATE SAFELY. FINALLY, THERE IS NOW OR NEVER TO STOP THE CAUSES OF CLIMATE CHANGE THROUGH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROMOTION OF RENEWABLE ENERGIES, AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION UNDER ACCORDS SUCH AS THE PARIS ACCORD.

AS DELEGATES, IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO MANEUVRÉ THROUGH THE COMPLEXITY THAT SURROUNDS THIS ISSUE BY WEIGHING THE RIGHTS OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS AGAINST THE SOVEREIGNTY AND CAPACITIES OF HOST COUNTRIES. THE SOLUTIONS YOU PUT FORWARD MUST THEREFORE BE INNOVATIVE, FAIR, AND BASED FIRMLY ON THE PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN DIGNITY AND GLOBAL SOLIDARITY.

Agenda 1: Climate-Induced Migration: Protecting The Rights of Displaced Populations



LATEST DEVELOPMENTS:

ADDRESSING THE RIGHTS OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE IS INSTRUMENTAL BECAUSE IT NOT ONLY AFFECTS THE ECONOMIC IMPACT AND SOCIAL AND POLITICAL STABILITY BUT THE ETHICAL AND MORAL IMPERATIVE AND THE RIGHTS THAT ARE BEING VIOLATED. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND GOVERNMENTS ARE INCREASINGLY RECOGNIZING THE ISSUE OF CLIMATE-INDUCED MIGRATION AND ITS HUMANITARIAN IMPLICATIONS. THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM) FOR EXAMPLE IS CALLING FOR STRENGTHENED GLOBAL COOPERATION IN ADDRESSING CLIMATE-INDUCED MIGRATION AS WORLD LEADERS CONVENE FOR THE SIXTH UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT ASSEMBLY (UNEA), AND AS THE DATA AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CLIMATE AND HUMAN DISPLACEMENT HAS INCREASED, SO HAS THE ATTENTION IT RECEIVES IN CLIMATE NEGOTIATIONS.

AS THE THREAT OF CLIMATE CHANGE INCREASES GLOBALLY, THE NUMBER OF CLIMATE MIGRANTS WILL GROW EXPONENTIALLY. THAT'S WHY, DURING THE COP29 THAT WAS HELD IN BAKU, AZERBAIJAN REPRESENTATIVES FROM ALL AROUND THE WORLD PARTICIPATED IN ONGOING TALKS REGARDING CARBON EMISSION REDUCTIONS AND THE MITIGATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE-INDUCED DROUGHTS, HEATWAVES, AND RAIN AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE DISPLACEMENT OF THOSE WHO LIVE IN THE HARDEST-HIT LOCATIONS.

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UNHRC'S CLIMATE ACTION PLAN 2024-2030 PRESENTS A STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK TO ENSURE THAT BY 2030, DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS AFFECTED BY CLIMATE-INDUCED CRISES ARE PROTECTED, RESILIENT, AND SELF-SUFFICIENT. THE PLAN FOCUSES ON FOUR KEY OBJECTIVES; FIRST, ENSURING PROTECTION FOR THOSE FLEEING PERSECUTION, VIOLENCE, AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS RELATED TO THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTERS BY ASSISTING STATES TO PROTECT AND SUPPORT THEIR CITIZENS IN SITUATIONS OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT AND SUPPORTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF LAWS AND POLICIES RELEVANT TO INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE. SECOND, ENSURING THAT FORCIBLY DISPLACED PEOPLE CAN ACCESS SERVICES THAT PROMOTE THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND A CLEAN, HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT. THE UNHRC HAS BEEN ENGAGING WITH DISPLACED COMMUNITIES TO PRESERVE AND REHABILITATE THE ENVIRONMENT, TRANSITION TO RENEWABLE ENERGY AND INCREASE DISPLACED PEOPLE'S ACCESS TO CLIMATE-SMART WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES. THIRD, ENSURING THAT PEOPLE FORCED TO FLEE CAN PREPARE FOR, WITHSTAND, RECOVER, AND BE PROTECTED FROM THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE, UNHCR IS WORKING CLOSELY WITH GOVERNMENTS AND LOCAL RESPONDERS TO STRENGTHEN RESILIENCE. THIS INCLUDES PROVIDING CLIMATE-RESILIENT SHELTER TO PROTECT DISPLACED POPULATIONS FROM EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS, IMPROVING SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS, AND ENHANCING EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS. FINALLY, UNHCR IS COMMITTED TO MINIMIZING ITS OWN NEGATIVE IMPACTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT BY REDUCING ITS GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS, TRANSITIONING TO RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES, AND IMPROVING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF ITS SUPPLY CHAIN.

Agenda 1: Climate-Induced Migration: Protecting The Rights of Displaced Populations



POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS:

1. RELOCATION AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMS

- THESE PROGRAMS OFFER DISPLACED POPULATIONS SAFETY BY MOVING THEM OUT OF CLIMATE-VULNERABLE AREAS TO SAFER, MORE STABLE ENVIRONMENTS. PROPER RELOCATION ENSURES THAT THESE INDIVIDUALS ARE PROTECTED FROM FURTHER DISPLACEMENT CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE AND EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS. FURTHERMORE, RELOCATING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES WITH PROPER INFRASTRUCTURE IS A FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHT UNDER INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE PROTECTION LAWS.

2. CLIMATE-RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE

- BUILDING INFRASTRUCTURE THAT CAN RESIST EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS SUCH AS FLOODS RESISTANT HOUSING, RENEWABLE ENERGY SOLUTIONS, IMPROVED SANITATION CAN NOT ONLY REDUCE EXPOSURE TO CLIMATE IMPACTS BUT ALSO ENHANCE THE SELF-SUFFICIENCY OF DISPLACED PEOPLE. SUCH ACTIONS ALIGN WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR THE RIGHT TO ADEQUATE HOUSING AND SUSTAINABLE LIVING

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3. CASH-BASED ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

- THIS SOLUTION PROVIDES DISPLACED PEOPLE WITH CASH TRANSFERS IN ORDER TO MEET IMMEDIATE NEEDS AND INVEST IN CLIMATE-RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS. AGENCIES SUCH AS THE UNHCR AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS CAN COLLABORATE TO IMPLEMENT SUCH INITIATIVES. CASH-BASED ASSISTANCE IN REGIONS SUCH AS THE HORN OF AFRICA AND BANGLADESH HAS SHOWN TO IMPROVE ECONOMIC STABILITY, AID FAMILIES IN COVERING THEIR PRIMARY NECESSITIES, WHILE ALSO STIMULATING LOCAL ECONOMIES.

4. FOSTERING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY IN CLIMATE-VULNERABLE AREAS

- BESIDES FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE AS A PRIORITY, ONE WAY TO TACKLE CLIMATE MIGRATION IS TO CREATE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY IN SOCIETIES THREATENED BY ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE. FOR EXAMPLE, IN BANGLADESH FLOODS CAUSED BY CYCLONES HAVE INCREASED THE SALINITY OF 53 PERCENT OF FARMLAND. THIS MEANS FARMERS ARE UNABLE TO GROW THEIR NORMAL CROPS, WHICH POSES A DEADLY THREAT TO COMMUNITIES WHO RELY ON AGRICULTURE TO SURVIVE.

Agenda 1: Climate-Induced Migration: Protecting The Rights of Displaced Populations



SUBTOPICS:

- **LEGAL RECOGNITION AND PROTECTION FOR CLIMATE MIGRANTS.**
- **DEVELOPMENT OF RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE IN VULNERABLE REGIONS.**
- **FUNDING MECHANISMS TO SUPPORT CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND MIGRATION MANAGEMENT.**
- **HUMAN RIGHTS CHALLENGES FOR DISPLACED POPULATIONS.**
- **REGIONAL FRAMEWORKS: CASE STUDIES FROM THE PACIFIC ISLANDS, AFRICA, AND SOUTH ASIA.**

QUESTIONS TO ADDRESS:

- **HOW CAN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY DEFINE AND RECOGNIZE "CLIMATE MIGRANTS"?**
- **WHAT LEGAL FRAMEWORKS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED TO ENSURE THE RIGHTS OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS?**
- **HOW CAN DEVELOPED NATIONS CONTRIBUTE TO CLIMATE ADAPTATION IN VULNERABLE COUNTRIES?**
- **WHAT MEASURES CAN BE TAKEN TO PREVENT CLIMATE-INDUCED MIGRATION?**
- **HOW CAN HOST COUNTRIES BALANCE THEIR DEVELOPMENT GOALS WHILE ACCOMMODATING MIGRANTS?**



Agenda 2: Cultural Preservation in the Age of Globalization: Safeguarding Heritage and Diversity

AGENDA OVERVIEW:

AGENDA 2, TITLED CULTURAL PRESERVATION IN THE AGE OF GLOBALIZATION: SAFEGUARDING HERITAGE AND DIVERSITY, WILL EXPLORE THE COMPLEX CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES INVOLVED IN PRESERVING CULTURAL IDENTITIES IN A RAPIDLY GLOBALIZING WORLD. AS TRADITIONAL CULTURES, LANGUAGES, AND PRACTICES FACE THE RISK OF DILUTION OR LOSS DUE TO THE WIDESPREAD INFLUENCE OF GLOBAL MEDIA, COMMERCE, AND TECHNOLOGY, THIS COMMITTEE WILL EXAMINE BOTH THE THREATS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR CULTURAL PRESERVATION. IN OUR COMMITTEE, WE WILL DISCUSS CONTRIBUTIONS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES IN PRESERVING THEIR CULTURES AND ENSURING GLOBALIZATION AT THE SAME TIME. WE WILL ALSO FOCUS ON THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS THE UN IN PRESERVING CULTURES, THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS SUCH AS RESOLUTION 49/7, S/RES/2347 (2017), ETC. THIS AGENDA SHEDS LIGHT ON COUNTRIES THAT HAVE A LOT OF DIVERSITY AS WELL, AND WHAT CAN BE DONE TO ACCOMMODATE SUCH DIVERSITIES WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

HISTORY:

THE ISSUE OF CULTURE PRESERVATION CHALLENGES IS FAR OLDER THAN MOST REALIZE. CHARLES E. PETERSON, KNOWN AS THE FATHER OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN THE USA, STARTED PRESERVATION METHODS AS EARLY AS 1968.



Agenda 2: Cultural Preservation in the Age of Globalization: Safeguarding Heritage and Diversity

THE BEST WAY TO PRESERVE CULTURE IS TO SHARE IT WITH OTHERS, AND THAT CAN BE SEEN IN PREVIOUS GLOBALIZATION “WAVES” IN MEDIUMS SUCH AS SILK ROUTES, TRADE ETC. NOTICING NEW GLOBALIZATION TRENDS, THE UNESCO COMMITTEE INTRODUCED “WORLD HERITAGE SITES” IN 1972, THIS MARKED A MAJOR MILESTONE IN GIVING IMPORTANCE TO GLOBALIZATION AS WELL AS CULTURAL PRESERVATIONS. IN THE EARLY ERAS, CULTURE PRESERVATION WAS DONE MOSTLY ORALLY OR THROUGH ART FORMS SUCH AS DRAMA, SCRIPTURES, DANCE, MUSIC, ETC. HOWEVER, WITH THE ADVENT OF TECHNOLOGY THE METHODS HAVE ADVANCED TO DISCOVERING HERITAGE SITES, OLD SCRIPTURES AND ART, ETC.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS:

WITH THE ADVENT OF TECHNOLOGY AND THE NEW WAVE OF GLOBALIZATION, CULTURE PRESERVATION HAS TAKEN A MORE ONLINE ROLE. WHETHER THIS NEW METHOD IS FOR THE BETTER OR WORSE, IS SOMETHING THAT IS STILL DEBATED. ARTEFACTS, RECORDS, AND PAPERS ARE DIGITALLY PRESERVED AND MADE AVAILABLE TO EVERYONE. MOST COUNTRIES HAVE INTEGRATED CULTURE PRESERVATION IN THEIR EDUCATION SYSTEMS AND IN PUBLIC HOLIDAYS AS WELL. MANY COUNTRIES SUCH AS INDIA AND JAPAN HAVE STARTED TOURISM BASED ON THEIR VIBRANT CULTURES. IN 2003, UNESCO ADOPTED THE CONVENTION FOR THE SAFEGUARDING OF THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE, ACKNOWLEDGING THAT CULTURE IS NOT JUST ABOUT MATERIAL OBJECTS BUT ALSO ABOUT LIVING TRADITIONS AND PRACTICES PASSED DOWN THROUGH GENERATIONS.



Agenda 2: Cultural Preservation in the Age of Globalization: Safeguarding Heritage and Diversity

DIGITAL PRESERVATION ALSO OFFERS NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENDANGERED LANGUAGES, ART FORMS, AND TRADITIONS TO BE RECORDED AND TRANSMITTED TO FUTURE GENERATIONS. AT THE SAME TIME, HOWEVER, DIGITALIZATION HAS RAISED CONCERNS ABOUT THE POTENTIAL LOSS OF CULTURAL AUTHENTICITY AND THE CHALLENGES OF PRESERVING INTANGIBLE ASPECTS OF CULTURE, SUCH AS ORAL TRADITIONS AND PERFORMANCE ARTS, IN VIRTUAL SPACES.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS REVOLVE AROUND INVOLVING TECHNOLOGY IN PRESERVATION METHODS, SOME EXAMPLES COULD BE:

- HAVING LAWS AND REGULATIONS TO PRESERVE CULTURE: COUNTRIES SHOULD PRESERVE CULTURE, ESPECIALLY THOSE OF MINORITIES BY LAWS AND REGULATIONS. LAWS SHOULD PROTECT CULTURE SITES, AREAS, LANGUAGES AND MUCH MORE.
- PROMOTING LOCAL GOVERNANCE: THIS IS MAINLY FOR COUNTRIES THAT ARE LARGE IN POPULATION AND ARE DIVERSE. IT IS IMPORTANT TO ENSURE THAT MINORITIES WITH IMPORTANT CULTURE FEEL REPRESENTED AND CAN HELP MAKING CENTRAL LAWS OF A COUNTRY. IMPLEMENTATIONS SUCH AS TRIBUNALS, LOCAL GOVERNMENT HEADS AND REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENTS CAN HELP.

Agenda 2: Cultural Preservation in the Age of Globalization: Safeguarding Heritage and Diversity



- **IMPLEMENTING TECHNOLOGY:** TECHNOLOGY AND INTERNET CAN BE USED TO DOCUMENT IMPORTANT CULTURE SITES, INFORMATION, AND PROCESSES DONE TO PRESERVE ARTIFACTS. THIS HELPS ENSURE THAT A GOVERNMENT REMAINS TRANSPARENT.

SUBTOPICS:

- INTEGRATION OF TECHNOLOGY IN CULTURE PRESERVATION
- IMPORTANCE OF LAW MAKING IN PRESERVING CULTURE
- IMPORTANCE OF GLOBAL COLLABORATION IN PRESERVING CULTURE
- CHALLENGES FACED BY MINORITIES IN COUNTRIES TO PRESERVE AND SPREAD THEIR CULTURE.

QUESTIONS TO ADDRESS:

- IS GLOBALIZATION A BOON OR A BANE TO CULTURE PRESERVATION?
- HOW DOES A COUNTRY PROMOTE ITS CULTURE?
- WHAT LAWS SHOULD BE MADE TO PRESERVE CULTURE?
- WHAT IS THE IMPORTANCE OF FINANCE IN CULTURE PRESERVATION?



References and Resources

FOR AGENDA 1: CLIMATE-INDUCED MIGRATION: PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

WEBSITES

- [HTTPS://WWW.OHCHR.ORG/EN/OHCHR_HOMEPAGE](https://www.ohchr.org/en/ohchr_homepage)
- [HTTPS://WWW.UNHCR.ORG/](https://www.unhcr.org/)
- [HTTPS://ENVIRONMENTALMIGRATION.IOM.INT/CLIMATE-AND-SECURITY#:~:TEXT=BUILDING%20ON%20IOM's%20LEADING%20ROLE,CHANGE%202021%2D2023%2C%20IOM%20UNDE%20STANDS](https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/climate-and-security#:~:text=BUILDING%20ON%20IOM's%20LEADING%20ROLE,CHANGE%202021%2D2023%2C%20IOM%20UNDE%20STANDS)
- [HTTPS://WWW.HRW.ORG/](https://www.hrw.org/)
- [HTTPS://WWW.CLIMATE-REFUGEES.ORG/](https://www.climate-refugees.org/)

RESOURCES

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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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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.

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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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- 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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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;



Conclusion

**THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING GENERAL ASSEMBLY 3.
WE WISH YOU A PRODUCTIVE AND REWARDING
MUN EXPERIENCE.**