

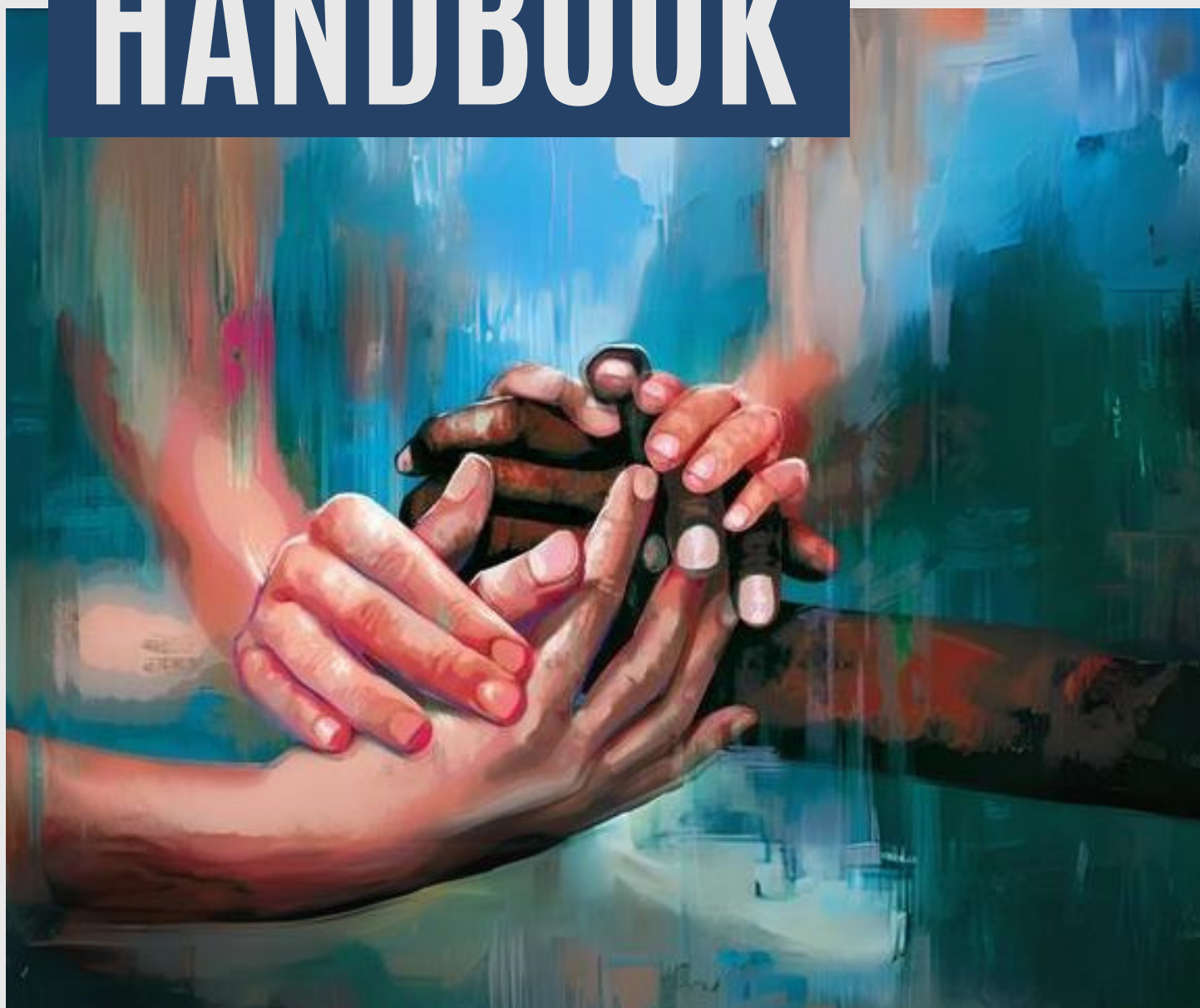
VII PISJ-ES MUN

#TogetherWeBuild



DELEGATE

HANDBOOK



01. Message from the Secretary-General

02. Secretariat's Agenda Messages

03. Introduction to:

03.1 The United Nations

03.2 The General Assembly

03.3 The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

03.4 Model United Nations

03.5 VII PISJ-ES MUN

03.6 The Role of the Secretariat

03.7 VII PISJ-ES MUN Secretariat Hierarchy

03.8 The Role of Delegates

04. SOCHUM Topic Breakdown:

04.1 Glossary

04.2 Committee Overview

04.3 SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities

04.4 Statement of the Problem

04.5 Subtopics

04.6 Questions to Consider

04.7 Related Treaties and Programmes

05. ECOFIN Topic Breakdown:

05.1 Glossary

05.2 Committee Overview

05.3 SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

05.4 Statement of the Problem

05.5 Subtopics

05.6 Questions to Consider

05.7 Related Treaties and Programmes

06. UNCCA Topic Breakdown:

06.1 Glossary

06.2 Committee Overview

06.3 SDG 13: Climate Action

06.4 Statement of the Problem

06.5 Subtopics

06.6 Questions to Consider

06.7 Related Treaties and Programmes

07. UNCWA Topic Breakdown:

07.1 Glossary

07.2 Committee Overview

07.3 SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

07.4 Statement of the Problem

07.5 Subtopics

07.6 Questions to Consider

07.7 Related Treaties and Programmes

08. Pre-Conference Assignment

08.1 Research

08.2 Opening Speeches

08.2.1 What are they?

08.2.2 How to write them?

08.2.3 Format of an Opening Speech

08.2.4 Sample Opening Speech

08.3 Position Papers

08.3.1 What are they?

08.3.2 How to write them?

08.3.3 Format of a Position Paper

08.3.4 Sample Position Paper

09. Event Itinerary

09.1 Day 1

09.2 Day 2

09.3 Day 3

10. Unmoderated Caucus/Lobbying

10.1 Purpose of Lobbying

10.2 Allies and Blocs

11. Resolution Writing

11.1 Glossary

11.2 Purpose

11.3 Structure Breakdown

11.4 Heading & Address

11.5 Preambulatory Clauses + Phrases

11.6 Operative Clauses + Phrases

11.7 Bad Clauses

11.8 Sample Resolution

12. Moderated Caucus/Committee Session

12.1 Key Terms & Phrases

12.2 Code of Conduct

12.3 Procedure

12.4 Phrases to be used by the delegates to address the Chair & other delegates

12.5 Phrases to be used by the Chair to address the delegates

13. Awards

13.1 Categories

13.2 Rubric

14. Co-Authors

14.1 Editorial Notes

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Esteemed Delegates,

On behalf of the Secretariat, I am truly honored to announce the seventh iteration of the PISJ-ES Model United Nations.

"Truth is ever to be found in simplicity, and not in the multiplicity and confusion of things" - Sir Isaac Newton.

To put it plainly, 2023 and the years before it have only shown us that the systems and structures we've built for ourselves i.e. Climate change mitigation schemes, global peace initiatives, and the international economy, all of them have not progressed as we had hoped. Currently, we find ourselves amidst a downturn in the integrity of our economy, the rich get richer and the poor poorer,

there exists a consolidation of power and wealth within the major nations of the world. We have observed the international conflicts and the bloodshed within the Israel-Palestinian conflict, and the Russia-Ukraine conflict, and yet neither issue has subsided despite international intervention.

The United Nations is a platform, among many others, facilitating international discourse and consensus, however, if genuine change is our aspiration, we must rise beyond the inefficiencies inherent in the foundations we've built. Relying on the same principles that have failed us time after time will only bring us more misery, we must rise to the occasion, and reform our ideologies. As the children of the 21st century, we bear a profound responsibility to both the present and the future, we mustn't let the pleasures of life fool us, with the scale of global poverty being vast and the world population on the rise our generation teeters on the brink of witnessing the complete depletion of vital resources.

The establishment of sustainable energy and resource distribution schemes is vital to the functioning of a healthy international community. Many differing opinions and beliefs have divided the globe however with innumerable issues at hand we must set aside our differences and build international frameworks that are all-inclusive and can be adopted by all nations. Through diplomacy, multilateral agreements, and the promotion of human rights, we can build a global system that not only addresses challenges but also celebrates the richness of diversity and shared aspirations within the international community.

Acknowledging the flaws in our current systems and structures has kindled a need for reformation and has led us to choose a theme that does justice to the dilemma at hand, therefore the theme for VII PISJES MUN is #TogetherWeBuild.

Working towards innovation will always be met with challenge and protest, although that mustn't hinder us from doing what is necessary, with various developments in social media communication we are now connected more than we've ever been, thus we must utilize the true potential of our strengths and spread an aura of reform to encourage the generation to educate themselves on the current geopolitical climate of the world.

This year's topics were decided based on the 2030 sustainable development goals set by the United Nations. These goals can provide a proper insight to our delegates and to everyone participating in the magnitude of problems and issues that exist in our world today. The Issues to be addressed in our conference are "Addressing the Social and Political Impacts of Islamophobia on an International Scale" under the General Assembly Third Committee (SOCHUM), "Exploring the Influence of Artificial Intelligence on the Global Economic Sphere" under the Second Committee (ECOFIN), "Tackling Fiscal and Technological Barriers in Climate Change Mitigation" under a special committee (UNCCA-United Nations Committee for Climate Action) and lastly "Examining International Laws regarding Exports facilitated by Child Labor and incentivizing its mitigation" under a special committee (UNCWA-United Nations Child Welfare Association).

PISJ-ES Model United Nations is an exciting opportunity that fosters intellectual debate and offers a refined understanding of the dynamics of international conferences. As students assume the roles of delegates, they embark on a journey of learning a diverse array of skills. From learning the art of professional communication to drafting official documents, MUN is an invaluable experience for people from all walks of life. By preparing participants to articulate their ideas in front of large groups of people, I believe MUN truly shapes our personality and sets a solid foundation for future negotiation.

As Secretary-General, I strongly encourage each of you to seize this opportunity, take the reins, and allow yourself to become completely immersed in the MUN process. It may sound like a daunting task to draft a resolution and give a speech in front of multiple eyes, however, the experience of learning to collaborate respectfully is invaluable. My sincere hope is that you all will truly comprehend the premise of international debate and thought, and on behalf of the secretariat, we are truly looking forward to seeing each and every one of you discover new skill sets and shape your understanding of the UN.

I wholeheartedly look forward to meeting and conversing with all of you, and seeing all the innovative insights and ideas blossom within each and every one of you. Use this experience to unleash your enthusiasm and enrich your debates. Leave your mark.

Sincerely,

Manahil Luqman
Secretary-General
VII PISJES MUN



SECRETARIAT'S AGENDA MESSAGES

With great honor and enthusiasm, I assume the role of Under Secretary General for General Assembly Affairs and Conference Management for the upcoming VII PISJ-ES MUN. It is a privilege to join this esteemed community of dedicated individuals who share a passion for international dialogue and collaborative problem-solving. As we embark on this journey together, I am inspired by the rich history of PISJ-ES MUN and the commitment of its participants to fostering a deeper understanding of global issues. In this spirit, I am committed to ensuring that VII PISJ-ES MUN serves as a platform for insightful discourse, innovative thinking, and the exchange of diverse perspectives. It is through the collective efforts of our community that we can contribute to meaningful solutions for the global challenges we face. Together, let us build upon the legacy of PISJ-ES MUN and make this event a memorable and impactful experience for everyone involved. I look forward to meeting each one of you and working together to make VII PISJ-ES MUN a beacon of diplomacy, dialogue, and mutual understanding.

Muhammad Haris Imran – Under Secretary General for General Assembly Affairs and Conference Management



"We have to transcend our differences to transform our future" says the Secretary-General, Antonio Guterres. To inaugurate such inclusivity, diversity, and respect for contrasting perspectives, it is vital to bring perspicacious mindsets together. Fortunately, the VII PISJES MUN welcomes its stalwart delegates to confer their understanding of global intricacies and present solutions to such quandaries. I profoundly appreciate being appointed the Under-Secretary-General this year, it will be an honor to work with such competent collegiality by valuing influential communication and prudent thinking. This experience will embark on the ignition of a new cognizance for some while unearthing hidden potentials for others. I can certainly say that everyone part of the MUN leaves with a riveting account of understanding global complexities as well as personal growth and advancements in educational skills. Through joint adherence, excellence, and diplomacy, together we can catalyze a positive change, #TogetherWeBuild a positive community.

Amal Adnan – Under Secretary General for Communications and Public Information

As the Under-Secretary-General for the prestigious VII PISJ-ES MUN event, I, Muhammad Taaha Mahmood, am honored to be in charge of this vibrant platform that aims to confront difficult global issues and provide an atmosphere that encourages free speech. My steadfast goal is to painstakingly organize, lead, and arrange this event with whole devotion, always aiming for perfection and never giving up. I genuinely think that participating in Model United Nations (MUN) provides an incredible opportunity to develop critical thinking abilities, enhance communication skills, increase confidence, and effectively solve global issues. We want to raise the bar for MUN conferences in the future with the help of our fantastic secretariat staff and committed delegates.

Muhammad Taaha Mahmood – Under Secretary General for Economic and Social Affairs



SECRETARIAT'S AGENDA MESSAGES



MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT MUHAMMAD AHMAD

Dearest Delegates,

I wholeheartedly welcome you all to the seventh iteration of the PISJ-ES Model United Nations! On this platform, we aim to teach our young delegates the inner workings of the General Assembly, which is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations, serving as its main deliberative, policymaking, and representative organ. The UNGA is responsible for the UN budget, appointing the non-permanent members to the Security Council, appointing the UN Secretary-General, receiving reports from other parts of the UN system, and making recommendations through resolutions. Fun fact, the UNGA is the only UN organ where all member states have equal representation.

In the words of the current 78th President of the UNGA, Dennis Francis, "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights". The purpose of the General Assembly is to ensure tolerance, compassion, and a commitment to peaceful coexistence, to build strong, cohesive, inclusive, and productive societies, that benefit all, in equal measure. My commitment, as the President of our General Assembly lies in orchestrating, coordinating, and streamlining this model platform at the highest level of diplomacy, striving for resourcefulness and unwavering determination in every facet. MUN embodies my belief in bridging and enhancing connections among individuals of diverse perspectives. It encourages us to introspect on our convictions, enrich our knowledge, and mature into more insightful and empathetic beings.

This occasion provides a remarkable opportunity for delegates to voice the concerns of the marginalized, engage in passionate yet respectful debates, and above all, foster continuous learning. Collaborating with and organizing this platform with my exceptional secretariat team is an honor on its own. Our aim is not only to host a successful model platform but to sow the seeds of lifelong learning, cultivate empathy, and instill a sense of responsibility in our young delegates. We aspire for this MUN to serve as a catalyst, inspiring change-makers and nurturing the leaders of tomorrow, individuals who are not only cognizant of global challenges but are actively committed to being part of the solution. Together, let us embrace this journey with enthusiasm, unity, and an unwavering dedication to shaping a brighter, more harmonious world. Ultimately, your enthusiasm is my greatest source of satisfaction.

Humble Regards,
President of the General Assembly

SECRETARIAT'S AGENDA MESSAGES



I, Zuhaa Jilani, am truly honored and grateful to be part of the Secretariat for the VII PISJ-ES MUN. As the Chair of the Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee, it is both an honor and a privilege to welcome all delegates to this momentous conference which aims to expand the horizons of the student body by providing them with the opportunity to educate one another and address crucial global issues. SOCHUM plays a pivotal role in addressing some of the world's most pressing issues, ranging from human rights and social development to cultural preservation. Over the course of this conference, we will engage in meaningful dialogue and negotiations to reach a consensus on various critical matters. Remember, it's not just about the debates, resolutions, and awards, but about the change we can bring to the world by working together. I encourage all delegates to actively participate, collaborate, and inspire one another. I trust that my experience will not only contribute to fostering productive dialogue but also make way for an engaging debate, one we can all look forward to and reflect upon afterward.

Zuhaa Jilani - Chair of Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM)

"Human rights are not a privilege conferred by the government. They are every human being's entitlement," quoted by Kofi Annan. SOCHUM serves as a crucial forum for unheard voices while working towards finding sustainable solutions to these problems and improving the overall well-being of individuals and communities. Notwithstanding the political disparities among the constituent nations, the committee persists in its objectives and does not permit these divisions to impede its capacity to identify resolutions for current issues. Nonetheless, it is with great pleasure and honor that I address you today as the Vice Chair of SOCHUM. My primary objective is to ensure that our discussions are conducted in a fair, inclusive, and productive manner. It is my belief that by fostering an environment conducive to constructive dialogue, we can achieve meaningful progress on the issues at hand. By working together, we can discover novel strategies and create all-encompassing answers to the intricate problems we confront. Let us seize this opportunity to transcend boundaries, and make a lasting impact on the lives of people.

Maryam Tahir - Vice Chair of Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM)



SECRETARIAT'S AGENDA MESSAGES



Rameen Zeeshan - Chair of Economic and Financial Committee (ECOFIN)

As one of the major six committees of the United Nations General Assembly, ECOFIN holds the power to influence the global economy positively. I am honored to lead my delegates in VII PISJ-ES MUN and work towards creating world-changing resolutions. My hope is that ECOFIN will come up with fresh ideas that allow us to not only adapt to the increasing use of technology in the economy but also use it to enhance the living standards of its residents. As a student of actuarial sciences, I have extensively researched fiscal, monetary, and supply-side policies. By effectively using these policies, we can resolve problems that have the potential of becoming an economic crisis. As the Chair of ECOFIN, I intend to use a mixture of democratic and laissez-faire leadership styles to encourage my delegates to participate enthusiastically in the sessions and bring out their innovative side. With their active participation, we can reach resolutions that create a long-lasting impact on the stability and, most importantly, the income distribution in an economy. Let's embark on this journey together!

It is with great honor and enthusiasm that I stand before you today as Vice Chair for the Economic and Financial Committee in this Model United Nations conference. As we navigate an increasingly interconnected world, the economic challenges we face demand innovative and collaborative solutions. With a deep passion for economics and finance, I have dedicated myself to understanding the complexities of our global financial systems and the implications they have on sustainable development and social progress. I firmly believe that effective leadership lies in the ability to listen, empathize, and guide. As Vice Chair, I will be dedicated to ensuring that all delegates feel supported and empowered to actively participate in the committee's proceedings. I will foster an environment that encourages collaboration, respect, and open-mindedness, allowing us to collectively work towards sustainable economic growth and financial stability.

Mahmood Kamal - Vice Chair of Economic and Financial Committee (ECOFIN)



SECRETARIAT'S AGENDA MESSAGES



"We are the first generation to feel the impact of climate change and the last generation that can do something about it." Climate change is a global issue that is often seen as a problem waiting to happen and not for what it is, a world-wide emergency affecting humanity right now. It is life or death. As the chair for this year's climate change action committee, it is my pleasure to welcome you to VII PISJ-ES Model United Nations. As representatives of countries across the globe, you will delve into a world of international complexities, innovative solutions, politics and diverse perspectives. In these upcoming months we are determined to foster sustainable development through collaboration, objective analysis, and evaluative thinking to explore the interrelated impacts of climate change on health, prosperity and the environment. The duty to preserve and nurture our planet is not only the sole responsibility of world leaders but a responsibility entitled to each of us. 8 billion people. 1000 policies. 193 countries. 1 goal.

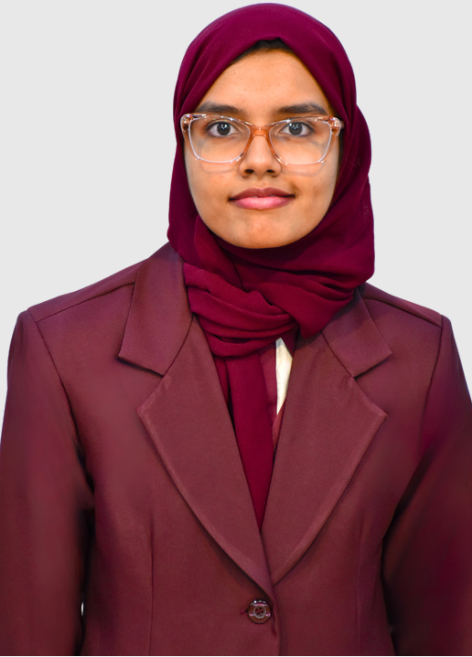
*Ayesha Waseem - Chair of United Nations
Committee for Climate Action (UNCCA)*

Deeply riveted by worldwide matters of state, diplomacy and the intricacies of international politics, this year's Model United Nations (MUN) conference offers a splendid chance for us to collectively delve into our notions together. "I hold a vision of this blue green planet, safe and in balance. At the end of the Fossil Fuel Era, we are emerging to a new reality. We are ready to make the next leap – as momentous as abolishing slavery or giving women the vote." – as excellently portrayed by Elizabeth May, this moment provides an opportunity for each of us to challenge societal norms and envision ourselves as the decisive force that may alter the course of a nation's trajectory. UNCCA promotes the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, recognizing that developed countries have a greater historical responsibility for climate change and should take the lead in reducing emissions and supporting developing countries in their climate action efforts. Together, we will navigate the intricate web of international relations, and strive to unearth innovative solutions to the pressing global challenges that lie before us!

*Minhal - Vice Chair of United Nations
Committee for Climate Action (UNCCA)*



SECRETARIAT'S AGENDA MESSAGES



Unveiling the Future: Introducing the 4th Model United Nations Committee - UNCWA, Where Ideas Ignite! UNCWA is dedicated to promoting the well-being and protection rights of children. Recognizing the profound and far-reaching impact of escalating issues related to injustice against children, the establishment of this committee provides a platform for delegates to voice their concerns and lead efforts to ensure that every child has the right to survive, thrive, and achieve their full potential with voices universally condemning the injustice. The framework of UNCWA is based on protecting children from violence, exploitation, and neglect, addressing issues such as child trafficking while advocating for children's rights. Hence, I, Humnah Zeeshan, take immense pride in being appointed as the UNCWA Chair for the VII PISJES MUN. Assuming a significant role brings forth considerable responsibilities, I pledge to address your concerns diligently and promptly by assisting you in the best way possible. I anticipate witnessing unwavering enthusiasm, confidence, and composed demeanor from all my delegates throughout the MUN conference.

Humnah Zeeshan - Chair of United Nations Child Welfare Association (UNCWA)

I am Muhammad Huzaifa Saleem, serving as the Vice-Chair of the United Nations Committee for the Rights of Children (UNCWA). It is a privilege to address this esteemed gathering. With a profound understanding of the pivotal role children's rights play in shaping our societies, I am eagerly embracing this responsibility. Today, we must prioritize the pressing concern of child labor and the imperative to boost exports. It is essential that we unite and formulate effective strategies to combat this issue. I implore all delegates to fully comprehend the gravity of this matter and actively engage in seeking solutions. As the Vice-Chair, my objective is to foster an environment of open dialogue and constructive problem-solving during this Model United Nations session. By pooling our efforts, in collaboration with all delegates and secretariats, we can strive for a comprehensive and sustainable resolution that safeguards the rights and well-being of children worldwide.

Muhammad Huzaifa Saleem - Vice Chair of United Nations Child Welfare Association (UNCWA)



INTRODUCTION TO:

03.1 The United Nations

The United Nations (UN) is an intergovernmental organization that was tasked to maintain international peace and security, develop friendly relations among nations, achieve international cooperation and be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations. The UN has six main organs: the General Assembly, the International Court of Justice, the Trusteeship Council, the Secretariat, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council.

03.2 The General Assembly

The General Assembly is the main deliberative, policy-making, and representative organ of the UN. All 193 member states of the UN are represented in the General Assembly, making it the only UN body with universal representation. Each year, in general debate, which many heads of the states attend and address, decisions are made on important questions such as those on peace and security, admission of new members and budgetary matters, which require a two-thirds majority of the General Assembly. Decisions on other questions are decided by a simple majority. The General Assembly allocates to its six Main Committees items relevant to their work. The Committees discuss matters under the agenda items and recommend draft resolutions and decisions to the Assembly for consideration and action. The six Main Committees are: the Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee); the Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee); the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee); the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee); the Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee); and the Legal Committee (Sixth Committee).

INTRODUCTION TO:



SOCHUM

SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities

"Addressing the Social and Political Impacts of Islamophobia on an International Scale"

ECOFIN

SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

"Exploring the Influence of Artificial Intelligence on the Global Economic Sphere"

UNCCA

SDG 13: Climate Action

"Tackling Fiscal and Technological Barriers in Climate Change Mitigation"

UNCWA

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

"Examining International Laws regarding Exports facilitated by Child Labour and incentivizing its mitigation"

03.3 The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests. In the PISJ-ES MUN, each of the four committees discusses a subtopic of one of the SDGs and aims to produce a resolution to address it.

**SDG 1 - NO
POVERTY**

**SDG 2 - ZERO
HUNGER**

**SDG 3 - GOOD
HEALTH & WELL-
BEING**

**SDG 4 - QUALITY
EDUCATION**

**SDG 5 - GENDER
EQUALITY**

**SDG 6 - CLEAN
WATER &
SANITATION**

**SDG 7 -
AFFORDABLE &
CLEAN ENERGY**

**SDG 8 - DECENT
WORK &
ECONOMIC
GROWTH**

**SDG 9 - INDUSTRY,
INNOVATION &
INFRASTRUCTURE**

**SDG 10 -
REDUCED
INEQUALITIES**

**SDG 11 -
SUSTAINABLE
CITIES &
COMMUNITIES**

**SDG 12 -
RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION &
PRODUCTION**

**SDG 13 - CLIMATE
ACTION**

**SDG 14 - LIFE
BELOW WATER**

**SDG 15 - LIFE ON
LAND**

**SDG 16 - PEACE,
JUSTICE &
STRONG
INSTITUTIONS**

**SDG 17 -
PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS**

SUSTAINABLE

DEVELOPEMENT

GOALS

INTRODUCTION TO:

03.4 Model United Nations

Model United Nations is a simulation of the UN General Assembly, UN Security Council, or other multilateral body, which introduces students to the world of diplomacy, negotiation, and decision-making. At Model UN, students step into the shoes of ambassadors of countries that are members of the UN, from Argentina to Zimbabwe. The students, better known as “Delegates” or “Representatives”, debate current issues on the organization’s vast agenda. They plot strategy, negotiate with supporters and adversaries, resolve conflicts, prepare draft resolutions, and navigate the UN’s rules of procedure – all in the interest of resolving problems that affect the world. Along with it, they learn lifelong skills of research techniques, writing, public speaking, problem-solving, conflict resolution, compromise, and cooperation. Please refer to <https://www.un.org/en/model-united-nations/mun-guide-general-assembly> for the official UN MUN guide.

03.5 VII PISJ-ES MUN

PISJ-ES MUN is a simulation of the United Nations General Assembly, more specifically the Second Committee ECOFIN (Economic and Financial Committee), the Third Committee SOCHUM (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee), a special committee UNCCA (United Nations Committee for Climate Action) and lastly another special committee UNCWA (United Nations Child Welfare Association). It is a platform with a vision where students, staff, and the community work cooperatively to create an educational environment that meets the intellectual, emotional and social needs of an ever-expanding and diverse student population. Upholding its mission of providing all-inclusive education to every individual, PISJ-ES MUN aims to provide a platform where future intellects collaborate to envisage global issues by activating their research-driven analytical skills to devise correlative resolutions. In doing so, it fosters a forum for ideas and plans, allowing the participants to investigate new avenues. While in committee, a delegate’s priority must be to present their country’s opinions and protect their interests while cooperating with others to find global solutions to the most pressing issues of our time. Through this, our conference allows students to grow as debaters, negotiators, diplomats, ambassadors, and leaders.

INTRODUCTION TO:

03.6 The Role of the Secretariat

The hierarchy shown on the next page represents the Secretariat for the VII PISJ-ES MUN. The Secretariat carries out the substantive and administrative work of the United Nations as directed by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the other organs. At its head is the Secretary-General, who provides overall administrative guidance. The Secretariat is the UN's executive arm. The Secretariat has an important role in setting the agenda for the deliberative and decision-making bodies of the UN (i.e., the General Assembly), and the implementation of the decision of these bodies.

01

Secretary-General

Supervises and guides all office bearers in their respective delegation/discharging of responsibilities and tasks. Equal parts diplomat and advocate, civil servant and CEO, the Secretary-General is a symbol of United Nations ideals and a spokesperson for the interests of the world's peoples, in particular the poor and vulnerable among them.

02

Under-Secretary-General

The role of the Under-Secretary-General(s) is to help manage Secretariat operations and to ensure the coherence of activities and programs. The purpose is also to elevate the organization's profile and leadership in the economic and social spheres. The main duty of the Under-Secretary-General(s) is to support the Secretary-General.

03

President (General Assembly)

The PGA is the guardian of the General Assembly (GA) Rules of Procedure. In this role the PGA moderates the opening speeches, rules on points of order, and presides over discussions in plenary meetings. In addition, the PGA organizes thematic debates and plays an important role in raising the public visibility of the GA.

04

Chair of Committee

The Chair declares the opening and closing of meetings of the committee. In these meetings, they direct the discussions, make sure that the rules are observed and accord the right to speak. The Chairperson has complete control of the proceedings at any meeting and has the responsibility of maintaining order at all times.

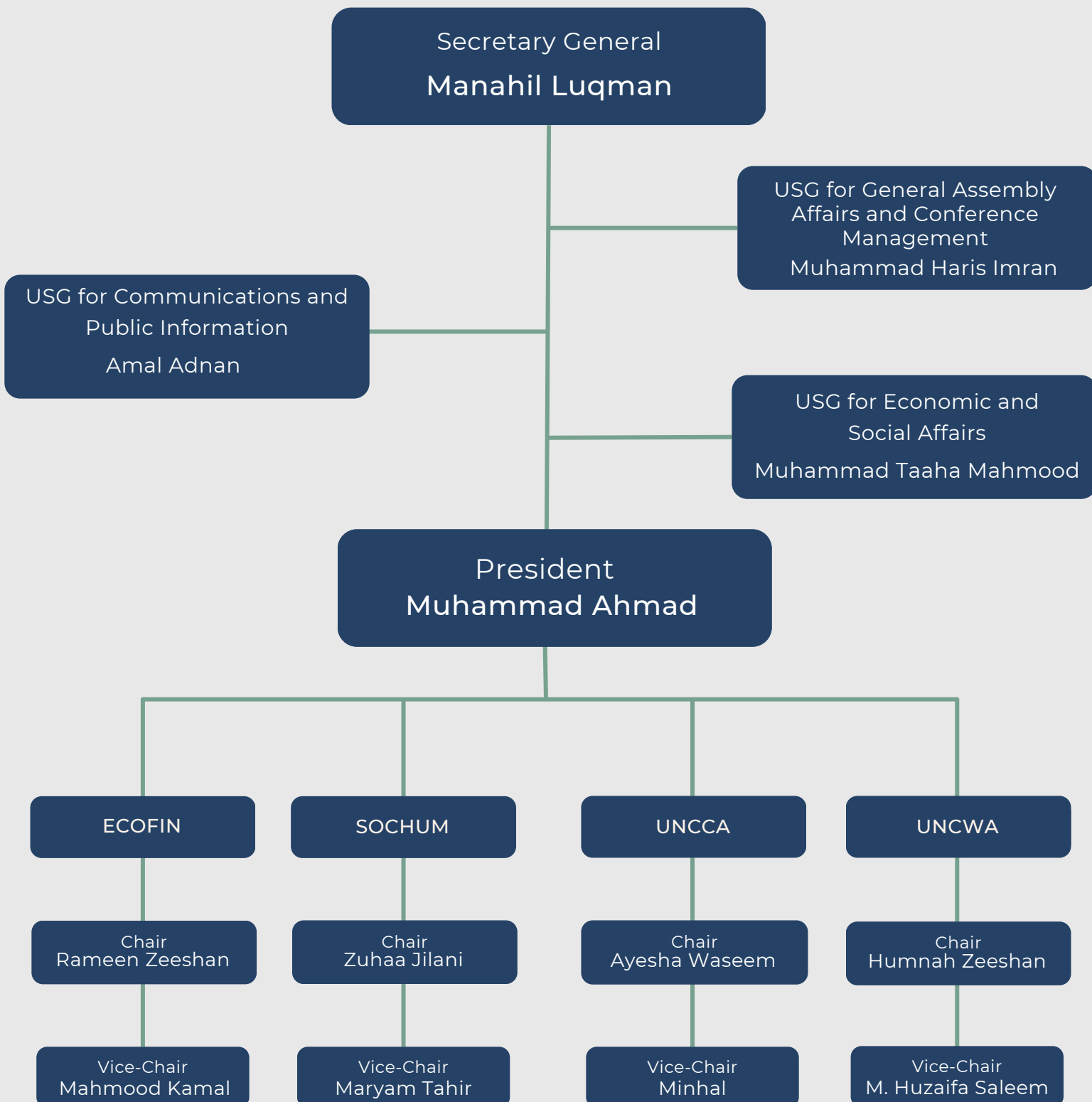
05

Vice-Chair of Committee

In the event that the Chairperson is not available for a meeting or any part of the meeting, the Vice-Chairperson shall take his/her place. While acting as Chairperson, the Vice-Chair person shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairperson.

INTRODUCTION TO:

03.7 VII PISJ-ES MUN Secretariat Hierarchy



INTRODUCTION TO:

03.8 The Role of Delegates



The delegates are the MUN participants who are assigned countries where they have to represent the political position of their country for a particular agenda. All delegates may sponsor a draft resolution and have full voting rights. These delegates are expected to understand the foreign policies of their individual governments and to act within those policies during the session. The most critical part of having a successful delegate experience is to utilise the Rules of Procedure, speak in formal debate, and most importantly contribute during informal debate sessions through activities including networking, drafting resolutions and identifying common positions, and building consensus through negotiation.



ISSUE: SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities
“Addressing the Social and Political Impacts of Islamophobia on an International Scale”

CHAIR: *Zuhaa Jilani*

VICE-CHAIR: *Maryam Tahir*

04.1 Glossary

Reduced Inequalities: discrimination based on age, gender, ethnic or racial group, disability status, sexual orientation, migratory status, residence, or other factors serve to disadvantage some individuals in many different and often invisible ways, throughout their lives.

Inequalities: these can include economic inequalities such as inequalities in income, wealth, wages, and social protection, as well as social and legal inequalities where different groups are discriminated against, excluded, or otherwise denied full equality.

Fiscal: relating to government revenue, especially taxes.

Migrant Remittances: when migrants send home part of their earnings in the form of either cash or goods to support their families.

Marginalization: treatment of a person, group, or concept as insignificant or peripheral.

Radicalization: is defined as the process by which people come to support terrorism and extremism and, in some cases, to then participate in terrorist groups.

De-escalation: human behavior that is intended to prevent the escalation of conflicts.

Far-right: refers to a spectrum of political thought that tends to be radically conservative, ultra-nationalist, and authoritarian, often also including nativist (anti-immigrant) tendencies.

04.2 Committee Overview

The Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian Committee (SOCHUM), serves as the Third Committee within the United Nations General Assembly, focusing on issues dealing with fundamental human rights in the international community. Its purview includes human rights issues and a broad range of social and humanitarian affairs. This means the committee has the authority to address issues related to the advancement of women, the protection of children, the rights of the indigenous community, 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 issues related to youth, family, aging, persons with disabilities, crime prevention, criminal justice, and international drug control. SOCHUM also works closely with many other UN bodies in order to effectively address its mandated issues.

04.3 SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities

SDG 10 aims at reducing inequality within and among countries. This SDG calls for reducing inequalities in income as well as those based on age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, economic or other status within a country. The goal also addresses inequalities related to representation, migration, and development assistance. The international community has made significant strides towards lifting people out of poverty. However, inequality persists and large disparities remain in access to health and education services and other assets. The goal has ten targets and fourteen indicators to measure progress:

10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

10.A Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

10.B Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular, least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

10.C By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

04.4 Statement of the Problem

Islamophobia, a pervasive and escalating global phenomenon, represents a critical challenge to the principles of tolerance, diversity, and human rights. It affects people of all ages from all walks of life, in both developed and developing countries. Islamophobia – is dislike or prejudice against Islam it is the fear, hatred, and discrimination against practitioners of Islam or the Islamic religion as a whole. This prejudiced attitude towards Islam and Muslims not only undermines the fundamental values of equality and inclusivity but also poses severe threats to global peace and stability.

The prevalence of Islamophobia not only perpetuates harmful stereotypes and misperceptions about Muslims but also results in tangible consequences such as hate crimes, marginalization, and the erosion of social harmony. The perpetuation of discriminatory practices, both overt and covert, infringes upon the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, particularly:

a) Article 2 Which prohibits discrimination based on religion and promotes measures to eliminate prejudices states “ Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status”

b) Article 7 “All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination”. This emphasizes protection against discrimination, including discrimination fueled by Islamophobia.

Moreover, Islamophobia extends its reach into the political sphere, where policies driven by prejudice hinder the inclusive representation of Muslim communities. Such practices violate the spirit of democratic governance outlined in:

a) Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states: “ Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country directly or through freely chosen representatives”.

Individuals subjected to Islamophobia endure widespread discrimination and prejudice, in various forms such as verbal abuse, and exclusionary practices. The rise in Islamophobic sentiments has led to an alarming increase in hate crimes against individuals based on their perceived association with Islam. Islamophobia often results in the stigmatization and marginalization of individuals within their communities and broader societies. This exclusionary behavior limits access to educational, economic, and social opportunities, hindering the full participation of affected individuals in the public sphere. By addressing the social and political impacts of Islamophobia on an international scale we can foster inclusive societies, uphold human rights, and promote global peace and cooperation.

04.5 Subtopics

Evident Impacts of Islamophobia on Individuals:

Islamophobia tends to have several consequences on individuals which in turn affects them in numerous ways:

- Constant exposure to Islamophobic rhetoric and discrimination can lead to hazardous effects on the mental well-being of Muslims. This can have long-term consequences on their overall well-being and quality of life.
- Islamophobia often results in social exclusion for Muslims as they face discrimination in various aspects such as employment, education, and housing. This exclusion can lead to feelings of isolation, marginalization, and a sense of not belonging to the broader society.
- Islamophobia can have a profound impact on the identity and self-esteem of individuals. Moreover, constant negative portrayals and stereotyping of Muslims can lead to feelings of shame, self-doubt, and a loss of cultural and religious identity. This can result in individuals internalizing the Islamophobic narratives and experiencing a diminished sense of self-worth.

Social Technicalities of Islamophobia:

Globally, the rise of Islamophobia has contributed to an atmosphere of mistrust and hostility, affecting millions of Muslims and exacerbating social tensions. According to a report by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), there has been a surge in anti-Muslim incidents, ranging from verbal abuse to physical attacks, in various parts of the world. Examples include the increasing violence against Muslims in Sri Lanka since 2012, similar to the happenings in Buddhist-majority Myanmar, which has also seen a surge of attacks by members of the majority community against Muslims.

In 2020, the European Islamophobia Report highlighted that 60% of Islamophobic incidents occurred in public spaces, affecting the daily lives of Muslims. Furthermore, the fear and suspicion associated with Islamophobia can lead to social isolation which directly impacts the integrity of a country's community, this is particularly devastating in countries such as The United Kingdom which majorly consists of a coalition of ethnicities and religious communities.

At the national level, Islamophobia has profound consequences on social cohesion. In the United States, for instance, the Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR) reported a significant increase in hate crimes targeting Muslims in recent years, in 2023 CAIR reported that it has received 774 complaints, including reported bias incidents since the escalation of violence in Israel and Palestine. These incidents not only pose a direct threat to the safety of Muslims but also foster a sense of insecurity within the community. Additionally, Islamophobia can contribute to the exacerbation of stereotypes and discriminatory policies, limiting educational and employment opportunities for Muslims. Addressing Islamophobia requires joint efforts at both the international and national levels, in order to promote understanding, tolerance, and social harmony.

The Contribution of Media Representation to Islamophobia:

One of the most significant consequences of media representation of Islam is the perpetuation of negative stereotypes and prejudice. Media outlets often focus on sensationalized stories that reinforce existing biases and create an atmosphere of fear and mistrust toward Muslims. Another consequence of media representation of Islam is the potential for misunderstanding and misinterpretation. Media coverage often simplifies complex issues and fails to provide a nuanced understanding of Islamic beliefs and practices. This can lead to misconceptions and a distorted view of Islam, further fueling ignorance and intolerance. The divisive nature of media representation of Islam can contribute to polarization and radicalization. Biased reporting and inflammatory rhetoric can create an "us vs. them" mentality, fostering a climate of hostility and extremism. This can have severe consequences, including the recruitment of individuals into extremist groups and acts of violence.

04.5 Subtopics

The correlation between Islamophobia and Politics:

Islamophobia has found a concerning place within politics, thus impacting the workings of the global community. Some notable examples are:

- The National Front, was a far-right political party in France involved in severe Islamophobia, raising concerns about the impact of the discriminatory rhetoric on the country's society. Founded in 1972 by Jean-Marie Le Pen, the party gained prominence for its anti-immigrant stance and nationalist agenda. In 1987, during an interview with the French newspaper *Le Pen* referred to the growing Muslim population negatively by famously saying, "The day there are no longer 5 million but 25 million Muslims in France, they will be in charge (of France as opposed to the native French)". This statement and several others, such as those made upon the banning of the Hijab in public places, tended to polarize French society between two extremes and lead to deep-rooted resentment among the Muslim members of the society.
- The Israel-Palestine conflict has long been plagued by inherent Islamophobia within international politics. A notable example is on December 6, 2017, when President Trump formally recognized Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and stated that the American embassy would be moved from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, this decision was met with heavy protests saying it violates international law, with middle eastern countries uttering statements of the following nature: "We strongly condemn this decision... it violates international law and all relevant UN resolutions". A significant majority of United Nations member states rejected President Donald Trump's acknowledgment of Jerusalem as Israel's capital, deeming it "null and void" and was viewed as favoring Israeli interests contributing to perceptions of bias against Palestinians and Muslims.
- The continual expansion of Israeli settlements in the West Bank has received pressure from the international community to desist, considering such occupations to be highly illegal, however, the current 2023 Israeli-Hamas conflict has shown us where international loyalties truly lie, following from the ten-year aid agreement made between US and Israel, annually \$3.8 billion is allotted to Israel excluding the \$14.5 billion supplementary aid provided in late 2023. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a complex issue that is not explained to its fullest simply under the banner of religious discrimination i.e. Islamophobia, other issues such as human rights violations and international law violations are also involved. However, the widespread disinformation that was scattered throughout social media platforms falsely accusing Muslims of violent protests and conspiracies regarding Palestinian soldiers is evidence enough of the role Islamophobia plays within social media politics, additionally, shadow banning, which is the concept of blocking access to certain pieces of media, was observed across social media platforms with regards to Palestinian soldiers, refugees, news reporting accounts and pro-Palestinian protests, making it undeniably clear to the global community that Palestinian and Muslim thought is being oppressed.
- The persistent shadow of Islamophobia within Indian politics has sparked international concern for decades, including dated incidents of violence against Islam -an exemplary situation being when Hindu nationalists in 1992 destroyed the 16th century Babri Mosque, nationwide riots then killed about 2,000 people, most of which were Muslims- and conversely more recent meticulously organized political propaganda against the Muslim community within the nation's borders. Key players within such notions include the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) an organization that rose to power following the 2014 and 2019 elections under the prime ministership of Narendra Modi, the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA), and the National Register of Citizens (NRC) introduced under the BJP-led government have proliferated an aura of mistreatment within the Muslim community namely in section 2, sub-section (1), in clause (b): "Provided that any person belonging to Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi or Christian community from Afghanistan, Bangladesh or Pakistan, who entered into India on or before the 31st day of December, 2014 and who has been exempted by the Central Government ... shall not be treated as an illegal migrant for the purposes of this Act;". This specification does not exempt Muslims, therefore raising speculation that Narendra Modi's intervention has led to an increase in communal tensions. Furthermore, considering that Muslims are arguably one of the most targeted minorities of India and make up 14% of India's population, the fact that the act refused to grant them protection raises concerns that challenge whether the government under Narendra Modi is truly an advocate for peace as it is perceived to be, moreover there have been accounts of BJP parliamentarian making Islamophobic and racist remarks against a Muslim MP (member of parliament) during a debate which has been addressed by a BJP in the following way which attempts to negate the relations of the party with Islamophobia "If you talk about the hate speech made by a BJP MP in parliament, it's a matter with the [parliamentary] speaker who will take action,".

It is crucial to note however this is by no means a comprehensive analysis of any country's political stance on Islamophobia. The consequences of Islamophobia within politics extend beyond national borders, influencing international relations and cooperation. Combating Islamophobia in politics is essential for fostering a more tolerant and collaborative international environment that upholds the principles of equality and mutual respect.

04.5 Subtopics

Implementation of Law and Institutional Structure in Combating Islamophobia:

Implementing laws specifically targeting Islamophobia is essential in addressing this issue. By clearly defining Islamophobic behavior as illegal, society sends a strong message that such acts will not be tolerated. Additionally, these laws serve as a deterrent, discouraging individuals from engaging in Islamophobic actions. Nonetheless, establishing a robust institutional structure is equally important in combating Islamophobia. All of these can be achieved by:

- Implementing educational programs that promote religious tolerance and cultural understanding. These programs should be incorporated into school curricula and provide accurate information about Islam and its followers.
- Laws should criminalize hate speech, discrimination, and acts of violence against Muslims.
- Departments and agencies should be established which have the responsibility of monitoring and addressing Islamophobia.
- Provide training to law enforcement agencies on recognizing and addressing Islamophobic incidents. This training should focus on cultural sensitivity, de-escalation techniques, and understanding the diversity within the Muslim community.
- Establish support networks and helplines for victims of Islamophobia. These resources should provide emotional support, legal advice, and assistance in reporting incidents.

04.6 Questions to Consider

- How does Islamophobia manifest in society?
- How does Islamophobia affect the social cohesion and integration of Muslim communities in different parts of the world?
- How does Islamophobia affect the participation of Muslims in various fields worldwide?
- How does Islamophobia interact with other forms of discrimination faced by minorities worldwide?
- What are protections provided in law and practice against coercion on matters of faith and belief, including in the right to have, adopt or change one's religious or non-religious beliefs?
- What are the economic consequences of Islamophobia, and how does it impact trade and international relations?
- How can political leaders and policymakers effectively address and combat Islamophobia on a global scale?
- How can civil society organizations and grassroots movements play a role in challenging Islamophobia and promoting inclusivity and diversity?
- What strategies have been successful in countering Islamophobia in different countries, and how can these approaches be shared and implemented internationally?
- What are the long-term implications of Islamophobia on human rights, democracy, and social justice worldwide?

04.7 Related Treaties and Programmes

UN Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) [2005]

The UN Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) is a United Nations initiative that aims to promote understanding, dialogue, and cooperation among different cultures and religions. In the context of Islamophobia, UNAOC plays a crucial role in addressing and combating this issue by promoting interfaith dialogue and supporting research on Islamophobia including its causes, manifestation, and impacts.

International Day to Combat Islamophobia [15th March]

The United Nations General Assembly recently adopted a resolution sponsored by 60 member states of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), designating 15 March as the International Day to Combat Islamophobia. The resolution emphasizes the need to dissociate terrorism and violent extremism from any religion, nationality, civilization, or ethnic group. Furthermore, it calls for a global dialogue to promote a culture of tolerance and peace, based on respect for human rights and the diversity of religions and beliefs.

The UN Plan of Action to Combat Hate Speech [2019]

Recognizing the power of words in fueling hatred and discrimination, the UN launched the Plan of Action to Combat Hate Speech. This initiative aims to address hate speech, including Islamophobic rhetoric, by promoting tolerance, respect, and understanding through education, media literacy, and interfaith dialogue.

The UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy [2006]

The UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy recognizes the need to address the root causes of terrorism, including Islamophobia. By promoting dialogue, understanding, and respect between different cultures and religions, this strategy aims to prevent the spread of extremist ideologies and combat discrimination against Muslims. By fostering dialogue, education, and understanding, the UN contributes to a more inclusive and tolerant society, where individuals of all faiths can live free from discrimination and prejudice.

Treaty on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination [1995]

The Treaty on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) is an international human rights treaty adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1965. The treaty aims to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and promote understanding, tolerance, and friendship among all nations and racial or ethnic groups. The treaty recognizes that Islamophobia is a form of racial discrimination as it targets individuals based on their perceived Muslim identity. By ratifying and implementing the treaty, countries commit to taking measures to prevent and eliminate racial discrimination, including Islamophobia. This includes promoting tolerance, understanding, and respect for all religions and beliefs.

ISSUE: SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

“Exploring the Influence of Artificial Intelligence on the Global Economic Sphere”

CHAIR: *Rameen Zeeshan*

VICE-CHAIR: *Mahmood Kamal*

05.1 Glossary

Economic Growth: the annual increase in the level of national output, i.e. the annual percentage change in the Gross Domestic Product.

Developing Economy: an economy with underdeveloped infrastructure or industrialization, extreme wealth inequality, and low standards of living.

Developed Economies: an economy with a high income level, a high Human Development Index (HDI), a dominant service sector, advanced technology, and well-developed infrastructure.

Economic Structure: a system of production, resource allocation, and distribution of goods and services within a society.

Job Displacement: involuntary job loss, not mutual or employee-instituted termination.

Structural Unemployment: unemployment resulting from industrial restructuring, typically due to technological advancements, rather than fluctuations in consumer demand and producer supply.

Fiscal Policies: the use of government expenditure and taxation policies to manipulate economic conditions, especially macroeconomic conditions.

Human Capital: the economic value of a worker's experience and skills including assets like education, training, health, and other things employers value such as loyalty and punctuality.

05.2 Committee Overview

The Economic and Financial Committee, commonly referred to as ECOFIN, stands as the second of the six main committees within the United Nations General Assembly. Tasked with the formidable challenge of formulating comprehensive strategies and policies, ECOFIN addresses a spectrum of global economic issues. From navigating complex taxation problems to negotiating intricate international trade agreements and shaping monetary policies, the committee is at the forefront of fostering economic stability, steering sustainable development, and eradicating the root of all problems, which is poverty, all while nurturing a culture of financial cooperation among nations and standing as a beacon for collaborative diplomacy on the world stage.

05.3 SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Sustainable Development Goal 9 is about Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure and is one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals established by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015. SDG 9 strives to promote sustained, inclusive, and resilient infrastructures and industrialization. Achieving SDG 9 involves fostering innovation in industrial technology and providing increased access to financial services and markets. With its eight targets and twelve indicators, SDG 9 provides a comprehensive framework to measure advancements towards a more innovative and prosperous global economy.

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

9.A Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

9.B Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

9.C Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

05.4 Statement of the Problem

The rapid advancements in Artificial Intelligence (AI) have led to significant changes in employment, income distribution, and economic structures, causing widespread challenges for the employed population and those dependent on them; hence making job security difficult to achieve. Technological innovation has caused disequilibrium in global economies, despite its contribution to the increase in national income and efficiency in production lines in developed economies. Labor markets, living standards, and government revenue and expenditure are highly impacted by the increasing role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in international trade. The expansion of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is also associated with structural unemployment, which mostly targets the unskilled labor of an economy, resulting in the loss of their means of earning a livelihood.

The growing influence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) poses a threat to job stability and threatens the sustainability of the economic growth facilitated by AI itself in developing economies. Consequently, this jeopardizes the stability of the global economy and international trade. Not only does this significantly impact the unskilled workers in an economy, but it also has a significant impact on the overall population of workers, causing them to look for alternate sources of income as a result of job redundancy, additionally leading to a consequential loss of employment. Moreover, the negative externalities caused by AI can be seen in the form of a widening gap between developed and developing economies, which results in a concentration of economic power among those who control the major factors of production, causing inefficient use of invaluable resources along with mass exploitation of human capital.

AI not only deprives people of their jobs, but it also reduces the chance of future employment, since AI becomes a complete substitution for the job, leading to structural unemployment. This reduces the incentives and opportunities for the individuals within the labor force who are unable to work alongside AI and may lead to them emigrating to economies that demand their services, further widening the gap between developed and developing economies. This is a direct cause of a fall in government revenue and expenditure for developing economies, which leads to lower welfare benefits being paid to the unemployed and may plunge the economy into poverty. Lack of subsidized training for skills needed to work alongside AI causes a decrease in the overall jobs available and creates a cycle of unemployment, the effect of which can last for generations.

With regard to developed economies, however, the impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is profound and on the positive side. AI-driven advancements bolster productivity and drive economic growth. The automation of routine tasks streamlines operations, allowing businesses to optimize efficiency and remain competitive in the global market. Additionally, AI applications in sectors such as healthcare and finance enhance decision-making and contribute to overall economic resilience.

Considering the rapid growth of AI, it is crucial to investigate the adversely impacted sectors of the economy and the potential solutions to progress towards developing the affected industries to adapt to and work alongside AI, as well as the possible methods for sustainably encouraging economic growth. The global economic sphere is mainly concerned with AI's impact on job distribution, income levels, and inflation rates, the analysis of which is done extensively in labor economics to consider all possible effects on developing and developed economies. Since the first meeting of the Economic and Financial Committee, the global economic structure has been transformed tremendously and while the UN has tried its best to ensure that technological advancements do not negatively affect the general population and the economy, much more remains to be discussed, such as the harmonious integration of AI into the global economy and a detailed analysis of the impacts this integration has on developed and developing economies.

05.5 Subtopics

Artificial Intelligence in Developing Economies:

Advancements in Artificial intelligence are novel to the Third-World Economies due to its cost and the capital it is used with. These economies have a smaller economic benefit from AI than their developed counterparts and so, tend to be less eager to pursue it. Rather, they progress by restructuring their industries to improve productivity and increase work ethic.

In developing economies, a large quantity of workers are paid minimum wage, which drastically reduces the cost of production for the goods manufactured, increasing the profit earned from their exports. Automating these jobs would increase expenses by a large degree and would lead to high maintenance costs, hence why AI has not been introduced for wide-scale labor displacement in these developing economies. It has, however, impacted white-collar jobs, considering the fact that it is cost-efficient to employ AI in such occupations in place of humans.

Since AI is not used extensively in these economies, the job opportunities that can be created by AI are significantly limited, giving developed economies the advantage that they tend to have more job creation and higher employment rates. Development in the artificial intelligence sector plays a major role in encouraging entrepreneurial innovation, which is the backbone of a healthy economy; the lack of such facilities limits this innovation to a large degree.

However, some developing economies are an exception to this. An example is China, which plans to become a global leader in the supply chain of AI and is a heavy investor. This allows it to increase its national income and prevents it from jeopardizing the economic state of its population.

Artificial Intelligence in Developed Economies:

The impact of AI in developed economies varies based on the extent of the development and the overall economic structure. Sources state that AI will displace about 85 million jobs by 2025 but will also create 97 million new jobs requiring different skills. Hitherto, it is expected that low-skilled white-collar jobs, such as data entering and certain high-skilled white-collar jobs, including business professionals, management teams, certain designing aspects of engineering professions, and legal professionals particularly in the corporate sector, are more prone to automation, increasing the job displacement rate in these industries. It is suggested that welfare programs should be set up to assist the workers in adapting to the new job environment and ensuring a seamless integration of AI within these industries.

Among the newly emerging jobs due to advancements in AI are data analysts and digital transformation specialists, which require retraining programs to avoid a hike in the unemployment rate by creating new job opportunities for the displaced workers and cutting down welfare costs, possibly leading to a reduction in the national income available for further expansion and causing a decline in economic development.

The introduction of AI has led to an increase in the economic growth rate within developed economies because it minimizes production costs and allows the production lines to remain operational 24/7, without requiring breaks, unlike human labor. This has allowed certain third-world economies to expand and become crucial suppliers of products in high global demand, therefore transforming them into near-developed economies.

Most developed economies have a high literacy rate, such as Hong Kong, which happens to be one of the world's leading international financial centers. These economies tend to have highly occupationally mobile labor, allowing them to adapt to job takeover by AI with a minimal transitional unemployment rate. However, because such rapid advancements are limited to developed nations, particularly the United Kingdom and the United States, this prevailing dominance leaves numerous nations, particularly those categorized as least developed, trailing behind, often confined to the role of the mere data providers. This dynamic not only confines the direction and advantages of Artificial Intelligence but also aggravates existing technological divides rooted between developing and developed nations.

05.5 Subtopics

Impact of Artificial Intelligence on International Trade:

With regards to International trade, AI can remove trade barriers, ease data access, and increase productivity and is expected to have an intense impact on global trade dynamics. To start, AI systems, such as translation services, assist in removing the language barrier. Furthermore, AI services involved in automating risk assessment work by optimizing data and statistical analysis, hence enhancing the opportunity for efficient trade. Similarly, trading costs are also decreased due to automation of production processes, producing a streamlined and premium product, that allows businesses to offer their goods and services to a wider market of customers.

Utilizing AI in international trade drives economic growth and increases efficiency due to the precise predictions made by AI regarding fluctuations in consumer demand and producer supply, which allows for enhanced decision-making. When repetitive tasks are automated, more human capital can now be allocated to strategic sectors, which proves fruitful for economies like Japan, which are experiencing a decline in the working population. Additionally, AI helps enhance the research and development done by the quaternary sector in an economy, as it tends to analyze large databases to identify patterns in international demand.

AI adoption has accelerated the rate of deindustrialization, which in this case, refers to the move of businesses from the manufacturing sector to the service sector. This is because of the decline in labor-intensive manufacturing due to the automation of various sectors. This will require economies to adapt their trading techniques and assign a higher priority to AI-driven service sectors to remain economically competitive globally.

AI holds immense potential for businesses and economies worldwide as it continues to evolve and allows the entire global economic sphere to collaborate and capitalize on the prospects presented by this rapidly evolving technology.

05.6 Questions to Consider

- What possible alterations will industrial structures face and how will the distribution of industrial sectors in different economies vary?
- How do education and retraining schemes help economies adapt to AI?
- How does the increasing influence of AI impact global income distribution?
- What measures are being taken to prevent the perpetuation of the current digital divide, particularly in terms of economic diversity?
- How are economies adopting AI and automation securely while tackling issues such as data protection, privacy, malicious use, and possible issues of prejudice?
- How is the expansion of AI impacting the national income of different economies?
- How is human bias, present within data sources, affecting the credibility of decisions made by AI?

05.7 Related Treaties and Programmes

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) [AI Principles]:

The OECD includes 38 member countries including Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and several international agreements with countries like Brazil and China. The AI principles were Adopted in May 2019 by member countries of the OECD when the OECD Council's recommendations on artificial intelligence were approved. These include five values-based principles and five recommendations for OECD countries, adhering to partner economies to promote responsible and trustworthy AI policies. They include specific recommendations for public guidelines and strategy, ensuring that they can be applied to AI advancements around the globe. The recommendations included in these principles for policymakers are:

- Investing in AI research and development
- Fostering a digital ecosystem for AI
- Shaping an enabling policy environment for AI
- Building human capacity and preparing for labor market transformation
- International cooperation for trustworthy AI

AI for Good Global Summit 2023:

Organized by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in partnership with 40 UN sister agencies and co-convened with Switzerland. It aims to identify practical applications of Artificial Intelligence to speed up the progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and help scale AI solutions globally. There is significant work ahead to find efficient solutions to AI policy and regulation that:

- ensure inclusive and responsible use of AI
- keep consumers/users safe
- promote innovation for the benefit of the social good

2023 G20 Summit New Delhi:

On 10th September 2023, the G20 leaders pledged in the New Delhi Declaration to maturely address global challenges, particularly in technological revolution. They highlighted the need for responsible development and utilization of AI, focusing on human rights, transparency, fairness, accountability, regulation, safety, ethics, and international cooperation. The commitment also reiterated observance of the 2019 G20 AI Principles for achieving Sustainable Development Goals.

2023 G7 Summit Hiroshima:

The Hiroshima Process International Guiding Principles for Organizations Developing Advanced AI Systems intends to endorse safe, secure, and trustworthy AI worldwide and will guide organizations in developing and using the most advanced AI systems, including the most advanced foundation models and generative AI systems. Organizations may include but are not limited to entities from academia, civil society, the private sector, and the public sector.

Partnership on AI (PAI):

Publicly announced on 28th September 2016, Partnership on AI (officially named Partnership on Artificial Intelligence to Benefit People and Society) is a non-profit organization formed for the responsible use of AI. It was founded by Amazon, Facebook, Google, DeepMind, Microsoft, and IBM, with interim co-chairs Eric Horvitz of Microsoft Research and Mustafa Suleyman of DeepMind. PAI was founded upon six thematic pillars:

- Safety-Critical AI
- Fair, Transparent, and Accountable AI
- AI, Labor, and Economy
- Collaborations Between People and AI Systems
- Social and Societal Influences of AI
- AI and Social Good



ISSUE: SDG 13 - Climate Action
“Tackling Fiscal and Technological
Barriers in Climate Change
Mitigation”

CHAIR: *Ayesha Waseem*

VICE-CHAIR: *Minhal*

06.1 Glossary

Anthropogenic: an environmental change caused, directly or indirectly, by human activities.

Climate Change: long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns which can be natural, due to large volcanic eruptions or the sun’s solar cycle, but have mostly been due to human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels since the 1800s.

Fossil Fuels: non-renewable energy sources such as coal, natural gas, crude oil, and petroleum products, originating from plants and animals that existed in the geological past (a long time ago).

Greenhouse Gasses: gasses in the earth's atmosphere that trap heat by absorbing infrared radiation such as carbon dioxide and chlorofluorocarbons.

Net-zero: cutting greenhouse gas emissions to as close to zero as possible, with any remaining emissions re-absorbed from the atmosphere by oceans and forests.

Carbon tax: the government sets a price (tax) that emitters must pay for each ton of greenhouse gas emissions they emit which is intended to reduce carbon emissions.

Carbon footprint: a measure of the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere as a result of the activities of a particular individual, organization, or community.

Renewable energy: energy from a source that is not depleted when used, such as wind or solar power.

06.2 Committee Overview

The Model United Nations Committee for Climate Action, the UNCCA, is a specialized committee of the General Assembly that addresses the pressing global issue of climate change and its adverse effects. Impacting nations all across the globe through rising sea levels, extreme weather events, increasing greenhouse gas emissions, resource scarcity, the disruption of ecosystems, and exacerbating existing health conditions, climate change has become a global threat that the international community is working to mitigate. The UN is working on initiatives that aim to cut emissions, pursue nature-based solutions, extend sustainable energy, invest in resilient infrastructure, provide financial support to developing countries, and invest in climate finance to help reduce these dangerous effects. However, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) remains the main forum for international action on climate change. The UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement are major facilitators in both the adaptation and mitigation of climate change to achieve a long-term renewable solution through smaller goals. The UNCCA aims to “limit global warming to 1.5°C for which greenhouse gas emissions must peak before 2025 at the latest and decline 43% by 2030”, as stated by the Paris Agreement.

06.3 SDG 13: Climate Action

The Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations are 17 integrated objectives that act as a “shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future”. These are part of the 2030 Agenda adopted by all UN member states in 2015 to strengthen universal peace, ensure economic as well as environmental growth, and promote social inclusion. SDG 13 is the climate action goal of the UN which aims to combat climate change and its impact through five specific targets:

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising, and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning

13.A Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

13.B Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in the least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth, and local and marginalized communities

Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

06.4 Statement of the Problem

Described as "one of the major challenges of our time", essentially climate change is a long-term shift in temperatures and weather patterns that has been adversely affecting the planet since the 19th century and poses significant challenges to the environment, ecosystems, society, and the global economy. There has been an alteration in the Earth's climate system fundamentally due to human activity which has led to higher amounts of greenhouse gas emissions through the burning of fossil fuels (such as coal or gasoline) when driving cars, heating buildings, etc. These emissions act as a blanket around the planet, trapping heat in the atmosphere and causing an overall rise in temperature. This creates the phenomenon known as global warming, which has been accelerating since the Industrial Revolution due to increased concentrations of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and methane in the atmosphere. The Earth's temperature is now approximately 1.1°C warmer than it was in the late 1800s, and the last decade was the warmest on record.

The impacts of climate change are interrelated and have far-reaching implications for various aspects of life on Earth. Moreover, climate change can significantly impact the global economy, with direct damage costs to health estimated to be between US\$ 2–4 billion per year by 2030. There are direct consequences of climate change on the environment and ecosystems as well as indirect consequences on society, the economy, and public health. However, despite these raging concerns several nations have expressed that working towards climate-friendly industries and investment opportunities is economically challenging, therefore introducing a monetary barrier towards climate change mitigation. Fiscal policies include taxation policies made by the government, in this case with regards to climate change, however introducing carbon taxes upon industries in developing countries has not always proven to be feasible concerning minimizing climate change simply because there is a lack of funds available to do so, the profit margin of certain industries, such as the transport industry, in developing countries is exceptionally narrow, therefore implementing further taxation policies threatens the integrity of the economy.

Technological progress can contribute to the mitigation of GHG emissions by increasing efficiency, such as energy conservation, and providing low-carbon technologies to support climate efforts. Similarly, as aforementioned fiscal policies play a crucial role in addressing climate change. Carbon pricing is considered a necessary instrument and should be complemented by policies to address market failures and catalyze private financing and investment in low-carbon technologies. Therefore, the economy of a nation has a remarkable effect on its ability to combat climate change. Hence, although the detrimental effects of climate change are affecting countries all across the globe, the disproportionality in resources is also considered. The emissions that cause climate change come from every part of the world and affect everyone, but some countries produce much more than others. Research has shown that most developing countries (excluding China and India) are not responsible for major GHG emissions of the world, with African countries- which tend to be most vulnerable to the effects of climate change- such as Somalia contributing only 0.06% of the world's carbon emissions. On the other hand, developed countries such as the United States are responsible for up to 13% of carbon emissions. Therefore, albeit correct that carbon tax must be implemented on a global scale, the distribution of said tax must be analyzed carefully, similarly, countries with unstable economies must receive an alleviation in pressure caused by the global population's decision to implement such taxation. Furthermore, sustainable financial solutions must be explored to ensure that the developed nations with higher greenhouse gas emissions are held fiscally responsible for such emissions, and their counterparts i.e. developing nations are encouraged to adopt sustainable sources of energy to break the cycle of endless taxation and economic instability.

Common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR) is a principle of international environmental law that recognizes that all states are responsible for addressing global environmental destruction, yet not equally responsible. This principle balances the need for all states to take responsibility for global environmental problems with the need to recognize the wide differences in levels of economic development between states. CBDR was created at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro. For instance, the Green Climate Fund (GCF), created by the Paris Agreement, channels finance to developing countries to support their climate action efforts.

06.5 Subtopics

Effect of climate change on developing countries

Statistically, there is a disproportionate impact of climate change with a more significant burden on developing countries despite being less responsible for the problem. This is mainly due to factors such as population, natural disasters, technological illiteracy, and economic inequality which climate change has increased by 25% since 1960. The seven biggest emitters alone (China, the United States of America, India, the European Union, Indonesia, the Russian Federation, and Brazil) accounted for about half of all global greenhouse gas emissions in 2020. However, developing countries remain more in danger due to barriers in mitigation despite having a lower contribution towards emissions. For example in regions such as:

- Bangladesh: One of the countries most affected by climate change, with rising sea levels and more frequent and severe cyclones causing flooding and displacement, for example, the October 1960 severe cyclonic storm.
- East Africa: Severe droughts in 2011, 2017, and 2019 have repeatedly wiped out crops and livestock. Droughts have left 15 million people in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia in need of aid, yet the aid effort is only 35% funded.
- Pakistan: In June 2022, floods caused by monsoon rains and a severe heat wave killed 1,839 people and led to estimated losses worth approximately US \$30 billion.
- Türkiye and Syria: On 6 February 2023, a series of earthquakes killed over 55,000 people and injured a further 100,000.

Effect of climate change on developed countries

On the other hand, although developed countries face minimal issues in technology available to them for climate change mitigation and have stronger economies, they remain negatively impacted by climate change. For example:

- 2020 Australian wildfires: the fires burned through 10 million hectares, killed at least 28 people, and left millions of people affected by a smoke haze.
- 2022 Florida Hurricane Ian: The hurricane caused record winds near 241 km/h, killing at least 148 people and leaving millions displaced. It ranks as one of the strongest hurricanes on record to hit the United States.
- 2023 Ireland Grindavik Volcano: On 18th December, a volcano erupted northeast of Grindavik causing the 4000 town inhabitants to be evacuated immediately

Technological barriers in climate change mitigation

Developing and transferring technologies to support action on climate change has been an essential element from the beginning of the UNFCCC process. This technology reduces greenhouse gas emissions including renewable energies such as wind energy, solar power, and hydropower. Climate technologies are used to adapt to the effects of climate change such as sea walls, drought-resistant crops, and early warning systems. In 1992, when countries established the Convention specific provisions for technology were included. For example:

- Article 4, paragraph 1: “All Parties...shall: (c) Promote and cooperate in the development, application, and diffusion, including transfer, of technologies...that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gasses...”
- Article 4, paragraph 5: “The developed country Parties...shall take all practicable steps to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, the transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies and know-how to other Parties, particularly developing country Parties, to enable them to implement the provisions of the Convention...”

Further steps were taken in 2010 when countries scaled up efforts on climate technology by establishing the Technology Mechanism. The Technology Mechanism consists of two complementary bodies: the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN).

06.6 Questions to Consider

- What policies and programs can be implemented to remove barriers to mitigation?
- Should all countries be held equally responsible for climate change, regardless of their contribution to the problem and whether or not they are developed?
- What are the co-benefits of climate change mitigation?
- To what extent does the development of a country affect its technological capacity in climate change alleviation?
- Should private sector engagement be encouraged in mitigation efforts and if so, how can their resources and expertise be mobilized for climate action?
- How should international fiscal policies be revised and drafted with regard to Climate taxes on industry and the differing levels of global development and GHG emission?

06.7 Related Treaties and Programmes

9 May 1992: The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

- The first global framework and main international forum for addressing climate action.
- Began working in March 1994 with 198 countries as members.
- Aims to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, address the provision of technological and financial support to developing countries as well as endorse adaptation to climate change.
- The Convention of the Parties (COP) is the highest decision-making body which meets regularly to review its progress and consider further action.

11th December 1997: Kyoto Protocol

- An international treaty by the UNFCCC for developed countries only to limit and reduce greenhouse gasses (GHG) emissions in accordance with agreed individual targets.
- The protocol places a greater burden on developed countries due to their larger responsibility for high GHG levels in the atmosphere.
- The protocol follows the belief that there is equal responsibility for all nations in climate action but those responsibilities are different due to respective capability and impact.

12th December 2015: Paris Agreement

- At COP21 in Paris, 196 parties reached an agreement, which was a legally binding international treaty that entered into force on 4th November 2016.
- The agreement aims to substantially reduce global greenhouse gas emissions to hold global temperature increase to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, periodically assess collective progress, provide financing (US\$100 billion annually by 2020) to developing countries to mitigate climate change, strengthen resilience and enhance abilities to adapt to climate impacts., marking the beginning to a net-zero emissions world.
- The Paris Agreement works on a five-year cycle of increasingly ambitious climate action carried out by countries. An NDC, Nationally Determined Contribution, is a climate action plan to cut emissions and adapt to climate impacts. Each Party to the Paris Agreement is required to establish an NDC and update it every five years.
- Implementing the Agreement is essential to the Sustainable Development Goals.

06.7 Related Treaties and Programmes

October to November 2021: COP26

UNFCCC Adaptation Fund. The Adaptation Fund was established to fund adaptation projects and programs in developing countries. \$230 million was committed to the Adaptation Fund ahead of and at COP26, more than twice as large as any previous single capitalization round.

2023: G20 New Delhi Declaration

The European Commission president called upon G20 leaders to join together in asserting global carbon pricing. Many countries are using a price on carbon to help meet their climate goals in the form of a tax or under an emissions trading, or cap-and-trade, system, the EU sets a cap on how much carbon can be emitted – which decreases each year – and companies need to have a European Emission Allowance (EUA) for every tonne of CO₂ they emit within one calendar year. They receive or buy these permits – and they can trade them.

November to December 2023: COP28

This conference called on:

- Countries to increase fossil fuel emission reductions from road transport through many pathways such as only zero-emission vehicles, public transport, and safe cycling infrastructure
- Governments, companies, and philanthropies announced over \$1 billion in new grants to cut down on methane emissions
- An additional \$3.5 billion in new pledges to the second replenishment of the Green Climate Fund was brought upon by the conference (the largest international fund dedicated to supporting developing countries in mitigating climate change)

Technology Bank and Technology and Innovation Capacity Building Mechanism for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) for the decade 2011-2020

These initiatives were proposed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to address technology needs, capacity building, and the transfer of clean and environmentally sound technologies to developing countries



ISSUE: SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth

“Examining International Laws regarding Exports facilitated by Child Labour and incentivizing its mitigation”

CHAIR: *Humnah Zeeshan*

VICE-CHAIR: *M. Huzaifa Saleem*

07.1 Glossary

Economic Exploitation of Children: types and situations of work that are likely to be hazardous, interfere with the child’s education, be harmful to a child’s health, or affect their physical, mental, moral, spiritual, and social development.

Luxury Axiom: part of a wealth paradox that establishes that families will send their children to the labor market only if their income from non-child-labor sources drops very low.

Discrimination: the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of ethnicity, social status, financial condition, age, sex or disability.

Macroeconomics: a branch of economics that studies how an overall economy- the markets, business, consumers, and government- functions.

Corporate Social Responsibility: the integration of social and environmental concerns into a company's business operations and interactions with stakeholders.

Supply Chain Transparency: the disclosure and visibility of information throughout a product's supply chain, from raw material extraction to the final consumer.

Trade Shocks: are the net gains or losses from trade caused by changes in international prices and in the volume of goods and services that are traded internationally.

07.2 Committee Overview

The Special Committee of Model United Nations known as the United Nations Child Welfare Association (UNCWA) is committed to advocating for the rights of children which includes providing healthcare, education, nutrition, and protection to children in need. The primary objective of this newly established committee is to extend support and provide care to the most vulnerable i.e. children, this includes children uprooted by conflict or disaster; victims of child labor or trafficking; and those who live with disabilities or in alternative care. This organization is guided by the principles and provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, an international treaty that outlines the rights of children and the responsibilities of governments to fulfill those rights.

07.3 SDG 8: Decent Work And Economic Growth

Sustainable Development Goal 8 is one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals established by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015. SDG 8 aims to foster sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all. This goal has twelve targets and sixteen indicators to measure progress:

8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth by national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value-added and labor-intensive sectors

8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, by the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead

8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms

8.8 Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

8.A Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular, least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries

8.B By 2020, develop and operationalise a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labor Organization

07.4 Statement of the Problem

Growing awareness of the economic exploitation of millions of children around the world has catapulted the issue of child labor into the public eye and brought it to the forefront of debates within the governments, international organizations, and the business sector. The term 'child labor' is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential, and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development.

Child labor is both a cause and a consequence of poverty, reinforcing social inequality and discrimination. The 'luxury axiom' establishes the fact that it was demand, not supply, that dramatically increased the employment of children and youths in certain leading industries during the British Industrial Revolution. The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain had an impact on the demand for child labor because several new inventions in the textile industry and innovations in the production process of making cloth and extracting coal increased the productivity of children and youths. As children and youths became more productive, the demand for their services rose.

Children are majorly unskilled and provide a cheap source of labor, making them an attractive option for many covetous employers. Child labor, apart from being cheap and therefore economical, also increases the margin of profits for such entrepreneurs whose only objective is profit maximization even if it comes at the expense of ethics and good business practice. These types of employers can also force children to work under unfavorable conditions through manipulation or blatant threats. Hence, it is seen that demand for low-skill products from consumers in rich countries can raise the economic opportunities available in poor countries, increasing the child's potential economic contribution to the family.

Insights into the regional effects of trade may have important implications for policies that address child labor. Combating this problem requires leadership, attention, and cooperation from governments, labor, industry, and business leaders, nonprofit organizations, child advocates, and international groups. Furthermore, through the direct engagement of other nations and the push for compliance with the labor provisions in trade agreements, important progress can be made. Despite the agreement to address this sensitive issue, developing and developed countries continue to disagree over the extent of each other's responsibilities and contribution towards possible solutions.

07.5 Subtopics

Impacts of Child Labor on Economic Development and Social Welfare in Exporting Countries:

The impacts of child labor on economic development and social welfare in exporting countries are complex, multifaceted, and often negative. While child labor may offer short-term economic benefits for businesses and increase competitiveness in the global market, it poses a significant barrier to sustainable economic growth and hinders social progress in the long run.

Economically, child labor typically perpetuates poverty cycles as it deprives children of education, essential skills, and adequate health care. This leads to a less skilled and less productive workforce in the future, impeding innovation, technological advancements, and overall economic development. Additionally, child labor depresses wages for adult workers, exacerbates income inequality, and can undermine labor standards and worker rights, creating a less equitable society.

From a social welfare perspective, child labor has far-reaching negative consequences. It denies children their fundamental rights, such as education, rest, leisure, and protection from exploitation. Working in hazardous conditions, these children face increased risks of physical injuries, psychological trauma, and long-term health issues. Child labor also perpetuates gender inequality, as young females often face more significant exploitation and discrimination. Moreover, it hampers social mobility, perpetuating a cycle of poverty and reinforcing social divisions.

Addressing the issue of child labor is crucial for the sustainable development of exporting countries. Governments, international organizations, and businesses need to work together to enact and enforce laws that protect children, promote education, and improve working conditions. By investing in children's education and well-being, countries can break the cycle of poverty, cultivate a skilled workforce, foster innovation and technological progress, and build a more equitable and sustainable society.

Effectiveness and Limitations of Trade Sanctions and Boycotts as a Tool to Combat Child Labor:

Effectiveness:

- **Economic Pressure:** Trade sanctions and boycotts can exert significant economic pressure on countries or companies engaged in child labor practices. Restricting trade or refusing to buy products made with child labor, these measures can have a direct impact on the economy, forcing them to reconsider their practices.
- **Awareness:** Sanctions and boycotts can raise awareness about child labor issues around the world. Media coverage and public discussions can help educate people about the extent and consequences of child labor and encourage action to address the problem.
- **International Coordination:** Sanctions and boycotts often involve multiple nations or organizations taking joint action against child labor. This can enhance the effectiveness of these measures, as the collective impact may be larger than individual actions.

Limitations:

- **Economic Consequences:** Trade sanctions and boycotts can have negative economic consequences for both the targeted country and the imposing nations. This may result in job loss, increased poverty, further economic instability, and potential retaliation from the targeted country, making it a complex and difficult tool to use.
- **Unintended Consequences:** In some cases, trade sanctions and boycotts can negatively impact the very people they aim to protect. For example, if a boycott leads to the closure of a factory employing child laborers, they may be forced into even worse forms of child labor or extreme poverty.
- **Compliance and Enforcement Challenges:** Monitoring and enforcing trade sanctions and boycotts can be challenging. It requires cooperation and coordination among multiple parties, including governments, international organizations, and civil society groups. Without effective implementation and enforcement mechanisms, the impact may be limited.

07.5 Subtopics

Role of International Supply Chain Management and Auditing Systems in Monitoring and Mitigating Child Labor in Exports:

International supply chain management and auditing systems play a crucial role in monitoring and mitigating child labor in exports. The presence of child labor in global supply chains has become a significant issue of concern for businesses, governments, and international organizations alike.

The role of international supply chain management in monitoring and mitigating child labor in exports includes:

1. Supply chain mapping: Companies need to have a clear understanding of their supply chain networks, including all suppliers and subcontractors. Mapping the supply chain helps identify potential risks of child labor, such as subcontractors in regions known for employing child labor.
2. Supplier assessment and selection: Organizations should adopt robust supplier assessment processes to evaluate potential suppliers' ethical practices, including the employment of child labor. This includes conducting audits and assessments to ensure that suppliers comply with established labor standards and regulations.
3. Supplier code of conduct: Implementing a supplier code of conduct that explicitly addresses child labor is crucial. Suppliers should be required to adhere to this code as a condition for doing business. The code should clearly outline a zero-tolerance policy for child labor and specify the consequences for non-compliance.
4. Auditing and monitoring: Regular and independent audits of suppliers' facilities are integral to ensuring compliance with labor standards and detecting the presence of child labor. Audits should be conducted by qualified personnel who follow international auditing standards and guidelines.
5. Collaboration and partnerships: Collaboration with industry associations, NGOs, and international organizations can enhance efforts to combat child labor in exports. Sharing information, best practices, and resources helps identify common challenges and develop effective strategies for monitoring and mitigation.

Introducing Incentives to Mitigate Exports Facilitated by Child Labor

For countries with developing economies, it is increasingly common to observe child labor in various fields, the international community must encourage a reduction in child labor within such developing and underdeveloped countries. There are several measures which may be adopted by the relevant governments:

- Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) Programs: These Strive to alleviate poverty by making welfare programs conditional upon the receivers' actions. In other words, the government disburs funds solely to individuals who fulfill specific criteria. Cash transfer programs are widely used in settings where child labor is prevalent. An example would include weekly sums of money being disbursed to economically disadvantaged families upon the condition that their child attends all of the school hours. It is important to note that child labor and education are not always mutually exclusive, however, usually child labor significantly tends to deteriorate the quality of education received. An example of a cash transfer program is "Program Keluarga Harapan" (PKH) introduced by the government of Indonesia from 2007-2015, PKH aims to offer social assistance with some conditionalities to the poorest households which have children between 0-15 years old who are not within the education system. PKH was designed to achieve compulsory basic education for 9 years for all children in destitute families.
- Further incentives such as offering government employment opportunities with fixed and stable salaries to the guardians, can encourage the minimization of child labor.
- Moreover, the implementation of incentivization schemes that offset the high education fees by providing free education up to a high school level or further based on student performance can encourage parents to send their children to school and begin a cycle of healthy and sustainable income earnings for a favorable future.

It is crucial that the global community work tirelessly to eradicate child labor internationally by strengthening labor laws and promoting minimum age protections for workers, in order to ensure a prosperous, sustainable, and ethical global economy and trade.

07.5 Subtopics

Analysis of International Organizations and Initiatives Combating Child Labor in Export Industries:

Child labor in export industries is a pervasive issue that undermines the well-being and rights of millions of children worldwide. In response to this, various international organizations and initiatives have been established to combat child labor and ensure the protection of children in these industries.

One of the key organizations working in this field is the International Labor Organization (ILO), a specialized agency of the United Nations. The ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC) aims to eradicate child labor through the promotion of national legislation, social protection measures, and the provision of education and training opportunities. IPEC partners with governments, employers' and workers' organizations, and civil society to implement programs that directly impact child laborers and address its root causes.

Another significant initiative is the Child Labor Platform, a collaborative effort between the ILO, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Bank. This platform seeks to coordinate action and share best practices among various stakeholders to accelerate progress in eliminating child labor. It promotes policy coherence, strengthens data collection and monitoring, and fosters innovative approaches to address child labor in supply chains and export industries.

In addition to these organizations and initiatives, several multi-stakeholder partnerships and initiatives have been formed to combat child labor, such as the Global March Against Child Labor and the Global Business Coalition for Education. These collaborations bring together governments, civil society organizations, businesses, and other stakeholders to enhance collective efforts in addressing child labor and promoting education and decent work for all children.

Through their collaborative efforts, these organizations and initiatives aim to raise awareness, develop policies and programs, strengthen enforcement mechanisms, and ensure the effective implementation of child labor elimination strategies.

07.6 Questions to Consider

- Is child labor present in regions more affected by export shocks and is it likely to increase relative to less affected regions?
- What penalties or sanctions are prescribed for violations of child labor laws?
- Do all countries deserve to be held equally responsible for child labor?
- How do countries coordinate and collaborate to address cross-border child labor issues?
- How do international laws address the responsibility of businesses in preventing child labor in their supply chains?
- What provisions exist in international law to promote education as a means to prevent child labor?

07.7 Related Treaties and Programmes

ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Recommendation No. 146:

One of the most effective methods of ensuring that children do not start working too young is to set the age at which children can legally be employed or otherwise work. The aim of ILO Convention No.138 on the minimum age is the effective abolition of child labor by requiring countries to:

- Establish a minimum age for entry into work or employment;
- Establish national policies for the elimination of child labor.

Recommendation No. 146 which accompanies Convention No. 138, stresses that national policies and plans should provide for poverty alleviation and the promotion of decent jobs for adults so that parents do not need to resort to child labor; free and compulsory education and provision of vocational training; extension of social security and systems for birth registration; and appropriate facilities for the protection of children, and adolescents who work. To achieve the elimination of child labor, laws setting minimum ages for work should be embedded in such comprehensive policy responses

ILO Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention, 1999 (No.182) and its Recommendation No. 190:

Child labor, as the statistics demonstrate, is a problem of immense global proportions. Following its comprehensive research into the issue, the ILO concluded that it was necessary to strengthen existing Conventions on child labor. Convention No. 182 helped to focus the international spotlight on the urgency of action to eliminate as a priority, the worst forms of child labor without losing the long-term goal of the effective elimination of all child labor. Convention No. 182 requires countries to take immediate, effective, and time-bound measures to eliminate the worst forms of child labor as a matter of urgency.

Recommendation No. 190, which accompanies Convention No. 182, recommends that any definition of “hazardous work” should include: work that exposes children to physical, psychological, or sexual abuse; work underground, underwater, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces; work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools or carrying heavy loads; exposure to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels or vibrations damaging to health; work for long hours, night work, and unreasonable confinement to the premises of the employer.

The U.S. Tariff Act of 1930 (Section 307):

Within the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act, Section 307 addressed the issue of goods produced using child labor. It prohibited the importation of any merchandise produced by methods or in places that involved oppressive child labor. Section 307 outlined that oppressive child labor refers to any labor conducted by children under 14 years old, or by children between 14 and 16 years old if it could adversely affect their health and welfare. To import goods, the Tariff Act required manufacturers and importers to provide a certificate stating that no oppressive child labor was used during the production of those goods. The U.S. Tariff Commission, now known as the U.S. International Trade Commission, was primarily responsible for implementing and enforcing Section 307. They had the authority to investigate allegations of imports produced using oppressive child labor and recommend appropriate actions to the President. The inclusion of Section 307 in the Tariff Act of 1930 was one of the earliest attempts by the U.S. government to address child labor on a global scale. It aimed to discourage the importation of goods produced by exploiting child labor.

Documents to be submitted: Position Paper and Opening Speeches

Format: Template will be provided

Deadline: 21st January 2024, 11:59 PM

Submit as: Assignment on MS Teams

08.1 Research

To produce an effective and useful position paper and opening speech, you ought to carry out thorough research. Your research should:

1. Explain and define the issue and its most important terms;
2. Provide a summary of recent international actions related to the issue;
3. Refer to key documents with regards to the topic;
4. State the country's general position on the issue;
5. Make suggestions of your own that are in line with your country's policies to provide a solution to the issue.
6. Delegates may not use online AI tools such as ChatGPT for their work

Useful Websites:

THIMUN	https://thehague.thimun.org/
United Nations	https://www.un.org/en/mun
United Nations SDGs Progress	https://sdgs.un.org/goals
Best Delegate	https://bestdelegate.com/
CIA World Fact Book	https://www.cia.gov
Council of World Affairs of Canada	https://shorturl.at/fnpDU
Embassies Worldwide	http://www.embassyworld.com
The Economist	http://www.economist.com
International Debate Education Association	https://idebate.net/resources
CNN	http://www.cnn.com
BBC World	https://www.bbc.com/news/world

Official United Nations Country Names:

<i>Islamic Republic of Afghanistan</i>	<i>Republic of Lebanon</i>
<i>Republic of Albania</i>	<i>Malaysia</i>
<i>The Argentine Republic (Argentina)</i>	<i>United Mexican States (Mexico)</i>
<i>Commonwealth of Australia</i>	<i>Kingdom of Morocco</i>
<i>Republic of Austria</i>	<i>Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal</i>
<i>Republic of Azerbaijan</i>	<i>Kingdom of the Netherlands</i>
<i>Kingdom of Bahrain</i>	<i>New Zealand</i>
<i>People's Republic of Bangladesh</i>	<i>Federal Republic of Nigeria</i>
<i>Kingdom of Belgium</i>	<i>Kingdom of Norway</i>
<i>Federative Republic of Brazil</i>	<i>Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)</i>
<i>Republic of Bulgaria</i>	<i>Sultanate of Oman</i>
<i>Kingdom of Cambodia</i>	<i>Islamic Republic of Pakistan</i>
<i>Dominion of Canada</i>	<i>State of Palestine</i>
<i>People's Republic of China</i>	<i>Republic of the Philippines</i>
<i>Republic of Colombia</i>	<i>Republic of Poland</i>
<i>Democratic Republic of the Congo</i>	<i>Portuguese Republic (Portugal)</i>
<i>Kingdom of Denmark</i>	<i>State of Qatar</i>
<i>Arab Republic of Egypt</i>	<i>Russian Federation (Russia)</i>
<i>Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia</i>	<i>Kingdom of Saudi Arabia</i>
<i>Republic of Finland</i>	<i>Republic of Singapore</i>
<i>French Republic (France)</i>	<i>Republic of South Africa</i>
<i>Federal Republic of Germany</i>	<i>Republic of Korea (South Korea)</i>
<i>Hellenic Republic (Greece)</i>	<i>Kingdom of Spain</i>
<i>Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China</i>	<i>Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka</i>
<i>Hungary</i>	<i>Kingdom of Sweden</i>
<i>Republic of India</i>	<i>Swiss Confederation (Switzerland)</i>
<i>Republic of Indonesia</i>	<i>Syrian Arab Republic</i>
<i>Republic of Iraq</i>	<i>Republic of Türkiye (Turkey)</i>
<i>Republic of Ireland</i>	<i>Ukraine</i>
<i>Italian Republic (Italy)</i>	<i>United Arab Emirates</i>
<i>Jamaica</i>	<i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>
<i>Japan</i>	<i>United States of America</i>
<i>Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan</i>	<i>Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela</i>
<i>Republic of Kenya</i>	<i>Vatican City State</i>
<i>State of Kuwait</i>	<i>Republic of Yemen</i>

08.2.1 What are they?

This is your opportunity to explain the national policy of your respective nation, introduce your resolution topic, and highlight key sub-issues you want the committee to focus on.

08.2.2 How to write them?

First, you need to *address the President of the General Assembly and the delegates present* by starting your speech with:

'Honorable President, Distinguished Delegates' - and then go on to the main body of your speech.

Main Body of the speech:

Hook > Point > Call to Action

a. Hook

The beginning of a speech should grab your audience's attention. This can be achieved by starting with a question, a quote, or a statistic,

Question: Asking the audience a question is often an easy way to get their attention.

Example: "Do you think we can live in a world without poverty? The people of my country think so. We believe we can achieve the end of poverty."

Quote: A quote engages the audience when they recognize the figure you're quoting.

Example: "Fifty years ago, United States President John F. Kennedy said, 'Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country.' Today, ask not what the world can do for you, but what you can do for the world."

Statistic: A statistic can grab an audience's attention if it is surprising or interesting.

Example: "Over 1 billion people around the world live on less than US\$1.25 a day. Over 1 billion people live in extreme poverty."

Story: A story is the oldest form of communication and if told well, can certainly grab an audience's attention. But speeches in MUN are typically very short, so keep the story brief!

Example: "Several years ago, in rural Pakistan, a girl was walking to school when a gunshot rang out – and she was shot in the head. But that girl survived, and today she fights for girls' right to education around the world. That girl's name was Malala."

b. Point

State your country's policy on the topic. Then offer 2-3 reasons explaining why your country had adopted this policy.

Example: "The Republic of Korea believes that education is a human right and that all people should have access to education. Education is a pathway out of poverty for millions in developing countries, like Korea just a few decades ago. Education is the driver of change and development in this world, and education is critical for the human race to continue to thrive and grow."

c. Call to Action

Possible solutions to the topic.

Example: “To provide universal access to education, Korea proposes the creation of an international fund called ‘Education For All’ that will support 3 programs in developing countries: building more schools, training new teachers, and preventing girls from dropping out of school. We call upon the international community to create and donate to this fund, so we can guarantee education as a right globally.”

08.2.3 Format of an Opening Speech:

1. Should last 1 minute, and the word count should be around 150 words.
2. Should address the President of the General Assembly and the delegates present.
3. Country name, committee name, and topic must be clearly labeled on the top of the first page.
4. National symbols, such as flags, logos, etc. are deemed inappropriate for the MUN Opening Speeches document.

***Please keep in mind that a 50-second speech is better as you will be cut off after 1 minute. There is no point in trying to squeeze in extra information and therefore talking too quickly.**

08.2.4 Sample Opening Speech:

Delegation from: Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Committee: Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM)

Topic: Gender Equality

Your Excellencies UN Secretary-General, President of the General Assembly, and Distinguished Delegates,

Pakistan’s adherence to the ideals of empowering women and protecting their rights stems from her constitution and the vision of her founding fathers. As Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah said: “No nation can rise to the height of glory unless women are side by side with men”. All countries stand to benefit from the empowerment of women. Pakistan is, therefore, determined to ensure a more central role for women in political, economic, and other spheres of national life. In Pakistan, more girls are pursuing higher education and professional careers today than ever before. Women are joining public and private sectors in increasing numbers. At the tertiary level, girls have consistently achieved higher levels of performance as compared to boys. But a lot more needs to be done. Pakistan is working towards creating an enabling environment that will provide women and girls with even greater access to education, economic resources, skills development, and employment opportunities. The Government will build and strengthen institutions that are more responsive to women’s needs, help remove any remaining obstacles to their economic empowerment, and provide them with a world free of violence. This requires an attitudinal shift and a long-term commitment to making women equal partners in national and global progress and prosperity. Proper leadership will be provided to realize this vision, on which hinges the future of the nation.

Thank you, Mister President

08.3.1 What are they?

MUN Position Paper, also known as Policy Paper, is a strategic document that gives an overview of a delegate's country's position on the assigned topics of a conference. Position papers help you bring your scattered research in one clear direction – you're better able to integrate your country's stance with generalized knowledge regarding the agenda and create a prospective plan for how you'll proceed forward in the session proceedings. Writing a position paper essentially provides you with an opportunity to express ideas concisely and clearly, preparing you along the way; and thereby, giving you a strong hand when tackling the agenda.

08.3.2 How to write them?

a. Show your country's unique understanding of the issue being discussed.

To establish your position, start with a brief history of the situation/problem the committee will be discussing. Define what you see as the challenge to the global community (or at least what some of them face). Keep in mind that your goal is to meet this challenge by the end of the paper.

Example of the country's understanding of the issue

Delegation from: The Republic of Angola

Committee: The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Topic: Improving Access to Clean Water

The Republic of Angola believes consistent access to clean water is a basic human right. Some countries have an abundance of water, such as Canada, Scotland, and Switzerland. Others have next to no water, such as Yemen, Libya, and Djibouti, or low rainfall like Namibia and Sudan which creates water scarcity and desertification. The solution to all of these problems is the weather control that comes from cloud-seeding, with richer countries already reaping the benefits. The National Center of Meteorology and Seismology (NCMS) witnessed an increase in rainfall of 10%–15% in polluted air and 30%–35% in clean air. China uses cloud seeding over several increasingly arid regions including Beijing, the capital. In 2017, the United Arab Emirates launched 235 cloud-seeding operations by five cloud-seeding planes based in Al Ain. The use and success prove the technology works, but it is only accessible to those who can afford to set up the mechanisms to cloud seed or pay for the chemicals from companies like Bayer and DowDuPont Inc., who control the patents and sales rights.

b. Show your country's previous relationship with the topic (preferably with relevant examples).

Presentation of the policies your country has used to deal with the issue in the past. You should also describe the successes or failures of those policies.

Example of Relation

Delegation from: The Republic of Angola

Committee: The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Topic: Improving Access to Clean Water

Angola's history is scarred by conflicts arising from the abuse and mismanagement of natural resources, such as iron ore, petroleum, uranium, and diamonds. Angola is oil-rich while our people are dirt-poor. We stand at 149 out of 186 on the 2016 Human Development Index poverty scale. In rural areas, which contain 11.4 million people (38.5% of our total population), only 6% of households have access to electricity and 38% do not have access to safe water sources. Approximately 15 out of every 100 children do not survive beyond the age of five, leaving us with a child mortality rate is around 17%. These challenges are especially difficult for our president Joao Lourenco, who entered office in September 2017. President Lourenco's biggest challenge is reforming 38 years of cronyism and corruption under former President José Eduardo dos Santos. During his 38 years in power, infrastructure has not been developed while tens of billions of petrodollars disappeared. The 2014 oil slump made our situation worse reaffirming that we are unable to pull ourselves up on our own. Additionally, we do not get enough rain. We only get 32 days of rain with more than 0.1mm of rainfall meaning only 2.7 days of quality rain, sleet, and snow per month. Not enough to maintain adequate crop yields.

The global system that depends on technologies provided by companies like Corteva is strongly entrenched in the Sub-Saharan agriculture sector, as well as all over the world. The four most prominent companies, Bayer-Monsanto, ChemChina, Corteva, and Syngenta have 59 percent of the world's patented seeds, 64 percent of all pesticides, and held near-monopolies over other agrichemicals. The use of these crops and chemicals has become fundamental to growing corn in Tanzania, potatoes in Kenya, and other crops in sub-Saharan Africa throughout their diverse range of crops and terrains. This position of power persists because the sub-Saharan farmers are similar in their lack of access to best practices, techniques, technologies, finances, and markets. This lack of skills combined with limited resources results in the agriculture sector that is as under-development in agriculture as it is dependent on companies like ChemChina.

c. Show policies and ideas that your country would like to see in the resolution.

Give an outline of possible/likely solutions that your country proposes and would advocate being implemented during the Model UN simulation.

Example of Proposal

Delegation From: The Republic of Angola

Committee: The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Topic: Improving Access to Clean Water

Angola advocates for a UN-sanctioned policy that permits dry developing countries to make generic replicas of their patented chemicals at a fraction of the cost to achieve water independence. An example of these technologies belongs to German rainfall enhancement leader WeatherTec Services GmbH. WeatherTecs cutting edge technologies to improve water access are cheaper than many of their competitors but the operating costs start at 11 – 15 million Euros a year. Angola does not believe the United Nations should subsidize the cost of the chemicals, as the subsidy is a temporary solution and it would take funds from other important programs while leaving the corporations with the same level of control. Today, aside from South Africa, none of us can afford cloud seeding. We can cloud seed on our own if freed from the shackles of patent laws that benefit the rich. Dupont made net sales of \$62.5B in 2017, by charging prices that the poorer dry countries could never afford. The UN should allow the relevant member states to locally produce WeatherTec technologies so we can join the ranks of self-sufficient nations who can provide for themselves the basic water needs to survive.

08.3.3 Format of a Position Paper:

1. Make sure your Position Paper does not exceed 300 words.
2. A minimum of one paragraph should be devoted to each of the goals, and there should be clear transitions from paragraph to paragraph.
3. Country's official name, committee name, and topic must be clearly labeled on the top of the 1st page.
4. National symbols, such as flags, logos, etc. are deemed inappropriate for MUN Position Papers.

08.3.4 Sample Position Paper:

Delegation from: Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Committee: Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM)

Topic: Gender Equality

Gender Equality refers to equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities provided to both, men and women. It does not imply superiority to any gender through any means. Hence, Pakistan believes it is imperative that the female gender receives equal rights and recognition throughout the world whether it be financially, politically, or socially.

Over the past years, Pakistan has been actively committed Internationally to connect to women's empowerment and equal rights. In 1985, Pakistan became a party to the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women. Pakistan is a signatory of the ICPD, ICESCR, and ICCPR. These international agendas contain important clauses concerning gender equality. Pakistan recognized that "women's rights are human rights" in the Vienna Declaration and Program of Action. Pakistan became a signatory of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. In 1996, Pakistan ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

The global commitment to advancing women's rights created an environment in which women had greater opportunities and were more economically empowered. Women have been active in Pakistani political and public life since the struggle for independence. Pakistan had elected the first woman Prime Minister in the Muslim world, and women had served as speakers of its national and provincial legislatures, as judges, as the head of the Central Bank, and as pilots and military officers. Women account for approximately 25 percent of the National Assembly and 15 percent of the Senate, while 30 percent of seats had been reserved for them in all three tiers of local government. Women have equal access to government microfinance and credit schemes, and more women are pursuing higher education and professional careers than ever before.

In accordance with the precepts of Islam, which gave equal rights and status to men and women, the Constitution of Pakistan safeguarded the rights of women and provided protection to ensure their social, economic, legal and political status. The Government of Pakistan has taken numerous actions recently to provide safety and promote the rights of women in this country.

The laws and special ordinances like the Anti-Rape (Investigation & Trial) Ordinance 2020, Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance 2020, Legal Aid and Justice Authority Act, 2020, Domestic Violence (Prevention & Protection) Bill 2019, Enforcement of Women's Property Rights Act 2020, Zainab Alert Response & Recovery Act 2020 were taken in action. To combat Workplace Harassment, U.N. Women and the Office of the Ombudsperson KP in Pakistan joined together to effectively implement and monitor current laws to address harassment in the workplace. Moreover, Ministries and action plans such as The Ministry for Women Development, the Gender Reform and Action Plan (GRAP), the National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW), National Policy for Women's Development and Empowerment, Rural Support Programmes (RSPs), National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) are responsible for making sure Women are treated equally as men.

The conflicts in various parts of the world have been a major obstacle in eliminating gender inequality, violence, and sexual abuse of women and girls. The International Community must ensure not only the safety and security of women but also that basic women's rights are guaranteed. Three-quarters of the Syrian refugee population is composed of women and children, and in Indian-occupied Kashmir thousands of women have fallen victim to oppression and occupation, with countless others suffering rape and sexual abuse. All relevant United Nations systems must address this dire and unacceptable situation.

Pakistan has always believed knowledge and education bring change to society. The future pillars of the human population are children, and their stance on gender inequality and discrimination is the key to eliminating inequality in the future. Thus, Pakistan asks the United Nations and its bodies to provide opportunities for developing countries to collaborate with the UN system to provide them with financial aid for the development of schools for children (with a special quota of girls), and to educate our future generations for the betterment of humanity.

09.1 DAY 1 (1st Feb 2024)

01

Opening Ceremony

- Venue: Auditorium
- Opening by Master of Ceremonies (Host)
- Recitation, Translation, and National Anthem
- Introductory Presentation
- Principal's Opening Address
- Welcome Speech by Secretary-General
- Delegate's Opening Speeches

02

Lobbying (Unmoderated Caucus)

Delegates move to allotted areas for lobbying

09.2 DAY 2 (2nd Feb 2024)

01

Committee Session I

- Venue: Auditorium
- SOCHUM Committee Session I
- ECOFIN Committee Session I
- UNCCA Committee Session I
- UNCWA Committee Session I
- Please note that when any committee is in session the others are lobbying in their respective areas

09.3 DAY 3 (3rd Feb 2024)

01

Committee Session II

- Venue: Auditorium
- SOCHUM Committee Session II
- ECOFIN Committee Session II
- UNCCA Committee Session II
- UNCWA Committee Session II
- Please note that when any committee is in session the others are observing the session

02

Committee Session III

- Venue: Auditorium
- SOCHUM Committee Session III
- ECOFIN Committee Session III
- UNCCA Committee Session III
- UNCWA Committee Session III
- Please note that when any committee is in session the others are observing the session

03

Closing Ceremony

- Venue: Auditorium
- Session Closed by the President
- Principal's Closing Address
- Group Photographs*
- Secretary-General's Closing Address

LOBBYING

10.1 Purpose of Lobbying

In a Model United Nations Conference, the delegates use Lobbying to gather support for their ideas. In essence, Lobbying is when you ask other Delegates to speak out in committee to support your resolution or amendment. Before the committee sessions take place, delegates' support is arranged and bartered for. Lobbying takes on the formal role of small group discussions that take place prior to a debate. During Lobbying, students will have the opportunity to take their resolutions to other delegates to try to gain support for their ideas and form blocs with other like-minded countries. Delegates have the option to modify their resolution at the suggestion of others or merge resolutions if they find another delegate with a very similar proposal. While Lobbying is an unmoderated caucus, all delegates are strictly required to maintain the code of conduct required of delegates at all times. The mode of discussion will only be English and a professional manner of speaking is expected. Laptops are allowed and Wi-Fi access is provided during lobbying.

10.2 Allies and Blocs

The main purpose of lobbying is to provide delegates with an unmoderated forum to reach common ground with delegates of other countries, to come together to form a bloc to draft a resolution. An MUN bloc could be a group of delegates, who have a common goal and want to work together on certain principles and incorporate them into a resolution. An MUN bloc can be formed based on any common interest such as similar values, interests, common enemies, a connection that is regional, cultural, ideological, or any other thing that would unite a group of diplomats. Blocs are usually formed between delegates of countries that are allies. Finding your allies in MUN without a doubt is one of the most vital components of the experience, possibly even a foundational aspect. So, for example, it is logical for the delegate of the United States, the delegate of Canada, and the delegate of the United Kingdom to form a bloc, given the long-term positive relations between the countries. However, a bloc between the delegate of Pakistan and the delegate of India is illogical. During committee sessions, delegates can also question the validity of a presented resolution based on the relations of the bloc that produced it. The minimum number of co-sponsors and the minimum number of signatories required to formulate a bloc is 13 each.

11.1 Glossary

Draft Resolution: a document that tries to solve a situation. It is written (drafted) by delegates together during the lobbying stage and is then debated by the committee. If it passes in the committee, the draft resolution becomes a resolution as it has been amended and approved by the committee. Moreover, a combination of co-sponsors and signatories each equal to 20% of the committee membership (in the case of 65 delegates, 13 total cosponsors and signatories each) at the first session is required for all working papers to become draft resolutions. A resolution is formatted as one long sentence.

Co-sponsors: member states who create the content along with other delegates and are responsible for seeing it through until voted on. They should be prepared to be available to defend the draft resolution and answer questions regarding it during session hours.

Signatories: member states who are interested in bringing the working paper forward for consideration by the committee. They often support the content of the paper but were not necessarily instrumental in creating it and may ultimately disagree with its content.

Preambulatory Clause: sets up the historical context and cites relevant international law or policies for a resolution, which justifies future action.

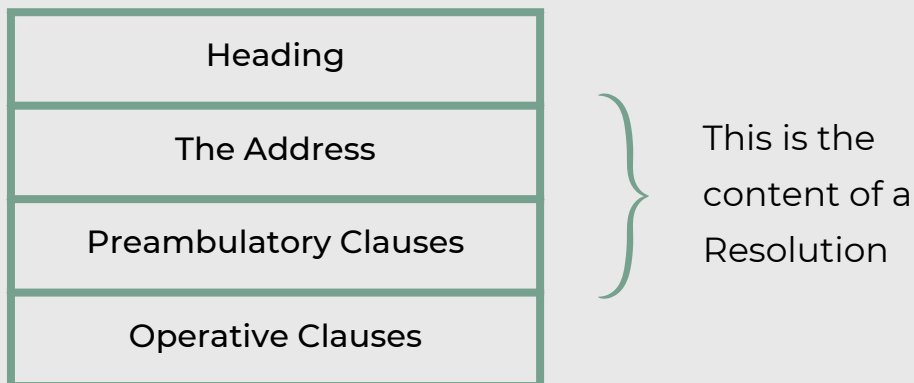
Operative Clause: information is given about what action the body believes should be taken.

11.2 Purpose

In a country's government, official documents are drafted, that aim to solve a specific situation. In the United Nations, similar documents are also drafted; these are called Resolutions. Resolutions in the UN and MUN are submitted by one member state, which is generally the largest contributor to the resolution and/or the most involved in the issue –out of the merging group. Resolutions are not written by one member state but are a combined effort between different member states who've taken an interest in that specific issue. Although a Main Submitter could contribute the most, that's not to say that no one else can contribute, as every delegate has an equal opinion.

11.3 Structure Breakdown

In Summary a Resolution's layout should go in the following order:



A resolution template will be provided to delegates during lobbying.

11.4 Heading & Address

The Heading is a mandatory part of resolutions. Though they don't contribute to the content of a resolution, they address the committee; state the issue being resolved, the submitter of the resolution, the sponsors, and the signatories. Then, address the house.



11.5 Preambulatory Clauses + Phrases

The preamble is the introduction of the resolution. It contains the background and the argumentation for the issue you have chosen.

Content

- You will write your references to former UN resolutions, ratified conventions, and/or declarations.
- You will provide official figures, the most recent ones possible, to illustrate the issue.
- You will congratulate countries and/or organizations (i.e. UN organizations, NGOs) that have worked on the issue.
- You will emphasize the difficulties that have been encountered in the past.
- State strong and recent facts about the issue.
- Use statistics where applicable.
- If applicable, use developing countries/least economically developed countries or developed countries/most economically developed countries.

Format

- All Preambulatory clauses must end in commas(,).
- All acronyms must be fully written out before appearing in the abbreviated form, you only need to write them out once, and then refer to the abbreviated form for the rest of the resolution.
- Leave a line between every clause.

You will need to begin the preambulatory clauses with a present or a past participle or an adjective, which is the preambulatory phrase. Preambulatory phrases must be *italicized*. See the following list of preambulatory phrases:

<i>Affirming</i>	<i>Deeply regretting</i>	<i>Having adopted</i>	<i>Noting with satisfaction</i>
<i>Alarmed by</i>	<i>Desiring</i>	<i>Having considered</i>	<i>Observing</i>
<i>Approving</i>	<i>Emphasizing</i>	<i>Having considered further</i>	<i>Reaffirming</i>
<i>Aware of</i>	<i>Expecting</i>	<i>Having devoted attention</i>	<i>Realizing</i>
<i>Bearing in mind</i>	<i>Expressing its appreciation</i>	<i>Having examined</i>	<i>Recalling</i>
<i>Believing</i>	<i>Expressing its satisfaction</i>	<i>Having heard</i>	<i>Recognizing</i>
<i>Confident</i>	<i>Fulfilling</i>	<i>Having received</i>	<i>Referring</i>
<i>Contemplating</i>	<i>Fully alarmed</i>	<i>Having studied</i>	<i>Seeking</i>
<i>Convinced</i>	<i>Fully aware</i>	<i>Keeping in mind</i>	<i>Taking into account</i>
<i>Declaring</i>	<i>Fully believing</i>	<i>Noting further</i>	<i>Taking into consideration</i>
<i>Deeply concerned</i>	<i>Further deploring</i>	<i>Noting with approval</i>	<i>Taking note</i>
<i>Deeply conscious</i>	<i>Further recalling</i>	<i>Noting with deep concern</i>	<i>Viewing with appreciation</i>
<i>Deeply convinced</i>	<i>Guided by</i>	<i>Noting with regret</i>	<i>Welcoming</i>
<i>Deeply disturbed</i>	<i>Reaffirming also</i>	<i>Reaffirming further</i>	<i>Recognizing further</i>

Sample Preambulatory Clauses

Recalling previous relevant United Nations resolution 825 (1993), resolution 1540 (2004), resolution 1695 (2006), and, in particular, resolution 1737, which illustrates the active involvement of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as an authoritative force in the situation,

All acronyms must be fully written out before appearing as abbreviations, you only need to write them out once, and then refer to the abbreviated form for the rest of the resolution

Recognizing the need for action as per implementation by the IAEA and the Organisation on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW),

Fully alarmed that DPR Korea has not signed onto the treaty created by the coalition of the Six Party Talks regarding the possession of Nuclear Weaponry and Missiles,

Expressing concern about how DPR Korea plans to launch Satellites tests into the air zone of many neighbouring nations,

Further recognizing how DPR Korea has withdrawn from the terms of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NNPT),

Noting with concern how states that pose a threat to international peace and security are referred to as Rogue States,

Further recalling the numerous Six Party Peace Talks between the People's Republic of China, Japan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America,

Congratulating nations such as the Republic of Korea and the United States of America for their negotiations in the Six Party Peace Talks,

Emphasizing the importance that DPR Korea respond to the other security and humanitarian alarms regarding their respective society,

Affirming the production and delivery of unauthorized Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Weapons create a threat to international peace and security,

Articulating the great concern at the launch of ballistic missiles by DPR Korea,

Further Noting that the launches are a violation of Article VII of the United Nations Charter , All Preambulatory clauses must end with a comma (,)

11.6 Operative Clauses + Phrases

The Operative Clauses are the most essential part of a resolution. Strong Operative Clauses lead to more delegates voting in favour of your resolution. The Operative Clauses explain what can be done to resolve an issue. Please note that successful and strong Operative Clauses not only explain what can be done but give possible sub-clauses on how it could be achieved.

Content

- You may propose, welcome or deplore all new situations.
- You may support, congratulate or refuse new proposals.
- You may confirm, or regret what it is already existing.
- You must ensure that your proposals are actually workable and that they fully reflect the existing policies of the country or agency that you represent.
- You encourage, and/or invite countries to sign/ratify a convention/declaration.
- Aim to find solutions, which solve the smaller problems that contribute to the issue Elaborate on the solutions in your operative clauses (sub clauses and sub-sub clauses) Make use of any UN organisations or create ones to help the issue.
- Emphasize cooperation between governments and relevant UN organisations.
- Explain different methods of approaching the same problem through clauses.

Format

- All acronyms must be fully written out before appearing in the abbreviated form, you only need to write them out once, and then refer to the abbreviated form for the rest of the resolution
- All Operative Clauses must be numbered 1. 2. 3. ...
- Sub Clauses must be lettered (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) ...
- Sub-sub Clauses must be in Roman Numerals (*i*), (*ii*), (*iii*), (*iv*) ...
- If a Sub Clause does not end the clause, their ending punctuation must be a comma (,).
- If a Sub-sub Clause does not end the clause, their ending punctuation must be a comma (,).
- All Operative Clauses must end in semi-colons (;).
- Leave a line between every clause.
- A period (full-stop) at the end of the last operative clause indicates the end of the resolution.
- All Operative (and Preambulatory) Clauses and Sub-Clauses should have equal indentation.

You have to begin the Operative Clauses with verbs in the third person singular of the Present Tense, which are Operative Phrases. Operative Phrases must be *italicized*. See the following list of Operative Phrases:

<i>Accepts</i>	<i>Decides</i>	<i>Further Proclaims</i>	<i>Sanctions</i>
<i>Affirms</i>	<i>Declares Accordingly</i>	<i>Further Recommends</i>	<i>Solemnly Affirms</i>
<i>Approves</i>	<i>Demands</i>	<i>Further Reminds</i>	<i>Strongly Condemns</i>
<i>Asks</i>	<i>Deplores</i>	<i>Further Requests</i>	<i>Strongly Urges</i>
<i>Authorizes</i>	<i>Designates</i>	<i>Further Resolves</i>	<i>Suggests</i>
<i>Calls</i>	<i>Draws the Attention</i>	<i>Has Resolved</i>	<i>Supports</i>
<i>Calls for</i>	<i>Expresses its Appreciation</i>	<i>Hopes</i>	<i>Takes Note of</i>
<i>Calls upon</i>	<i>Expresses its Hope</i>	<i>Invites</i>	<i>Transmits</i>
<i>Condemns</i>	<i>Further Asks</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Trusts</i>
<i>Confirms</i>	<i>Further Calls for</i>	<i>Regrets</i>	<i>Urges</i>
<i>Congratulates</i>	<i>Further Invites</i>	<i>Reminds</i>	<i>Wishes</i>
<i>Considers</i>	<i>Further Proclaims</i>	<i>Requests</i>	<i>Endorses</i>

Sample Operative Clauses

1. **Urges** the use of IAEA and the OPCW regarding:
 - (a) Monitoring the Chemical Weaponry of DPR Korea,
 - (b) Observing the use of Nuclear Power by DPR Korea,
 - (c) Examining the Satellites regarding security and danger;

All Operative Phrases must be *Italicized*
2. *Calls for* DPR Korea to terminate all Nuclear and Airborne Missile Activity by a set date, under the decision of the Six-Party Talks, with the observance of the IAEA and the Security Council;
3. *Invites* the Security Council and the Six-Party Talks members to discuss the nuclear status of DPR Korea;
4. *Asks* for the government of DPR Korea to:
 - (a)** Allow the IAEA to: Sub clauses must be lettered: (a), (b), (c)...
 - (i) Monitor the disarming of all nuclear reactors,
 - (ii) Control the termination of all nuclear activity regarding the agreements of the Six-Party Talks,
 - (iii)** Report back to the Security Council and the Six-Party Talks on the progress of DPR Korea in their nuclear disarmament,

Sub-sub clauses must be in Roman numerals: (i), (ii), (iii)...

 - (b) Allow the United Nations to repossess all relevant:
 - (i) Documents,
 - (ii) Nuclear warheads,
 - (iii)** Other Nuclear appliances and **,** if a sub-sub clause does not end the clause, their ending punctuation must be a comma (,)
 - (iv) Technology, which will be returned to DPR Korea once they have come to terms with both the NNPT and the Six Party Talks and can ensure the maintenance of world security if they are to possess Nuclear Weaponry;

Sample Operative Clauses

5. *Requests* DPR Korea to be sanctioned by the international community if failure to act on the current resolution by seizing direct and indirect supply of:

- (a) Weaponry as authorized and registered by the UNRCA (United Nations Register on Conventional Arms),
- (b) Nutritional Resources,
- (c) Raw Material,
- (d) Energy,
- (e) Luxury Goods if DPR Korea continue with their nuclear activities;

all operative clauses must end with a semi-colon (;)

6. *Suggests* that the Six Party Talks endorse that an embargo be negotiated where:

- (a) Commodities being sanctioned against DPR Korea be agreed upon,
- (b) All Six Party Talks members ensure the lifting of the embargo and notify DPR Korea of the time-lapse of the embargo,
- (c) DPR Korea ends their Nuclear Activity by the set time of the embargo, and if DPR Korea is to not comply with the terms of the agreement, the embargo will:
 - (i) Be extended,
 - (ii) Restrict more commodities,
 - (iii) Be implemented immediately,
 - (iv) The IAEA be given the jurisdiction to disarm DPR Korea under their discretion with the consultation of the Security Council;

if a sub clause does not end the clause, their ending punctuation must be a comma (,)

7. *Proposes* that all member states, in conjunction with their respective legislations and national legal authorities, impose a tribunal for the National Leader of DPR Korea if they do not suspend their nuclear activity;

Leave a line between every clause

8. *Further calls for* DPR Korea to sign the Six Party Talks' "Joint Statement" as drafted on the 19th of September 2005, which regards the conflict into stability, in the hope for unilateral cooperation in their nuclear disarmament;

9. *Appeals for* the Human Rights Council (HRC) to send special envoys to monitor the situation of the North Korean civilians during DPR Korea's time of disarmament, and provide adequate humanitarian help to those victimized by DPR Korea in response to them needing to disarm their nuclear activities;

10. *Further requests* DPR Korea to report to the Security Council monthly on their disarmament of nuclear weaponry, which will then be ratified by the monthly monitoring of the IAEA, who will report whether disarmament of in the North Korean Nuclear Weapons Program (NKNWP) is occurring;

11. *Wishes to be actively seized in the matter* .

A period/full stop (.) ends the last operative clause, indicating the end of the resolution

11.7 Bad Clauses

What do they include?

- Break the sovereignty a government has over its land.
- Mention specific sources and specific (numbers) amounts of funding.
- Create unrealistic solutions to the issue, which are vague/not possible to put into force.
- Plagiarism isn't at all tolerated at MUN conferences, even if one is trying to get ideas from resolutions. Delegates can only use similar ideas and rewrite them as their own, not use that particular clause/resolution. Plagiarism is dealt with strongly, and not at all tolerated.
- AI tools such as ChatGPT are strictly prohibited.

Examples of Bad Clauses

- *Asks for the Government of DPR Korea to withdraw all nuclear weapons;*

Explanation: This is an unrealistic clause, and it is vague. It asks for DPR Korea to simply withdraw their weapons, however, it doesn't state how they should, and why they should (the consequence if they don't, such as being sanctioned) and it doesn't provide a time span in which they should do it. It could be asking them to withdraw their weaponry now or in 50 years. It is unknown as it is not elaborate.

- *Calls for the UN to collect \$100,000,000 from DPR Korea for holding nuclear weapons and asks that the IMF give one-quarter of it to third-world countries for development;*

Explanation: This clause refers to a specific amount of funding, which cannot be discussed. It also refers to a specific source and how much of the money they will take. As specific funds cannot be discussed at MUN, this clause is an example of a bad clause. The clause also refers to the colloquial term "third world countries", which is not the official address of LEDCs. For it to be bettered, it could call on the United Nations to collect funds from DPR Korea if they refuse to disarm their nuclear program and then ask that relevant organizations use the funds to help developing countries.

- *Suggests that the current government of DPR Korea immediately step down from power and allow the United Nations to act as a provisional government from where re-elections should be held within one day of the current government stepping down;*

Explanation: This clause is unrealistic as it asks for a re-election to be held after one day of the government stepping down. In reality that is not possible as there would be conflict within the country that would first need to be dealt with and the disarming of nuclear weaponry would also need to be solved before re-election can happen. As it asks for the government to step down and then have the UN act as a provisional government, it also breaches the sovereignty that DPR Korea has over its country, making it a strongly disputable clause.

- *Requests within 60 days a report from the Director General of the IAEA on whether DPR Korea has established full and sustained suspension of all activities mentioned in this resolution, as well as on the process of Korean compliance with all the steps required by the IAEA Board and with the other provisions of this resolution, to the IAEA Board of Governors and in parallel to the Security Council for its consideration;*

Explanation: Although this is a very good clause, makes use of the IAEA well, and offers incentives to the situation, which member states can agree upon, this is, however, a plagiarized clause from the UN Security Council Resolution 1737. As plagiarism isn't at all tolerated at MUN conferences, even if one is trying to get ideas from resolutions. Delegates can only use similar ideas, and rewrite them as their own, not use that particular clause/ resolution! At MUN conferences, plagiarism is dealt with strongly and often results in one being removed from the conference.

11.8 Sample Resolution

FORUM: GA1 (Disarmament and International Security)

QUESTION OF: Nuclear Disarmament of DPR Korea

SUBMITTED BY: Socialist Republic of Japan

SPONSORS: The United Kingdom, The Republic of France, The Russian Federation, The United States of America, The Federal Republic of Germany, The Republic of India, The Kingdom of Netherlands, The Italian Republic

SIGNATORIES: The Dominion of Canada, The Republic of South Africa, The Republic of Korea, The Republic of Singapore, The Commonwealth of Australia, The Federative Republic of Brazil

The General Assembly,

Recalling previous relevant United Nations resolution 825 (1993), resolution 1540 (2004), resolution 1695 (2006), and, in particular, resolution 1737, which illustrates the active involvement of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as an authoritative force in the situation,

Recognizing the need for action as per implementation by the IAEA and the Organisation on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW),

Fully alarmed that DPR Korea has not signed onto the treaty created by the coalition of the Six-Party Talks regarding the possession of Nuclear Weaponry and Missiles,

Expressing concern about how DPR Korea plans to launch Satellites tests into the air zone of many neighboring nations,

Further recognizing how DPR Korea has withdrawn from the terms of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NNPT),

Noting with concern how states that pose a threat to international peace and security are referred to as Rogue States,

Further recalling the numerous Six Party Peace Talks between the People's Republic of China, Japan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America,

Congratulating nations such as the Republic of Korea and the United States of America for their negotiations in the Six-Party Peace Talks,

Emphasizing the importance that DPR Korea respond to the other security and humanitarian alarms regarding their respective society,

Affirming the production and delivery of unauthorized Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Weapons create a threat to international peace and security,

Articulating the great concern at the launch of ballistic missiles by DPR Korea,

Further Noting that the launches are a violation of Article VII of the United Nations Charter,

1. *Urges* the use of IAEA and the OPCW regarding:
 - (a) Monitoring the Chemical Weaponry of DPR Korea,
 - (b) Observing the use of Nuclear Power by DPR Korea,
 - (c) Examining the Satellites regarding security and danger;
2. *Calls for* DPR Korea to terminate all Nuclear and Airborne Missile Activity by a set date, under the decision of the Six Party Talks, with the observance of the IAEA and the Security Council;
3. *Invites* the Security Council and the Six Party Talks members to discuss the nuclear status of DPR Korea;
4. *Asks for* the government of DPR Korea to:
 - (a) Allow the IAEA to:
 - (i) Monitor the disarming of all nuclear reactors,
 - (ii) Control the termination of all nuclear activity regarding the agreements of the Six Party Talks,
 - (iii) Report back to the Security Council and the Six Party Talks on the progress of DPR Korea in their nuclear disarmament,

(b) Allow the United Nations to repossess all relevant:

- (i) Documents,
- (ii) Nuclear warheads,
- (iii) Other Nuclear appliances and,
- (iv) Technology, which will be returned to DPR Korea once they have come to terms with both the NNPT and the Six Party Talks and can ensure the maintenance of world security if they are to possess Nuclear Weaponry;

5. *Requests* DPR Korea to be sanctioned by the international community if failure to act on the current resolution by seizing direct and indirect supply of:

- (a) Weaponry as authorized and registered by the UNRCA (United Nations Register on Conventional Arms),
- (b) Nutritional Resources,
- (c) Raw Material,
- (d) Energy,
- (e) Luxury Goods if DPR Korea continue with their nuclear activities;

6. *Suggests* that the Six Party Talks endorse that an embargo be negotiated where:

- (a) Commodities being sanctioned against DPR Korea be agreed upon,
- (b) All Six Party Talks members ensure the lifting of the embargo and notify DPR Korea of the time-lapse of the embargo,
- (c) DPR Korea ends their Nuclear Activity by the set time of the embargo, and if DPR Korea is to not comply with the terms of the agreement, the embargo will:
 - (i) Be extended,
 - (ii) Restrict more commodities,
 - (iii) Be implemented immediately,
 - (iv) The IAEA be given the jurisdiction to disarm DPR Korea under their discretion with the consultation of the Security Council;

7. *Proposes* that all member states, in conjunction with their respective legislations and national legal authorities, impose a tribunal for the National Leader of DPR Korea if they do not suspend their nuclear activity;

8. *Further calls for* DPR Korea to sign the Six Party Talks' "Joint Statement" as drafted on the 19th of September 2005, which regards the conflict into stability, in the hope for unilateral cooperation in their nuclear disarmament;

9. *Appeals for* the Human Rights Council (HRC) to send special envoys to monitor the situation of the North Korean civilians during DPR Korea's time of disarmament, and provide adequate humanitarian help to those victimized by DPR Korea in response to them needing to disarm their nuclear activities;

10. *Further requests* DPR Korea to report to the Security Council monthly on their disarmament of nuclear weaponry, which will then be ratified by the monthly monitoring of the IAEA, who will report whether disarmament of in the North Korean Nuclear Weapons Program (NKNWP) is occurring;

11. *Wishes* to be actively seized in the matter.

Please [click here](#) for reference to more UNGA resolutions.

During the sessions, delegates will be added to the speaker's list and make speeches. They can raise points or motions.

- *Rules of Procedure are enforced by the Chair;*
- *Delegates are expected to be in their seats and attentive;*
- *Delegates are expected to be respectful of other delegates and diplomatic;*
- *Electronic devices (i.e., laptops, tablet computers, and phones) should not be used*

12.1 Key terms & Phrases

Agenda: The agenda is the order in which resolutions, breaks, and other events will occur. It is the committee's schedule.

"The first thing on the agenda, delegates, is roll call"

Adjourn: When the debate session adjourns, it means that session time has ended. The Chair announces to delegates that the committee will be adjourned, either for a break, lunch, or for the day.

"Delegates, the committee is adjourned for lunch. Please be back at 1:45 for us to begin debate on another resolution."

Roll Call: For opening and resuming the session, the Chair must proceed with the roll call in alphabetical order. After being called, the delegation must state its status as *"present"* or *"present and voting"*.

Present: Attendance status that establishes a delegation as present in the committee, with the opportunity to abstain during substantive votes.

Present and Voting: Attendance status that establishes a delegation as present in the committee without the opportunity to abstain during substantive votes; delegations must vote "yes" or "no."

Floor: The Floor is a metaphorical area, which delegates can obtain to be able to speak on a resolution or clause.

“Delegate you may take the floor and speak on the resolution”

To have the floor: To have been given the right to speak in debate before the House.

To yield the floor: Yielding is where a delegate gives the floor to either another delegate or gives the floor back to the Chair.

“Is it in order for the delegate to yield the floor to the delegate of Japan?”

Placard: A placard is the sign paper the delegates hold up to be recognized by the Chair to speak or to make a point of information. Every delegate has their own placard with the delegation written across it.

“Delegates please lower your placards”

Notes and Note-passing: A note is a piece of official delegation paper that delegates can send around the committee. It is sent in between delegates and pertains to the debate to try to get each others’ opinions or to generally convey points to other delegates. However, if the house gets rowdy, the Chair has the right to suspend note-passing. In committee, notes are passed by Rapporteurs.

Speaker’s List: The Speaker’s List is held by the Chair and determines which delegates will speak in what order. It also serves as an account of how many times each delegate has spoken.

Speaking Time: The Chair shall specify a different speaking time at his or her discretion.

Right of Reply: The Right of Reply is where delegates may reply to a speaker’s comment. It is requested by a delegate to the Chairs when a delegate has been insulted or was mentioned in a delegate’s speech and wishes to answer the delegate back on what they said about them. Right of Reply can be requested by a delegate by raising their placard and waiting for the Chair’s permission.

“The Delegate of DPR Korea stated how Japan was a Terrorist Island wishing to demolish DPR Korea. The Delegate of Japan requested the Right of Reply to explain to DPR Korea and the house that they aren’t a Terrorist Island, but want to stabilize international peace and cooperation.”

Points:

1. Point of Personal Privilege: a question directed to the Chair by a delegate who refers to the comfort and well-being of the house (e.g.: audibility, the temperature in the house). It is recommended to send a note to the Chair for a point of personal privilege instead of interrupting the proceedings of the session.

2. Point of Order: a question directed to the Chairman by a delegate of the House who feels that a mistake has been made in the order of debate or who requires clarification of the rules of procedure. Points of Order can be raised by delegates at any point in the session and are restricted to the following situations:

- If a delegate believes that the Chair is not following the Rules of Procedure or not being sufficiently active in ensuring others do so, one may raise a point of order.
- The Rules of Procedure require the Chair to interrupt proceedings to hear the point of order and to rule immediately on it where 'rule' means to declare either that the point of order has no merit or to accept it and direct any delegate who is out of order to conform to the Rules.
- The delegate has an absolute right to raise a point of order or to challenge the Chair and President of the General Assembly's ruling. But one does not have an obligation to do so and, before exercising one's right, one should consider whether it is constructive to do so.
- All points of order take up some of the time of the session and they all have a confrontational dimension which may be unhelpful to the general mood of the session.
- **The Point of Order may not interrupt a speech.**
- Delegates will be using the Placards and raise hand option to raise a Point of Order.

3. Point of Parliamentary Enquiry: a question on the Rules of Procedure. For example, "Point of Parliamentary Enquiry! Could the Chair explain what is meant by abstentions?" It isn't like a Point of Order, as that is a question on the Chair's ruling. This is a question about the rules in general.

4. Point of Relevance to the Chair: when a delegate considers that another delegation is referring to matters irrelevant to the subject under discussion, it may make use of the point of relevance. It is interruptible. However, discretion is suggested when it is used.

5. Point of Information to the Speaker: it is a question directed to the delegate who has the floor about their delegation's views or about the speech. It is a question to the speaker, not a comment! If you want to get some information on the topic across to the house, you can do so by formulating it as a question "Is the delegate aware that..." or "Does the delegate agree that..." After a Delegate is done with their allotted speaking time, the Chair usually asks if there are any Points of Information for the Speaker on the floor.

Do not ask another question to the delegate unless the Chair has allowed you to (request of follow-up) as there is no direct dialogue between delegates.

6. Point of Information of the Chair: a delegate can use this point to ask the Chair a question about the correct use of the rules of procedure or for any procedural matter under doubt. Is not interruptible. No points compromising the delegate's personal situations or regarding the topics under discussion will be entertained.

Order of Precedence of Points:

1. Point of Personal Privilege
2. Point of Order
3. Point of Parliamentary Enquiry
4. Point of Relevance
5. Point of Information to the Speaker
6. Point of Information to the Chair

Amendments: amendments consist of eliminating, adding, or modifying the background aspects of the draft resolution introduced to the commission. Amendments are presented by means of a written note sent to the Chair, and only after being approved, are made public to the whole committee. Preambulatory clauses of draft resolutions cannot be amended.

"The delegate submitted an amendment to strike clause six"

Friendly: an amendment introduced where all of the resolution's sponsors agree to it, and so it automatically becomes a part of the resolution.

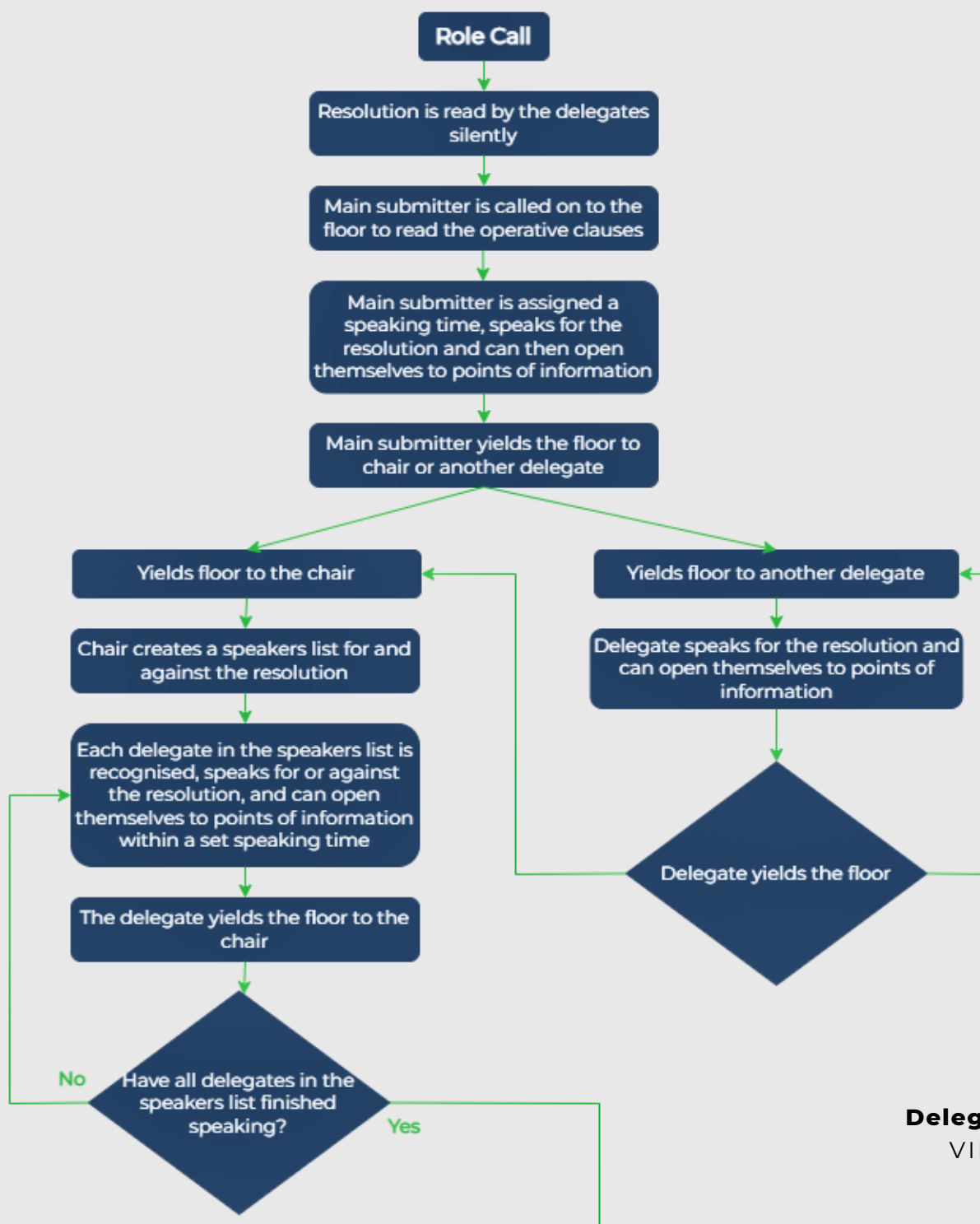
Unfriendly: a change that one, or more, of the resolution's sponsors, do not agree with. For an unfriendly amendment to be accepted for debate, it will need a certain percentage of the committee to sign off on it (the Rules of Procedure should state the percentage needed). Unfriendly amendments will be open to debate.

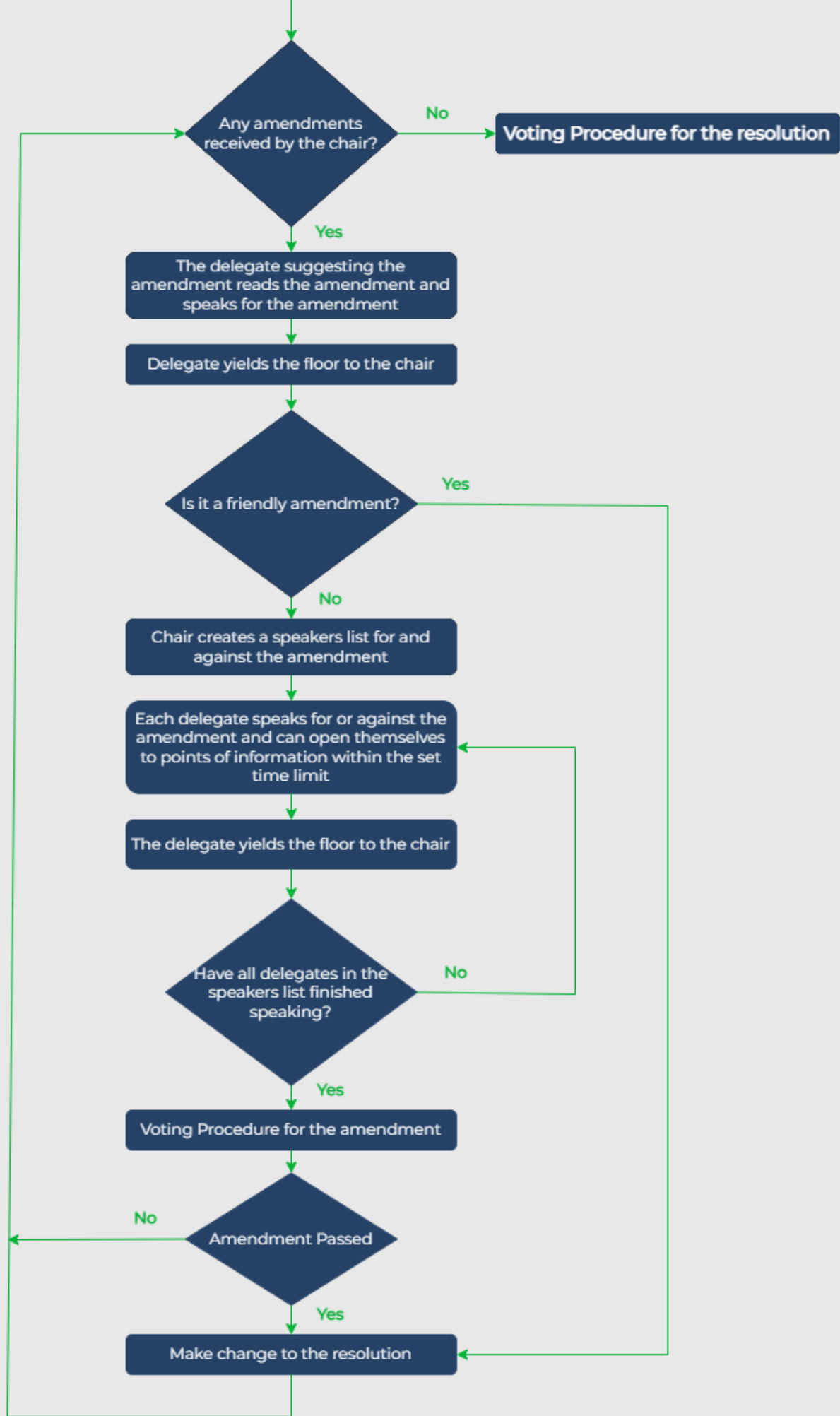
Voting process: voting on substantive matters such as draft resolutions and amendments will be carried out by raising placards. For a draft resolution to pass, a qualified majority of *greater than 1/2* of the members will be needed.

12.2 Code of Conduct

- Speakers need to always address each other in the Third Person. Always “honorable speaker” or “fellow delegates”, never “You”, “I”, “me”, “him” or “her”. Pronouns like “we”, “they”, “them”, “us” and “our” are accepted.
- Delegates should stand when speaking and should not sit down until after the speaker has finished answering the delegate’s question.
- Delegates must strictly avoid the use of insulting or abusive language.
- Delegates must await the Chair’s permission before speaking

12.3 Procedure





12.4 Phrases to be used by the delegates to address the Chair and other delegates

- *“Mr./Madam Chairman...”*.
- *“The delegate of ... requests the floor” or “wishes the floor”*.
- *“The delegate of ... would like to rise a point of information/ point of order”*.
- *“The delegate of ... wishes to speak in favor of/against this motion/resolution/amendment because...”*.
- *“Is the Chair /the speaker (not) aware that...”*.
- *“Does the speaker (not) agree with me that...”*.
- *“The speaker stated in his/her speech... Doe he/she (not) realize that...”*.
- *“The delegate of ... moves to amend the resolution by striking/inserting/adding the words...”*.
- *“The delegate of ... urges the house to give its support by voting for/against this motion/resolution/amendment”*.

12.5 Phrases to be used by the Chair to address the delegates

- *“The house will come to order” or “Will the house please come to order”.*
- *“The Chair calls upon the delegate of ... (the submitter) to read the resolution to the house”.*
- *“The house has heard the resolution. Is there a second?”.*
- *“The Chair fixes a debate time of 10 minutes for and 10 minutes against the motion”.*
- *“The delegate of ... has the floor”.*
- *“All points are out of order until the speaker has concluded his/her speech”.*
- *“The Chair recognizes the delegate of...”.*
- *“To what point does the delegate of ... rise?”.*
- *“Please rise and state you point of information/point of order”.*
- *“Will you please state your point in a form of a question”.*
- *“The speaker appears not to have heard/understood your question”.*
- *“Will you please repeat/rephrase your question”.*
- *“Are there any further points on the floor?”.*
- *“Are there any further points of information to this speaker?”.*
- *“There is a point of order on the floor. Please rise and state your point”.*
- *“Your point is (not) well taken”.*
- *“Will the speaker please make his/her concluding remarks”.*
- *“Debate time for/against the resolution/the amendment has been exhausted/has expired. Will the speaker please yield the floor”.*
- *“The Chair proposes an extension of debate time by 5 minutes for and 5 minutes against the motion”.*
- *“The debate is now closed. We will moved into voting procedures”.*
- *“All points are out of order”.*
- *“The motion will now be put to the vote”.*
- *“Will all those in favor of the resolution/the amendment, please raise their placards”.*
- *“Will all those opposed to against/against the resolution, please raise their placards”.*
- *“Will all those abstaining, please raise their placards”.*
- *“The motion/the resolution/the amendment has passed/failed by...”.*
- *“With x votes in favor, y votes against and z votes abstaining, the motion/the resolution/the amendment has passed/failed”.*
- *“Clapping is (not) in order”*

13.1 Categories

#	Category	Description
1	Best Delegate	<i>Awarded to the delegate who exhibits exceptional and out-class performance during the entire MUN proceedings – refer to the rubric below.</i>
2	Honorable Mention	Legislation - <i>Awarded to the delegate who exhibits a great understanding of the MUN Rules of Procedure in addition to the rubric below.</i>
3		Debate - <i>Awarded to the delegate who exhibits excellent debating, negotiation and communication skills throughout Committee Sessions in addition to the rubric below.</i>
4	Achievement Award for the Best Bloc	<i>Awarded to the delegates (bloc - only Main Submitter and Co-Sponsors) who have shown exceptional teamwork in committee, with thorough research, a solid debate strategy, logical allies and excellent quality of replies to Points of Information.</i>
5	Participation Award	<i>Awarded to all the delegates for their enthusiastic participation.</i>

13.2 Rubric

Content & Conduct

Position Paper	Speech	Lobbying	Resolution	Overall Presence
<i>Quality of the position paper submitted</i>	<i>Quality of the speech submitted</i>	<i>Delegate's conduct during the lobbying</i>	<i>Delegate's efforts towards drafting and passing a resolution</i>	<i>Delegate's overall presence in committee</i>

Personality Skills

Punctuality	Teamwork	Speaking/communication	Critical Reasoning	Professionalism
<i>Delegate's punctuality for attendance and submission</i>	<i>Delegate's collaborative work ethic with fellow delegates, Secretariat and committee members</i>	<i>Delegate's communication skills including speech delivery and caucus interactions (sensitivity, persuasion, negotiation etc.)</i>	<i>Delegate's knowledge building, independent research involved and ability to analyse information critically for initiating right of reply</i>	<i>Delegate's overall professional demeanor and attitude towards the members and committees during the whole MUN (pre-event and during the event)</i>

14.1 Editorial Notes



Rahemeen Raja – Former Secretary-General of VI PISJ-ES MUN

It was my great honor to be one of the authors for this handbook and it brings me immense joy that it has become an heirloom passed on to future delegates as an aid in their MUN voyage. Use it as a guide because in a MUN conference where you may not know anyone else; the delegate handbook is always your best friend when in doubt. Some of my most cherished memories as Secretary-General were working on this handbook with my incredible President and dear friend, Maryam, and I hope our sleepless nights and months of dedication provide a useful resource for you. My own MUN experience was one of the most rewarding of my lifetime and I wish you all reach even greater heights as you navigate this conference. My advice for all those reading is just one thing: break the glass ceiling. The level of prudence, deliberation, energy, and time you put into your tasks will create a ripple effect of change - change of attitude, change of approach, change in the degree of our tolerance and compassion for each other. Your experience of this conference can be anything you want it to be. Make it memorable.

Welcome to the Model United Nations! It is my pleasure to extend a warm greeting to each of you as you embark on this diplomatic journey. As one of the authors of the delegate handbook, it warms my heart to know that it has been passed down to future delegates. Crafting this handbook has been an immensely rewarding experience, and it wouldn't have been possible without the unwavering dedication and hard work of my dear friend and Secretary-General, Rahemeen Raja. This handbook is a testament to our collective effort, and I am proud to have had the opportunity to work alongside someone as talented and dedicated as her. This handbook is crafted to provide you with the essential information, guidance, and insights to enhance your experience throughout the intricate and exciting world of Model United Nations. I encourage you to make the most of this unique experience – engage passionately, learn voraciously, and forge connections that transcend borders. Your contributions, questions, and proposals are integral to the success of the conference, so make the most of it! May this Model UN be a memorable and rewarding chapter in your diplomatic journey.

Maryam Tahir – Former President of VI PISJ-ES MUN and Former Vice-Chair SOCHUM of V PISJ-ES MUN





COMPILED BY: MANAHIL LUQMAN & MUHAMMAD AHMAD