



KFU
جامعة الملك فيصل
KING FAISAL UNIVERSITY

كلية الهندسة


DELEGATE GUIDE

January 27-28, 2024



ENG MUN
FOR SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

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WELCOME LETTER

Dear Delegates,

On behalf of the EngMUN Executive team, it is my great pleasure to welcome you to EngMUN 2025! Whether this is your first Model United Nations experience or your 10th, we are excited to have you join us for what promises to be a rewarding journey of learning and collaboration.

This year's theme, "Engineering a Sustainable Future," challenges us to address some of the most critical global issues we face today, from space exploration to women empowerment to digital transformation. As delegates, you will have the opportunity to contribute to your committee's discussion, bringing your ideas and solutions to the table in a meaningful way.

As first-time delegates, I encourage you to approach this experience with dedication — do your research, prepare thoughtfully, and be open to learning. MUN is a platform to develop not only your public speaking and negotiation skills but also your ability to think critically and work collaboratively with others to find solutions to global problems.

Your voice and efforts are essential to making this event a success, and I look forward to seeing the unique perspectives you will bring. Together, let's engage, learn, and work towards engineering a sustainable future.

Best regards,

Lama AlJabr - Secretary General

CODE OF CONDUCT

1. Professionalism

- Dress formally (Sneakers are not allowed)

for males: thoub & shemagh/ghotra or suit.

for females: plain abayas

- Behave respectfully and diplomatically toward all participants.
- Avoid disruptive actions during sessions, such as speaking out of turn or using phones excessively.

2. Respectful Communication

- Address others respectfully using formal language and third-person format.
- Listen attentively when others are speaking and wait for your turn to respond.

3. Adherence to Rules

- Follow the MUN procedural rules.
- Respect the decisions of the chairs and Secretariat.
- Participate actively in sessions.

4. Inclusivity and Collaboration

- Promote teamwork and collaboration in committee discussions.
- Respect diverse opinions and work toward constructive solutions.

DRESS CODE



AWARDS

Awards in Model United Nations (MUN) are given to recognize and reward outstanding delegates with the best contributions and engagements during the conference. Also, writing a position paper will increase your chance of winning an award. These awards will be given at the closing ceremony of EngMUN. Other awards may be given by chairs in the committees.

(There will be one best delegate and two honorable mention)

- **Best Delegate:** Awarded to the most outstanding delegate in the committee who demonstrates exceptional preparation, diplomacy, leadership, and effective communication.
- **Honorable Mention:** Recognizes a delegate who performs commendably, showing strong participation and adherence to the rules of procedure.

Criteria for Awards

- **Preparation:** Thorough research and understanding of the country's policies and committee topics.
- **Debate Skills:** Effective speaking, argumentation, and staying relevant to the agenda.
- **Diplomacy:** Ability to negotiate, form alliances, and work collaboratively.
- **Adherence to Rules and dress code:** Following MUN procedure and maintaining professionalism.

GENERAL CONFERENCE FLOW/ KEY ELEMENTS



Delegates

Each participant representing 1 country, aiming to guide discussions and ensure their goals are met in draft Resolutions.



Chairs

A Chair leads a committee, guiding delegates through debate, answering questions, and oversee the activities



Committees

It is where delegates represent countries and pass 1 resolution to address a specific global issue.



Topics

What the committee will be discussing specifically based on the committee

1-Moderators open up the General Speakers List (GSL), where delegates are given the floor to express their country's or NGO's general opinion on the issue.

2-Delegates then introduce topics for Moderated Caucuses to debate more specific subtopics as opposed to the general opinions in the GSL.

GENERAL CONFERENCE FLOW/ KEY ELEMENTS

3-After debates within the Moderated Causes, delegates may commence sessions of Unmoderated Caucuses. Here, delegates move into informal sessions to discuss solutions amongst each other to draft resolutions as a collective bloc.

4-The resolutions within the committee are then debated, along with amendments brought forward by the delegates.

A more detailed guideline can be found below (in Rules of Parliamentary Procedure).

CONFERENCE PREPARATIONS

Prior to the conference, preparing yourself by conducting adequate research is of utmost importance. This is a three-fold process:

- 1-Understanding your country
- 2-Understanding your committee
- 3-Understanding your topics

1. Understanding your country:

The most important point to remember prior to and during the conference is that a delegate is not representing their own personal opinions, but their country's opinions. The role of the delegate is to defend their country/organization's stance, which might include situations where you are forced to suggest an action you may disagree with. So, learn more about the history. This allows you to comprehend the ideologies upon which your government forms its laws and foreign policies. Additionally, you may come across historical events which may have relevance to your topics.

CONFERENCE PREPARATIONS

2. Understanding your committee:

Committees are established under very specific mandates under which they operate. Researching how your committee functions enables you to formulate better solutions to the topics at hand. You can also go into more detail about past international action that has already taken place by the committee on relevant situations.

3. Understanding your topics:

This is where you should spend the majority of your research time - understanding the topics at hand. Make sure you completely understand what the topic entails, fully understand the keywords relating to the topics, and know all the key players and key events in the timeline. Make sure to organize your research well in advance - as this will serve as your guide while debating during committee sessions. This could be either digitally or physically.



For ENGMUN:

Feel free to bring hard/soft copies of your notes.

The chair reports will be shared which can guide you through the research

POSITION PAPERS

What is a position paper?

A position paper is a brief document that states the views of a delegate's country, with respect to the topics at hand. A sample position paper can be found in the next page

Structure:

First adequately research the topics. Once you're ready to begin, here is the structure to be followed:

Header:

The header of the document states your country, your committee name as well as the college that you represent.

Introduction:

As any formal paper is written, your position paper must begin with a brief introduction to the committee, your country, and the two topics assigned.



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For ENGMUN:

Position papers are optional but highly recommended

POSITION PAPERS

Body:

The body of the position paper should be divided into two equal segments, each segment discusses one of the two topics assigned to your committee. :

1-Background: This part should occupy roughly 25 percent of your paper. It should state a comprehensive background about the topic, the past actions taken by the global community and the United Nations, and the current situation of the matter.

2-Country's Position: This part should occupy roughly 50 percent of your paper. It should state your country's position within the topic, as well as what direct or indirect role it plays towards it. You may also state any past actions that your government has taken, current actions being taken, or stated plans for actions in the future to solve the issue in question. You may also discuss domestic law, foreign aid, and international conventions wherever applicable.

3-Possible Solutions:

This part should occupy roughly 25 percent of your paper, and is certainly the most entertaining, and productive to read. It is the part in which you can stand out as a delegate and perhaps flex your problem-solving and diplomatic skills.

POSITION PAPERS SAMPLE

Delegation from
The Republic of India

Represented by
American University of Sharjah

Position Paper for the United Nations Security Council (Option B)

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is the key organ of the United Nations (UN) responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security. India has shown great commitment for regional and international peace and is currently serving as a non-permanent member at the UNSC till December 2022. The topics before this convention of the UNSC are 'Nuclear Disarmament and International Security' and 'Reforms to the Security Council'.

I. Nuclear Disarmament and International Security

With the international possession of nuclear weapons, there is a greater sense of insecurity. Such insecurities further nudge other nations to acquire nuclear weapons for their defense. Possession of nuclear weapons and materials further leads to issues such as its illegal proliferation, risk of acquisition by terrorists, and safe storage. However, the international community has not yet reached consensus on total disarmament and incomplete negotiations and even negligence often prevails.

"India attaches priority to global, non-discriminatory, verifiable nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons in a time bound manner," -D B Venkatesh Varma, Permanent Representative of India to the Conference of Disarmament (CD). India was forced to develop nuclear weapons in 1998 as the then-nuclear states refused to disarm and regional spread of nuclear weapons made the country feel more vulnerable. Despite India possessing nuclear weapons, its warheads are stored in a disassembled manner. India's nuclear policy restricts the use of nuclear weapons only in response to chemical, biological and nuclear attacks. India was also among the first to start raising concerns in the United Nations in 1946 regarding disarmament.

India further shows its commitment towards its primary goal of disarmament by being a party to treaties such as the PTBT, CPPNM, Chemical/Biological Weapons Convention, ICSANT, etc. India hasn't signed the NPT, FMCT and CTBT yet as it believes that those treaties need refinement to become non-discriminatory and universal. India's commitment can be further seen with its membership in the Australia Group, Missile Technology Control Regime, Wassenaar Arrangement, IAEA Additional Protocol, Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, Hague Code of Conduct, and through its support of UNSC resolutions 1540, 1673, UNGA resolution s71/67, 68/32 and CD Working Papers CD/2067, CD/1299, etc.

The Republic of India looks forward to an unequivocal commitment to well-planned universal disarmament starting with global no-first-use policy, prohibition of usage of nuclear weapons finally resulting in global elimination of nuclear weapons by time. Nations must indulge in bi/multilateral agreements and confidence-building measures to increase global trust. On that end, the international community must also look for long-lasting, sustainable, and non-discriminatory solutions such as reforming certain existing treaties and looking beyond measures like nuclear free zones which are subject to biased geopolitics. India will continue to play a major role in the field of disarmament until it is achieved. "the possession of nuclear

POSITION PAPERS SAMPLE

Delegation from
The Republic of India

Represented by
American University of Sharjah

weapons only increases our sense of global responsibility and does not diminish it.” – former PM Manmohan Singh.

II. Reforms to the Security Council

The UN was formed in 1945 by 51 committed countries in the path of international peace, security and stability. However, its creation was led by the victors of WW2 leading its charter to reflect the geo-political structure of that era. With its increasing importance and role in the international system, it is vital that the structure changes as per new global scenarios. The issues revolve around lack of representation, democracy, legitimacy, transparency, efficient global governance, etc. Currently, multiple parties are lobbying for reforms in the structure and functioning of the security council. Along with issues of the composition and activities of the security council, some nations even challenge the legitimacy of the veto suggesting that it should be removed. A clear majority is in favor of reforms, but there is disagreement about what reforms specifically should be implemented. Even former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan stated that if the UNSC doesn't reform, the council will in future lose its respect and nations will no longer abide by its decisions.

The Indian standpoint resonates with that of the G4 and L69. India advocates the need for admission of new permanent as well as non-permanent members in the security council. It proposes itself as being one of the new permanent members. The Indian interest in the permanent seat of the security council can be traced back to when Mahatma Gandhi voiced it in 1946, however, post-partition conflict-fed India diverted its attention away from the permanent seat to its other problems. India has been an integral part of the UN since it was founded and spearheaded many of its initial agendas and missions. As the founding member of the Non-Aligned Movement and G77, India serves as the leading advocate of the interests and aspirations of developing countries. It has even made major financial and military contributions to the UN, has been an active participant in all its reform and restructuring activities, and even meets the very criteria that a nation must serve to be a permanent member that were suggested by India and accepted by all during UN's birth in 1945, and for these reasons along with the support of 122 other nations India strongly believes that it should be admitted as a permanent member.

India primarily proposes the creation of 6 new permanent seats- 2 from Africa, 2 from Asia, 1 from Latin America, 1 from West-Europe, and 4 non-permanent seats each from Africa, Asia, East-Europe and Latin America. India finds the creation of permanent seats as a vital reform without which the existing imbalance will only worsen. Whether or not the new permanent members will have the veto power remains subject to debate. The possibility of a single EU seat is also reasonable for a later date as the EU is moving towards a unified security policy, however the possibility for other regional seats at this point seems unreasonable. It would be advisable not to propose any suggestions to alter the veto at present as such proposals would further slow down reform negotiations due to opposition by P5 nations. At present, the international community must move forward with the expansion of UNSC by text-based negotiations. Apart from this, the UNSC also needs reforms regarding its intervention and peacekeeping operations, and needs to improve the quality of its annual reports by making it more analytical.

POSITION PAPERS SAMPLE

Delegation from
The Republic of India

Represented by
American University of Sharjah

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OPENING SPEECH SAMPLES

Opening speeches are usually **one minute** long but there may be changes done by the chair of the committee so make sure to ask them before the program starts.

Opening Speech Example

Honourable Chair and fellow delegates,

Intervening in the affairs of other countries, whether legally or illegally, rarely fulfills its objective, which is to guarantee the Human Rights of the citizens. In fact, in many cases, it leads to a rise in criminality and a breakdown in social order, leaving the citizens who were supposed to be helped in an even more vulnerable state than before the intervention. This can be seen in countries such as Iran, Iraq, and Syria.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea believes firmly that no country has the right to intervene in another's affairs without the permission of the UN's Security Council.

It is the responsibility of the United Nations to protect. For this reason, the delegation insists that interventions made by one or two countries against the guidance of the UN and based on erroneous information should be condemned.

Thank you for your attention, the delegation hopes a viable solution can be found for this increasingly worrying problem.

Opening Speech

Purpose and Structure:

- To greet the Committee
- To state the point of view or position of your country
- To explain the causes of the problem
- To offer possible solutions

Tips:

- Keep it brief – you only have 45 seconds
- Always use parliamentary language
- Talk calmly – use a tone of voice that everyone can hear, but try not to shout

OPENING SPEECH EXAMPLE

Country: Korea

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Respecting countries' sovereignty

Honourable Chairs and fellow delegates,

Intervening in the affairs of other countries, whether legally or illegally, rarely fulfills its objective, which is to guarantee the Human Rights of the citizens.

In fact, in many cases, it leads to a rise in criminality and a breakdown in social order, leaving the citizens who were supposed to be helped in an even more vulnerable state than before the intervention.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea believes firmly that no country has the right to intervene in another's affairs without the permission of the UN's Security Council.

It is the responsibility of the United Nations to protect. For this reason, the delegation insists that interventions made by one or two countries against the guidance of the UN and based on erroneous information should be condemned.

Thank you for your attention, the delegate of Korea hopes a viable solution can be found for this increasingly worrying problem.

RULES OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

During committee sessions, moderators will intermittently ask whether there are any points or motions on the floor, upon which you can raise your placard and state one of the points and motions mentioned below.

Points:

Point of Personal Privilege:

This point is raised when a delegate is uncomfortable with the surroundings of the room or is feeling unwell. Some examples where this can be used include when a delegate cannot hear another delegate well or need to go to the toilet. This is the only point that can interrupt a speaker, and does not require a vote.

Point of Information:

This is used when a delegate needs clarification on a point brought up by another delegate. This must be phrased as a question and not as a simple statement. It does not require a vote.

Point of Order:

This can be raised when the Dias has made a mistake or when a rude or factually incorrect statement has been made. This does not require a vote.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:

When a delegate wants to inquire about the rules of procedure being conducted during formal committee sessions, they can raise this point. It is addressed to the Dias and does not require a vote.

RULES OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

Motions:

Motion to Set the Agenda This is usually the first motion used in committee sessions to set the agenda for the committee by determining the order of the topics. You can state the motion by declaring which topic you would prefer to be debated first. This requires a simple majority vote to pass.

Motion to Open the Speakers' List This sets the official general speakers' list for the committee. To first determine the order of the speakers' list, delegates must raise their placards, after which they can send a note to the Dias to be added. This does not require a vote.

Motion for a Moderated Caucus This motion is set forward by a delegate who wants to open a specific speakers' list to discuss a certain subtopic. While motioning for a moderated caucus, the delegate must mention the duration of the moderated caucus, the topic to be discussed within the moderated caucus, and the individual speaking time. This motion requires a simple majority vote to pass.

Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus This motion is a request to allow the delegates to informally discuss amongst the other delegates without supervision. This gives you an opportunity to debate and negotiate without the formalities. An unmoderated caucus is usually raised after the committee has debated during moderated caucus and expressed their opinions. It requires a simple majority vote to pass.

RULES OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

Motions:

Motion to Move into Voting Procedure This motion ends the debate on any topic and allows the committee to move directly into the voting procedure. This requires two speakers for and two against. It requires a simple majority vote to pass.

Motion to Recess A motion to suspend the meeting allows the committee to break from formal procedures for a while. This is only entertained by the chair during the end of a committee session before a planned recess. It requires a simple majority vote.

Motion to Adjourn the Meeting This is only entertained by the chair at the end of the conference as it brings the committee sessions to an end. It requires a simple majority vote.

Yield:

At the end of a speech, delegates yield any remaining time to the following:

Yield their time to the Chair.

Yield their time to questions.

Yield their time to another delegate.

RULES OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

Flow of committee session:

Opening Speeches (GSL):

The beginning of the committee session begins with opening a list of speakers for the General Speakers' List. Here, individual delegates speak openly about the topic at hand and state their country's views on the same. They can also mention the solutions they would like to put forth. Speakers have a specific individual speaking time, which if not elapsed, can be yielded. The GSL concludes when the total time allocated has elapsed, and the committee can then move into a moderated or unmoderated caucus. Delegates can motion to extend the GSL, and come back to the list in between moderated and unmoderated caucuses.

Moderated Caucus:

The delegate who motions for a moderated caucus must allocate a total speakers' time, an individual speakers' time and a relevant subtopic for the delegates to discuss. There is no set speakers' list like a GSL, but instead, delegates must raise their placards when the previous delegate is done speaking.

Unmoderated Caucus:

These are informal sessions of discussion among the delegates. Unmoderated caucuses are used to form allies and work together in order to write resolutions. Delegates must motion for an unmoderated caucus mentioning the total time.

RESOLUTIONS

What is a resolution?

A resolution is a document that contains the solutions to the issue that a specific committee is discussing. They are initially referred to as a draft resolution until it passes the voting procedure. This is what you should be working towards during the committee sessions - a resolution is a reflection of the quality of debate throughout the conference. Moreover, you should keep in mind that the resolution, i.e. passed draft resolution, is adopted by the entire committee by majority or consensus which enforces the spirit of diplomacy and dialog that should be respected by the delegates. A draft resolution can be found in the appendix.

Writing a resolution

Typically, resolutions are written during unmoderated caucuses of the committee sessions. Delegates can move freely and discuss ideas to reach mutual solutions for the topics being discussed. A draft resolution should have main submitters, sponsors, and signatories.

Main Submitter

The main delegate in charge of drafting the resolution should be mentioned as the main submitter of the resolution. Each resolution should only have two main submitters.

Sponsors All delegates that are involved in the drafting of the resolution should be mentioned as a sponsor. The exact minimum and maximum number of sponsors depends on the committee size, you may ask your Dias for the number.

RESOLUTIONS

Signatories

A signatory is not involved in writing the resolution, however, wants to see it being discussed, either because they are for or against the clauses. You can be the sponsor of a resolution even if you are the main submitter or sponsor of another. There is no maximum number of signatories for a resolution, but the minimum number depends on the size of the committee.

Voting

Once a draft resolution has been submitted and discussed, the committee moves into the voting procedure. ENGMUN allows multiple resolutions to be passed within the same committee as long as none of them is in contradiction to each other and to the sponsors' foreign policies. This means that you can vote for a resolution if you agree with it, even if you are the main submitter or sponsor for another

Preambulatory and Operative Clauses

The resolution follows a certain format, with one of the unique features being the use of two distinct types of clauses, namely, Preambulatory Clauses and Operative Clauses.

Preambulatory Clauses

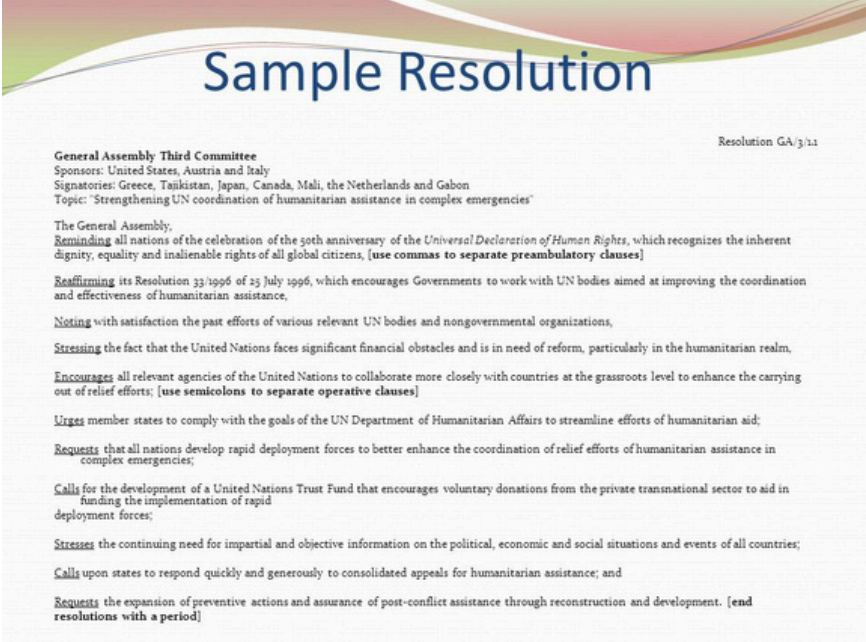
These clauses mainly discuss any relevant past event, statements by the United Nations Secretary-General, past United Nations resolutions, and other related material.

Operative Clauses

These clauses propose solutions in order to reach a final resolution in order to reach a final resolution in which the issue is resolved.

RESOLUTIONS SAMPLES

Make sure to have a similar format and a clear flow of the resolution



Sample Resolution

Resolution GA/3/11

General Assembly Third Committee
Sponsors: United States, Austria and Italy
Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon
Topic: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

The General Assembly,
Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens, [use commas to separate preambulatory clauses]

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; [use semicolons to separate operative clauses]

Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;

Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;

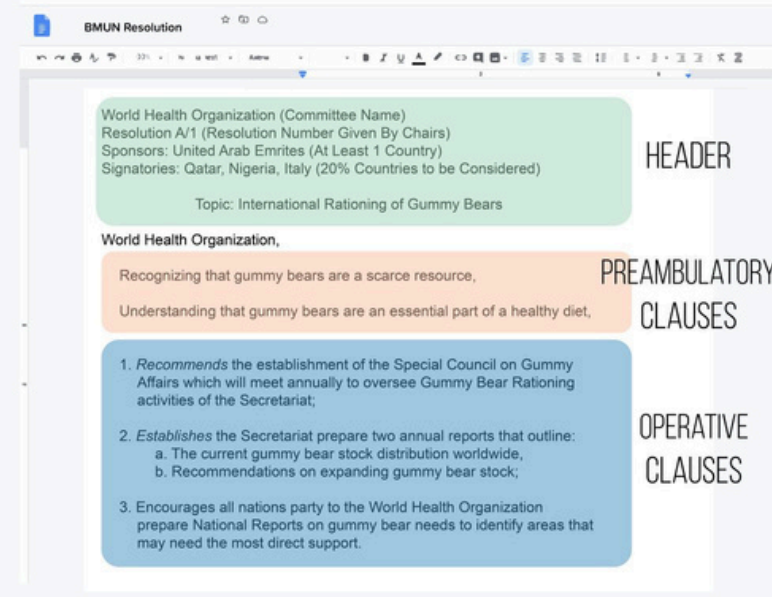
Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;

Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;

Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance; and

Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development. (end resolutions with a period!)

RESOLUTION STRUCTURE



BMUN Resolution

World Health Organization (Committee Name)
Resolution A/1 (Resolution Number Given By Chairs)
Sponsors: United Arab Emirates (At Least 1 Country)
Signatories: Qatar, Nigeria, Italy (20% Countries to be Considered)

Topic: International Rationing of Gummy Bears

HEADER

World Health Organization,

Recognizing that gummy bears are a scarce resource,
Understanding that gummy bears are an essential part of a healthy diet,

PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES

1. *Recommends* the establishment of the Special Council on Gummy Affairs which will meet annually to oversee Gummy Bear Rationing activities of the Secretariat;

2. *Establishes* the Secretariat prepare two annual reports that outline:
a. The current gummy bear stock distribution worldwide;
b. Recommendations on expanding gummy bear stock;

3. Encourages all nations party to the World Health Organization prepare National Reports on gummy bear needs to identify areas that may need the most direct support.

OPERATIVE CLAUSES

AMENDMENTS

You might agree with the overall resolution but have some objections to certain clauses with the resolution. In such a case, you have the option to propose an amendment to a specific clause. Once a draft resolution has been presented, chairs will ask whether there are any amendments on the floor. After an amendment is submitted to the Dias, it might be either a friendly or an unfriendly one.

Friendly

A friendly amendment is one that is approved by all the sponsors of the resolution. This type of amendment passes right after the sponsors' approval. Please note that amendments addressing grammatical errors are always considered friendly amendments.

Unfriendly

An unfriendly amendment is one that is disapproved by at least one sponsor of the resolution. Such an amendment requires a speaker for the amendment and another one against it. After speakers are done with their speeches, the committee moves into voting upon the amendments and a simple majority is required for it to pass.

