

# General Assembly



## REGULATING GUN CONTROL IN THE USA



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Director | **Bruno Diaz**

Committee | **General Assembly (GA)**

Topic | **Regulating Gun Control In The United States**



## **I. Letter to Delegates**

Hello, delegates:

I am glad to welcome you to SPISMUN 2024. My name is Francisco Pérez Huesca, and I am your moderator for this edition of Model United Nations. I hope you enjoy this great experience, and I assure you that we will give you the best, the director and I. I hope you learn a lot and give your best. Remember that winning is not everything; if you give your maximum effort and participate in this model United Nations, you are already winning. Me, your moderator, Francisco Pérez, and your director, Bruno Diaz, assure you that we will give you a fun and unforgettable experience.

In this committee, the topic you will be discussing and resolving will be "Regulating Gun Control in the USA." This is a very interesting topic. I hope this topic is resolved with good and effective ideas or solutions since this is a very serious problem. The chair hopes that you enjoy SPISMUN 2024 a lot and always remember to do your best in this edition of Model United Nations.

Sincerely,

Your chair

## II. History of Committee

The United Nations General Assembly is one of the six top organs of the United Nations (the UN) and the only body in which every member of the association is represented and allowed to bounce. The first session of the assembly was agreed upon on January 10, 1946, in London, United Kingdom, with 51 countries represented. As of 2006, there were 192 members of the General Assembly. Multitudinous nonmembers, similar to countries, associations, and other realities (e.g., the Vatican, the African Union, the International Committee of the Red Cross, Palestine, etc.), maintain bystander status, enabling them to share in the work of the General Assembly.

The General Assembly (GA) exercises deliberative, administrative, fiscal, and optional functions relating to any matter within the compass of the UN Charter. Its primary part, still, is to bandy problems and make recommendations, though it has no power to apply its judgments or impel state action. Other functions include admitting new members, electing members of the Economic and Social Council( ECOSOC), the non-permanent members of the Security Council of the UN, and the Trusteeship Council; supervising the conditioning of the other UN associations, from which the General Assembly receives reports about these issues; and sharing in the election of judges to the International Court of Justice and the selection of the clerk general. Opinions are generally reached by a simple, mature vote. On important questions, still similar to the admission of new members, popular matters, and peace and security issues, a two-thirds maturity is needed.

## III. History of Topic

"Gun control" refers to any legal measure intended to help or circumscribe the possession or use of artillery, particularly arms. (In a broader, nonfictional sense, the term also refers to legal limits on the possession or use of other arms, including those that predate the invention of gunpowder.) In most advanced countries, gun control is strict and safe. In others, it's a fraught political issue, bending those who regard it as necessary for public safety against those who view it as a dangerous violation of a particular liberty.

Nowhere in the world is gun control more controversial than in the United States, where gun possession is naturally defended but where murders( including mass murders) committed



with artillery are extremely common; the United States has by far the topmost homicide-by-arms rate among advanced countries. Proponents of increased gun control in the United States argue that limiting access to artillery will save lives and reduce crime; opponents contend that it would actually do the opposite by preventing law-abiding citizens from defending themselves against fortified lawbreakers.

The gun control debate in the United States also inevitably concerns the proper interpretation of the Alternate Correction to the U.S. Constitution, which reads, "A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed." In keeping with the first clause of the correction( the preamble), most U.S. courts, until the early 21st century, understood it to guarantee the right of countries to maintain regulars or the right of individualities to "keep and bear arms" in connection with their service in a state host, an interpretation that was harmonious with a wide variety of restrictions on individual gun power and use of it.

#### **IV. Introduction Topic**

In the United States, the theme of controlling guns is no simple task. It is a contentious and arduous topic that centers around ways and regulations to handle the possession, exchange, and handling of firearms in America. It delves deeply into the history of the nation and the rights of the American citizen granted by the Second Amendment of the United States Constitution, which gives the green light for the possession of firearms. Various angles make up the controversy over gun control, like the qualifications for ownership and limiting select weaponry. The discourse surrounding fires, intervals of waiting, and the equilibrium between personal liberties and communal well-being in the United States is longstanding. Defenders of more rigorous firearm regulation believe it has the potential to diminish gun-related aggressions, whereas those against it highlight the necessity of safeguarding individual rights. With fervent public and political deliberation, your duty as representatives is to commence beneficial attempts at reconciling the importance of personal liberties and the urgency to limit the dangers associated with guns.

The tricky part of gun control in the U.S. is finding a balance. It's about upholding the Second Amendment, which gives individuals the right to own guns, and keeping people safe by lessening gun violence. A lot happens. There are many incidents of gun violence. It's not hard

to get a gun. The illegal gun trade happens daily. Not enough mental health checks exist for buyers. And rules change from state to state. This creates a tough situation. It's important to fix these problems without taking away personal rights. This long-lasting problem led to heated debates. It also puts pressure on society and policymakers. They needed to find good answers to lower the risks of having and using guns.

Small arms, commonly known as firearms or guns, are used to kill up to 250,000 people each year around the world. This is too serious. 3 million more people are injured or have their lives disrupted when access to development aid, markets, health, education, and human rights is disrupted by people with weapons.

## V. Key Players

**Mexico:** Unfortunately, gun violence is a problem that Mexico shares with the United States. Due to their proximity and the availability of weapons on the black market, both countries are experiencing illegal arms trafficking.

**Brazil:** Gun violence and illegal weapon smuggling are concerns in Brazil, especially in big cities where there's a large population.

**South Africa:** Gun homicides are occurring at alarming rates in South Africa. The government has taken measures to control this problem by implementing stricter regulations on gun ownership.

**Venezuela:** In recent years, Venezuela has seen an influx of armed violence and illegal weapons. This issue contributes to insecurity over there.

**Canada:** Although Canada has stricter laws around guns compared to the United States, it still finds itself in debates and experiencing mass shootings.

**Australia:** In response to the tragic Port Arthur shooting in 1996, Australia implemented more regulations surrounding gun control. This included a program that brought back firearms. As a result, they were able to significantly reduce gun violence across the country.

## VI. UN-Actions

In the wake of the mass payoff of 49 people by a sole marksman in a gay café in Florida, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein prompted the leadership in the United States of America to live up to its scores to cover its citizens from the "horrifyingly commonplace but preventable violent attacks that are the direct result of inadequate gun control."

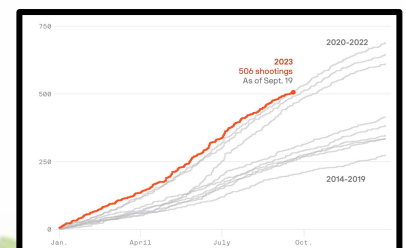
How numerous further mass killings of academy children, of coworkers, of African American deists, and how numerous further individual blowups of talented musicians like Christina Grimmie or politicians like Gabrielle Giffords will it take before the United States adopts robust gun regulation? Why should any mercenary anywhere be able to acquire an assault rifle or other high-powered munitions designed to kill lots of people?"The UN Human Rights Chief added

A new UN human rights report on the mercenary accession, possession, and use of arms highlights the "ruined impact" of gun violence on a host of mortal rights, including the rights to life, security, education, health, an acceptable standard of living, and participation in artistic life. The report states that women and children are constantly set up to be victims of arm-related violence, including through the use of artillery to commit rape and other sexual violence, hijacking, assault, and domestic violence.

It states that the protection of mortal rights must be central to the development of laws and regulations regarding the validity, transfer, and use of arms. UN and indigenous mortal rights experts have long recommended that arms control measures include acceptable background check systems, the periodic review of licenses, clear gun junking programs when intermediating in domestic violence cases, obligatory training, and the criminalization of the illegal trade of arms, among others.

## VII. Current Status

As of September 19, 2023, there have been 506 mass shootings. To date, there have been 501 mass shootings in the United States, and this continues to increase more and more, so this has to stop as soon as possible.



## VIII. Closing Thoughts

We hope the background and information presented have been helpful to you. We are looking forward to seeing you, and we expect your best efforts to solve this problem in this simulation. We hope you have fun and enjoy SPISMUN 2024. Thank you, delegates. See you in April!

If you have any questions, you can contact me at this email: [franciscoperezh\\_a@sanpatricio.edu.mx](mailto:franciscoperezh_a@sanpatricio.edu.mx).

## IX. Bibliography

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