UoBDMUN | 2025

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Delegate Handbook

UoBDMUN - 2025

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Welcome letter

Dear Esteemed Delegates, Chairs, and Advisors,

It is with immense pride and enthusiasm that we welcome you to the first-ever edition of UoBDMUN'25, hosted by the prestigious University of Birmingham Dubai! This momentous occasion marks not only the launch of a Model United Nations conference on our campus but also the beginning of a legacy that we hope will inspire and empower global leaders of tomorrow.
Our university, ranked among the top 80 in the world by the QS World University Rankings, stands as a beacon of academic excellence, innovation, and cultural diversity. UoBD has always been a hub for critical thinking and collaboration, and now, we are bringing that same energy to the dynamic world of MUN. This inaugural conference is a testament to our commitment to fostering global dialogue and nurturing solutions to the most pressing challenges of our time.

At UoBDMUN'25, we promise an unforgettable experience—a blend of engaging debates, groundbreaking ideas, and unparalleled opportunities to connect with delegates from diverse backgrounds. From meticulously crafted committees to thought-provoking agendas, every detail has been designed to ensure an intellectually enriching and inspiring journey for all participants.
As we come together to simulate the United Nations, we also celebrate the values that MUN embodies: diplomacy, leadership, and the pursuit of peace. Whether you are a seasoned MUN enthusiast or embarking on your first conference, your voice matters. This platform is your stage to shine, collaborate, and lead.

On behalf of the entire Executive Board, we extend our heartfelt gratitude for joining us on this historic occasion. We are thrilled to have you as part of UoBDMUN'25 and look forward to witnessing the brilliance you will bring to our conference. Together, let us make history and pave the way for a brighter, more unified world.
Warm regards,
The Executive Board
UoBDMUN'25

What is Model United Nations and Why is it Important?

Model United Nations (MUN) is a simulation activity of the United Nations. High school and university students all over the world come together to participate in local conferences. Students take roles of delegates representing various countries in committees focused on a range of global and national worries. The goal of simulating the United Nations is to stimulate young minds in a way to establish a civic and universal responsibility. MUN truly focuses on strengthening speaking, researching, debating, and cooperating skills. Our generation is and will have to deal with threatening concerns such as global warming, war, economic recession, extremism, human rights, inequality, and cyberattacks.

Bear in mind that this conference is a chance for you, as delegates, to experience what it is like to be in the place of country representatives at the United Nations. This experience will open your eyes to global problems and conflicts you may not have been previously aware of. On that note, we wish you the best of luck in your upcoming efforts of researching, preparing, positioning, and debating.

The topics of UoBDMUN committees were mindfully handpicked by the staff and reflect urgent and relevant matters. We hope that delegates will be able to expand their experience and skills, while also learning about our societies and civilizations.

A complete list of committees and topics can be found on our website.
https://uobdmun.com/index.html

UoBDMUN'25 Terms and Conditions

By registering for UoBDMUN25', the registered individuals (delegates) hereby accept the following terms and conditions thoroughly without reservations.

I. Delegates are expected to arrive promptly at all committee sessions.
II. Delegates must always maintain professional behaviour amongst themselves, towards the advisors, the moderators/pagers, the staff, and the Executive Board.
III. All delegates, chairs, and pagers must always have their badges on throughout the conference. Entrance on the second day is only permitted if the delegate/chair/pager has a badge, as UoBDMUN will follow a strict no badge=no entry policy.
IV. Delegates must refrain from profane or inappropriate language.
V. Delegates must avoid threatening actions or behaviour. Any objects or actions that are deemed to be even mildly threatening could lead to severe consequences against the responsible delegate.
VI. UoBDMUN25' authorized media staff is permitted to photograph and videotape participants; anyone who wishes to not be photographed may approach a board member upon registration.
VII. UoBDMUN25's dress code is strictly formal business attire. National clothing of the assigned country is not permitted, excluding the United Arab Emirates Kandura for males and Abaya for women.
VIII. Inappropriate attire includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- Jeans
- Flipflops/Sandals
- Skirts/dresses above the knees
- Shirts/dresses not covering the shoulders

IX. UoBDMUN25' is not responsible for ensuring accommodation nor transportation for delegates.
X. Eating is not permissible in committee sessions. There will be designated areas and timings for delegates/chairs/pagers to eat and drink.
XI. During the committee session, the use of cell phones, laptops, tablets, and other electronic devices is only permitted for conference-related purposes.
XII. Note passing is strictly for conference-related purposes; passing notes containing anything not within the scope of UoBDMUN is strictly prohibited.
English is the official working language of UoBDMUN

Research

What to Research:

1.Your committee :

What does your committee do? Why was it established? How and when was it established? What type of issues does it tackle? What solutions does it foreshow? Which countries are in it? And which ones are the most active and relevant ones?

2. Your topic:

What's it about? How is relevant? What caused it? Where does it take place? How does it differ across the world? How does it correlate with other international issues? How did it affect the world and its nations? What solutions did the UN or other organizations or nations take? Were they effective?

3.Your country:

The basics you should know about your country:

- Geographic location, size, geopolitical effect, and its neighbouring countries
- Government type, operations, and leading political figures
- If it is under a certain Union or higher power
- Capital and population demographics in terms of languages, ethnicities, and beliefs
- Rank on Human Development Index
- General History including previous wars, political issues, and crisis's
- Your country's allies and rivals

4.Your topic in terms of your country (Stance):

What role does your country play? How does this issue affect your country? What does your country believe should be done regarding the issue? Do other countries play a role with your country regarding the issue, whether positively or negatively? Has your country contributed to previous resolutions? If so, how? What are your country's policies on collaborating with other countries?

Its normal to feel that your research isn't sufficient' reach will never feel enough. MUN discussions are unpredictable, and can stem from many different subtopics, so relatively, no amount of research is sufficient. It's enough to smart about research: find the main points you know will be discussed for sure, then search for a deeper, more comprehensive, analysis that few could bring to the table.

Notes on Research:

In MUN, you are representing a country, not your personal beliefs, which is why you have to make sure to not interfere your personal beliefs or else you might come out as contradicting. This is the beauty of MUN; diplomacy comes in handy when drafting resolutions you don't necessarily agree with as an individual.

Certain committees operate in different ways. For example, Security Council is the only committee in which resolutions that are passed are also legally binding and can implement economic sanctions. It is also the only committee in which VETO power can be used.

Researching other countries is recommended as it is beneficial when debating a more global topic.

Keep in mind to use credible resources at all times whether for Position Papers, Resolutions, or even during committee session. Any information coming from an uncredible source, would be disregarded.

Credible Sources include:

- Organizational Sites
- Governmental Sites
- .gov
- .edu
- .eu
- .org

Position Papers

What's a position paper?

A position paper is a paper that represents the country's stance and beliefs as well as the solutions it has taken and what solutions it is willing to take towards the issue. It is an overview of your country's stance regarding the topic in your allocated committee.

Why's it important?
A position paper gives a first impression to the chairs as a delegate, and it helps the chairs further understand your stance regarding the topic before you represent it yourself as a delegate in conference.

Terms and Conditions of submission:

Submitting a position paper on time is necessary to be considered for any award. Not submitting a paper at all or submitting it late will lead to not being considered for any award at all.

The "Best Research Award" goes to the delegate that submits the best written position paper on time (plagiarism of any type will not be considered in qualification for any award).

Position Papers follow a specific format; failure to commit to the format will lead to being disqualified from getting an award similar to not writing one or submitting one on time.

Format:
Position Papers shouldn't be longer than two pages and should be written in font 'Times New Roman' and size 12, single spaced and 1-inch margins.

1. **Header:**

The header of the paper must include:

Your school -on the left side- as such: "Represented by (your full name)"
Your Delegation -on the right side- as such: "Delegation from (country)"

2. **Title:**

The title must state that it's a position paper for your full committee's name (not abbreviated) in Italics, as such, "Position Paper for the (Full Committee Name)"

3. **Introduction:**

Your introduction should include a brief summary of your committee.
Briefly mention your committee's name, when it was established, why, and what does this committee do. Also mention the topic being discussed at hand and why its crucial to be discussed. Additionally, briefly mentions your country's role in the committee and what you look forward to in committee sessions.

4. **Body:**

a. Background: This paragraph serves to give context. It should review a brief history of your topic and the current situation with respect to your topic.
It is preferred to let this part be about 25% of the body.

b. Stance: Here is where you describe your country's stance and position regarding the issue at hand. What is the role your country plays and how is it being affected and contributing? Are there any other nations that played a big role in your country's stance? All the countries in each committee are chosen carefully so that every delegate has a certain stance that differs from the rest of the committee.
It is preferred to let this part be about 50% of the body.

c. Conclusion and Possible Solutions: Firstly, briefly restate your stance. The second part is where you can stand out as a delegate, as you can show your creativity as a real-world diplomat. MUN resolutions are not executed, so you can be as original as you can. The one rule is to be practical and keep with your country and committee policies. Then, you can refer back to real UN resolutions, treaties, or bills that must be reconsidered, strengthened, and put into action. Finish off with a concluding statement that will give a concluded sense to the paper.
It is preferred to let this part be about 25% of the body.

5. **References and Citation**: Remember that all resources must be credible (refer back to page 6).

In-text citations are optional; however, using them will probably lead to a higher score meaning a higher chance of winning the 'Best Research' Award.
All resources must be cited in APA and must be sorted by alphabetical order.

Plagiarism and using AI machines (like ChatGPT) are unacceptable and checks will be conducted. Any delegate caught plagiarizing will be disqualified from UoBDMUN 2025.

Position Paper Sample

Disclaimer: This paper is only a sample. In UoBDMUN25', delegates are allowed to write up to 2 pages (excluding the bibliography), even if the sample is only 1 page.

Delegates may not copy of this paper

Delegation from
Ukraine

Representing
Al Mawakeb Al Garhoud

Position Paper for The International Atomic Energy Agency

Established on July 29th, 1957, following the quick nuclear discoveries, the IAEA "International Atomic Energy Agency" is a sub-organization of the United Nations that cooperates with other organizations regarding atomic energy to prevent the use of nuclear weapons and secure the world's safety from the medical and environmental harm by promoting peaceful atomic use and green energy projects. The two topics before the International Atomic Energy Agency are 'The Question of Global Nuclear Disarmament' and 'Iran and The Middle East'. As Ukraine is among the active members of this sub-organization, it is adamant on acting quickly and finding resolutions for the issues presented at hand.

I. The Question of Global Nuclear Disarmament

Nuclear energy, the strongest and highest capacity form of energy, can be used in many forms, whether to produce usable energy or in weaponry. The discovery of nuclear energy paved the way for new science but paved the way to new terrifying forms such as nuclear warheads - the most destructive manufactured weapon. While one warhead could affect millions with its toxic radiations, tens or hundreds of warheads can destroy a whole continent and lead to immediate climate change where the earth could reach freezing temperatures species cannot survive, called a nuclear winter (ICAN, 2020). Ukraine was the home to the worst nuclear catastrophe in history, which occurred on April 26, 1986; the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident released 400 times more radiation than the Hiroshima atomic bomb. (World Nuclear Association, 2022)

In December of 1994, Ukraine signed the "Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)," showing that Ukraine is against using, transferring, manufacturing, and acquiring nuclear weapons. Ukraine shows loyalty towards the treaty by being one of the only nations that gave up the right to create nuclear weapons and destroyed the third-largest nuclear arsenal in the world. After the recent threats posed by Russia, Ukraine hopes that the situation does not escalate to a possible nuclear war. Ukraine passionately believes that using nuclear energy to produce electricity is essential for prosperity and development. Ukraine produces 55.5% of its energy from nuclear sources. Though, the situation in Ukraine has been complicated recently due to the ongoing conflict in the eastern part of the country and the annexation of Crimea by Russia. These events have raised concerns about the security of Ukraine's nuclear facilities and the potential for the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the region. Despite that, no nuclear power facilities were hit by missiles; the infrastructure and electricity network were damaged. (World Nuclear News, 2022)

Even though it is thought that nuclear weapons represent a country's strength, its economy, strategy, and sovereignty are essential. Power is crucial in any era, yet social morality and justice are too. Instead of wasting nuclear weapons and the warheads they contain, reusing them into forms of energy producers will be significantly better for the environment and human health. It is also vital that the IAEA takes swift action against members who have disregarded the treaties and resolutions they have signed, such as the NPT treaty. Only by harsh punishments and sanctions on such nations will they obey and consider the treaty. It is crucial for all parties involved to work towards a peaceful resolution of these conflicts and to ensure that commitment to nuclear disarmament is upheld.

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Guide to Parliamentary Procedure

Roll Call:

Every time you enter a committee session, chairs will take roll calls to track attendance and voting. When the chairs call out your country, you answer in one of two ways:

- Present and voting: this means that you are in the room (present) and you have to vote either with or against any motions and resolutions every time.
- Present: this means that you are in the room (present), but you can abstain for voting as its optional.

Points:

Points are used during specific times during session to complete and better improve the flow of the conference.

✳ Point of Order:

- This point is raised when the delegate finds there was a fact that is incorrect stated by another delegate.
- The delegate is not allowed to talk about the topic or subside into another one, only the factual error that was made.
- The delegate is not allowed to raise a point of order if it was offended as a country.
- The delegate is permitted to respectfully interrupt the speaker for a point of order.

✳ Point of Personal Privilege:

- When the delegate has a personal issue that needs to be addressed, it is preferred that the delegate sends their point in note form in order to respect the formality of the session and to avoid disrupting the flow.
- Points such as needing to use the restroom or leaving to pray must be sent in note form.

The delegates are only recommended to interrupt the speaker when the point of personal privilege is because you can't hear the speaker

✳ **Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:**

- When the delegate has a question about the rules of procedure, flow of debate, etc.
- The chair will clarify the point asked and make sure the delegate understands.
- This motion cannot interrupt a speaker.

✳ **Point of Information:**

- When the delegate doesn't understand or needs clarification about a certain point brought up by another delegate when the delegate yields the remainder of their speaking time to points of information.
- The delegate rises, asks the question and gets the answer from the delegate speaking after asking for a right to reply.
- If the delegate who originally asked the question is not satisfied with the answer, they can motion to follow up, whether or not it is granted is decided by the chair.

Motions

Keep in mind:

Simple majority: ½ of the committee
Majority: 2/3 of the committee

✓ **Motion to set the agenda: "Motion to set the agenda to [State the topic]":**

✳ Used in the very beginning of the debate. It sets the debate to a certain topic to be discussed.

✳ One delegate from each side would state points for and against each topic. Voting will then take place and it will pass/fail accordingly.

Requires a simple majority to pass this motion.

✓ **Motion to set the general speaker's list: "Motion to set the general speaker's list to [topic]"**

✳ After the agenda has been set, it helps start the debate formally and opening speeches will be presented.

✳ The motion is made, and a time for each speaker is set and adhered to (1min:30sec.), until another motion is made.

Requires a simple majority to pass this motion.

✓ **Motion to set the agenda: "Motion to set the agenda to [State the topic]": Used in the very beginning of the debate. It sets the debate to a certain topic to be discussed.**

✳ When the delegates wish to change the form of the debate to a moderated caucus about a certain topic for a certain time.

✳ The overall time for the debate is set and voted upon about a certain topic.

Requires a simple majority. Time can be extended by follow-up motions or by the chair if s/he sees the topic relevant or interesting.

✓ **Motion to move to an unmoderated caucus: "Motion to move to an unmoderated caucus on the topic of [State the topic] and a total time of [state the total time]."**

✳ When the delegates wish to change the form of the debate to a moderated caucus about a certain topic for a certain time.

✳ The overall time for the debate is set and voted upon about a certain topic.

Requires a simple majority to pass and time can be extended.

✓ **Motion to move to voting procedure: "Motion to move to voting procedure on [resolution/amendment].**

✳ When the delegates wish to move on from the debate and vote on the resolution/amendment that is being discussed.

✳ The committee moves to voting procedures and pass/fail the resolution if the chair sees fit

✳ To pass, the chair sees if there are anyone who seconds and anyone who opposes the motion and moves accordingly. The chair might entertain a speaker for and against the resolutions to convince the committee to either pass or fail the resolution. If majority of committee votes for the resolution, then it passes, if the majority votes against it, then it fails.

Reminder: In the UNSC (Security Council), VETO power can be used. If any VETO country votes against a resolution, then it fails automatically, even if the majority of the committee voted for it.

No one is allowed to leave or enter the room when voting is taking place.

✓ **Motion to adjourn the meeting: "Motion to adjourn the meeting for the purpose of [State the purpose]."**

✳ Used when the delegates wish to end the debating session in the last committee session of the conference

✳ The reason for adjourning of the meeting is stated and voted upon.

Requires a simple majority to pass.

Yielding:

After giving a speech or presenting a resolution, you must yield your time in one of the following ways:

✓ **To the Chair(s):**

✳The chair will automatically absorb the remaining time and the debate will continue accordingly as you make your way back to your seat.

["The delegate yields the remaining/remainder (of their) time to the chair"]

✓ **To Points of Information (Questions):**

✳The delegate can open him/herself to a certain number of questions or to all questions from the other delegates.

✳This point shows that you are confident about your speech and research and ready to justify it.

["The delegate yield the remaining/remainder (of their) time to any or all points of information."]

✓ **To another Delegate:**

✳The delegate can give the remaining time to another delegate to help prove/support their point. Once time is yielded to one delegate, it cannot be yielded again.

["The delegate of X (you) yields the remaining time to the delegate of Y."]

Terms to Remember

✓ **Caucus:**

The time delegates must speak and made decisions concerning the possible solution for their topics. There are two kinds of caucuses: moderated and unmoderated.

✳ Moderated Caucus:

As the name suggests, a moderated caucus is a formal and regulated debate when delegates speak about their topics with a set time for each speaker.

✳ Unmoderated Caucus:

When the delegates can move freely around the room, if necessary, to discuss with other delegates about the topic at hand. Delegates begin forming blocks and begin drafting resolutions to be handed in to the chairs.

✓ **Setting the Agenda:**

Deciding which topic shall be spoken about in the committee. This is usually the first thing that the committee does after roll call in the first committee session.

✓ **General Speaker's List:**

The speaker's list in which opening speeches are presented.

✓ **Speakers List:**

The order of speakers who will speak after setting the agenda.

✓ **Resolutions:**

The document that delegates should aim to produce by the end of the conference, which refers to the topic being discussed and provides relative solutions to its issues.

✓ **Amendment:**

Submitted to the chairs when delegates wish to edit or change something within the resolution, which includes adding and removing clauses, changing wording, etc.

✓ **Yielding:**

Giving the speaker's remaining time to certain parties such as the chair, another speaker, or points of information

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Speeches

There are many ways to tackle giving a speech, whether having it memorized, using written/typed bullet points, referring to a written one, or even making one up on the spot. However, for any of these ways, there are three key points to keep in mind, other than the contextual part: Eye Contact, Body Language, and Voice Tone/Volume. All of these qualities make a delegate a successful and great speaker by looking confident, assertive, and prepared.

On the other hand, the context of the speech itself is just as crucial, it must provide some insight to the committee by making claims, supporting these claims, and addressing what needs to be addressed. Speech structure and context may differ depending on the type of speech, whether it is an opening speech or a moderated caucus speech.

Opening Speeches:

During the first committee session, a GSL (General Speaker's List) is going to be introduced, which entails the list of delegates presenting opening speeches. In other words, an opening speech is the first interaction a delegate will have, and it is the first impression a delegate makes not only to other delegates, but also to the chairs.

During committee sessions, the moderators (chairs) will inform the committee whether points of information will be entertained for the GSL or not, as this usually depends on the moderators' preference.

Opening speeches are crucial because they showcase what type of delegate the speaker is, whether informative, offensive, defensive, or democratic. Furthermore, it gives the committee and the chairs a general idea of the country's stance and viewpoint, as well as what the country has done and is open to do in the future.

Mod Speeches (Moderated Caucus Speeches):

In every single committee session (except for the last) a new moderated caucus is introduced where participating delegates get to present a speech about the topic voted upon.

Mod speeches are important because they are the motions that take up the most time in conference; points are raised, questions are asked, open challenges are introduced, and debates spark. Therefore, if you plan on yielding your time to "Points of Information", which is highly admired and recommended, then prepare answers to some questions that may be asked beforehand. That way, you are prepared to face any POI, point of order, open debate, or a motion to challenge.

Writing/Preparing a Speech:

The most admired speech structure and key points will be shown below. Please keep in mind, these are more significant in opening speeches as they give more insight and general directory; whereas in moderated caucus speeches, delegates tend to add some twists, skip some key points, or follow a different structure scheme, which is okay in most cases.

Preferred Speech Structure:

1. Hook (Grab the attention of the committee)
    a. Fact
    b. Quote
    c. Bold claim, etc.
2. Adress the delegates and chairs
    a. "Honourable Chairs and Fellow Delegates"
3. Background Information
    a. Describe/Inform
        i. Brief history of the causes of the problem
        ii. General information about the problem
        iii. Explaining the problem
    b. Use emotional appeals (to move the listeners)
        i. Use strong connotative diction
        ii. Use figurative language (Imagery, metaphors, analogies)
4. Stance
    a. What does you nation think
    b. What did your nation do/attempt to do
    c. What went well, what didn't in your countries case
5. Support/Prove
    a. Provide Evidence

        i. Facts
        ii. Quotes
        iii. Treaties/Agreements/Resolutions signed
        iv. Actions actively taken
6. Propose solutions
    a. Give new realistic solutions
    b. Propose to revise outdated resolution papers
7. Conclusion
    a. Give a sense of conclusion and connection
        i. Call for action
        ii. Restate your stance, etc.
8. Wish for a successful/fruitful/efficient debate in a diplomatic manner (using your own words)
9. Yield your time
    a. To the chair
    b. To points of information (highly admired)
    c. To another delegate
        i. To add on to your speech
        ii. To fluster the delegate, you might've attacked in your speech)

Sample (Opening Speech):

! Please Note: you may not copy off this speech and note that a resolution isn't mentioned in this sample; however, it is highly recommended to have one.

"You're told Ukraine's a threat to Russia. it wasn't in the past. it's not now, and it won't be later." - President Volodymyr Zelenskyy.

Honourable chairs, fellow delegates, and distinguished guests,

The discovery of nuclear energy paved the way for a new science; the science of the most destructive manmade weapon - nuclear warheads. Death, destruction, and bloodshed are all results of this monstrosity. As Ukraine promotes peaceful use of nuclear energy, 55% of its energy is produced by nuclear energy. In 1994, Ukraine signed an NPT and the Budapest Memorandum, making a promise to the citizens of Ukraine and the world, that Ukraine is not using, transferring, manufacturing, or acquiring nuclear weapons, by destroying the third-largest nuclear arsenal in the world, and was promised safety by surrounding countries. 5,977 warheads, that's how many nuclear weapons Russia has, yet Russia's annexation of Crimea did nothing but breach the memorandum. In fact, Russian President Vladimir Putin put his nuclear arsenal in combat readiness amidst his country's illegal invasion of Ukraine where these nuclear weapons could be launched at any time at Ukraine, killing millions and destroying the country as a whole. These events have raised concerns about the potential for the proliferation or use of nuclear weapons in the region, which questions the safety and security of the citizens of Ukraine.

The delegate looks forward to a fruitful debate and yields the remainder of the time to the points of information.

! Please Note: This is the "Most Common and Professional" structure, you may add, change, or remove from it in your own speech, especially in mod speeches. All the subpoints in the above key points are examples, if you have other ways to portray one of these key points, it is accepted and even admired most times.

Resolutions

To write a resolution you need to focus on one aspect of the problem. Don't try to write a resolution that will solve everything at once as its unrealistic.

When you do write a resolution, make it as detailed as possible. How will it happen? Who will fund it? How do you make sure it happens correctly? Where will it happen? When will it happen? Who supports it?

Forming a bloc, you need to keep in mind that you represent a nation and its government; therefore, the countries in your bloc should share similar beliefs regarding the topic. Please try keeping this as realistic as possible by having allies or nations with the same stance in the same block.

The delegates who mainly write the resolutions are called authors; they are also the ones who present. Sponsors are delegates who were involved in drafting the document. Signatories are delegate who want to see your resolution being discussed. They don't necessarily agree or disagree with it; they just want to see it being presented and debated.

There are three parts of a resolution:

1. **Header:** All of the technical details are mentioned here.
2. **Preambulatory clauses:** First part of the actual resolution that mainly serves to give context. They call upon passed resolutions and things that are a constant (like the problems within the committee).
3. **Operative Clauses:** This is where you write the content for your resolution.

An operative clause can have a sub-clause which includes further explanation, specification, or lists.
A sub-sub clause serves the same function but for its corresponding sub-clause which came before.

Operative clauses can cover many aspects of solving the issue such as:

- Ways to solve the actual issue.
- Treaties or agreements that need to be signed.
- Who will fund such initiatives.
- When is it expected to reach this goal.
- How to ensure the honesty and transparency of nations signing this resolution.
- What happens if a nation within the resolution disobeys it.

Remember, Preambulatory clauses and Operative clauses must begin with certain words found below:

Preambulatory Phrases

- Affirming
- Alarmed by
- Approving
- Aware of
- Bearing in mind
- Believing
- Confident
- Contemplating
- Convinced
- Declaring
- Deeply concerned
- Deeply conscious
- Deeply convinced
- Deeply disturbed
- Deeply regretting
- Desiring
- Emphasizing
- Expecting
- Expressing its appreciation
- Expressing its satisfaction
- Fulfilling
- Fully alarmed
- Fully aware
- Fully believing
- Further deploring
- Further recalling
- Guided by
- Having adopted
- Having considered
- Having considered further
- Having devoted attention
- Having examined
- Having heard
- Having received
- Having studied
- Keeping in mind
- Noting with regret
- Noting with deep concern
- Noting with satisfaction
- Noting further
- Noting with approval
- Observing
- Reaffirming
- Realizing
- Recalling
- Recognizing
- Referring
- Seeking
- Taking into account
- Taking into consideration
- Taking note
- Viewing with appreciation
- Welcoming

Operative Phrases

- Accepts
- Affirms
- Approves
- Authorizes
- Calls
- Calls upon
- Condemns
- Confirms
- Congratulates
- Considers
- Declares accordingly
- Deplores
- Designates
- Draws the attention
- Emphasizes
- Encourages
- Endorses
- Expresses its appreciation
- Expresses its hope
- Further invites
- Deplores
- Designates
- Draws the attention
- Emphasizes
- Encourages
- Endorses
- Expresses its appreciation
- Expresses its hope
- Further invites
- Further proclaims
- Further reminds
- Further recommends
- Further requests
- Further resolves
- Has resolved
- Notes
- Proclaims
- Reaffirms
- Recommends
- Regrets
- Reminds
- Requests
- Solemnly affirms
- Strongly condemns
- Supports
- Takes note of
- Transmits
- Trusts

Amendments:

Amendments are fixes you want to add to a resolution. An amendment can request to remove part of a resolution (striking), adding a part, or change or edit a part. The authors have two ways to reply to the amendment:

* Friendly: This amendment is proposed by one of the authors of the resolution. It is automatically added, and no voting is necessary to entertain it.
* Unfriendly: This amendment is proposed by a non-author. If all authors agree that the amendment is friendly, it is friendly. If one author disagrees, it is still unfriendly and will be debated upon. Chairs will ask for speakers for and against this amendment and then voting procedure will take place and that will determine whether it will be entertained or not

To pass: 50% of the resolution must be authentic and unchanged by amendments and 70% for the following committees (UNSC & GA).
In simpler words, if more than 50% of the resolution was greatly edited/striked, the resolution automatically fails. For UNSC and GA committees it cannot exceed 30%.

Format:

1. **State the forum (the committee)**
2. **State the agenda (topic)**
3. **State the authors (number decided by the chairs in each committee./authors are also presenters)**
4. **State the sponsors (rest of the bloc)**
5. **State the signatories (countries who want to see the res. Being presented)**
6. **Write the preambulatory clauses:**
    a. The keyword phrases (mentioned above) are in italic and underlined.
    b. They must not be numbered and they must end in commas.
    c. The number of preambulatory clauses are decided by the chairs.
7. **Finally, write the operative clauses:**
    a. The keyword phrases (mentioned above) are in bold.
    b. They must be numbered in Roman Numerals and must end in semi-colons.
    c. Subclauses must be numbered in small case letters and end in commas; if they have sub-subclauses, then they must end with a colon.
    d. Sub-subclauses must be numbered with regular numbers and must also end with commas.
    e. The last clause in the entire resolution paper must end with a full s

Resolution Sample

Forum: The European Union
Agenda: Addressing Security Approaches on Contemporary European Borders
Authors: Ireland, Finland, Germany
Sponsors: Sweden, Belgium, Lithuania, Czech Republic, Luxembourg
Signatories: Hungary, Slovenia, Romania, Malta, Brazil, Austria, Greece, Cyprus Republic, Poland, Italy, Bulgaria, Estonia, Netherlands, Croatia, Iceland

Alarmed by human right violations that Frontex are breaching along with other European Nations;

Affirming the consideration of the salvation of asylum seekers within European member countries;

Deeply concerned by the insufficient care and treatment that immigrants undergo;

Emphasizing the enactment of verdicts through national ministries of security policies;

I. **Emphasizes** the importance of preserving human rights while protecting the external European borders;
   a. Ensures that the Fundamental Rights Officer and Fundamental Rights Monitors have enough funding and are assured independence so they can look into allegations that the organization is directly involved in or engaged in abuses and take action based on their findings and recommendations,
   b. Assure that Frontex's financial and material assistance, including its border and aerial surveillance capabilities, does not promote or aid in the violation of human rights in Europe or in other countries,

II. **Providing** eligible funds to nations unable to support housing, healthcare, jobs, and catering financially;
   a. Germany's aid in the funding of immigrant applications,
   b. Ireland's responsibility to constitute legislations that progress the humanitarian approach,
   c. Sweden's funding of shelter to allow asylum seekers their eligible rights in accordance with the EU laws,
   d. Belgium's providence of transport with various methods that carry migrants to safer homes,
      1. Warns deportation if citizens are not employed within 18 months of entering the country,

III. **Recommends** that all members of the EU share the concentrations of immigrants, so it does not heavily impact a certain nation,

a. Authorizes border control communication between countries in the case of immigrants entering the country, depending on certain factors, including:
    1. The nation's GDP/per capita of a nation,
    2. The population of a nation corresponding to its land size,
    3. The demographics and geographics of a nation,

IV. **Calls upon** the support and cooperation of the United Nations in the following methods:

a. The analysis of the application forms of refugees and asylum seekers by the 'United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees',
b. Stipulating newfound legislations in order to shield the state of human rights by the 'United Nations Human Rights Council',
c. Installing cutting-edge high technology to prevent illicit trade, smuggling, and trafficking,

V. **Integrates** immigrants into the labor markets of their newly-placed nation;

a. Recommends counselors on shelter sites to assist with career decisions,
b. Educates immigrants on the microeconomic and macroeconomic structure of the nation for all those who wish to further amalgamate themselves with their society,

VI. **Designates** specific time periods for migrants to stay in the welcoming countries as it will be dependent on the migrants';

a. Country of origin's severity of case,
b. The family status of the migrant(s),
c. The financial status of the migrant,

VII. **Trusts** INTERPOL to work in close collaboration with the EU member states and third parties and handing INTERPOL the responsibility of coordinating fund-use to coordinate efforts in combating crime by;

a. Implementing surveillance systems for adapted security measures and further border control on the borders of EU nations,
b. Deploying advanced screening technology,
c. Hiring border police to patrol around and guide migrants.

International Court of Justice (ICJ)

Hierarchy & Structure:

The structure of the ICJ consists of a panel, which include one president and one vice president, who regulate the committee sessions and are referred to as "Your Honor", as well as an odd number of judges. The panel will be voting during the closing segment for the verdict. There will also be four lawyers, who consist of two plaintiffs raising the case, and two defendants, defending the case. Plaintiffs and Defendants work together, so they plan ahead regarding witnesses and the way they will perform as a team during the session.
Each side (plaintiff and defendant) has the right to bring in six witnesses maximum, who would represent real figures relating to the conflict discussed. Witnesses should not not be delegates, faculty, or board members within the conference. Witnesses are given a script beforehand, to answer the questions asked by their lawyer. Despite that, witnesses must still be well informed about the topic. Furthermore, it is encouraged for a plaintiff/defendant to provide their witnesses with potential questions that they could be asked by the other side.

Procedural Flow:
The session begins with an opening segment, where both the president and vice president present a five-to-ten-minute speech, without portraying bias to any side. Then, each judge also proceeds to give a three-to-five-minute speech, followed by one speech from one plaintiff and another from one defendant, seven-to-eight minutes each.
After the opening segment is concluded, the examination segment begins. Plaintiffs begin by asking their witnesses questions, who will answer them (from the script) in order to prove their standpoint and claim.
Judges are permitted to ask questions during witness examination, and defendants preserve the right to object under certain grounds, whether relevance, misinformation, etc. However, the lawyer must briefly explain their ground, and the president decides whether that is sustained, where examination will terminate, or overruled, meaning that objection is rejected, and examination resumes normally. Similarly, defendants also maintain the right to request the dismissal of opposing witnesses, they would have to elaborate the grounds and reasoning before that, and if the panel allows it, then it will be executed; however, this is uncommonly successful.

The whole examination process mentioned above works the other way round, when defendants are questioning their own witnesses during examination, and plaintiffs maintain certain rights to debunk such questioning. Mind that plaintiffs must always begin with examination first.
After examination from both parties has been completed, the session will transition to a counter-examination segment. A counter-examination segment is when a party questions the witnesses of the opposing side, trying to lead the witness into a trap, or to prove otherwise of their claim. Once again, the same rights are maintained, and both parties must counter-examine, yet plaintiffs begin.

Finally, once counter-examination has halted, the closing segment begins as one plaintiff first then one defendant gives closing speeches for three to five minutes. This is vital as it would include the final remarks of each party, where conclusions are made, claims are proven, and evidence in shared, in order to win the panel's vote and direct the verdict to a party's success. The panel will discuss their findings and final thoughts in private, then announce the verdict, indicating which party has deemed successful.

Tips

- No one speaks without the recognition of the chair.
- When you get up to speak, it's polite to say, "thank you chair for the recognition," before you deliver your speech.
- Even if your POI is not recognized by the chair, you can send it through noteform!
- Note passing is strictly for MUN purposes, any note that is passed to another delegate will go through the chairs or the pager first. Any note passed that's not for MUN purpose will be addressed with the executive board.
- Personal pronouns (I, we, you) are strictly not allowed in formal debate. You may refer to yourself as the delegate, the delegate of [State your country].
- You must always maintain professional behaviour and respect during committee and during break.
- Refrain from attacking another delegate personally, if you must, attack their country or their stance; NOT THEM.
- If at any point or time you feel uncomfortable or sick, don't hesitate to ask the chair to talk to them privately in note form.
- Don't hesitate to contact your chairs during the appropriate time and with an appropriate way to ask them about any concerns you might have about the topic or writing the position paper itself.
- Taking pictures or videos of another delegate without their consent is prohibited as per the UAE cybercrime law no.5 of 2012.

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PER AD ARDUA ALTA