

IASMUN

Background Guide



UNICEF



IASMUN UNICEF

Background Guide

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Welcome Letter from Dias

IT IS WITH GREAT PLEASURE THAT WE WELCOME YOU TO IASMUN'25'S UNICEF COMMITTEE!

AS YOUR DAIS, WE ARE EXCITED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THIS INCREDIBLE JOURNEY AND WITNESS THE IMPACTFUL DEBATES AND INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS YOU, AS DELEGATES, WILL BRING TO THE TABLE. THE UNICEF COMMITTEE REPRESENTS A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO ADDRESS SOME OF THE MOST PRESSING CHALLENGES FACING CHILDREN WORLDWIDE, AND WE ARE CONFIDENT THAT YOUR IDEAS, DIPLOMACY, AND COLLABORATION WILL MAKE THIS EXPERIENCE TRULY UNFORGETTABLE.

THE WORK IN THIS COMMITTEE IS AS REWARDING AS IT IS DEMANDING. WE STRONGLY ENCOURAGE YOU TO IMMERSE YOURSELF IN THE AGENDA, THOROUGHLY RESEARCH YOUR ASSIGNED ROLES, AND COME PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE MEANINGFULLY TO OUR DISCUSSIONS. AT THE SAME TIME, DON'T FORGET TO EMBRACE THIS JOURNEY AS AN OPPORTUNITY TO GROW, CONNECT, AND CREATE LASTING MEMORIES.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR NEED GUIDANCE, DON'T HESITATE TO REACH OUT TO US. WE ARE HERE TO SUPPORT YOU AND ENSURE THAT YOUR EXPERIENCE IN IASMUN'25 IS BOTH ENRICHING AND ENJOYABLE. WE CAN'T WAIT TO SEE THE AMAZING IMPACT YOU'LL HAVE IN THE UNICEF COMMITTEE.

LET'S MAKE IASMUN'25 EXTRAORDINARY!

REGARDS,
YOUR CHAIRS,
FARES BASIL IBRAHIM , AARAV GARG



Committee Introduction

THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND (UNICEF) WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1946, IN THE AFTERMATH OF WORLD WAR II, TO PROVIDE EMERGENCY FOOD AND HEALTHCARE TO CHILDREN AND MOTHERS IN COUNTRIES DEVASTATED BY THE WAR. IN 1953, UNICEF BECAME A PERMANENT PART OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM, REFLECTING ITS EXPANDED ROLE IN PROMOTING THE WELL-BEING AND RIGHTS OF CHILDREN WORLDWIDE. TODAY, UNICEF OPERATES IN OVER 190 COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES, WORKING TO IMPROVE THE LIVES OF CHILDREN THROUGH LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT AND EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE. UNICEF'S MANDATE IS BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES FROM THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD (CRC) A CONVENTION RECOGNIZING CHILDREN AS INDIVIDUALS WITH INHERENT RIGHTS AND THE OBLIGATION TO PROTECT THEM GLOBALLY, UNICEF WORKS TO ENSURE CHILD SURVIVAL AND HEALTH, ENSURING ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER, NUTRITION, VACCINATIONS AND HEALTHCARE. ENSURE EDUCATION, CHILD PROTECTION AND PROVIDING HUMANITARIAN AID TO CONFLICT ZONES AND TO THOSE IN NEED. UNICEF IS AN OFFICIAL UN BODY AND THEIR EXECUTIVE BOARD IS COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM UN MEMBER STATES AND OPERATES IN OVER 190 COUNTRIES. UNICEF RELIES HEAVILY ON VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS, PRIVATE SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS, AND INDIVIDUALS. NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS THAT UNICEF HAS ACCOMPLISHED OVER ITS HISTORY WOULD COUNT MAKING INDIA POLIO FREE SINCE 2014 AND MAKING AFRICA POLIO FREE IN 2020, ALLOWING EDUCATION FOR WOMEN IN OVER 190 UNICEF MEMBER STATES AND LIFE SAVING SUPPORT AND DONATIONS IN CONFLICTS SUCH AS THE ONGOING SYRIA CONFLICT AND THE SOUTH SUDAN CONFLICT SINCE 2011.

Agenda 1: Youth Unemployment Crisis: Creating Sustainable Opportunities for Future Generations



IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS:

- **MALNUTRITION:** MALNUTRITION IS AN IMBALANCE IN NUTRIENT INTAKE, CAUSING CONDITIONS LIKE STUNTING (LOW HEIGHT FOR AGE), WASTING (LOW WEIGHT FOR HEIGHT), AND MICRONUTRIENT DEFICIENCIES (HIDDEN HUNGER)
- **YOUTH:** DEFINED BY THE UN AS A PERSON AGED 15-24
- **UNEMPLOYMENT:** THE SITUATION WHEN A PERSON WHO IS COMPLETELY FIT AND CAPABLE TO WORK CANNOT FIND EMPLOYMENT (A JOB)
- **PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS:** COLLABORATIVE ARRANGEMENTS BY GOVERNMENTS AND PRIVATE SECTORS TO FUND AND IMPLEMENT SOLUTIONS FOR YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

Agenda 1: Youth Unemployment Crisis: Creating Sustainable Opportunities for Future Generations



SHORT INTRODUCTION TO THE AGENDA:

THE YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT CRISIS IS A PRESSING GLOBAL ISSUE, PARTICULARLY IN REGIONS EXPERIENCING ECONOMIC INSTABILITY, INTENSE POLITICAL TENSION, OR POST-PANDEMIC RECOVERY CHALLENGES. AS OF RECENT STATISTICS BY THE ILO (INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION), NEARLY 15% OF THE YOUTH WORLDWIDE, AROUND 70 MILLION INDIVIDUALS, ARE UNEMPLOYED, WHILE MANY OTHERS ARE UNDEREMPLOYED OR STUCK IN PRECARIOUS, LOW-WAGE JOBS. YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IS PARTICULARLY SEVERE IN AFRICA, SOUTH ASIA, THE MIDDLE EAST, AND PARTS OF EUROPE, WHERE RATES FREQUENTLY EXCEED 20-30%. THIS CRISIS EXACERBATES SOCIAL INEQUALITIES, FOSTERS POVERTY CYCLES, AND INCREASES THE RISK OF MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE. IT ALSO CONTRIBUTES TO BROADER SOCIAL INSTABILITY, AS DISILLUSIONED YOUTH MAY TURN TO CRIME, MIGRATION, OR EXTREMISM. ECONOMIES SUFFER LONG-TERM CONSEQUENCES, AS THE LACK OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG WORKERS HAMPERS INNOVATION, PRODUCTIVITY, AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH.

THE CAUSES OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT ARE MULTIFACETED. STRUCTURAL ECONOMIC ISSUES, SUCH AS SLOW JOB CREATION AND MISMATCHES BETWEEN EDUCATION SYSTEMS AND LABOR MARKET NEEDS, ARE MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS. POLITICAL INSTABILITY, INADEQUATE INVESTMENT IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING, AND THE DISPROPORTIONATE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON SERVICE AND INFORMAL SECTORS HAVE FURTHER DEEPENED THE PROBLEM. WOMEN AND MARGINALIZED GROUPS, INCLUDING REFUGEES AND PEOPLE OF COLOUR, FACE ADDITIONAL BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT DUE TO DISCRIMINATION AND LACK OF ACCESS TO EDUCATION.

Agenda 1: Youth Unemployment Crisis: Creating Sustainable Opportunities for Future Generations



ADDRESSING THIS CRISIS REQUIRES COORDINATED ACTION FROM GOVERNMENTS, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND PRIVATE SECTORS. POLICIES FOCUSED ON CREATING QUALITY JOBS, PROMOTING ENTREPRENEURSHIP, AND ENSURING ACCESS TO EDUCATION AND SKILLS TRAINING ARE ESSENTIAL. PROGRAMS LIKE THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION'S (ILO) GLOBAL INITIATIVE ON DECENT JOBS FOR YOUTH AND THE UN'S YOUTH 2030 STRATEGY EMPHASIZE PARTNERSHIPS TO ADDRESS THESE CHALLENGES. WITHOUT URGENT ACTION, THE YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT CRISIS RISKS UNDERMINING PROGRESS TOWARD ACHIEVING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs), PARTICULARLY THOSE FOCUSED ON DECENT WORK, ECONOMIC GROWTH, AND REDUCING INEQUALITY.

WHAT HAS THE UN DONE TO COMBAT YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT?

THE UNITED NATIONS HAS TAKEN TARGETED MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE GLOBAL YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT CRISIS. THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO) LAUNCHED THE GLOBAL INITIATIVE ON DECENT JOBS FOR YOUTH IN 2016, FOCUSING ON PROVIDING YOUNG PEOPLE WITH SKILLS TRAINING, INTERNSHIPS, APPRENTICESHIPS, AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES. THIS INITIATIVE PARTNERS WITH GOVERNMENTS AND BUSINESSES TO PROMOTE JOB CREATION AND REDUCE SKILLS MISMATCHES, PARTICULARLY IN SECTORS LIKE TECHNOLOGY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY.

Agenda 1: Youth Unemployment Crisis: Creating Sustainable Opportunities for Future Generations



THE UN'S YOUTH 2030 STRATEGY ALIGNS EFFORTS WITH THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs), ESPECIALLY SDG 8 (DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH). THIS STRATEGY PRIORITIZES ENTREPRENEURSHIP, EQUAL ACCESS TO EDUCATION, AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS TAILORED TO LABOR MARKET NEEDS.

OTHER UN COMMITTEES THAT HAVE COMBATTED THIS CONFLICT INCLUDE BUT AREN'T LIMITED TO;

- UNDP - FUNDED AND PROMOTES ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROGRAMS IN AFFECTED AREAS SUCH AS SOUTH ASIA AND WEST AFRICA
- UNESCO - DEVELOPS TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS TO HELP CLOSE THE GAP BETWEEN SKILL GAPS
- ECOSOC - COORDINATES GLOBAL WORKFORCE INTO ACCOMPLISHING THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, ADDING A SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON SDG NO. 8 (DECENT WORK AND ECONOMICAL GROWTH) WHICH LINKS HEAVILY WITH THE AGENDA
- UNIDO - PROMOTES SUSTAINABLE EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES AND INDUSTRIAL SKILL TRAINING DEVELOPMENT

Agenda 1: Youth Unemployment Crisis: Creating Sustainable Opportunities for Future Generations



QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION SHOULD ANSWER:

- WHAT SOLUTION COULD BE IMPLEMENTED TARGETING THE ROOT CAUSES OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT INCLUDING SKILL GAPS, ECONOMIC INSTABILITY, AND LACK OF QUALITY EDUCATION
- HOW CAN GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND PRIVATE SECTORS COLLABORATE TO CREATE SUSTAINABLE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE YOUTH
- HOW CAN WE ENSURE GENDER EQUALITY AND THE DISCLUSION OF DISCRIMINATION TOWARDS MINORITIES, REFUGEES OR RURAL YOUTH
- HOW CAN MODERN EDUCATION REVOLVE AROUND FUTURISTIC JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Agenda 2: Reducing Violence Against Children in Low-Income Communities



IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS:

- 1. **VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN:** ANY FORM OF PHYSICAL, EMOTIONAL, OR SEXUAL ABUSE, NEGLECT, OR EXPLOITATION DIRECTED AT CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 18, RESULTING IN HARM TO THEIR HEALTH, DEVELOPMENT, OR DIGNITY.
- 2. **LOW-INCOME COMMUNITIES:** AREAS CHARACTERIZED BY LIMITED ECONOMIC RESOURCES, HIGH POVERTY RATES, AND INADEQUATE ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES SUCH AS EDUCATION, HEALTHCARE, AND SANITATION.
- 3. **CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEMS:** STRUCTURES, POLICIES, AND SERVICES DESIGNED TO PREVENT AND RESPOND TO VIOLENCE, ABUSE, AND EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN, ENSURING THEIR SAFETY AND WELL-BEING.
- 4. **SOCIAL PROTECTION:** PUBLIC PROGRAMS AIMED AT REDUCING POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY BY PROMOTING ACCESS TO BASIC NEEDS AND SERVICES, INCLUDING HEALTH CARE, EDUCATION, AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR FAMILIES.

Agenda 2: Reducing Violence Against Children in Low-Income Communities



SHORT INTRODUCTION TO THE AGENDA:

VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AFFECTS OVER 1 BILLION GLOBALLY, WITH INCREASED RISKS IN LOW-INCOME COMMUNITIES DUE TO POVERTY, INADEQUATE CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEMS, AND HARMFUL SOCIETAL NORMS. THE LONG-TERM IMPACTS OF VIOLENCE INCLUDE PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL HARM, DISRUPTED EDUCATION, AND CYCLES OF POVERTY AND ABUSE. EFFORTS TO COMBAT THIS INCLUDE STRICTER LAWS, IMPROVED EDUCATION ACCESS, COMMUNITY INTERVENTIONS, AND TARGETED MEASURES, ALONGSIDE INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS LIKE INSPIRE, AIMING TO ENSURE SAFER ENVIRONMENTS AND BREAK THESE CYCLES FOR VULNERABLE CHILDREN WORLDWIDE.

ROOT CAUSES INCLUDE ECONOMIC INSTABILITY, LACK OF CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEMS, AND SOCIAL NORMS THAT TOLERATE ABUSE. FACTORS LIKE DISPLACEMENT, ARMED CONFLICT, AND THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC HAVE FURTHER EXACERBATED VULNERABILITIES IN THESE COMMUNITIES. ECONOMIC INSTABILITY OFTEN LIMITS ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES LIKE HEALTHCARE AND EDUCATION, WHILE WEAK OR NON-EXISTENT CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEMS FAIL TO ADDRESS THE NEEDS OF AT-RISK CHILDREN. ADDITIONALLY, HARMFUL SOCIETAL NORMS THAT TOLERATE OR EVEN JUSTIFY ABUSE CONTRIBUTE TO THE PERPETUATION OF VIOLENCE. THESE CHALLENGES, COMBINED WITH GLOBAL CRISES, DEEPEN THE CYCLE OF VULNERABILITY FOR CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME AREAS.

Agenda 2: Reducing Violence Against Children in Low-Income Communities



EFFORTS TO COMBAT VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME COMMUNITIES HAVE BEEN REINFORCED THROUGH GLOBAL INITIATIVES AND THE INVOLVEMENT OF MAJOR NATIONS. FRAMEWORKS LIKE THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG 16.2) AND THE INSPIRE STRATEGIES, LED BY UNICEF, WHO, AND UNODC, FOCUS ON STRENGTHENING CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEMS, PROMOTING EDUCATION, AND ENSURING SAFER ENVIRONMENTS. COUNTRIES LIKE INDIA, NIGERIA, AND BRAZIL, WHICH FACE HIGH RATES OF CHILD ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION DUE TO POVERTY AND WEAK LEGAL PROTECTIONS, HAVE IMPLEMENTED TARGETED MEASURES SUCH AS EDUCATION PROGRAMS, STRICTER LAWS, AND COMMUNITY-BASED INTERVENTIONS. NATIONS LIKE THE UNITED STATES, GERMANY, AND CANADA HAVE PROVIDED FUNDING AND SUPPORT TO INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS ADDRESSING ABUSE, TRAFFICKING, AND EXPLOITATION. THESE EFFORTS, ALONGSIDE PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS AND STRICTER LEGAL FRAMEWORKS, HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO REDUCING VIOLENCE AND SUPPORTING VULNERABLE CHILDREN WORLDWIDE.

Agenda 2: Reducing Violence Against Children in Low-Income Communities



WHAT HAS THE UN DONE TO COMBAT VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN:

THE UNITED NATIONS HAS IMPLEMENTED SEVERAL INITIATIVES TO TACKLE VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN, PARTICULARLY IN LOW-INCOME AREAS:

- **UNICEF:** WORKS TO STRENGTHEN CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEMS, PROVIDE PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT, AND RAISE AWARENESS TO CHALLENGE HARMFUL PRACTICES.
- **INSPIRE STRATEGIES:** AN INTERAGENCY FRAMEWORK FOCUSING ON SUPPORTING FAMILIES, IMPROVING CHILD PROTECTION LAWS, AND PROMOTING EDUCATION.
- **UNODC:** ADDRESSES TRAFFICKING AND EXPLOITATION THROUGH LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING AND LEGAL SUPPORT.
- **UNFPA:** TARGETS GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE, INCLUDING CHILD MARRIAGE AND FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION.

Agenda 2: Reducing Violence Against Children in Low-Income Communities



QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION SHOULD ANSWER:

- 1. HOW CAN GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS STRENGTHEN CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEMS IN LOW-INCOME COMMUNITIES?
- 2. WHAT MEASURES CAN ADDRESS POVERTY AND INEQUALITY AS ROOT CAUSES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN?
- 3. HOW CAN EDUCATION AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS HELP CHANGE SOCIETAL NORMS THAT PERPETUATE VIOLENCE?
- 4. WHAT STRATEGIES CAN IMPROVE ACCESS TO SERVICES LIKE HEALTHCARE AND COUNSELING FOR CHILDREN IN VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES?
- 5. HOW CAN LOCAL COMMUNITIES BE EMPOWERED TO TAKE AN ACTIVE ROLE IN PREVENTING VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN?
- 6. HOW CAN COUNTRIES COLLABORATE TO ADDRESS CROSS-BORDER ISSUES LIKE TRAFFICKING AND EXPLOITATION?
- 7. WHAT STEPS CAN BE TAKEN TO STRENGTHEN THE CAPACITY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM ABUSE?
- 8. HOW CAN MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES BE INTEGRATED INTO CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEMS TO SUPPORT AFFECTED CHILDREN?
- 9. WHAT POLICIES CAN BE IMPLEMENTED TO PREVENT CHILD LABOR AND ENSURE SAFE WORKING CONDITIONS FOR CHILDREN?
- 10. HOW CAN CHILD-FOCUSED ORGANIZATIONS PARTNER WITH GOVERNMENTS TO CREATE SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS FOR VIOLENCE PREVENTION?
- 11. HOW CAN INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL AID BE EFFECTIVELY UTILIZED TO SUPPORT CHILD PROTECTION INITIATIVES?
- 12. HOW CAN RESEARCH AND DATA COLLECTION BE IMPROVED TO BETTER UNDERSTAND AND ADDRESS THE SCALE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN?



Resources for Research

WEBSITES:

- [HTTPS://WWW.UNICEF.ORG](https://www.unicef.org)
- [HTTPS://DATA.UNICEF.ORG](https://data.unicef.org)
- [HTTPS://WWW.WHO.INT](https://www.who.int)
- [HTTPS://GLOBALNUTRITIONREPORT.ORG](https://globalnutritionreport.org)
- [HTTPS://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG](https://scalingupnutrition.org)
- [HTTPS://SDGS.UN.ORG/GOALS](https://sdgs.un.org/goals)
- [HTTPS://WWW.WFP.ORG](https://www.wfp.org)
- [HTTPS://WWW.GAINHEALTH.ORG](https://www.gainhealth.org)
- [HTTPS://WWW.ACTIONAGAINSTHUNGER.ORG](https://www.actionagainsthunger.org)
- [HTTPS://WWW.THELANCET.COM](https://www.thelancet.com)
- [HTTPS://WWW.WORLDBANK.ORG/YOUTH-EMPLOYMENT](https://www.worldbank.org/youth-employment)
- [HTTPS://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG](https://scalingupnutrition.org)
- [HTTPS://WWW.WHO.INT/CHILD-HEALTH](https://www.who.int/child-health)
- [HTTPS://WWW.ACTIONAGAINSTHUNGER.ORG](https://www.actionagainsthunger.org)
- [HTTPS://WWW.END-VIOLENCE.ORG/RESOURCES](https://www.end-violence.org/resources)
- [HTTPS://WWW.UN.ORG/CHILD-RIGHTS](https://www.un.org/child-rights)
- [HTTPS://WWW.ILO.ORG/YOUTH](https://www.ilo.org/youth)
- [HTTPS://WWW.UNICEF.ORG/NUTRITION](https://www.unicef.org/nutrition)
- [HTTPS://WWW.UNICEF.ORG/PROTECTION](https://www.unicef.org/protection)

Appendices



SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

Delegation from

The Federal Republic of
Germany

Represented by

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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

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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.

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=ncili>

<https://unidir.org/sites/default/files/publication/pdfs//prevention-of-an-arms-race-in-outer-space-a-guide-to-the-discussions-in-the-ed-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;

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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;

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;



Conclusion

THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING UNITED NATIONS
INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S FUND. WE WISH YOU A
PRODUCTIVE AND REWARDING MUN EXPERIENCE.