



MIRAS MODEL UNITED NATIONS

**Modern solutions for modern
challenges**

February 22-23 2024, Almaty



**United
Nations**

MIRAS MODEL UNITED NATIONS ALMATY 2024

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Welcome

You are cordially invited to participate in the annual Model United Nations Conference, MIS MUN 2024 organized by Miras International School, Almaty which will be held on February 22nd and February 23rd.

The theme

of this year's conference is "Modern solutions for modern challenges". Model United Nations was founded in 2004. Since that time it has offered delegates the opportunity to get a unique experience working in MIS MUN Committees.

Students,

interested in solving contemporary global problems, will be able to demonstrate their unique diplomatic abilities and make decisions that will influence the future of humankind's existence.

Model United Nations Conference

MIS MUN 2024, provides new students with the chance to gain the first experience of participating in organized debates and provides veteran students with the opportunity to practice their debating and public speaking skills.

The delegates

are going to discuss vital issues of international importance, prepare declarations and resolutions, and learn to negotiate and cooperate under UN regulations.



MIS MUN 2024

is more than a simulation of the United Nations. The small steps taken at conference 2024 could be the basis for a more human and secure world tomorrow.

The United Nations

has made great achievements since 1945, but only through a critical reassessment of the events can the challenges of tomorrow be effectively met.

Through this conference,

we provide a unique opportunity to engage students in a professional, friendly and collaborative environment and develop their research, communication and leadership skills. The sessions will be held in three languages: English, Russian, and Kazakh and students may choose from one of these. Both new and practised participants will find it a rewarding experience.

Your presence will add a unique element to the international conference and we sincerely hope you will be among those joining us for MIS MUN 2024. We invite you to experience what Conference MIS MUN 2024 has to offer!



What do students gain from participating in MIS MUN conference?

Students will:

- learn new information about world politics
- work with teams
- improve information search skills
- defend their points of view using powerful arguments
- learn to speak in public
- improve their language skills
- develop their organizational skills
- learn to create official documents
- learn to work in a team and realize the significance of their contribution
- have a good time and meet new friends

Why Model United Nations conference “MIS MUN 2024”?



MUN conference is a large-scale roleplay in which high school students “represent” diplomats of different countries and simulate the real UN committees.

During the conference its delegates discuss the world's topical issues and try to resolve them, using joint efforts.

Thus, it aims to attract students' attention to present-day global problems while forming a holistic picture of the world, developing inquiry skills and abilities to overcome conflicts, and maintaining intercultural communication and collaboration.

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United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

A

Improving Gender Equality to Promote Economic Development

According to statistics, women are paid 16% less than men and work an average of 5 hours a week more, including household chores and taking care of children. According to the UN, as of August 2015, the presence of women in national parliaments was only 25%.

One of the main consequences of gender inequality in the labour market is the reduction of women's potential income. As a result, the volume of women's incomes decreases, investments in education decrease, and the health of the new generation decreases. For instance, in South Korea, an unadjusted gender gap in average hourly wages is 33.59%.

Furthermore, according to WHO, in regions where women have limited access to education and health care, the morbidity and mortality rate among children is higher. An increase in the wage gap by 50% reduces per capita income by 25%, which is due to two factors: a reduction in total income due to fewer working hours for women as well as, indirectly, an increase in the birth rate, that is, the number of "souls" in the calculation of per capita income.

As a result, countries with a high level of gender inequality are expected to demonstrate a lower level of women's participation in the labour market and a higher birth rate. Moreover, scientists have stated that women have skills that are not available to men, and these abilities make women indispensable in the labour market. This does not mean that women and men are perfect substitutes, on the contrary, they complement each other. Such interaction would also have a positive impact on GDP. The main goal of the delegates is to provide information on the impact of gender inequality on the economy, to determine the share of male and female participation in the global economy, and to indicate what economic changes will follow the elimination of gender inequality.

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United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

B Sustainable Energy for Development

Throughout the years, the planet has been unable to protect the natural resources that have been given to people. Excessive usage of energy, water, power and many more has been breaking and destroying countries slowly. Non-sustainable energy causes medical conditions such as cancer, pneumonia. 4.5 million deaths per year are caused by non-sustainable energy worldwide. 55 billion tons of fossil fuels have been extracted from earth and fuel is causing climate change to develop rapidly.

Moreover, 85% of our energy is non-sustainable energy that causes air pollution, health issues, depleting natural resources and cultivated land. In a decade, the world might lose tropical and marine species because of energy pollution and destruction. Hence, it affects not only the living organisms but the soil, atmosphere, habitats and impoverished society to develop.

The UNDP requires countries to transition and promote sustainable energy in industries, work environments and general public fronts while prioritising and maintaining proficient energy practices and adopting clean infrastructures with regard to developing countries with insufficient resources.



<https://www.undp.org/energy/what-we-do/our-work-areas>

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/energy/>

MIRAS MODEL UNITED NATIONS ALMATY 2024

General Assembly First Committee (GA1)

A

Correlation for Disarmament and Development

In 2022, global military expenditures reached a new record high of \$2.24 trillion, and 9,2% of the world's population is living on less than \$2.15 per day. As many countries continue to face security and humanitarian challenges, the relationship between disarmament and development is a major concern that severely impacts international security, sustainability, and economic progress.

The number of military spending is anticipated to continue to rise in the upcoming years due to escalating tensions and security concerns, as several States have declared. This poses a clear threat to disarmament agreements, the safety of other States, as well as sustainable and economic development. It is estimated that the cost to end poverty is \$175 billion per year for 20 years; if the \$2.24 trillion spent on military expenditures in 2022 was instead spent eradicating extreme poverty in the span of 20 years, only 0,15% of the money would be used. This is why extensive military spending takes away huge amounts of useful resources and finances which could be used for humanitarian issues.

Throughout the years, the General Assembly Committee has continued to examine the successful implementation of disarmament in the context of sustainable development while undertaking challenges such as protecting human rights and providing humanitarian assistance.

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General Assembly First Committee (GA1)

B The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament

Scientific and technological developments are continuing concerns for international security and disarmament. The General Assembly Committee understands that new emerging weapon technologies have the potential to drastically change military applications and pose challenges to international stability, peace and security, non-proliferation, and the socio-economic development of all States. Recent advancements in the development of artificial intelligence have been recognized by some States, which have already begun to employ a variety of artificial intelligence-enabled systems such as land and maritime navigation and intelligence data analysis systems. It is important to acknowledge that innovations in science and technologies can benefit our society by strengthening the international legal regime against biological weapons and providing considerable aid to humanitarian and public health challenges. However, these advancements could also easily raise significant safety and security issues for all States. Therefore, it is crucial to regulate that the technologies are being used strictly for peaceful, development and disarmament purposes in order to maintain international peace and security.

Accessibility of scientific knowledge must be ensured for all countries to facilitate cooperation rather than exacerbate existing inequalities. A balance must be struck between innovation and ethics to prevent possible misuse and unintended consequences. The delegates of the General Assembly Council should present peaceful uses of science and technology for achieving global disarmament and security while preventing their violent use for unethical purposes.

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General Assembly First Committee (GA1)

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Human Rights Council (HRC)

A

Human Rights and the Use of Private Military and Security Companies

Private military and security companies (PMSCs) have increasingly played a significant role in recent conflicts and post-conflict settings. However, their involvement raises concerns regarding the protection and promotion of human rights.

PMSCs have emerged due to several factors, including the growing demand for specialised security services, the privatisation of security, and the outsourcing of military tasks. While they offer advantages such as operational flexibility and cost-effectiveness, their actions can undermine human rights standards.

The possibility that PMSC employees may violate human rights is one of the major worries. These actors could participate in illegal activities such as extrajudicial killings, torture, and arbitrary imprisonment in the absence of sufficient control. This calls into question who is responsible and whether victims have legal recourse.

In 2003, after the US-led invasion, PMSCs were crucial to security operations and reconstruction activities. This excessive dependence on PMSCs is frequently used as an illustration of how their existence might undermine national sovereignty. Due to their legal uncertainty and lack of complete accountability to any one jurisdiction, these businesses created concerns over supervision and management. The 2007 Blackwater incident, in which members of Blackwater (now Academi) murdered 17 Iraqi civilians, brought attention to the possible dangers of using PMSCs irresponsibly.

Furthermore, employing PMSCs could accelerate the decline of state institutions and sovereignty. Their participation in hostilities and the aftermath of them might jeopardise attempts to reestablish law and order and worsen human rights violations. In addition, their presence could encourage an atmosphere of impunity that weakens the rule of law and restricts accountability systems.

There have also been concerns expressed about PMSCs' presence in Afghanistan. They have provided a range of security services and assisted with military missions. The insufficient quality of Afghanistan's official institutions has made it more difficult for them to properly supervise and control these businesses. Because of PMSCs' engagement, there have occasionally been conflicts with local communities and an unequal balance of power that gives the impression that the state is not in control.

To address these challenges, it is crucial to establish robust legal frameworks that regulate the activities of PMSCs and hold them accountable for human rights violations. International human rights standards, including the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, should be a foundation for such regulations. Efforts should also be made to enhance transparency and oversight mechanisms to ensure compliance with human rights standards.

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Human Rights Council (HRC)

B

Question of existence of modern forms of slavery in a globalized world

Many people around the world think of slavery as a historical phenomenon which took place long ago in the past. The fact is that modern slavery is all around us, often hidden in plain sight. Traffickers, labor agencies, recruiters, and employers in both the country of origin and the destination country can contribute to debt bondage by charging workers recruitment fees and exorbitant interest rates, making it difficult, if not impossible, to pay off the debt. Victims of modern slavery might face violence or threats, be forced into inescapable debt, or have their passports taken away and face being threatened with deportation.

Definitions of modern slavery refer to situations of exploitation for personal or commercial purposes in which a person cannot refuse or leave because of threats, violence, coercion, deception, or abuse of power. In accordance with Global Estimates of Modern Slavery, fifty million people were living in modern slavery in 2021. Of these people, 28 million were in forced labour, and 22 million were trapped in forced marriage.

Crises like the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change often become reasons why populations are more vulnerable to exploitation. At this meeting, UN delegates will investigate the causes of modern slavery and address this issue by making decisions to protect citizens' freedom.

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Human Rights Council (HRC)

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Topic A:

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- <https://www.start.umd.edu/publication/private-military-and-security-companies-and-human-rights-abuses-impact-civilian-military>
- <https://academic.oup.com/book/12201/chapter-abstract/161654124?redirectedFrom=fulltext>
- <https://www.elsevier.es/en-revista-mexican-law-review-123-articulo-privatization-without-regulation-the-human-S1870057816300221>
- https://www.scielo.org.mx/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1870-05782013000200005

Topic B:

- https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_855019/lang-en/index.htm
- <https://news.un.org/en/audio/2017/10/634532>
- <https://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/what-we-do/crime-threats/modern-slavery-and-human-trafficking>
- <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-62877388>

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Human Rights Council (HRC) (KZ)

A

Адам құқықтары және жеке әскери және қауіпсіздік компанияларын пайдалану.

Қазіргі заманғы қақтығыстар мен қақтығыстардан кейінгі жағдайларда жеке әскери және қауіпсіздік компанияларын (ЖӘЖҚК) пайдалану барған сайын кең таралған. Бұл компаниялар құнды қызметтерді ұсына алатын болса да, олардың қатысуы адам құқықтарына қатысты елеулі мәселелерді тудырады. ЖӘЖҚК-лар көбінесе дәстүрлі әскери құрылымдар мен заңнамалық базадан тыс жұмыс істейді, бұл есеп берушілік пен қадағалаудың болмауына әкеледі. Бұл заңсыз өлтіру, азаптау және жыныстық зорлық-зомбылық сияқты адам құқықтарының бұзылуына әкелуі мүмкін. Транспаренттік пен есеп берудің болмауы жеке тұлғаларды немесе компанияларды осы бұзушылықтар үшін жауапкершілікке тартуды қиындатады.

Біріккен Ұлттар Ұйымының моделі (MUN) конференцияларының делегаттары адам құқықтарына ерекше назар аудара отырып, ЖӘЖҚК мәселесін шешуі керек. Олар ЖӘЖҚК есеп беруін қамтамасыз ету үшін күшті заңнамалық база мен реттеу тетіктерін әзірлеуді жақтауы керек. Бұл келісім-шарттар мен операциялардағы ашықтық пен қадағалаудың маңыздылығын, әділ және бәсекеге қабілетті келісім-шарт жасау процестерін, күш қолдану бойынша нақты нұсқауларды және адам құқықтарының бұзылуын бақылау және хабарлау тетіктерін қамтиды.

Делегаттар сонымен қатар адам құқықтары мәселелерін ЖӘЖҚК-ның оқуы мен қызметіне қосуға ықпал етуі керек. Бұған халықаралық гуманитарлық құқық, адам құқықтары стандарттары және жанжалдарды шешу әдістері бойынша оқыту кіреді. Делегаттар ЖӘЖҚК операцияларынан зардап шеккендерге қалпына келтіруді іздеуге мүмкіндік беретін шағымдарды қарау механизмдерін құруды жақтауы керек.

Мемлекеттер, халықаралық ұйымдар және азаматтық қоғам арасындағы ынтымақтастық ЖӘЖҚК-ның адам құқықтарына әсерін шешуде маңызды болып табылады. Делегаттар озық тәжірибелермен, теріс пайдаланулар туралы ақпаратпен бөлісу және зардап шеккен адамдар мен қауымдастықтарға қолдау көрсету қажеттілігін атап өтуі керек.

Осы мәселелерді MUN контекстінде шешу арқылы делегаттар ЖӘЖҚК-лардың жауапкершілігі мен адам құқықтарын құрметтеуді қамтамасыз ету бойынша көшенді және тиімді шараларды әзірлеуге үлес қоса алады.

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Human Rights Council (HRC) (KZ)

B

Жаһандану заманындағы қазіргі құлдық мәселесі.

Қазіргі заманғы құлдық - қоғамның көптеген салаларында қол жеткізілген жетістіктерге қарамастан, жаһанданған әлемде сақталып отырған адам құқықтарының өрескел бұзылуы. Бұл эссенің мақсаты - Біріккен Ұлттар Ұйымы моделі (MUN) контекстінде заманауи құлдық мәселесін және оның салдарын жарықтандыру.

Қазіргі құлдық мәжбүрлі еңбек, адам саудасы, борыштық құлдық және балалар еңбегі сияқты қанаудың әртүрлі түрлерін қамтиды. Бұл дүние жүзіндегі миллиондаған адамдарға әсер етіп, оларды бостандық, қадір-қасиет пен негізгі адам құқықтарынан айырады. Бұл айыпты тәжірибе халықаралық құқықты бұзып қана қоймайды, сонымен қатар әлеуметтік және экономикалық дамуға нұқсан келтіреді, кедейлік пен теңсіздік циклдерін жалғастырады.

MUN контекстінде делегаттар заманауи құлдық мәселесін кешенді түрде шешудің шұғыл қажеттілігін мойындауы керек. Бұл халықаралық ынтымақтастықты дамытуды, шарттық-құқықтық базаны нығайтуды және бизнестің жауапты тәжірибесін ілгерілетуді талап етеді. Делегаттар құқық қорғау саласындағы ынтымақтастықты, ақпарат алмасуды және мүше мемлекеттер арасындағы әлеуетті арттыру бастамаларын арттыру шараларын қарастыруы керек. Сонымен қатар, делегаттар заманауи құлдыққа қарсы күресте корпоративтік жауапкершіліктің маңыздылығын атап өтуі керек. Кәсіпорындар жеткізу тізбегінің мәжбүрлі еңбек пен қанаусыз болуын қамтамасыз етуге міндетті. Іскерлік тәжірибеде ашықтықты, тиісті тексеруді және есеп беруді ынталандыру жаһандық жеткізу тізбегінен заманауи құлдықты жоюға көмектеседі. Соңында делегаттар құрбандарды қолдау және оңалту бағдарламаларының маңыздылығын мойындауы керек. Заманауи құлдықтан аман қалғандар жиі физикалық және психологиялық жарақатқа, әлеуметтік стигмаға және сот төрелігіне қол жеткізудің шектелуіне тап болады. Делегаттар медициналық көмекті, заңгерлік көмекті және әлеуметтік-экономикалық реинтеграция бағдарламаларын қоса алғанда, жан-жақты қолдау қызметтерін көрсетуді жақтауы керек. Мәселенің күрделілігін мойындай отырып және жан-жақты шешімдер ұсына отырып, MUN делегаттары заманауи құлдыққа қарсы күреске өз үлесін қоса алады және адам құқықтарының, қадір-қасиет пен әділеттіліктің негізгі принциптерін қолдайды.

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Human Rights Council (HRC) (KZ)

Жағдайлар:

A тақырыбы:

- https://www.scielo.org.mx/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1870-05782013000200005
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Disarmament & International Security Committee (DISEC)

A

Current conflicts and the role of social media

In recent years, social media has emerged as a powerful tool facilitating communication and networking on a global scale. While it offers numerous benefits such as connecting people across borders and promoting information sharing, there is also growing concern about its role in fueling conflicts. This committee aims to explore the various ways social media exacerbates tensions and contributes to the escalation of conflicts.

1. Amplification of Propaganda:

Social media platforms like Tik-Tok, Instagram, Twitter, Facebook and others provide an ideal environment for spreading propaganda due to their extensive reach and lack of regulation. Extremist groups exploit this opportunity by disseminating biased information that fuels existing conflicts or incites new ones. For instance, ISIS effectively utilized platforms like Twitter and Telegram to recruit fighters and spread extremist ideologies during the Syrian conflict.

2. Polarization and Echo Chambers:

Social media algorithms often prioritize content based on users' preferences, creating echo chambers where individuals are exposed only to ideas similar to their own. This results in increased polarization within society, as people become less receptive to opposing viewpoints. Such polarized environments can lead to online harassment, hate speech, and eventually real-life conflicts.

MIRAS MODEL UNITED NATIONS ALMATY 2024

Disarmament & International Security Committee (DISEC)

B

Challenges for stability in countries with strategic commodities

Countries rich in valuable commodities such as oil, gas, minerals, and precious metals often face unique challenges in maintaining stability. The presence of these resources can lead to various socio-economic and political issues, including resource curse, corruption, conflict, and inequality. And this committee aims to explore strategies that can be implemented to ensure stability in countries with valuable commodities.

Promoting Good Governance:

One crucial step towards ensuring stability is promoting good governance practices in countries with valuable commodities. Transparency and accountability are essential elements for effective resource management. Governments should adopt policies that ensure the fair distribution of commodity revenues, discourage corruption, and promote public participation in decision-making processes related to resource exploitation.

Diversification of Economy:

Overreliance on a single commodity can make a country vulnerable to fluctuations in global commodity prices. Hence, diversifying the economy is another key strategy for ensuring stability. Countries must invest in sectors other than commodities such as agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, and services. By developing diverse industries, countries can reduce their dependence on a single resource and create employment opportunities for their citizens. Great example is United Arab Emirates, there is a still as strong stereotype about their economic condition which is highly dependent on the extraction of minerals like oil, but actually UAE started diversification of economy in 1980. For today official statistics say that only 20% of GDP is extraction of resources, but other 80% of national GDP is based on providing services like tourism, construction industry, production of building materials, metallurgy, producing and selling different oil products and other factors.

MIRAS MODEL UNITED NATIONS ALMATY 2024



Disarmament & International Security Committee (DISEC)

Sources:

Topic A.

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- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9Kd99IIWJUw&ab_channel=TEDxTalks
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kVAztNx0rHQ&ab_channel=BBCReel

Topic B.

- <https://ageconsearch.umn.edu/record/295563/>
- <https://www.essex.ac.uk/research/showcase/ensuring-the-economic-stability-of-developing-countries>
- https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/publications/Towards_SustainingMDGProgress_Ch2.pdf
- <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00358537708453262>

MIRAS MODEL UNITED NATIONS ALMATY 2024

Disarmament & International Security Committee (DISEC) (RU)

A

Роль социальных сетей в разжигании конфликтов

Социальные сети играют значительную роль в современном обществе, однако они также могут стать причиной разжигания и эскалации конфликтов. Согласно информации, представленной на сайте Организации Объединенных Наций (UN), социальные сети могут способствовать распространению ненависти, дезинформации и недружественного поведения.

Во-первых, социальные сети предоставляют платформу для выражения негативных эмоций и возмущений. Люди могут анонимно или псевдонимно выражать свои мнения, что часто приводит к возникновению оскорблений, угроз и дискриминации. Это может привести к конфликтам между различными группами людей, основанным на расе, религии, политических убеждениях и других факторах.

Во-вторых, социальные сети стали площадкой для распространения дезинформации и фальшивых новостей. Ложная информация также может вызывать недоверие, раздоры и споры между людьми, тем самым приводя к обострению существующих конфликтов или даже к возникновению новых.

Стоит начать с того, что социальные сети предоставляют платформу для распространения негативных эмоций и возмущения, тем самым способствует появлению источников с фальшивой информацией. Согласно исследованиям, 60 % ложной информации распространяют боты. распространяют ненужные или ложные новости. Люди анонимно или под псевдонимом выражают свое мнение, что часто приводит к возникновению оскорблений, угроз и дискриминации в сторону представителей различных групп, рас, религий, политических убеждений. Это не только вызывает волну ненависти, но и недоверия, раздора и споров.

Социальные сети предоставляют платформу для выражения негативных эмоций и возмущений, а также, социальные сети стали площадкой для распространения дезинформации и фальшивых новостей

Кроме того, социальные сети усиливают групповую динамику и поддерживают погружение в "эхо-камеры". Люди, принадлежащие к определенным группам или сообществам, получают подтверждение своих взглядов и искать поддержку только у людей, разделяющих их мнения. Это может привести к укреплению стереотипов, предубеждений и непонимания между различными группами, что в будущем или нынешнем станет источником конфликтов.

В целом, социальные сети имеют огромный потенциал для создания позитивных изменений в обществе, однако необходимо осознавать их роль в разжигании и эскалации конфликтов.

Регулирование и образование пользователей о вреде негативного поведения в социальных сетях способны снизить риск конфликтов и создать более гармоничное и взаимопонимающее общество.

MIRAS MODEL UNITED NATIONS ALMATY 2024

Disarmament & International Security Committee (DISEC) (RU)

B

Обеспечение стабильности в странах с ценными сырьевыми ресурсами

Обеспечение стабильности в странах с ценными сырьевыми ресурсами является важной задачей международного сообщества. Как отмечает сайт Организации Объединенных Наций (UN), такие страны часто сталкиваются с особыми вызовами, связанными с управлением и использованием своих ресурсов.

Одной из основных проблем является нестабильность цен на сырье. Волатильность рынков может серьезно повлиять на экономику страны, особенно если она зависит от экспорта определенного вида сырья. Поэтому важно разрабатывать меры для смягчения рисков и обеспечения стабильности цен на сырье.

Кроме того, страны с ценными сырьевыми ресурсами часто сталкиваются с проблемами коррупции и недостатком прозрачности в управлении своими ресурсами. Это может привести к неравномерному распределению богатства и ухудшению социально-экономической ситуации в стране. Поэтому важно содействовать развитию прозрачных и ответственных механизмов управления сырьевыми ресурсами.

UN также подчеркивает важность развития диверсификации экономики в странах с ценными сырьевыми ресурсами. Это позволит снизить зависимость от одного вида сырья и создать более устойчивую экономическую базу. Инвестиции в развитие других отраслей, таких как производство и услуги, могут способствовать укреплению экономики и снижению рисков, связанных с колебаниями цен на сырье.

Наконец, UN подчеркивает важность содействия устойчивому развитию в странах с ценными сырьевыми ресурсами. Это включает в себя поддержку экологически устойчивых методов добычи и использования ресурсов, а также инвестиции в образование, здравоохранение и инфраструктуру. Устойчивое развитие поможет странам сыграть более активную и устойчивую роль на мировой арене.

В целом, обеспечение стабильности в странах с ценными сырьевыми ресурсами требует комплексного подхода, включающего меры по смягчению рисков ценовой волатильности, развитию прозрачности и ответственности в управлении ресурсами, диверсификации экономики и содействию устойчивому развитию.

MIRAS MODEL UNITED NATIONS ALMATY 2024



Disarmament & International Security Committee (DISEC) (RU)

Ресурсы:

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MIRAS MODEL UNITED NATIONS ALMATY 2024

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)

A

Maintaining global standards in correctional facilities in the world

This topic explores the various forms of mistreatment faced by prisoners, including physical violence, psychological trauma, inadequate healthcare, and unsanitary living conditions. The abstract aims to analyze the underlying causes behind these human rights violations, such as overcrowding, understaffing, corruption, and institutionalized discrimination. Prisons around the world are facing significant overcrowding issues. In some countries, prisons are operating at double or even triple their capacity, leading to severe living conditions for inmates.

The violation of prisoners' rights is a major concern in these overcrowded facilities. Specific violations include inadequate access to healthcare, poor sanitation and hygiene, limited exercise opportunities, and high levels of violence among inmates. Certain countries such as Brazil, El Salvador, and Thailand face the biggest challenge in dealing with prison overcrowding. These countries have overcrowding rates exceeding 150%, putting immense strain on their correctional systems.

However, there have been successful initiatives undertaken by various countries and organizations to combat neglect and abuse in prisons. For example, Norway's progressive approach focuses on rehabilitation rather than punishment, resulting in low recidivism rates and improved prisoner well-being. The United Nations has also played a crucial role in promoting international cooperation and sharing best practices to establish global standards for humane treatment of prisoners. Comprehensive reforms that address prison overcrowding and prioritize the rights and welfare of inmates are urgently needed to tackle this pressing issue worldwide.

MIRAS MODEL UNITED NATIONS ALMATY 2024

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)

B Reflection of terrorism and organized crime activities via internet

The rapid advancement of technology has opened new avenues for terrorist groups, gangs, and organized crime syndicates to recruit individuals, including children, through online platforms. This study delves into how extremist entities exploit the internet, spreading ideologies and glamorizing criminal activities.

Examining case studies, it proposes measures to enhance cybersecurity and counter online exploitation, aiming to safeguard individuals, especially kids, from extremist propaganda. The research focuses on social media, encrypted messaging apps, and darknet marketplaces, exploring how they facilitate recruitment with anonymity for recruiters. It highlights the lack of effective regulations on online content and urges delegates to propose actions such as stronger cybersecurity, intelligence sharing, collaboration with tech companies, and targeted campaigns against extremist narratives.

Addressing this global issue is crucial for reducing the threat of online recruitment while preserving freedom of speech and privacy rights in the digital realm.

MIRAS MODEL UNITED NATIONS ALMATY 2024



Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)

Sources:

- UNODC. "Children Associated with Terrorism." UNODC, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/terrorism/expertise/children-associated-with-terrorism.html>
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. "Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)." UNODC, www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CCPCJ/index.html.
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MIRAS MODEL UNITED NATIONS ALMATY 2024

Security Council (UNSC)

A

Protection of civilians and their human rights during military conflicts

The topic of ensuring the rights and livelihoods of civilians caught in the crossfire as a result of military conflicts, known as Topic A, has been a pressing issue throughout history. This abstract aims to provide an overview of this topic by highlighting real statistics from historical events.

One such event occurred during World War II when millions of civilians were affected by the conflict. According to a report by the United Nations, approximately 55 million people died during this war, with civilians accounting for more than half of the casualties (UN, 2015). These numbers underscore the devastating impact that military conflicts can have on innocent lives.

Another significant example is the Syrian civil war, which began in 2011 and continues to ravage the country. The Syrian Observatory for Human Rights reports that over 400,000 people have lost their lives as a direct result of this conflict (SOHR, 2020). Furthermore, it is estimated that around 6.7 million people have been displaced internally within Syria, while another 5.6 million have fled as refugees to neighboring countries (UNHCR, 2020).

These statistics highlight the urgent need to address the rights and livelihoods of civilians caught in military conflicts. It is crucial to ensure their safety and well-being amidst the chaos and violence. As former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon once stated, "Civilians should never be targets or pawns" (Ban Ki-moon, 2013). This quote emphasizes the importance of protecting non-combatants from harm during armed conflicts.

In conclusion, historical events such as World War II and ongoing conflicts like the Syrian civil war serve as reminders of the devastating toll military conflicts can take on civilian populations. The statistics presented here shed light on the scale of human suffering caused by these conflicts and emphasize the urgency for global efforts in safeguarding civilian rights and livelihoods during times of war.

MIRAS MODEL UNITED NATIONS ALMATY 2024

Security Council (UNSC)

B

Nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament

The United Nations recognizes the urgent need to address nuclear disarmament and calls for immediate action by all countries. The proliferation of nuclear weapons poses a serious threat to global peace and security, undermining diplomacy, cooperation and sustainable development.

After the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945, the world witnessed the destructive power of nuclear weapons. The arms race during the Cold War increased tensions, triggering global measures such as the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of nuclear weapons (NPT), which, despite being successful to some extent, was challenged by the failure of nuclear-armed states to fulfill their disarmament obligations. As of now, the number of countries who possess nuclear warheads have increased up to 9 states, which are Russia, Israel, USA, UK, France, China, India, Pakistan and North Korea. The amount of nuclear weapons has also increased as time went by, currently the 9 countries share approximately 13000 nuclear weapons between them, worth noting that 90% of those weapons are owned by Russia and United States. The development and possession of nuclear weapons fuels the arms race, increases tensions and the risk of accidental or deliberate use, creating an unstable international environment. And as a result of the growth geopolitical tensions, the number of potential new nuclear weapon owners is predicted to increase with countries like Iran whose nuclear program has been a concern for the entire United Nations. The possible number of conflicts between The United Nations calls on all countries to prioritize disarmament, the reduction and elimination of existing nuclear stockpiles, due to the fact that the expansion of the nuclear arsenal directly leads to regional tensions between the countries, especially when both sides already have or plan on having nuclear missiles, such as the current conflict between India and Pakistan. The regional geopolitical tensions could lead to a nuclear conflict which will bring a massive amount of environmental and humanitarian problems to both sides of the conflict and their neighbors.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) states that a nuclear weapon explosion would have catastrophic humanitarian repercussions, resulting in numerous fatalities, serious injuries, and long-term health effects on the impacted people. This could be backed up by the study made by an International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), where it is estimated that the casualties count could go up to billions of people.

A concern that can however be clearly identified right now is the economic issues. The economic costs of maintenance and modernization are substantial. For instance, the United States' plans to modernize its nuclear forces over the next 30 years may cost more than \$1.7 trillion, according to estimates from the Congressional Budget Office (CBO).

That is why recognizing the risks and costs of the expansion of nuclear weapons is a current global issue that UN is fighting against, and therefore global disarmament of the nuclear weapons is the key aim of the Security Council.

MIRAS MODEL UNITED NATIONS ALMATY 2024



Security Council (UNSC)

Sources:

Topic A:

- World war 2 <https://www.britannica.com/event/World-War-II>
- Rwandan genocide <https://www.britannica.com/event/Rwanda-genocide-of-1994>
- UN charter: <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter/full-text>
- Effective protection of civilians in armed conflict: <https://press.un.org/en/2005/sc8575.doc.htm>
- UN article on civilians during armed conflicts: <https://press.un.org/en/2023/sgsm21805.doc.htm>
- UN counter-terrorism: <https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/events/denouncing-terrorist-attacks-west-africa-securitycouncil-stresses-need-address-root-causes>
- Responsibility of Security council: https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Publications/HR_in_armed_conflict.pdf page (96)

Topic B:

- <https://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/bombing-of-hiroshima-and-nagasaki>
- <https://disarmament.unoda.org/wmd/nuclear/npt/>
- UN Charter: <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter/full-text>
- Disarmament goal of UN: <https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/disarmament>
- Idea of nuclear disarmament: <https://ycsg.yale.edu/nuclear-disarmament>

MIRAS MODEL UNITED NATIONS ALMATY 2024

General Resources

The resources listed below are only a starting point for your research. We highly recommend extensive use of academic books; scholarly journals; newspaper articles and information from websites of UN bodies, affiliated non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other international or regional organizations such as the World Bank, WHO, OECD, APEC, etc. Delegates are advised to evaluate online sources carefully and only use reputable sources.

- NMUN Rules of Procedure
- NMUN Delegate Preparation Guide
- Committees and Topics
- United Nations Website
- United Nations Handbook
- The PGA Handbook: A practical guide to the United Nations General Assembly
- UN Bibliographic Information System
- UN Global Issues Overview
- UN Research Guides and Resources
- CIA World Factbook
- NMUN Conduct Expectations
- Position Papers
- <http://www.unausa.org/global-classrooms-modelun/how-to-participate/model-unpreparation/research/topic-research>
- <https://www.unitedambassadors.com/munassemblyunhq-committees>
- <http://www.nhsmun.nyc/committees>

MIRAS MODEL UNITED NATIONS ALMATY 2024

In Committee:

Schedule:

Model United Nations MIS MUN 2024 Almaty will hold 6 committee sessions over two days of the conference. Committee Chairs and Co-Chairs guide the progression of debate over the course of these sessions while enforcing and educating delegates about the formal rules of parliamentary procedure. Although not a required outcome of the conference, delegates are challenged to reach a consensus in their committee, often in the form of resolutions or other written documents, while accurately representing their countries' policies.

Working papers and resolutions:

Working papers are used to collect and circulate delegate ideas about a topic. These ideas are debated and eventually developed into formal documents written in the style of actual UN resolutions. These resolutions represent hours of debate, negotiation, and compromise and may eventually be adopted as the formal recommendation of a committee following strict voting procedures. In addition, to maximize the incentive for compromise, only one resolution can be passed for each topic.

MIRAS MODEL UNITED NATIONS ALMATY 2024

In Committee:

MIS MUN 2024 Schedule

22, February


08:00	Registration
09:00	School gym
09:00	Opening Ceremony
10:00	Theatre
10:00	Breakfast
10:30	Atrium
10:30	Session 1: discussions
12:20	Assigned rooms
10:30	Master class for teachers
12:25	Assigned rooms
12:25	Lunch
13:10	Atrium
13:10	Session 2: discussions
15:05	Assigned rooms

MIRAS MODEL UNITED NATIONS ALMATY 2024

In Committee:

MIS MUN 2024 Schedule

23, February

09:00		Session 3: discussions
10:00		Assigned rooms
10:00		Breakfast
10:30		Atrium
10:30		Session 4: writing resolutions
12:20		Assigned rooms
10:30		Master class for teachers
12:25		Assigned rooms
12:25		Lunch
13:10		Atrium
13:10		Closing ceremony: reading the resolutions
15:15		Theatre
15:30 - 16:00		Pre-dinner ceremony
16:00 - 17:00		Dinner
		Atrium

MIRAS MODEL UNITED NATIONS ALMATY 2024

In Committee:

Press Corps:

Another opportunity for non-traditional representation, Press Corps gives a select group of delegates the opportunity to represent various real-world news sources. These reports and journalists will be in the charge of capturing important moments during the MIS MUN Conference, whether through an article critiquing a resolution, a political video about a controversial issue, an interview with the popular Chair, or photos of committees in session. Press Corps publications will be posted on a conference blog, making Press Corps delegates the voice of the conference.

Debate:

Debate is at the heart of every MIS MUN Conference. Whether during un-moderated caucuses, lunch-time meetings or contained in written notes, debate provides a means for sharing and disputing viewpoints, establishing dialogue, and reaching a consensus. MIS MUN Conference is a forum for new ideas and creative solutions. Delegates should come prepared to engage in lively debate while respecting themselves and their peers.

MIRAS MODEL UNITED NATIONS ALMATY 2024

Closing ceremony: reading the resolutions:

The delegates of the committees will present their resolution. Representatives of the coordination Council will give Certificates to participants and delegates of the UN Model MIS MUN 2024 conference. Photo session.

Contact Information

If you have any questions, don't hesitate to contact:

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We are looking forward to welcoming you to MIS
MUN 2024 in Almaty!

Yours sincerely,
MIRAS MUN 2024 Team

MIRAS MODEL UNITED NATIONS ALMATY 2024

Excursion tours for guests and delegates of the conference



Tourists go to the Kok Tobe Park for a ride on a cable car and observation decks to enjoy the panoramic views of Almaty and Zailiyskiy Alatau ridge. Special binoculars installed on the sites will help you see the beauty of the surroundings. You can have a look of the city from an even higher height if you decide to ride on the Ferris wheel, whose height is 30 meters (1136 meters above sea level). One of the Central attractions of the Park is the fountain of desires "Alma" made in the form of a huge granite Apple the symbol of Almaty. In the bowl of the fountain visitors throw coins for good luck and wealth hoping that their wishes will come true. The second most photographed sculpture monument to the Beatles was installed in 2007.

MIRAS MODEL UNITED NATIONS ALMATY 2024

Excursion tours for guests and delegates of the conference

High mountain “Medeo” skating rink



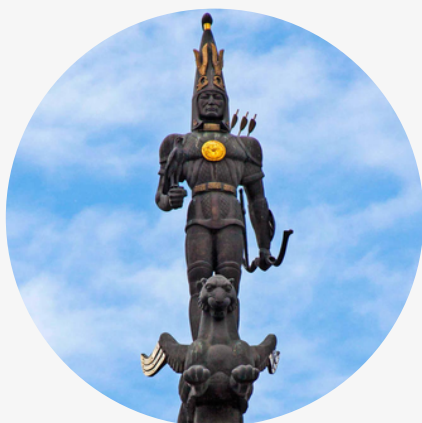
Medeu is a high mountain sports complex located in the high mountain tract of Medeu at an elevation of 1691 meters above sea level just below the mountain resort "Shymbulak". Medeu is the world's largest Alpine complex for winter sports with the largest area of an artificial ice rink 10.5 thousand m². The high mountains and the pure mountain water which turns into ice instantly contribute to achieving high results in speed skating; over 200 world records have been set for all distances among men and women. Almaty skating rink was nicknamed "factory of records". It is a symbol of urban planning and architecture of National importance.

MIRAS MODEL UNITED NATIONS ALMATY 2024

Excursion tours for guests and delegates of the conference

Day 3 | 25 of February 2023

The program of the tour of Almaty (optional) 2-3 hours



Central streets of the city, 28 Panfilovs Park, Museum of folk musical instruments, the Republican Square, Astana square, the Independence monument, etc.

Big Almaty Lake | 8 hours

Walking tour around the lake

As an option a visit to the complex, “Sunkar,” the falconry show.



MIRAS MODEL UNITED NATIONS ALMATY 2024

Excursion tours for guests and delegates of the conference



CA field trip to Big Almaty Lake is interesting in any season. Its length is 1.5 km, the depth is 35 m. Above the lake are the Tien Shan Astronomical Observatory (2,700 m) and the Space Station (3,300 m), where you can stay overnight to observe celestial bodies. Even in winter, when the lake's water surface is covered with ice and snow, it admires its space and mystery. The road to the lake is very picturesque and beautiful. It passes by slim spruces and mixed forests. In summer everyone is enamoured of their fresh greenery and in autumn of their vivid colours!

The serpentine of the road sometimes runs under the crowns of the trees, and sometimes sweeps along a steep slope above the gorge.

On the way, tourists are given general information about the Zailiysky Alatau, the Big Almaty river and the gorge itself. You will see the severe beauty of the mountains, get acquainted with the flora and fauna and know the history of the discovery and development of this area, its present and future. You will examine the space communications station, "Orbita," and visit the unique mud dam, which protects the western part of the city from catastrophic mud and stone flows, and the cascade of the hydroelectric power station.

A wonderful field trip to one of the Kazakhstani unique farms, breeding predatory birds that inhabit the territory of Asia. Here you can see the golden eagle, the falcon and many other birds of prey in the wild. The farm is not far from a waterfall in the gorge, "Ayu Sai."

This outing will allow you to forget your everyday problems and melt into the nature.

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