

Delegate Handbook

15th Annual AUSMUN



Challenging Mindsets, Building Human Capacities

February 4 – 6, 2022



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Letter from Director of Human Resources

Welcome to AUSMUN

Dear Delegates,

I am so excited to welcome you all to the American University of Sharjah Model United Nations 2022!

This conference has provided me with such great opportunities, and I am hoping it does the same for you. I can confidently say that our wonderful team has worked tirelessly over the last couple of months to provide you with a fantastic conference during this post-pandemic time. I also wanted to thank you all for choosing

AUSMUN as a forum to sharpen your debating skills, increase your confidence, and expand your political awareness.

This handbook was created to be a consistent form of reference for any doubts you may have throughout the course of this conference. There are several definitions, guides, tips, and samples that will allow you to prepare for the conference. I have tried to include as many characteristics as possible of the conference, and yet I am sure I have not covered it all. Our annual pool of delegates are the brightest within the country, and their creativity cannot be comprehended in a single handbook.

During the course of this conference, you will be exposed to some of the highest standards within MUN as a whole. We pride ourselves in the level of professionalism and quality within our team in order to mirror the high standard of delegates we receive. Thus, extensive preparation that includes research, speech preparation, writing position papers, are all necessary for you as a delegate.

I am sure that an aspect of your interest is linked to winning an award. Our awards are given out based on a rigorous criteria and deep evaluation of a delegates' performance throughout the course of the whole weekend. However, let me say that this comes secondary to the rich knowledge and experience you will gain

during your journey at AUSMUN. Honing these skills will be extremely valuable where you can carry over to other aspects of your life. With that, I wish you all the best towards your time here in AUSMUN, hoping you achieve all the goals you have in mind.

If you have any questions or would like any clarifications, feel free to contact me through email at humanresources@ausmun.com

Best Wishes,

Reem Al-Dulaimi
Director of Human Resources

MUN

Workshop Schedule



Further information regarding location and timing of the session will be communicated closer to date.

16th January 2022

Event	Time
Welcome and Introduction to the United Nations	10:00 AM to 10:15 AM
Discussion about The Rules of Procedure	10:15 AM to 11:00 AM
Discussion about The Position Paper and Resolution	11:00 AM to 11:30 PM
Q & A	11:30 AM to 11:50 AM
Reallocation to Breakout rooms on Zoom	11:50 AM to 12:00 PM
Mock AUSMUN Session (Topic: TBA)	12:00 PM to 2:00 PM

Section I: Human Values of MUN



The United Nations' core values have undoubtedly caught the eyes of the world due to its promise to ensure the complete welfare of citizens while maintaining global peace. Model United Nations are an ideal way to pass these values on to the youth by providing them with a simulation of the United Nations. MUNs give the younger generation a platform to voice their opinions and hone their communication skills while practicing research, teamwork, and peace-keeping. Moreover, students get to appreciate the role of the United Nations through practical experience.

AUSMUN is no exception. Since the first-ever conference held in 2006, AUSMUN has grown from being a small group of university students into one of the largest MUN conferences in the Middle East. This year marks the 16th anniversary of the journey.

The committees and agendas have been thoroughly chosen by the Executive Board to ensure maximum relevancy and participation within the committee sessions. The board will always remain committed to leveraging its commitment to maximizing the quality of the conference for all the delegates. A complete list of the committees and their topics can be found on our website.

Section II: General Information about AUSMUN 2022

a. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are non-profit organizations working on humanitarian and sustainable development issues. Ever since the founding of the United Nations, NGOs have been a critical part of the implementation process. They aid the United Nations in their policy-making process by providing them their research, expertise, and networks.

To introduce some novelty, some committees in AUSMUN2022 will include NGOs. These NGOs will be assigned to delegates, as opposed to the usual country allocation. NGOs and member states all withhold the same abilities to pass motions and vote, but NGOs cannot vote for resolutions or amendments. However, delegates representing NGOs can still be signatories for resolution papers and help draft resolutions.

b. Conference Flow

The main objective of an MUN conference is to debate the topics at hand and draft meaningful and plausible resolutions. The flow of a typical conference is as follows:

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.
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 within Section V.

SECTION III:

Preparing for the Conference

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

1. Understanding your country/NGO
2. Understanding your committee
3. Understanding your topics

The best place to begin is by religiously reading through the conference material - this delegate handbook, as well as your committee background guide. Once you have understood how the conference works and what exactly you have to do, you can begin your own research.

a. Understanding your country/NGO

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 or NGO'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.

The starting point of researching your country/organization is to 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. For NGOs, read about previous humanitarian work or projects which it has executed.

Some questions to consider and note down answers to while researching:

- Who are your country's allies in terms of both politics and trading? Are there any countries that yours does not get along with? Have there been any adversities in the past?
- What type of government does your country have?
- How is the country's current economy, and what is the future potential for economic development?
- How has your country/organization responded to overarching issues in the past?

Such questions will then guide you towards further research or forming arguments during committee sessions.

Another tip to keep in mind: do try to expand your research beyond just a simple Google search - head to your nearest library or explore scholarly articles online to attain more reliable information. Wikipedia is not a reliable source!

SECTION III: Preparing for the Conference

b. 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.

c. 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.

d. Tips from the AUSMUN2022 Board

- While researching, type out your own notes. This will make sure you understand your research and don't just have a bunch of links to read through while you are debating your delegates.
- Highlight, bolden or underline the important points to make them easier to find while debating.
- Make sure to include all the links to the sources in your notes in case you get factchecked!
- Feel free to print out your notes if you prefer physical notes.
- Brainstorm moderated caucus topics and operative clauses for your resolutions prior to the conference - this would alleviate some of the pressure of coming up with topics and solutions on the spot.

SECTION IV: POSITION PAPERS

a. What is a position paper?

A position paper is a brief document that states the views of a delegate's country or NGO, with respect to the topics at hand. The process of writing a position paper is essential to ensure well-rounded research prior to the conference. You get the opportunity to understand your country's position on the topic, the relation to the topic, as well as put forward suggestions.

A sample position paper can be found in the appendix.

b. Structure

You cannot begin your position paper without adequately researching the topics. Once you're ready to begin, here is the structure to be followed:

Header

The header of the document states your country/NGO, your committee name as well as the school or university that you represent.

Introduction

As any formal paper is written, your position paper must begin with a brief introduction to the committee, your country/NGO, and the two topics assigned. Each topic should start with a title numbered with a Roman numeral, followed by the following segments:

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. Both segments should start with a title numbered with a roman numeral followed by the following three parts, for which you do not need to create sub headings:

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. It is advisable to collect and summarize important and specific information in this section on your own instead of picking lines only from the background guide.

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. All countries within each committee have been chosen wisely. Your research about your country and its policies will provide sufficient aid in formulating your stance towards the topic.

SECTION IV: POSITION PAPERS

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. If you were able to state the specific problems within your topic and your country's position, then you should be able to propose solutions to your committee.

Your solutions must always align with your country's foreign policies and, obviously, be meaningful and realistic, in a sense that they are applicable with respect to the mandate of your committee. You can propose certain compromises regarding foreign policy when devising solutions, but be mindful of how far you go with it. A simple way to keep yourself in check is to ask yourself the question "would I get fired for this?" everytime you want to compromise on foreign policy.

c. Guidelines

- Position papers should be no longer than 1100 words (excluding bibliography), in Times New Roman font, at 12 pt. Single spaced, 1-inch margins, and justified paragraphs.
- The paper should address both topics provided in the background guide almost equally.
- The paper should be entirely original. Plagiarism is not tolerated within our conference and will reflect poorly on you.
- Your position paper may serve as your opening speech; however, it is not strictly necessary. It is also encouraged that the paper is reformulated into a more concise speech due to the time constraints of speech time.
- Avoid presenting another country in a negative manner.
- Avoid undiplomatic comments about another country.
- Avoid providing statistics without explaining their significance.

SECTION IV: POSITION PAPERS

d. Submission

- Submit to: Your Moderators (Email on the background guide), by January 20th, 2022
- Include in the header your institution and the country that you represent (as mentioned above).
- Name the file “AUSMUN22_PP_(Committee Name)_(Country Name)”.
- Example:
- “AUSMUN22_PP_UNICEF_United States”.
- The position paper should be submitted in .pdf format.

e. Plagiarism + Credible sites to use

Plagiarism refers to the use of others’ words and ideas without clearly acknowledging the source of the information. This is a great offense and is not tolerated by AUSMUN. Every position paper submitted will be run through plagiarism checkers, and any similarities found will have serious consequences. The same applies to resolution papers.

All delegates should respect the intellectual property of any document and refer to its source if the document is not the original work of the delegate. A position paper of a certain country is written with the presumption that it is a policy statement directed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of that country. Hence, sources that belong to that country need not be cited. However, any other source should be cited in the text.

Some credible sources for position paper citations are mentioned below:

- UN Official Website: <http://www.un.org/en/index.html>
- The CIA World Factbook: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>
- World Bank: <https://www.worldbank.org/>
- Amnesty International: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/>
- BBC News: <http://www.bbc.com/>
- Governments Official Site

f. How to write/research for your position paper

The best place for you to start your research is the background guide for your committee. Within this, you will find information about your committee, the context of the topic, the advancements in the topic, and the current action being taken. After going through the document, you can build on it with the research of your own. You should also look further into the treaties, conventions, agreements, and actions mentioned in the background guide to include in your position paper.

As you know by now, the most important thing to keep in mind is that a delegate is always representing their country/NGO. Conducting in-depth research about your country’s position with reference to the topics will give you an all-rounded knowledge of the county’s policies, past actions, collaborations, and future plans.

SECTION V: 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.

a. 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 want to adjust the room temperature. 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.

b. 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.

SECTION V: Rules of Parliamentary Procedure

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.

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 Dias 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 Dias at the end of the conference as it brings the committee sessions to an end. It requires a simple majority vote.

c. 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.

SECTION V: Rules of Parliamentary Procedure

d. Flow of committee session

i. 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/NGO'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.

ii. 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.

iii. 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.

SECTION VI: Resolutions



a. 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 (stipulated by the committee mandate) which enforces the spirit of diplomacy and dialog that should be respected by the delegates.

A draft resolution can be found in the appendix.

b. 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.

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 (in proportion, it is 33% of the committee).

SECTION VI: Resolutions

Tips on writing a good resolution

- Follow the correct formatting guidelines. Use the correct starting phrases for your clause too.
- Use good preambulatory clauses; it reflects a good understanding of the topic at hand. Since operative clauses are solutions to an issue, preambulatory clauses are the part where the crux of the issue is acknowledged.
- Use clear and precise language. When countries implement draft resolutions, only the content on them is binding, not anything that was added during its explanation. Be sure to include as much detail as you can and be mindful of all possible technicalities.
- Be fully aware of the mandate, powers, and limitations of your committee. Propose solutions that are feasible and lawful; resolutions that are not utilizing the full potential of the committee or that are proposing solutions that cannot be implemented can easily be countered by opposition delegates.
- Be a sceptic; question the validity of your own clauses; this will help you add details to them to make them stronger.
- Be critical in thought, thorough in research, and honest in your work. Make sure you understand which solutions have already been attempted through research and try coming up with new and innovative solutions without copy pasting from other resolutions or sources.
- A good, inclusive, and wide-ranging resolution is the result of many delegates' work as they offer their varying ideas and perspective. Plus, if you are someone who has great ideas but being new to MUN struggles with the formatting, you can let another delegate know of your ideas while they articulate them in the correct format, or vice versa.

c. Voting

Once a draft resolution has been submitted and discussed, the committee moves into the voting procedure. AUSMUN 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.

SECTION VI: Resolutions

d. 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 which the issue is resolved.

Some examples of preambulatory clauses and operative clauses can be found in the appendix.

SECTION VII: 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.

a. 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.

a. 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.

SECTION VIII: Awards



One last point that you need to consider for the conference is having a well-established set of soft skills. Throughout the conference, you should be giving many speeches, working and debating with other delegates in order to draft resolutions of good quality. Therefore, public speaking, diplomacy, critical thinking, and teamwork are no less important than the research you conduct and your awareness of the rules of parliamentary procedure.

With regards to the awards provided, please note the following for the particular committees:

All committees with the exception of the Security Council:

Outstanding Delegate
Distinguished Delegate
Honorable Mention
Best Research
Best Speaker

United Nations Security Council committees:

Outstanding Delegate
Honorable Mention
Best Research


Some of the points that are evaluated positively towards winning an award are the following:

- Delegates actively raise their placard at every available opportunity, bringing something new to the table and expressing a point regarded as insightful, unique, and of high quality.
- Delegate represents his/her country's foreign policies accurately.
- Delegates maintain professional language at all times.
- Delegate is dressed in the utmost formalism and appropriateness at all times.
- Delegate shows a deep understanding of the topics.
- Delegate is a team player who compromises and takes into consideration all other delegates' points without compromising his/her country's foreign policies and principles.
- Delegate contributes to the flow of debate significantly.
- Delegate diplomatically works and thoughtfully with other delegates. Delegate uses his/her speeches to guide the committee during formal sessions.

Some of the points that are evaluated positively towards winning a Best Research award are the following:

- Position Paper follows the correct format provided in the Delegate Handbook.
- It provides a proper and brief introduction to the committee.
- It provides high accuracy of the information; viability of solutions suggested; well-supported arguments
- It uses diplomatic language.
- It uses a correct and proper structure and flows clarity, cohesiveness, grammar, and spelling.
- It is original writing. Plagiarism is not tolerated and is heavily penalized.

SECTION IX: Code of Conduct



In line with the Terms and Conditions provided during the registration for AUSMUN, delegates are reminded of some of the following points as part of the general Terms and Conditions:

- Delegates must maintain professional behavior at all times amongst themselves, towards the advisors, the Dais, and the Executive and Advisory Board;
- Delegates must refrain from profane and inappropriate language;
- During the committee session, the use of cell phones, laptops, tablets, and other electronic devices are only permitted for conference-related purposes;
- Male and female delegates must be dressed appropriately and formally throughout the conference. (short skirts and jeans are not permitted) and male delegates are to be in full suits while addressing the committee (tie, shirt tucked in, suit pants, suit jacket, and formal shoes);
- Note passing is strictly for conference-related purposes, passing notes containing anything, not within the scope of AUSMUN is strictly prohibited;
- Taking pictures or video recordings of other delegates without their consent is prohibited as per the UAE Cybercrime Law No.5 of 2012;
- The use of personal pronouns during committee sessions is not permitted.

Appendix: Sample Position Paper

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 S/71/67, 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

Appendix: Sample Position Paper

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The Republic of India

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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.

Appendix: Sample Position Paper

Delegation from
The Republic of India

Represented by
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Appendix: Sample Position Paper

Delegation from
The Republic of India

Represented by
American University of Sharjah

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Appendix: Points and Motions

Point/Motion	Second Required?	Interrupt Speaker?	Vote Required?
Point of Personal Privilege	No	Yes	Chair Recognition
Point of Order	No	No	Chair Recognition
Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	No	No	Chair Recognition
Point of Information	No	No	Chair Recognition
Motion to Set the Agenda	No	N/A	Simple Majority
Motion to Open Speaker's List	No	No	Two-Thirds Majority
Motion for a Caucus	Yes	No	Simple Majority
Motion to Recess	Yes	No	Simple Majority
Motion to Table	Yes	No	Two-Thirds Majority
Motion to Close/Resume the Debate	Yes	No	Two-Thirds Majority
Motion to Postpone the Debate	Yes	No	Simple Majority
Motion to Divide the House/Question	Yes	No	Two-Thirds Majority
Motion to Move into Voting Procedure	Yes	No	Simple Majority
Motion to Adjourn the Meeting	Yes	No	Simple Majority

Appendix: Sample Resolution Paper

Sample Resolution

The following is a sample resolution. Note the contrast in the use of the two types of clauses and the proper use of punctuation.

Draft Resolution

Committee: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Topic: Transnational operations of human trafficking with a focus on social and sexual exploitation

Main Submitters: 2

[The main country, i.e., delegate in charge of drafting the resolution. Each resolution should have only two main submitters]

Sponsors: 2/3/5

[All the other countries that are involved in the process of drafting the resolution. Each resolution should have multiple sponsors. The exact minimum and maximum numbers of sponsors for a resolution depend on the committee size, and you may ask the Dais to specify that piece of information for you]

Signatories: Minimum, 33% of the committee; Maximum - unlimited

[A signatory is a country that is not involved in drafting the resolution; however, it is interested in debating the resolution. Being a signatory does not state any means of an agreement with the resolution. There is no maximum number of signatories per resolution; however, the exact

Appendix: Sample Resolution Paper

2. *Encourages* countries to establish communication centers or hotlines for victims and potential victims to share and explain issues they are facing;
 3. *Further requests* countries to strengthen laws and punishments for offenders;
 4. *Further recommends* development of employment opportunities so that individuals are not susceptible to trafficking;
 5. *Further invites* countries to establish anti-trafficking courts or develop existing antitrafficking courts to deal with and provide justice to already affected victims: [if a clause has sub clauses, the main clause ends with a colon]
 - a. *Sub-clause 1*, [if a clause has multiple sub clauses, all sub clauses except the last one end in a comma]
 - b. *Sub-clause 2*;
 6. *Draws the attention* towards combating document forgery by using regulatory steps for licensing the activities of recruitment agencies, monitoring immigration patterns and visa issuance. [only the last clause of the draft resolution ends with a full stop. In that sense, you can understand draft resolutions as a long sentence to be wholly implemented.]
-

Appendix: Preambulatory and Operative Clauses

Preambulatory Clauses

Affirming	Guided by
Alarmed by	Having adopted
Approving	Having considered
Bearing in mind	Having examined
Believing	Having received
Confident	Noting with deep concern
Contemplating	Keeping in mind
Convinced	Noting with satisfaction
Declaring	Noting further
Deeply concerned	Observing
Deeply conscious	Reaffirming
Deeply convinced	Realizing
Deeply disturbed	Recalling
Deeply regretting	Recognizing
Desiring	Referring
Emphasizing	Seeking
Expecting	Taking into consideration
Expressing its appreciation	Viewing with appreciation
Fullfilling	Taking Note
Fully aware	Welcoming
Further deploring	Further recalling

Operative Clauses

Accepts	Notes
Affirms	Proclaims
Approves	Reaffirms
Authorizes	Recommends
Calls	Regrets
Calls upon	Reminds
Condemns	Requests
Confirm	Solemnly condemns
Congratulates	Supports
Considers	Takes note of
Designates	Declares accordingly
Draws the attention to	Trusts
Emphasizes	Transmits
Encourages	Further reminds
Endorses	Further recommends
Expresses its appre- ciation	Further requests Further resolves
Expresses its hope	
Further invites	
Further Proclaims	

Appendix: Preambulatory and Operative Clauses

Example of a strong and detailed clause:

1. Emphasizes on the implementation of stricter controls over the procurement, transport and trade of fossil fuels, with emphasis on crude oil, in order to inhibit illegal extraction and reselling of oil by parties illegally, especially non-state actors and thus further:
 - i. Calls for the mapping of all regions that are illegally occupied by nonstate actors through the setting up of UN mandated teams under the UNSC that will work with relevant governments to obtain the required data:
 - a. Further declares that embargos shall be placed on all those regions to prevent proliferation of any kind of weapons and cut off financial, technical, and logistical support sources and bring total prohibition of trading,
 - b. Reminds the council that the implementation of said embargos and other forms of control must be implemented and regulated in a form that does not prevent humanitarian aid, food, and water, entering region to aid civilians;

AUSMUN 2022 Schedule*

February 04, Friday	February 05, Saturday	February 06, Sunday
3:00PM to 5:00PM Arrival and Registration	2:30PM to 4:30PM Second-Committee Session	10:00AM to 12:30PM Fourth-Committee Session
5:00PM to 7:00PM Opening Ceremony	4:30PM to 5:30PM Coffee Break	12:30PM to 1:30PM Lunch Break
7:00PM to 7:30PM Short Break	5:30PM to 8:00PM Third-Committee Session	1:30PM to 4:00PM Fifth-Committee Session
7:30PM to 9:30PM First-Committee Session	8:00PM to 10:00PM Social Event	4:00PM to 5:00PM Coffee Break
_____	_____	5:00PM to 7:30PM Sixth-Committee Session
_____	_____	7:30PM to 9:30PM Awards Ceremony

*Subject to change

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