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About GTMUN

Conference History

The Georgia Tech Model UN High School Conference is a two-day conference for high school students on Georgia Tech’s campus, located in the heart of Atlanta. Established in 1998, GTMUN has strived to provide delegates with unique insight and perspectives into the most complex and pressing global issues faced by world leaders. GTMUN prides itself as being a venue in which the brightest minds in the region can come together to learn the significance of diplomacy, gain new perspectives on global issues, and gain a meaningful understanding of teamwork, leadership, and collaboration.

The conference has grown in size over the years and now attracts schools from the entire Southeast and beyond. Run by Georgia Tech students from a variety of majors, GTMUN offers a range of committees and issues for high school students to enjoy. Our Model United Nations simulation places delegates at the forefront of global issues and allows delegates to develop a profound understanding of the UN. Through negotiation, compromise, and shrewd manufacturing, students learn the process and challenges of diplomacy. GTMUN fosters these challenges by ensuring delegates accurately represent their countries and balance national interests with those of the international community.

2015 Secretariat

Should you have any questions or concerns throughout the conference please do not hesitate to seek out any member of the Secretariat or find a Staff Member to do so.

Andrew Hull  Secretary General

Andrew Hull is a fourth year Computer Science major with a minor in International Affairs. He has been involved with GTMUN since 2012 and previously served as Secretary General for GTMUN 2014. Andrew has managed the GTMUN website, overseen the development of the committees and topics, as well as developed the registration materials provided prior to the conference. He is the contact for high school programs and other external groups should there be questions or concerns prior to the conference. During the conference Andrew will be a liaison between the conference staff and faculty advisors.

Anna Malcom  Undersecretary General for Administration

Anna Malcom is a third year Nuclear and Radiological Engineering major with a minor in Scientific and Engineering Computation and has competed in MUN since 2010. Anna joined the collegiate team her freshman year in 2013 and currently serves as the Recruitment chair for the program along with her position as an Undersecretary. Anna has worked to develop the registration materials and conference information provided prior to the conference. Throughout the conference Anna will be available to answer any administrative concerns and will be ensuring the conference runs smoothly.
Laura Bernstein Undersecretary General for Crisis

Laura Bernstein is a fourth year Business Administration major and Spanish minor. She first became involved with Model UN in high school as a delegate and has been an active member of the GTMUN conference since 2013, and has previously been the crisis committee director and Chief of Crisis. Laura has worked closely in the development of the committee topics and background guides and the development of the crisis committee for GTMUN 2015. During the conference she will work with the crisis staff to facilitate the crisis committee and will be available to answer any questions or concerns.

Jenilee Trew Undersecretary General for Policy

Jenilee Trew is in her fifth year at Georgia Tech and is an International Affairs masters’ degree candidate who completed her Bachelors this past summer. Jenilee joined the Model United Nations Program at Tech in the fall of 2012 and has served as a committee Director, as well as Finance Officer, PR/Recruitment Officer, and currently serves as Operations Officer for the collegiate team in addition to her position as Undersecretary General for Policy. Jenilee has overseen the staff training and development of the rules of procedure for GTMUN 2015. During the conference she will be working with the staff to ensure committee sessions run smoothly and will be available to answer any questions that many arise.

Schuyler Cottrell Undersecretary General for Finance

Schuyler Cottrell is a second year Mechanical Engineering major with a minor in International Affairs. He first became involved in Model United Nations as a freshman in high school as a delegate on his high school team, and immediately joined the GTMUN Program at the start of 2014. Schuyler has previously been a Director at GTMUN 2014 and is an active delegate on the collegiate team. He has worked closely in the development of the GTMUN budget and in handling conference finances. During the conference Schuyler will be available to answer any questions or concerns.

Vince Pedicino Faculty Advisor

Assistant Director – Graduate Programs, Sam Nunn School of International Affairs

Vince first joined the Sam Nunn School of International Affairs in 1995 as an undergraduate student. He is currently the Graduate Advisor and provides student services support to all MSIA and PhD students as well as coordinates the graduate programs. He manages the registration process for all International Affairs and serves as a faculty resource on institute technology systems. He is also responsible for the School’s social media efforts and websites. Vince also proudly advises several of the departmental student groups including the Ambassadors program, the International Affairs Graduate Organization, the Model UN programs, and Sigma Iota Rho. Vince teaches courses on Comparative Politics and European Politics as well as the Model UN preparation course.
Conference Policies

In general, GTMUN expects and REQUIRES all delegates to act in a professional manner during his or her participation in this conference. The policies that are provided for delegates in this guide are intended to protect delegates while they are in the City of Atlanta and at Georgia Tech as well as to ensure that the conference is a good experience for everyone involved.

Respect

Delegates are to show respect to others at all times while participating in GTMUN. This means that all delegates should respect staff members, fellow delegates, faculty advisors, guests of the conference, Georgia Tech faculty, and anyone else that they come in contact with during the GTMUN Conference. This applies in all circumstances. Delegates are responsible for the manner in which they treat other delegates in caucus, the content of notes passed during committee, and all other ways in which they interact with others. Any delegate who is not respectful to other participants will not be considered for awards at the end of the conference. Any delegate who shows extreme disrespect, including vulgar notes, will be asked to leave the conference and will become the responsibility of their advisor.

Location

The dates that have been chosen for GTMUN are days that Georgia Tech does not have classes. For that reason, the number of Georgia Tech students who will be on campus during the conference will be less than that of a typical day of class. However, there will be a large number of students that live on campus that will have continuous access to some of the same buildings that will be in use during GTMUN. Delegates are not to associate with these students under any circumstances. Delegates are also required to remain in their respective debate areas at all times. Committee directors will assign locations where caucusing is acceptable, and will closely monitor those places. This is for the protection of all delegates. In addition, the staff requires that delegates wear their credentials at all times. Delegates are not allowed to remove them for lunch, caucus, or for any other reason. Any delegate that leaves the building without express permission from their Director will be asked to leave the conference. The location for the 2015 conference is the Scheller College of Business located at Tech Square. There will be security present at all times, and the building is handicap accessible.

Dress

The dress for GTMUN is Western business attire. All delegates at GTMUN are expected to be dressed appropriately, and there are no exceptions to this rule. For men, a blazer or business suit is appropriate. A business suit is often best; tuxedos, while excellent for formal social events, are not recommended for a business conference. For women, skirts or slacks with a blouse, or dresses are acceptable, provided that the tops are not excessively low-cut, and that the skirts are not short. Dresses and skirts should still be professional; prom dresses and dresses for other social events are not proper attire for a formal conference. Jeans, shorts, athletic shoes, sandals, or t-shirts are not acceptable under any circumstances. All decisions concerning the acceptability of a delegate’s dress will be made solely at the discretion of the GTMUN Secretariat, and delegates dressed offensively will be expected to leave the conference.

Technology
The GTMUN Conference has a NO TECHNOLOGY policy, unless you are a participant of the Press Corps committee. Delegates are not to use laptop computers, tablets, or cell phones in committee. Should a delegate be seen using any of these technologies at any point during the conference, he or she will receive a warning from the committee Director. Should the behavior continue, the Director will contact the Secretary General to inform the faculty advisor for further action. If a delegate needs to use their cell phone for an emergency purpose they may inform the committee Director and will be permitted to step outside to make the appropriate phone call. Should a delegate require the use of technology due to a disability, he or she will be allowed access to the technology. Faculty advisors must notify the Secretariat prior to the conference about the student with the disability and their technological needs so that we may make appropriate accommodations.

Preparation

The GTMUN Conference asks all delegates to do the appropriate research in order to be sufficiently prepared for debate. All delegates will be asked to write a Position Paper on each topic presented in their committee background guide and submit it prior to the conference start. It should also be noted that it is AGAINST GTMUN policy to accept pre-written resolutions. While it is expected for the delegates to be well versed in the opinions and policies of the nation they represent, any pre-written resolutions, clauses, or amendments will not be accepted by the Dias. Delegates attempting to use pre-written documents may not be considered for awards.

Consequences

GTMUN is only successful if delegates gain knowledge and experience from their participation in the conference. It is very important, therefore, that the GTMUN staff carefully and quickly handle any situations dealing with delegate behavior during the conference before they hinder the ability of another to effectively participate. Inappropriate behavior will not be tolerated. If a delegate persists with inappropriate behavior after a warning, GTMUN staff will notify the delegate’s faculty advisor. GTMUN also reserves the right, in extreme circumstances, to bar a delegate from further participation in the conference if necessary. The delegate will be placed under the supervision of the faculty advisor in such a case.
GTMUN 2015 will take place from October 12-13, 2015.

GTMUN 2015 will take in the Scheller College of Business at Georgia Tech, located at 800 West Peachtree, NW Atlanta, Georgia 30308 in Tech Square.

It is located adjacent to the Barnes and Nobles Book Store, and across the street from the Georgia Tech Hotel and Conference Center.

The entrance to Scheller is located on West Peachtree Street. All other entrances will be locked for security purposes.

There will be security present throughout the conference and conference identification must be worn visibly at all times.

Parking is located adjacent to the Georgia Tech Hotel and Conference Center. Parking passes were purchased with registration or you can pay for parking by taking a ticket when you enter and paying the daily fee upon exiting. The deck is marked on the above map and is accessible from Spring St.

There are numerous dining options within walking distance of Scheller along 5th Street including Ray’s New York Pizza, Barrelhouse, Waffle House, Tin Drum, Chuck’s Famous Sandwiches, Moe’s Southwestern Grill, Gyro Brothers, Subway, Yogli Mogli and Starbucks.
GTMUN 2015 Rules of Procedure

1. These Rules of Procedure are considered adopted by the Assembly prior to its first meeting.
2. Interpretation of these Rules shall be reserved exclusively to the Secretary General and his or her designate(s).

Rule 1

Dates of Convening and Adjournment

The Assembly shall meet every year in regular session commencing and closing on the dates designated by the Secretary General. The dates shall be October 12-13 2015.

Rule 2

Place of Sessions

The Assembly shall meet at a location designated by the Secretary General. The meeting location shall be The Scheller College of Business, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia.

Rule 3

Invitation to Silent Prayer or Meditation

Immediately after the opening of the Assembly, the Director may invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to private prayer or meditation.

Secretariat

Rule 4

Composition of the Secretariat

The Secretariat will be composed of the Secretary General, Undersecretary General for Administration, Undersecretary General for Policy, Undersecretary General for Crisis, and Undersecretary General for Finance. All Directors, Assistant Directors, and Staff Members are considered designates of the Secretariat.

Rule 5

Statements by the Secretariat

Any member of the Secretariat, at any time, may make oral or written statements to the body concerning any question under consideration.

Dais

Rule 6
Composition of the Dais

The Dais shall be comprised of the Director and Assistant Director(s) of the committee.

Rule 7

The Director

The Secretariat shall appoint a Director who shall hold office and chair the committee for the duration of the session, unless otherwise decided by the Secretariat. If the Director finds it necessary to be absent during a meeting or any part thereof, the Assistant Director will assume the role of Director.

Rule 8

General Powers of the Director

In addition to exercising powers conferred upon him/her elsewhere in these Rules, the Director shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the session, direct the discussions, ensure observance of these Rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to a vote, and announce decisions. He or she shall rule on points of order and, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting and over the maintenance of order. The Director may, in the course of discussion of an item, propose to the Assembly the limitation of the time to be allotted for speakers, the limitation on the number of times each representative may speak, the closure of the list of speakers, or the closure of debate. He or she may also propose the suspension or the adjournment of the meeting or the adjournment of debate on the item under discussion. The Director may also, for any reason, rule any points or motions dilatory or out of order.

Rule 9

The Assistant Director

The Secretariat shall appoint at least one Assistant Director who shall hold office and co-chair the committee for the duration of the session. The Assistant Director shall serve as Acting Director in the absence of the Director, unless otherwise decided by the Secretariat. Alternatively, if the Assistant Director is unable to perform his or her functions, a new Assistant Director shall be appointed for the remainder of the term at the discretion of the Secretary General or his or her designate.

Conduct of Business

Rule 10

Official and Working Language

English shall be the official and working language of each committee. Any representative wishing to address the body or submit a document in a language other than English shall provide simultaneous translation into English and, for a speech, be afforded an equal amount of time to introduce the translation in addition to the original speech.
Rule 11

Quorum

The Director may declare a meeting open and permit debate to proceed when representatives of at least one-third of the members of the committee are present. The presence of a majority of the members shall be required for any decision to be taken.

Rule 12

Provisional Agenda

The provisional agenda shall be drawn up by the Secretary General and communicated to the members of the Assembly at least forty-five days before the opening of a session.

Rule 13

Adoption of the Agenda

The agenda provided by the Secretary General shall be considered adopted as of the beginning of the opening session. Motions to reorder the agenda shall be accepted and debated in each committee. The Director may limit the allowed number of speakers for debate upon the order of the agenda. At any time, delegates may move to set the agenda and each motion shall immediately be put to vote. Majority vote of those present in the body shall determine the order of the agenda items.

Rule 14

Speeches

No representative may address the committee without having previously obtained the permission of the Director. The Director shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak. The Director may call a speaker to order if his or her comments are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

Rule 15

List of Speakers

Members may be on the list of speakers once but may be added again after they have spoken. After the initial establishment of the list of speakers by the Director, any representative wishing to be added to the list must submit, in writing, their request. Any representative has the right to make a motion that the list of speakers be closed or, if already closed, reopened. This motion is not subject to debate, and requires the support of the majority of members present to pass. If the list of speakers becomes exhausted, formal debate automatically concludes and the committee proceeds directly into voting procedure.

Rule 16

Time Limit on Speeches
The Director may determine the initial time limit for speakers. The committee may, by a majority vote, limit the time allotted to each speaker and/or the number of times a representative may speak on a question. Before a decision is taken, however, two representatives may speak in favor of, and two against, a proposal to set such limits. When a delegate exceeds the allocated time, the Director shall call him or her to order without delay.

**Rule 17**

**Yields**

If a speaker concludes his or her substantive speech before the allotted time has expired, he or she may yield the remaining time to the Director, another Speaker, or to Questions.

**Rule 18**

**Points of Order**

To correct an error in procedure, a representative may rise to a point of order during the discussion of any matter. The Director, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, shall immediately decide on the point of order immediately. A representative may appeal against the ruling of the Director to the Director General by informing the Director in writing. A representative rising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

**Rule 19**

**Points of Personal Privilege**

Any representative may rise to a point of personal preference if the noise in the chamber is too loud, the speaker cannot be heard, if the temperature of the room is uncomfortable, or for some similar reason. If and only if a question requires immediate action may a representative exercising a point interrupt the current speaker.

**Rule 20**

**Points of Information**

Any representative may rise to a point of information to direct a question, concerning procedure, to the chair. The point may concern a clarification regarding the Rules of Procedure, the United Nations, or the direction of the proceedings. This point is in order only when the floor is open to formal debate.

**Rule 21**

**Rights of Reply**

If a remark impugns the integrity of a representative’s State, the Director may permit a right of reply following the conclusion of the controversial speech, and shall determine an appropriate time limit for the reply. No ruling on this question shall be subject to appeal. Requests for any rights of reply must be submitted to the Director in writing.
Rule 22

Moderated Caucus

During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may move for a Moderated Caucus, or a suspension of the formal rules of debate, by specifying a time limit, speaking time and a topic. Such motions shall not be debated upon, but shall be immediately put to a vote, requiring the majority of the members present, or present and voting, to pass. The Director shall moderate the committee and set all limitations during the specified time period.

Rule 23

Unmoderated Caucus

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move for an Unmoderated Caucus, or suspension of the meeting, specifying a length of time for the suspension. Such motions shall not be debated upon, but shall be put to a vote, requiring the support of a majority of the members present, or present and voting, to pass.

Rule 24

Tabling of a Topic

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move for tabling the topic of debate. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded only to two representatives favoring and two representatives opposing tabling the topic, after which the motion shall be put to an immediate vote. If a motion for tabling of the topic passed by two-thirds of the members present, or present and voting, the topic is considered dismissed and no action will be taken. The committee shall immediately proceed to consider the next agenda topic.

Rule 25

Closure of Debate

A representative may, at any time, move for the closure of debate on the item under discussion. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded only to two representatives opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be immediately put to a vote. Closure of debate shall require a two-thirds majority of the members present, to pass. If the committee favors the closure of debate, the committee shall immediately move to voting procedure on all proposals introduced under that agenda topic.

Rule 26

Adjournment of the Meeting

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move for the adjournment of the meeting. This motion requires no debate and shall be put to a vote, requiring the support of a majority to pass. After adjournment, the committee shall reconvene at its next regularly scheduled meeting time; adjournment of the final meeting shall adjourn the session.

Rule 27
Order of Motions

Motions before the committee shall have precedence in the following order:

1. To suspend the meeting,
   a. Unmoderated Caucus
   b. Moderated Caucus
2. To adjourn the meeting,
3. To table the topic of discussion,
4. To close debate on the item under discussion, and
5. To suspend the rules.

Rule 28

Working Papers

Working papers shall be submitted to the Director, with the names of at least four sponsoring members and a minimum total of ten members recognized by the Secretariat who would like to see the committee consider a working paper, unless specified by the Director. A working paper shall retain the required number of sponsors to remain in debate and shall be written in the correct format. The Secretariat may, at its discretion, approve the working paper for circulation of copies to the delegates. The Director, however, may permit the discussion and consideration of working papers without such working papers having been circulated. The Director, at his or her discretion, may also set a limit to working papers that may be introduced.

Rule 29

Sponsorship of Working Papers

Working papers must have a minimum of four sponsoring members and a minimum of ten signatory members wishing to see the committee consider the proposal, unless specified by the Director. Observer delegations may not be counted as sponsoring members of proposals; observer delegations may be counted as a signatory member.

Rule 30

Withdrawal of Motions and Working Papers

Any motion made may be withdrawn, by its sponsoring representative, from the floor before it is entertained by the Director and action taken upon it. Likewise, the sponsors of a working paper may withdraw their working paper at any time before voting procedure has commenced, provided that no amendments have been submitted for the working paper. A motion or working paper thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any representative.

Rule 31

Draft Resolutions

Once a working paper has been approved by the Dais, it shall be typed and numbered. Any member of the Committee can move to introduce the Draft Resolution at which point it will be distributed to the committee as a draft resolution. This does not require a vote. Immediately
following its distribution the Sponsors will receive a right to a five-question question-and-answer session with the committee to facilitate discussion. Only draft resolutions, alongside any amendments to the draft resolution, may be considered during voting procedure.

**Rule 32**

**Amendments to Draft Resolutions**

Substantive amendments to draft resolutions may be submitted to the Director. The Secretariat may, at its discretion, approve the amendment for circulation of copies to the delegations. The Director, however, may permit the discussion and consideration of amendments without such amendments having been circulated.

**Rule 33**

**Procedure for Amendments to Draft Resolutions**

If all of the sponsors agree to the adoption of a proposed amendment, the draft resolution itself shall be modified accordingly and no vote shall be taken on the adoption of the proposed amendment. A document modified in this manner shall be considered as the proposal pending before the body for all purposes, including subsequent amendments.

**Voting**

**Rule 34**

**Voting Rights**

Each Member State with full membership of each committee shall have one vote on all substantive and procedural matters. Each Observer Delegation of each committee shall have one vote on all procedural matters. Observer Delegation members do not have a vote on substantive matters.

**Rule 35**

**Majority Required**

Unless specified elsewhere in these Rules, procedural decisions of the committee shall be made by a majority of the members in attendance of the committee. Substantive decisions of the committee shall be made by a majority of the members in attendance that cast an affirmative or negative vote with all abstentions disregarded from the majority calculation.

**Rule 36**

**Meaning of the Phrase “Present and Voting”**

For the purpose of these Rules, the phrase “members present and voting” shall mean the members casting an affirmative or negative vote. All members must cast an affirmative or negative vote on all procedural motions. However, on substantive motions members may abstain from voting, provided they are not recorded on the roll as “present and voting.” Members who abstain from voting are not considered as voting.

**Rule 37**
Method of Voting

Committees shall normally vote by a show of placards, but any member may request a roll call vote on any item of substantive consideration. The roll call vote shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members. The name of each member shall be called in any roll call, and one of its representatives shall reply, “Yes,” “No,” “Abstain,” or “Pass.” The results of voting shall be listed in the record in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members. Only one pass is allowed per delegation per vote, and any member wishing to pass relinquishes their right to abstain from the vote. Any member may also request to adopt an item of substantive consideration by acclimation. Such motions shall not be debated upon, but shall be put to a vote, requiring no opposition to pass. However, a motion for a roll call vote during voting procedure shall take precedence over a motion to adopt by acclimation.

Rule 38

Conduct During Voting

After the Director has announced the beginning of voting, no representative shall interrupt the voting except to a point of order in connection with the actual process of voting. The Director may permit members to explain their vote, either before or after the voting if a request has been submitted, in writing, before the commencement of voting procedure. The Director may limit the time to be allowed for such explanations. The Director shall not permit any sponsor of a proposal or amendment to explain his or her vote on his or her own proposal or amendment. Explanations shall be permitted only if a member has voted in a manner contrary to what was made apparent during debate.

Rule 39

Assembly During Voting

At the beginning of voting, the page system will be suspended and entry into the chamber will be prohibited. The permitted assemblage in the committee room during voting procedure will be composed of the Dais of the committee, all full members of the committee, all observer delegation members of the committee, and any members of the Secretariat.

Rule 40

Voting on Draft Resolutions

If two or more draft resolutions are related to the same topic, the committee shall vote on the proposals in the order in which they have been submitted.

Rule 41

Voting on Amendments

When an amendment is moved to a draft resolution, the amendment shall be voted upon first. When two or more amendments are moved to a draft resolution, the committee shall vote on the amendments in the order they are received. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended draft resolution shall then be voted upon. A motion is considered an
amendment if it adds to, deletes from, or revises part of the draft resolution without having the full support of all sponsors of the draft resolution.

Rule 42

Division of Draft Resolutions and Amendments

Immediately before a draft resolution comes to a vote, a representative may move that sections of a draft resolution or amendment be voted on separately. The motion for division shall be voted upon, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass. Permission to speak on the motion for division shall be given only to two speakers in favor and two speakers against. The Director may limit the time allowed for these speeches. At the completion of these speeches, the committee shall move to an immediate vote. If the motion for division is carried, each section of the draft resolution or amendment that has been divided shall be substantively voted on separately. If a majority of the members present vote in favor of the divided sections of the draft resolution or amendment, the sections are returned to the draft resolution or amendment as an annex. If a majority of the members present vote against the divided section of the draft resolution or amendment the section will be considered rejected by the committee. If all operative sections of the draft resolution or amendment have been rejected, the entire draft resolution or amendment shall be considered rejected.
GA 6: Legal Committee

Description of Committee

The General Assembly
The General Assembly (GA) is the United Nations main policymaking and representative body. Its purpose is to create and deliberate policy and unite countries around the world. As a whole, the General Assembly has brought countries together to discuss important topics and worked to maintain peace within member countries since its foundation in 1945. The General Assembly is structured such that the President presides over the General Assembly with 21 Vice-Presidents. The General Assembly is run through the Plenary Committee, General Committee, Credentials Committee, and six main committees:

- General Assembly First: Disarmament and International Security (DISEC)
- General Assembly Second: Economic and Financial (ECOFIN)
- General Assembly Third: Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural (SOCHUM)
- General Assembly Fourth: Special Political and Decolonization (SPECPOL)
- General Assembly Fifth: Administrative and Budgetary Committee
- General Assembly Sixth: Legal

The Charter of the General Assembly allows it to approve the UN budget, establish financial assessments of Member States, elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and other bodies, and provide recommendations on each of the topics discussed by the six committees as well as issues not being discussed by the Security Council. Any resolutions passed by any body within the General Assembly are recommendations, not mandates, as only the Security Council has power to create binding documents.

Legal Committee
The Sixth Committee of the General Assembly is the Legal Committee. It is the primary forum for any legal questions posed by the General Assembly. As stated in the Charter of the United Nations, one of its purposes is to promote “international cooperation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification.” The Legal Committee works to make recommendations to ensure that international law is fair to all Member States.

Membership and Voting

All 193 Member States of the United Nations have representation within the General Assembly and each of its committees. Two Permanent Observers, Palestine and Holy See have representation within each of the General Assembly Committees.

Voting

In accordance with General Assembly Rules of Procedure, each Member State will have one vote. Decisions to important questions such as recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent

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1 "Functions and powers of the General Assembly."
2 Stephen Frankel and Mary Regan, eds. The PGA Handbook.
3 Ibid.
4 “Legal.”
members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions will require two-thirds majority of Members present and voting.\(^5\)

### Current Members

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\(^5\) Rules of Procedure [The General Assembly], chap. 12, Voting, rule 82.
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Topic 1:
Regulating the Trade of Nuclear Technologies
Topic One: Regulating the Trade of Nuclear Technologies

Introduction

Internationally, nuclear technology is a highly sought after commodity. From building nuclear reactors to attempting to create a nuclear arsenal, there are many nations that would love to acquire advanced nuclear technology. The top three nuclear producing countries in the world are the United States of America, France, and The Russian Federation, and they are more than happy to share some of their technology with other nations, for a price.

Nuclear technology can be extremely beneficial. It can produce cheap, clean energy, thus reducing carbon emissions and improving the quality of life for many across the globe. Nuclear technology can also be dangerous, though. If people who purchase and attempt to implement nuclear technology in their own countries misuse or mishandle this equipment, which can have catastrophic effects in their nation and neighboring countries (see Chernobyl). Even worse, if fallen into the wrong hands, nuclear technologies can be used to create weapons that can heighten international tensions and be improperly used to intentionally, and severely, harm massive amounts of innocent people.

With the increasing popularity of nuclear energy as a resource for clean and sustainable energy along with certain countries attempting to strengthen their nuclear weapons capabilities, it has never been more important to enforce regulations on the trade of nuclear technologies. It is imperative that the international community strengthens and enforces regulations on this trade. If this trade is not closely watched, there could be devastating effects for all of mankind.

Topic History

Ever since its creation, the United Nations has sought to eradicate the use of nuclear weapons, mostly due to the destruction that was observed in Hiroshima and Nagasaki just a year before. In fact, the first UN resolution adopted in 1946 by the General Assembly created a commission to deal with the consequences related to the discovery of nuclear energy. There have been several treaties throughout the years that try to control the spread of nuclear technologies, most notably the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), which came into force in 1970, that works to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons technology, promotes the peaceful use of nuclear technology, and aims to completely disarm the globe of nuclear weapons. The NPT was actually reviewed in 2010, and it was decided to include more measures to more rapidly and effectively move towards complete global disarmament.

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1 "Top 10 Nuclear Generating Countries."
2 "Nuclear Weapons."
3 "Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)."
4 Ibid.
Other treaties have been passed to limit the testing of nuclear weapons over the years, as well as various initiatives to regulate the international trade of nuclear technology. One initiative that was created is the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG). They are a group of nuclear supplier countries, and they contribute to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons by following guidelines for nuclear exports and nuclear-related exports. The NSG guidelines contain a “Non-Proliferation Principle,” which was adopted in 1994, and it states that a supplier can only authorize a transfer of nuclear technology when it is satisfied that it will not lead to the spread of nuclear weapons. Other initiatives that pertain to the regulation of nuclear trade can be found below:

- **Missile Technology Control Regime:** The MTCR is an informal and voluntary association of nations that share goals of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. MTCR was established in 1987 by Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States and has since increased to 34 partner countries, all with equal standing.

- **Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation:** The HCOC a code of conduct nations voluntarily subscribe to, and commit to providing the international community with pre-launch notifications (PLN) on ballistic missiles and space-launch vehicle launches (SLV) and test flights. Subscribing States also commit to submit an annual declaration of their county’s policies on ballistic missiles and space-launch vehicles. There are 137 subscribing states.

- **Wassenaar Arrangement:** This arrangement was established to help maintain international security and stability by promoting transparency and responsibility between nations in the transfers of conventional weapons as well as dual-use goods (like nuclear technologies). Participating States ensure that the transfer of these items do not contribute to the enhancement of military capabilities that undermine the goals of peace, security and stability. There are 41 member states.

### Current Situation

With more and more nations working to obtain nuclear capabilities, a great deal of work is currently being done to tighten down on the regulation of the trade of nuclear weapons. In the past year, the international community has worked towards regulating states that are attempting to increase their nuclear capabilities and encourage them to use nuclear power for peaceful methods instead of weapons technologies. India, which has been testing nuclear weapons as a non-signatory of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, has been urged by the IAEA to tighten its nuclear safety and trade regulations. Iran has also been working with the international community to ensure that their nuclear program is completely peaceful with no intention of producing weapons. Currently,

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5 “About Us.” Nuclear Suppliers Group.
6 Ibid.
7 “The Missile Technology Control Regime.” Missile Technology Control Regime.
9 “The Wassenaar Arrangement | Introduction.”
10 “IAEA Urges India to Take Further Action for Nuclear Regulation.”
Iran and the United States of America, as well as other nations are in talks for an agreement. If this agreement between Iran and the P5+1 (USA, United Kingdom, China, France, Russia, Germany) passes, then all of Iran’s access to nuclear weapons will be cut off in return for the lifting of many economy-crushing sanctions against Iran.\textsuperscript{11}

Other nations, though, are not as cooperative when it comes to the regulation of nuclear weapons. It has been proposed that the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) could have 20 nuclear weapons by the year 2016,\textsuperscript{12} making them a huge international threat. With decades of support from other nations, and a withdrawal from the NPT in 2003, the DPRK has been able to build up a nuclear arsenal that could pose serious problems on the international scale. Also, within recent years, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea has proven that it is capable and willing to sell nuclear technology to other nations with complete disregard to the many international standards that pertain to the regulations that are involved with the trade of nuclear technology.\textsuperscript{13} This could pose a huge threat to international security because it allows nations that are not stable enough to responsibly handle nuclear technology access to technology that could be dangerous for the entire globe.

Between April 27th and May 22nd of 2015 the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons will be held.\textsuperscript{14} Throughout the conference, parties will discuss new ways to prevent the spread of dangerous nuclear technologies and promote the use of nuclear technology for peaceful reasons.

**Directive**

From here, it is important to discuss the importance of the regulation of the trade of nuclear technologies. Once reasons for the regulation of the trade of nuclear technology have been established, look at the current situation of the trade and proliferation of nuclear technology. How have nations been able to obtain nuclear technology even though there are many international bodies that try to regulate this trade? It is important to determine how unregulated trade of nuclear technology has been able to occur in recent years so that new legislation can be put into place to attempt to curb this international trade.

Once the methods for unregulated trade have been established, then it is important to write legislation to curb the unregulated trade of nuclear technology. Consider the failures of current methods of regulation and consider their successes. Find ways to implement old organizations and taskforces in new methods of international regulation of the trade of nuclear technology. Also, create new organizations and taskforces, or modify old ones, to tackle new issues on international regulation.

Do not solely focus on the regulation of the trade of nuclear weapons, though. Consider how to make an international environment that is supportive of the diffusion of nuclear technologies for peaceful use. Consider how to regulate the international market so that it

\textsuperscript{11} Louis Charbonneau and Arshad Mohammed. “Kerry Says Iran, World Powers Closer than Ever to Historic Nuclear Deal.”
\textsuperscript{12} Jeremy Bender. “Top Expert: North Korea Could Have 20 Nuclear Weapons By The Time Obama Leaves Office.”
\textsuperscript{13} Graham Allison. “North Korea’s Lesson: Nukes for Sale.”
\textsuperscript{14} “2015 NPT Review Conference.”
encourages countries to use nuclear technology for agricultural, medical, and energy purposes, while also ensuring that the same technology does not fall into irresponsible hands to be used to develop nuclear weapons. The most important idea is to regulate the trade and diffusion of nuclear technology so that the world can benefit from its positive aspects while also being protected from its negative aspects.
Bibliography


Topic 2:

Treatment of Prisoners Undergoing Extradition
Topic Two: Treatment of Prisoners Undergoing Extradition

Introduction

International Extradition is the formal process in which an accused, or guilty person found in one country is surrendered to another for trial or punishment.¹ Criminal extradition occurs when an alleged criminal has left the country where the crime occurred. This might be because the alleged criminal is not a citizen of that country and has returned to their country of citizenship, or perhaps because that person is attempting to flee prosecution or punishment of the crime.

It is for this reason that many nations have signed extradition treaties with one another. This allows for the country of prosecution to formally request the delivery of the (alleged) criminal from country where that person is currently located. However, these treaties often update if a nation changes its protocol of criminals or diplomatic relations between the nations fluctuate between amiable and hostile. Likewise, there are circumstances under which the nation of extradition may deny the request, including:²

- Death penalty
- Torture
- Jurisdiction
- Double punishment
- Discrimination of any kind

The United Nations hopes to achieve “aut dedere aut judicare,” meaning that “states may be obligated to either extradite [dedere] an alleged offender or to try him in a court of law [judicare].”³ The states receiving extradition requests can reserve the right of granting asylum to person in question. This right allows countries to protect alleged criminals from the prosecuting country. Asylum is usually granted if the nation of extradition believes the prosecuting state will take one of the actions listed above.

Problems arise in the international community because extradition treaties are not universal. That is to say each nation individually decides with whom to sign into extradition treaties. Therefore, criminals can easily evade extradition by fleeing to a place that does not have a treaty with the prosecuting state, and perhaps has poor political relations. Even if two nations have signed an extradition treaty, prisoners often are subjected to harsher than normal treatment, especially if the relations between the two nations are not particularly friendly.

Topic History

International extradition is a practice that can be traced to as early as 1280 BC in a treaty between Rameses II of Egypt and Hattusili III that mentioned the return of fugitives.⁴ In the

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¹ "9-15.100 - Definition and General Principles."
³ “Aut Dedere Aut Judicare.”
Middle Ages, extradition was a form of punishment for political offenders who sought to escape their punishment by fleeing to another jurisdiction. In contrast, in the past century and today, politically motivate crimes are often non-extraditable. This was first demonstrated in 1934 with the Italian decision not to extradite the assassins of Yugoslavian King Alexander, which was deemed a political act by Italian courts.

In 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was written and adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. Article Nine of the UDHR prohibits “arbitrary arrest, detention or exile,” and Article Fourteen allows all people the right to “seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution” provided it is not invoked for non-political related crimes. Nonetheless, the speed and pressure nations feel prosecute criminals have caused a lack of attention towards the human rights of extradited criminals.

So far the General Assembly has made some strides in the treatment of prisoners overall. General Assembly resolution 45/111 (Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners) set the basic guidelines of how prisoners should be treated was passed 1990. The Optional Protocol to Convention against Torture (OPCAT) was adopted in 2002 and entered into force in 2006; however, nations such as the United States have violated OPCAT in their prisons for international criminals such as in Guantanamo Bay, where prisoners suspected of terror crimes towards the US are held.

So far, only the legal process of extradition has been refined, but there is no principle or a set of laws that specify how that prisoner will be treated during the process of extradition. Today there are numerous topics of discussion in relation to prisoner extradition, including human rights violations and when, if ever, it is acceptable to ignore an extradition treaty in favor of asylum.

Current Situation

The Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters is a regional convention that provides assistance and facilitation on handing interregional crime. With the exception of military crimes, this treaty ensures mutual assistance. The European arrest warrant is also used within the European Union (EU) to facilitate extradition of alleged criminals between EU nations. One key feature of this warrant is that instead of arresting through the executive branch, the arrest must be made by the judicial branch, which prevents bias or tensions.

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5 ibid.
7 UN General Assembly, Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
8 ibid.
9 UN General Assembly, Resolution 45/111, “Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners.”
10 “OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE [OPCAT]SUBCOMMITTEE ON PREVENTION OF TORTURE.”
12 “Manual on Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition.”
International Extradition is further complicated because every nation has their own laws governing how to, and when to extradite criminals, as well as the treatment of criminals in their charge. For example, the United States of America will only extradite an American citizen if there is a mutual extradition treaty in place between the two nations.\textsuperscript{13} At the same time, the US expects to receive all requests for extradition from other nations, and those criminals will either be prosecuted at the federal or state level, depending on the crime.\textsuperscript{14} On the other hand, France is one of many countries that do not extradite its citizens to nations with the death penalty as a punishment for criminals.\textsuperscript{15} This poses an issue of its own because prosecution either does not occur, or occurs in France—away from where the crime took place.

A final issue in the topic of extradition is how nations can protect their citizens when they face severe punishments for crimes in another country. In April 2015, the government of Indonesia convicted eight foreigners of drug related charges within their nation and sentenced them death.\textsuperscript{16} Though all the foreign citizens were already within the country and did not need to be extradited from their country of citizenship, it brought up a unique question: how to handle severe punishments of foreign citizens and how extradition can play a role.

\underline{America’s extradition treaties}
\underline{As of June 2013}

\begin{itemize}
  \item Bilateral treaty
  \item No treaty
\end{itemize}

Sources: US State Department; Congressional Research Service

\textsuperscript{13} “9-15.100 - Definition and General Principles.”
\textsuperscript{14} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{15} “BILATERAL AGREEMENTS ON EXTRADITION, JUDICIAL/LEGAL ASSISTANCE, CONTROL OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, AND PRISONER TRANSFER BY COUNTRY.”
\textsuperscript{16} Joe Cochrane. “Despite Protests, Indonesia Moves Forward to Execute Drug Convicts.”
Directive

This committee must consider that there is no universal framework for international extradition. The lack of such framework is one of the causes of staunch human rights violations, severe punishment of non-citizens, and fails to provide a mechanism for upholding the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners and OpCat.

To develop a solution to this problem, the Legal Committee should consider the relationship between countries and how their treaties are established; how the extradition process works; and how can extradition occur despite any political tensions. It would also be wise for delegates to be aware of the extradition treaties their nation has in place, as well as with which key players they do not have a treaty, and perhaps the reason why not. Understanding the rationale behind two nations’ choice to develop an extradition treaty or refusing to sign into one can help establish a stronger framework for all Member States. Within such a framework it is important to consider the humane treatment of the individuals undergoing extradition.

Some possible solutions to consider are working with organizations that already provide framework for extradition, such as the International Criminal Court (ICC) and UN Office on Drugs and Crime.
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