

InterMUN 2025

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

**The revision and moderation of
firearms in educational centers, finding
a way to eradicate school shootings and
firearm possession in students.**



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Welcoming message from the chair:

Dear delegates,

We are glad to welcome you to INTERMUN 2025. It is great to have you present here with us. We will be your chairs for this MUN Simulation. Our job is to direct and maintain control throughout the sessions. We hope that you find the chosen topic interesting and that it brings out the passion you carry inside for this. We wish you the best possible experience from this year's INTERMUN. Our names are Jimena Martínez and Regina Calvillo, we will be your chair for this MUN simulation. We are at your disposition to make sure that this event is memorable and that everything flows in the right direction. Again, we are honored to welcome you to this event as part of the United Nations Security Council and hope you not only learn but make this a good and fun experience. This is about showing your commitment and dedication, making sure to stand out and show your worth.

We await for this moment and expect great things from every delegation. Give your best and hope for outstanding achievements.

Thank you, and good luck!

Sincerely,

Regina Calvillo and Jimena Martínez

Committee's Background

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) was established in 1945 following the end of World War II. It was formed due to the failed League of Nations to prevent future global conflicts. The devastation of the war highlighted the need for a mechanism to maintain international peace and security, which called for the creation of a powerful body with the authority to take important actions and decisions. The original members included China, France, the Soviet Union (now Russia), the United Kingdom, and the United States, as permanent members with veto power, a feature whose original purpose was to ensure unity between the major powers.

Over the decades, the UNSC has evolved in response to the shifting geopolitical landscape. During the Cold War, its effectiveness was often limited due to ideological divisions between the Western block and the Soviet Union, which resulted in frequent vetoes and unfinished resolutions. Nevertheless, the Council managed to authorize peacekeeping operations in various regions, examples being the Middle East and Africa. After the Cold War, the UNSC entered a more active phase, particularly authorizing major interventions such as in Kuwait (1990–1991), Bosnia (1995), and later in response to threats like terrorism and nuclear proliferation. Its role has expanded to include mandates for nation-building, the protection of civilians, and addressing humanitarian crises.

Despite its central role in maintaining peace, the UNSC has faced criticism over its structure and decision-making processes, particularly the veto power of the five

permanent members and the limited representation of developing countries. Efforts at reform have been proposed, including expanding the Council's membership to better reflect the modern international order, but a resolution to this proposal is yet to be made. Nevertheless, the UNSC continues to be the primary global authority for authorizing peacekeeping missions, sanctions, and the use of force under international law, demonstrating both its enduring relevance and the complexities of global governance.

This committee holds legislative, judicial and executive powers. Meetings are regular within the committee. The frequency of these meetings depends on the urgency of the Council's agenda, because when a new situation arises, the Council attempts to address it the most swift way possible. In these meetings, Member States present their positions, engage in debates, and negotiate resolutions. Typically, strict rules of procedure and debate are followed, but 'Arria-formula' meetings may be called upon by members of the Council to discuss topics informally. The outcomes of these discussions are then reported to the General Assembly for further consideration. After that, the Council publishes reports, resolutions, and other documents to the international community and since it holds enforcement power, this committee is able to plan out peacekeeping operations, establish sanctions, or take other major decisions.

Topic Background:

The global concern over firearms in educational centers comes from a dangerous increase in school shootings and the easy access to firearms specially from children. Even though the United States has the highest number of school shootings, nations like Brazil, Germany, Russia, and Pakistan have also been a part of this hurtful problem. These events have caused international dialogue on the main causes of school violence, on how effective firearm regulations really are, and how are educational institutions helping its prevention.

The causes of school shootings are very difficult to understand and may vary a lot. Usually, these perpetrators are students or former students who felt discriminated, bullied, or became people that have psychological issues. In many cases, shooters seek attention or revenge, while others are influenced by online or extreme ideologies. Some major factors that have been discovered the cause of this problem are: mental health issues, lack of support systems, and the exposure to violent media. The easy accessibility of firearms, either through unsecured weapons at home, illegal markets, or lax gun laws, which are firearm regulations with very few restrictions, often help these individuals act on violent impulses.

School security has started to gain more attention all around the world. The laws in each country may be different, depending on their need for these kinds of measures . Now many schools have set up security measures such as surveillance cameras, metal detectors, and backpack checkers, while others try to focus mostly on psychological support, on how to help students communicate their feelings, and on having an inclusive atmosphere. In Mexico, a program called “Mochila Segura” has been implemented which involves random backpack checks to help prevent the entering of weapons to schools, although many have complained about the violations of privacy and their effectiveness. In the United States, lockdown drills and mental health support are more used.

Many organizations have also started to take action, for example UNESCO’s “Safe Schools Declaration” asks for governments to protect children’s educations from violence and promotes recovery in affected areas. The UNODC supports community engagement, mental health initiatives, etc. These efforts line up with SDG 4, which says that every child should have safe, inclusive, and effective learning environments. However, there isn’t really an actual UN resolution specifically mentioning firearms in school grounds.

In many countries with stricter gun laws and better mental health systems have reported a significantly lower amount of school shootings, for example Japan, Australia, or the UK. Australia's improvements after the 1996 Port Arthur massacre are used as an example for an adequate gun control. On the contrary, countries with high gun ownership and norms with less restrictions have greater possibilities of having more school shootings. These differences help us see the need for international cooperation, and better approaches to firearm moderation.

In conclusion, the issue of firearms in educational centers is not found only in one region. It is a global challenge that demands understanding of psychological, social, and legal factors. UNGA has a unique opportunity to show dialogue, promote best practices, and encourage every delegation to have comprehensive strategies that prioritize student safety, mental health, and responsible firearm laws.

Current Situation:

In many countries, especially the United States, firearm possession and violence in schools is still "common" with rates showing that 51 out of 100,000 students have been exposed to a school shooting, these have resulted in tragic loss and trauma. According to EBSCO, about 4% of students in high school have carried a gun in the last year. Which shows how high rates are, despite continuous interventions. A study from Los Angeles Times suggests that 14% of students have carried a firearm into school, which shows the urgency of addressing this issue.

Firearm possession in schools have several laws and regulations that include, expulsion for students caught with weapons and bans for carrying firearms on campus. However, implementation varies mostly by state and school. Carrying licensed guns hidden from

the public view on school grounds is allowed in some states, while in others they have complete bans.

The primary sources of firearms used in school shootings are often family members, emphasizing the need for stricter gun control laws and child access prevention regulations. Not all states implement measures as these, resulting in only a small percentage having safe storage regulations or assault firearm bans.

Students, staff, and communities, suffer from repercussions after a school shooting, these can extend beyond physical harm to long-term mental health consequences such as post-traumatic stress disorder and decreased academic performance. Surveys show that most students feel unsafe in their learning environments after experiencing gun violence.

Acceptance towards firearms laws directly increases the risk of school shootings and the use of gun violence. This highlights the need for collaborative policy revision and moderation. Because despite continuous awareness, effective solutions haven't been implemented. Yet, some of would include thorough background checks, raising the minimum purchase age for firearms, firearm safety education in schools, and behavioral risk check programs to identify individuals at risk of violence.

The current situation shows a complex and urgent problematic that requires multifaceted solutions to ensure that educational centers become free from gun violence and a safe space for learning.

Chair/Moderator Conclusion:

Firearms in schools is a continuous problem that happens all around the globe, which demands urgent action and international cooperation. Consequences for this issue include

loss of life, psychological trauma, and the decrease of safe educational environments. Causes for school shootings are complicated going from mental health challenges to social exclusion and easy access to weapons.

Despite growing awareness and constant efforts, the current situation lacks effective, secure and inclusive firearm regulations. The imbalance in national laws, the universal accessibility to weapons is increasing , and the regulation of gun culture in some nations keep endangering students worldwide. It is clear that small solutions are no longer sufficient.

The United Nations Security Council has a clear opportunity to lead a dialogue that promotes policies, encourages the sharing of best practices, and supports the development of comprehensive strategies.

As your fellow chairs, we hope all members of this committee show their commitment and dedication, making sure to stand out and show your worth. Good luck delegates!

Guiding Questions:

- What is your country's current stance on firearm possession and regulation, especially in relation to educational institutions? *What preventive measures are in place?*
- What national laws or policies exist in your country to prevent students from accessing or carrying firearms?
- What security measures are implemented in your country's schools to prevent violence?

- Does your country support international initiatives like the Safe Schools Declaration or SDG 4?
- What are the main challenges your country faces in enforcing firearm regulations or improving school safety? *Consider political, cultural, economic, or legal obstacles.*
- What successful strategies or programs has your country implemented that could serve as a model for others? *Think of national campaigns, reforms, or community-based initiatives.*

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