

DELEGATE HANDBOOK

AMBMUN IV

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Letter from the Executive Board

Dear Delegates,

It is our greatest pleasure to welcome you to the Fourth Edition of AMBMUN.

Over the past few months, our Executive Board has put a great deal of time, care, and effort into preparing this conference. From selecting committees and developing topics to working closely with our chairs, every part of AMBMUN IV has been carefully planned to create an unforgettable experience.

AMBMUN IV is a chance for each of you to challenge yourselves, step outside of your comfort zones, and discover just how much you are capable of. Beyond debate and diplomacy, we want this conference to be a place where you can grow in confidence, meet new people, and create memories that stay with you long after the final committee session.

Whether this is your first conference or one of many, we encourage you to make the most of every opportunity AMBMUN IV has to offer. Speak up, take risks, learn from those around you, and most importantly, enjoy the experience.

This handbook has been carefully prepared to support you throughout every stage of the conference. It is here to provide you with the guidance and clarity you need to feel confident in your role as a delegate. If at any point you have questions, need clarification, or simply require some guidance, please do not hesitate to reach out to us. Our Executive Board and chairs are always here to support you and make sure you feel comfortable and prepared throughout AMBMUN IV.

We are incredibly proud to finally share this edition with you and even more excited to welcome each of you to the conference. We cannot wait to see the ideas and dedication you bring to your committees, and we look forward to making AMBMUN IV an experience you will remember long after the final gavel.

With warm regards,
The Executive Board
AMBMUN IV

AMBMUN IV Terms and Conditions

By registering for AMBMUN IV, delegates hereby agree to the following terms and conditions without exception:

I. Prompt attendance is mandatory for all committee sessions.

II. All participants are required to wear their badges throughout both days of the conference.

III. Professional conduct is expected among delegates, towards faculty, chairs, pagers, and the executive board.

IV. Formal business attire is required, except for traditional attire from the delegates assigned country OR the UAE Kandoura for males and Abaya for females.

V. Innapropriate attire includes, but is not limited to, jeans, flip-flops, skirts/dresses above the knees, shorts, casual t-shirts, open-toe heels, and overly revealing blouses.

VI. Authorized media staff are permitted to photograph and videotape all participants, with exceptions made upon request.

VII. Profanity and innapropriate language are prohibited.

VIII. Threatening actions and behavior are strictly forbidden, with severe consequences for violators.

IX. Eating is typically prohibited during committee sessions, with designated areas and times for meals, unless there is a valid medical reason presented to the chairs.

X. Electronic devices are only allowed to be used for conference-related purposes during committtee sessions.

XI. Plagarism and heavy use of AI are forbidden, and any violations will lead to ineligibility for awards.

XII. Note passing is restricted to conference-related purposes; passing non-relevant notes is not allowed.

AMBMUN IV Schedule

Day 1 - Friday:

Registration:
3 PM - 3:45 PM

Opening Ceremony:
3:45 PM - 4:45 PM

Committee Session 1:
4:50 PM - 6:00 PM

Short Break:
6:00 PM - 6:30 PM

Committee Session 2:
6:30PM-7:30PM

Day 2- Saturday

Committee Session 3:
10:00 AM - 11:00

Committee Session 4:
11:40 AM - 1:40 PM

Break:
1:40 PM - 2:40 PM

Committee Session 5:
2:40 PM - 4:10 PM

Social Afternoon:
4:10 PM - 5:40 PM

Committee Session 6:
5:40 PM - 6:20 PM

Closing Ceremony:
6:20 PM - 7:30 PM

Guide To Procedure

Roll Call:

At the beginning of a committee session, the chairs will take attendance of all the delegates. Delegates will respond in one of two ways:

1. **Present:** Delegate will abstain from voting.
2. **Present and voting:** Delegate must vote for or against all motions, amendments, and resolutions

Points:

1. **Points of Information (POIs):** A question directed to a speaker by another delegate.
2. **Point of Orders (POOs):** Raised when a delegate believes that another delegate has made a factually or statistically incorrect statement.
3. **Point of Personal Privilege:** Raised when a delegate has a personal need to attend to.
4. **Point of Parlimentary Inquiry:** Raised when a delegate has a question/correction about the procedure or flow of debate.

Motions:

- **Motion to Set the Agenda:** Said at the very start of the conference/committee session.
- **Motion to Open the General Speakers List (GSL):** Used to open a list of speakers that will present their speeches to the committee.
- **Motion for a Moderated Caucus:** Raised after all the debate on the main topic is completed.
- **Motion to Challenge:** When delegates go back and forth on a point, a motion to challenge may be granted.
    - In a motion to challenge, 2 sides of delegates will go back and forth debating.
- **Motion for an Open Debate:** When the whole committee is having a heated debate and many motion to challenges are raised, a chair/delegate can raise this motion.
    - During an open debate, all the delegates state their points and have a strong debate with little to no restrictions.
- **Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus/Resolutions:** When it is time for delegates to form a resolution for the topic they have at hand, this motion is raised.
- **Motion to Recess: To e**nd a committee session that is followed by a break.
- **Motion to Suspend the Meeting:** To end a day of the conference.
- **Motion to Adjourn:** To end the WHOLE conference.

Opening Speeches:

An opening speech is a short speech often around 1 minute summarizing your country's stance, action towards the topic, and plans with sufficient evidence. It is the first speech a delegate presents in a committee to show others what your country believes and where it stands. Often, there are POIs asked about what is said in the speech or the events occurring in your country that are relevant to the topic.

Moderated Caucuses:

A moderated caucus is a subtopic relevant to the main topic that is introduced once all the debate on the main topic is completed.

- A MOD speech is often the same length as an opening speech and follows the same exact format.

Motion to Address the Committee:

A motion to address is a speech that calls out the flaws seen in the committee, in relevance to the topic.

Yielding:

When a delegate is done speaking and they have remaining time, this time must be yielded/given way. This can be done in one of three ways:

- **To the chair:** The remaning time goes back to the chair, and the delegate sits back down.
- **To points of information:** The remaining times goes to the delegates around you, and they will ask questions regarding the speech/topic. This is the preferred way to use your remaining speaking time.
- **To another delegate:** This will transfer the remainder of your time to another delegate and is usually planned out beforehand.

- Note that this is typically used during structured motion to challenges or during resolution speeches.

Position Papers

A position paper is a research based essay used to identify a country's stance, a chair may use it to identify the stance a country has taken and on, past efforts they have made, and resolutions the delegate may discuss throughout the conference.

In an ideal position paper the following things must be included:

- The issue at hand is identified and thouroughly explained,
- The country's stance is clearly stated,
- Actions that the delegate's allocated nation has stood by,
- Possible solutions that their allocated country would support.

The following format must be followed:

- Note that the examples used are not from the same paper, they are purely for explanation purposes. The examples are NOT to be copied and anyone who does so will immediately have their award revoked.

1. The delegations full official name - per the example Guinea is written as The Republic of Guinea - on the top left and the delegates full name on the top right.

2. An introductory paragraph on the assigned committee that describes;

The date of establishment, purpose and responsibilities of the committee, and relevant actions it has taken. At the end of this paragraph, one sentence creating a relation to your country must be included.

Delegation from
The Republic of Guinea

Represented by
Hana El Sharkawy

Position Paper for C1

The topic brought forth by the C1 is "Addressing the Disarmament of Hezbollah: Regional Power Balance, Sovereignty, and Compliance with International Law". The Disarmament and International Security Committee (C1) - a legally non-binding entity - was established as the first committee of the United Nations General Assembly on October 24 1945 with the signing of the UN Charter. Today, C1 functions as one of the six principal UN committees and is tasked with preserving international peace and security through disarmament, arms control, and the promotion of demilitarization. Here, the committee addresses security challenges involving both state and non-state actors. Therefore, with C1's goal to eradicate and limit access to weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and their usage, Guinea will act on its commitment to terminating the threat.

Position Papers

3. Next, a body paragraph is written to explain the topic at hand in detail. Typically, it is encouraged to delve into the history of the topic along with a description of the current situation. Statistics and evidence to back up all your statements must be included.

I. Addressing Restricted Access to Education and Early Forced Marriage among Women in Africa

The African region has been marred with instability for centuries - with cultural practices that are now seen as violations of rights, such as CFM, and the downfall it faced due to the colonial era. Chances for improvement came from 1920-1960 thanks to the introduction of Western education; however, this opportunity was missed - leading to an increase in discriminative gender roles and limited access to education. Nevertheless, colonialism is not the sole cause: African traditions have played a key role in misogyny. Practices such as Ukuthwala and Telefa have led to young girls being kidnapped, raped, impregnated, and coerced into marriage, alongside church doctrines promoting child marriage such as in Zimbabwe. Furthermore, in the region previously named Trokosi, juvenile girls are offered to priests as a means of reparation for committing crimes. As of now, 61% of children are married before the age of 18, with 26% before 15 - most prevalent in areas with overpopulation such as Nigeria, where over 22 million females are married off before turning 18 (*Central African Republic Adopts National Strategy 2024-2027*, n.d.).

4. Following this, a detailed body paragraph that explains the allocated countries stance is included. The countries position, relevance, efforts, impact, and so on must be mentioned here. In the case where a country's efforts have resulted in a positive outcome, they may be used to elaborate on how the countries efforts have been key in fixing the issue.

In the wise words of the German government "children belong in school, not in a marriage bed." The German Development Ministry (BMZ) has launched the "SHE – Support Her Education" initiative, contributing USD 117 million to support opportunities for girls wanting to attend school (*Policy Updates*, 2021). Germany has also co-sponsored multiple UNHRC resolutions aimed at child marriage. A prime example would be the 2017 resolution which recognizes the urgency to address child marriage- specifically in Africa (*Germany*, n.d.). During the London Girl Summit in 2014, Germany also signed a charter aiming to end child marriage by 2020. Germany has signed several international commitments such as the SDG target 5.3 aiming at eliminating coerced child marriage by 2030, co-sponsored Human Rights Council resolutions on child marriage, and, ratified the Istanbul convention to prevent violence against women and girls. The German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) has worked with African countries such as Malawi by Conducting sex education campaigns, making modern contraceptives available, supporting accelerated learning programs for out-of-school children, and helping reduce unplanned pregnancies and child marriages. Today, Germany remains the most generous donor to global education, with $1 out of every $4 of education aid globally coming from Germany (*German Aid to Education: Good for Development or Good for Germany?*, n.d.).

Position Papers

5. Lastly, there must be a closing paragraph that restates the issue at hand and offers possible solutions with a guide on how they will be implemented. To close it all off, the delegate must restate their nations devotion to eradicate this issue.

The Taliban has stripped its people of almost all their fundamental rights - banning education, disrupting the economy, wiping people of necessities - darkening their futures. Somalia acknowledges the severity of this issue; thus, a feasible solution must be found. To start off, neighboring states, including Pakistan and Iran, must form a Regional Stabilization Coalition (RSC) and apply coordinated diplomatic pressure, given their direct stake in Afghan stability. However, as a precaution, the UN must adopt a policy authorizing that, if a nation does not contribute to or comply with efforts toward justice and stabilization in Afghanistan, humanitarian resource transportation and international cooperation extended to that nation will be paused until full compliance is achieved. Implementing an "Afghan Justice and Stabilization Fund" is of utmost importance for the matter of ensuring aid that is directly tied to demonstrating progress in human rights rather than freely distributing without monitoring, in line up with UN policy.. Basic human necessities are a must to the Afghan people as they have been constrained of basic rights as a result of the Taliban rule. To implement these measures, the UNSC should establish a monitoring body to coordinate with neighboring states and UN agencies, oversee aid distribution, and ensure compliance with human rights objectives through regular progress reports. The delegate of Somalia looks forward to discussing feasible solutions.

Format
Font: Times New Roman
Size: 14 (Heading) - 12 (Body)
Citations: APA 7 Fromat

Sources:
Must be trusted websites (.org, .edu, .gov. or un and governmental websites).
Wikipedia is NOT allowed.
Use of AI is not tolerated and any paper - any AI detection above 10% automatically blacklists a delegate and disqualifies them from an award.
A minimum of 5 regular citations along with several in-text citations is required.

Sample Position Paper

Please note that this position paper is NOT to be copied and anyone who does so will immediately have their award revoked.

Delegation of Somalia *Represented by Hana El Sharkway*

Position Paper for the United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

On October 24, 1945, the UNSC was founded in response to WWII, convening when international peace and security are threatened. It is one of six UN bodies composed of 15 members: 5 permanent and 10 elected. Today, the Council may establish principles, investigate, mediate disputes, impose sanctions, embargoes, and financial penalties, and take collective military action or enforce blockades. Therefore, the UNSC aims to maintain international peace and security. (United Nations). The topic before the UNSC is "Justice vs Stability in Afghanistan Under Taliban Rule." Somalia is proud to return to the United Nations Security Council for a second term as a non-permanent member. Somalia hopes to establish feasible solutions promoting justice and stability in Afghanistan under Taliban rule.

I. Justice vs Stability in Afghanistan Under Taliban Rule

The Taliban have been in power since the 1990s, controlling over 2/3 of Afghanistan, under a strict interpretation of Sharia law by 1996, imposing extremities on females. In 2001, following 9/11, the US military entered Afghanistan to dismantle Al-Qaeda and remove the Taliban. (Karakoç-Dora). Thus, the Afghan people, with US aid, worked to build a democratic government; however, the Taliban returned to power. Since 2021, US and NATO programs have been withdrawing - leaving the Taliban to establish control over much of the nation, including Kabul. Here, extremist interpretations of Islam restricted women's rights and imposed severe social limitations, with over one million girls affected by restrictions on education. Although the Taliban seized de facto control in 2021, Afghanistan's treaty obligations under instruments such as CEDAW, ICCPR, CRC, CAT, and ICESCR continue to bind the state under international law. Afghanistan has violated treaties such as the ICCPR, which guarantee freedom of religion, expression, assembly, due process, and non-discrimination, since 2021. The Taliban decrees have discriminated against ethno-religious groups with a threat of physical assault and death. At least 50 men in 2025 from the Shia community were forced to convert to the Sunni Islam sect or face death (Amnesty International). As of December 2022, Afghanistan has placed a ban on female employment with international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and the United Nations - excluding healthcare and education sectors – further limiting women's economic opportunities (Amnesty International). The ban further exacerbated the humanitarian crisis by limiting access to aid for women and girls (Hassan). The economy has been crippled since the takeover of the Taliban, with the loss of US$5 billion in one year alone ("Afghanistan since August 2021: A Socio-Economic Snapshot | United Nations Development Programme") , with public spending falling, household incomes dropping, and private business activity disrupted by banking and payment problems, leaving the state unable to provide basic necessities to its population. By the second half of October 2021, sources began to report a rise in the number of crimes, including armed robberies, kidnappings, and extortion, described as occurring daily in the capital, including abductions of businesspersons ("7.1.3. Criminality"). Lastly, in violation of CAT, local and international human rights organizations

Sample Position Paper

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Delegation of Somalia *Represented by Hana El Sharkway*

HRD+, Rawadari, World Organization Against Torture, and others highlighted the Taliban's use of torture, including "tooth and nail extraction", "electric shock", and "waterboarding". The Taliban reportedly sexually assaulted and abused both women and men detainees. UNAMA documented five cases of torture and ill-treatment of former government employees between January and March 2025.

The Federal Republic of Somalia stands firm against the ideologies that Islamist extremist groups follow. Somalia has shown this through its increasing efforts to combat similar armed extremist groups, such as Al Shabaab- an Al Qaeda affiliate (Center for Preventive Action). Al Shabaab (The Harakat Shabaab al-Mujahidin) aims to destroy the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), rid the country of foreign forces, and establish a so-called "Greater Somalia," joining all ethnic Somalis across East Africa under strict Islamic rule similar to that of the Taliban (National Counterterrorism Center). ("How Islamist Militants Elsewhere View the Taliban's Victory in Afghanistan | International Crisis Group"). Adding on, Somalia counters such groups as they threaten state sovereignty and the safety of the citizens, as Al-Shabaab has been the main armed insurgent group attacking Somali civilians, government officials, aid workers, and security forces, so the government treats counterextremism as a survival issue rather than just an ideological dispute. Thus, as a means of fighting this armed group, a joint United Nations and African Union peacekeeping force was formed, now known as the African Union Transitional Mission to Somalia (ATMIS) (Kodjo), within this peace keeping force, the USA, and several East African nations have been actively involved in combating al-Shabaab since it rose to prominence in the early 2000s. In addition, in the past other initiatives have been taken, in 2007, the United Nations approved the creation of a regional peacekeeping force, the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) (Security), to protect the recently re-established TFG in Mogadishu. Recently, Somalia has moved beyond legislation and rhetoric, taking concrete action against Al-Shabaab. The Somali Council of Ministers, chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Salah Jama, have strengthened its resolution with strong accountability measures, imposing severe legal consequences on anyone providing support to extremists, whether through shelter, logistics, or financing (Room). Demonstrating this commitment in practice, the Central Bank of Somalia directed local banks to freeze the assets of 16 individuals and entities sanctioned by the U.S. Treasury for money laundering on behalf of Al-Shabaab, and to terminate any existing business relationships with those sanctioned (Abdillahi). The Somali government has ramped up efforts to control information and combat online extremism, building on a series of actions, including a 2023 ban on TikTok and Telegram, new social media regulations in January 2025, and concerns over disinformation raised in 2024 (Business). These measures aim to stop the spread of extremist propaganda and protect public trust in the government's counterterrorism efforts. This comes alongside an active military offensive against Al-Shabaab, supported by the National Strategy for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (2024-2027), with the goal of decisively defeating the group. Although Somalia has not taken action against the Taliban, this does not deny the fact that Somalia stands firm against these extremist groups; however, Somalia follows a pragmatic diplomatic policy to build itself up as a nation.

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Sample Position Paper

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disrupting the economy, wiping people of necessities - darkening their futures. Somalia acknowledges the severity of this issue; thus, a feasible solution must be found. To start off, neighboring states, including Pakistan and Iran, must form a Regional Stabilization Coalition (RSC) and apply coordinated diplomatic pressure, given their direct stake in Afghan stability. However, as a precaution, the UN must adopt a policy authorizing that, if a nation does not contribute to or comply with efforts toward justice and stabilization in Afghanistan, humanitarian resource transportation and international cooperation extended to that nation will be paused until full compliance is achieved. Implementing an "Afghan Justice and Stabilization Fund" is of utmost importance for the matter of ensuring aid that is directly tied to demonstrating progress in human rights rather than freely distributing without monitoring, in line up with UN policy.. Basic human necessities are a must to the Afghan people as they have been constrained of basic rights as a result of the Taliban rule. To implement these measures, the UNSC should establish a monitoring body to coordinate with neighboring states and UN agencies, oversee aid distribution, and ensure compliance with human rights objectives through regular progress reports. The delegate of Somalia looks forward to discussing feasible solutions

Resolutions

A resolution typically comes at the end of the conference after all the debate and discussion has occured.It dicusses the issues at hand and is documented proof written by delegates of the solutions formulated. Delegates are to split into blocs (usually 2-3 blocs), each bloc makes a single resolution. Within these blocs, delegates may assign themselves to certain roles:

- **Main Submitters/Authors**
- **Co-submitters/Sponsors**
- **Signatories**

The ideal resolution paper is formatted in the following manner:

- **Heading:** Committee name, topic to be resolved, followed by the main submitters - the two countries that contributed the greatest effort towards composing the resolution. Then, comes the co- authors - the remaining delegates that helped in writing the paper. This is followed by the signatories, who are all those who agree to listen to the resolution and vote on it fairly as stated earlier.

Committee: The Disarmament and International Security Committee
Authors: Republic of Iraq, Republic of India, United States of America
Co-authors: Argentine Republic, French Republic, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Ukraine, The Kingdom of Sweden, The Kingdom of Belgium, The Republic of the Niger
Signatories: The Russian Federation, People's Republic of China, The Democratic Republic of Korea, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The Federative Republic of Brazil, The Republic of Türkiye, Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, The Islamic Republic of Iran, The Republic of Korea, The Republic of Niger, Canada
Topic: Strengthening Global Efforts toward Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

- **Pre-Ambulatory Clauses:** These clauses state the reasons for which the committee is addressing the topic and previous international actions.

Recalling the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968, which aims to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and promote peaceful uses of nuclear energy while acknowledging that not all nuclear-capable nations are signatories to the treaty,

Emphasizing the words of Secretary-General Antonio Gueterres in United Nations Security Council meeting 9579, on the 24th of October, "When each country pursues its own security without regard for others, we create global insecurity that threatens us all,"

Recognizing Nuclear Disarmament as a leading goal of the UN, as made apparent in the very first General Assembly resolution, Resolution 1 (I), entitled "Establishment of a Commission to Deal with the Problems Raised by the Discovery of Atomic Energy,"

Endorses the United States of America as the largest funder to the United Nations,

Bearing in mind how the use of nuclear weapons threatens global stability,

Fully Aware of the rising tensions in Ukraine and the Middle East and the current reckless nuclear rhetoric that escalates tensions, especially those issued in the context of an active military conflict,

Resolutions

- **Operative Clauses:** These clauses are proposed solutions to the issue, are debated/amended during discussions, and they are often elaborated on further with sub-clauses.

I. **Expecting** Iran, the United States of America, and all original countries affiliated with the issue to sign or re-sign the NPT and JCPOA:
   a. To encourage all countries to sign the agreement,
   b. Consistently ensure and verify that the agreement continues to work,
   c. Ensures that sanctions on Iran will be lifted as long as the JCPOA is resigned,

II. **Endorses** the implementation of quad-quarterly comprehensive International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspections and assessments:
   a. For a full-scale intervention, concrete evidence must be published by the IAEA,
   b. Nations unwilling to allow the IAEA to have inspections in their nation may appeal to the IAEA itself,
   c. If a nation does not have a valid appeal and still restricts and refrains the IAEA from carrying out the inspection, then embargos will be imposed on the nation,
   d. However, if the IAEA suspects any suspicious activity, it reserves the right to abruptly visit the facilities in any way it deems necessary;

III. **Declares** that all nations who seek to enrich uranium to over 20% uranium-235 must request special approval from the United Security Council (UNSC):
   a. Requires that all applications for enrichment above 20% must detail the intended peaceful purposes and comprehensive safeguards to prevent diversion for non-peaceful uses,
   b. Stipulates that any nation found in violation of the agreed terms will be subject to sanctions as determined by the Security Council;

Amendments:

As a Bloc presents the resolution, delegates will write amendments.
An amendment is a change or edit that a delegate suggests to a clause/subclause/word.

There are three types:

- Replace a clause/subclause/word with another.
- Strike/remove clause/subclause/word/the entire resolution.
- Add clause/subclause/word.

After the presentation, the chairs go through the amendments and ask the blocs authors if it is seen as friendly or unfriendly.

- Friendly amendments consist of grammatical errors and anything the authors believe will help the resolution and are directly added to the resolution.
- Unfriendly amendments are a drastic change to the resolution and require a Pro speaker (the person who sent it) to speak for the amendment to pass and a Con speaker (an author) to speak for it to fail.

Sample Pre-Ambulatory Clauses

AMBMUN 2027		
Affirming	*Expressing its appreciation*	*Keeping in mind*
Aware of	*Expressing its satisfaction*	*Noting with satisfaction*
Bearing in mind	*Fulfilling*	*Noting with deep concern*
Believing	*Fully aware*	*Noting with approval*
Confident	*Fully believing*	*Observing*
Contemplating	*Further deploring*	*Realising*
Convinced	*Further recalling*	*Reaffirming*
Declaring	*Guided by*	*Recalling*
Deeply concerned	*Having adopted*	*Recognising*
Deeply conscious	*Having considered*	*Referring*
Deeply convinced	*Having devoted attention*	*Seeking*
Deeply disturbed	*Having examined*	*Taking into account*
Deeply regretting	*Having heard*	*Taking note*
Destring	*Having received*	*Viewing with appreciation*
Emphasising	*Having studied*	*Welcoming*

Sample Operative Clauses

AMBMUN 2027		
Accepts	*Affirms*	*Approves*
Authorizes	*Calls*	*Calls upon*
Condemns	*Confirms*	*Congratulates*
Considers	*Decides*	*Deplores*
Declares accordingly	*Demands*	*Directs*
Designates	*Draws the attention of*	*Emphasizes*
Encourages	*Endorses*	*Expresses its appreciation*
Expresses its hope	*Further invites*	*Recommends*
Further calls upon	*Further encourages*	*Further recommends*
Further reminds	*Further requests*	*Further urges*
Further resolves	*Has resolved*	*Notes*
Proclaims	*Reaffirms*	*Recognizes*
Regrets	*Reminds*	*Requests*
Solemnly affirms	*Strongly condemns*	*Supports*
Takes note of	*Transmits*	*Trusts*

Sample Resolution Paper

Committee: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Topic: Addressing the Problem of Captagon Infestation in the Waters of Arab Regions

Main Submitters: Syrian Arab Republic, The Lebanese Republic, Arab Republic of Egypt

Co-submitters: Republic of Turkiye, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Swiss Federation

Signatories: Remainder of committee

Title: Purifying the Infestation of Captagon in the Waters of the Arab Region

THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF DRUGS AND CRIME,

Emphasizing the need to include UNODC inspections throughout the regions of the Arab World, and possible producers of Captagon,

Fully aware of the lives at risk and the habitats that could be impacted by the contamination of water,

1. ***Recommends*** that the UNODC secures the Arab waters that are contaminated by Captagon, so that it does not go through to the Mediterranean sea possibly infecting regions like North America;
    a. Highlighting the need to properly investigate the root cause of the increased Captagon production,
        I. Declaring the need for accountability by the party, or region that is responsible for the sudden spike of Captagon production,
    b. Calls upon the General Assembly, to ensure proper humanitarian resolutions sent out to the regions that suffer as a result of the contamination of waters,
2. ***Calls upon*** the UNODC and member states to establish an emergency response framework (model laws) addressing the intersection of drug trafficking and water safety by;
    a. Providing enhanced technical assistance for the detection of narcotics and chemical residues in water systems,
        I. Supporting the development and deployment of standardized water-testing systems,
    b. Strengthening regulatory oversight of maritime transport and port infrastructure to prevent narcotics contamination of water supplies.

Preparation

Research

Before entering any conference, you must research thoroughly. Your chairs will provide you with a background guide on your assigned topic and committee, please read the background guide before researching.

You must know **everything** about your country, including but not limited to;

- History of your country and its involvement in the issue,
- Past, present, and future actions in relation to the topic,
- Major issues in your country that may impact its power,
- All the ways your country could be indirectly challenged, criticized, or attacked on such as policies, alliances, violations, sanctions, interventions, etc.

What to Bring with You

- Laptop
- Notebook
- Pen
- Chargers
- Money/Wallet
- Toiletry Bag (Perfume, deodorant, etc.)
- Badge

Awards

Best Delegate

This award is given to the delegate that is deemed to not only carry all of the ideal qualities an MUN conference hopes to foster, but also further pushes the committee into intellectual debate.

Position paper:

The best delegates position paper contains no factual mistakes. It identifies the underlying root causes of the issue at hand whilst bringing new perspectives that have not been commonly discussed in other delegated papers. The position paper explores the past efforts of nations to combat the crisis and delves into the cause of these efforts' failure. The best delegate's position paper goes on to present a possible resolution idea that is deeply thought out and has a possible execution plan.

In committee:

The best delegate speaks with confidence and understanding of the topic, along with having a deep understanding of their country's stance on the topic. The best delegate maintains formality all through-out the 2 days of the conference. The best delegate consistently contributes to debate and opens suggests new topics, when asking points of information, the best delegate ties real-life examples to the current situation.

The best delegate leads in debate and in resolutions.
In resolutions, the best delegate offers new ideas to the committee to combat topics that were specifically discussed within the committee and is able to defend the resolution with facts and real life-examples.

Lastly, the best delegate maintains respect whether outside or inside the committee. The best delegate does not cause any commotion during breaks, does not yell or scream, follows the chair, faculty, and executive board orders, and respects the surroundings by cleaning up after themselves and being mindful with their interactions.

Awards

Best Orator

In committee:

The best orator award is given to the delegate who speaks in a confident manner with little to no stuttering, and does not directly read off a screen but speaks directly to the audience. The best orator is able to answer any point of information with no hesitation, and is able to contribute several motions to challenges, whether through debating, asking points of information, or raising points of order.

The best orator is able to adapt their tone, pace, and language to the mood of the committee. They are able to lead discussion throughout formal committee sessions and unmoderated caucuses. In addition, they are able to persuade other delegates through well-structured arguments and rebut opposing views while aligning only with their allocated nation's foreign policy. Above all, the best orator leaves a lasting impression: their ideas shape the direction of debate, and their presence inspires the committee to flow in the direction they lead it.

Position papers:

The best orator's position paper shows a deep understanding of the topic and its history. It contains few to no grammatical mistakes and uses only reliable sources, such as .org, .gov, .edu, and .ae websites. The position paper presents a clear, well-organized overview of the delegate's country's stance, covering its past actions, current policies, and proposed solutions. The paper concludes with well-thought-out resolution ideas that have not yet been suggested in other papers.

Conclude

- The paper must also be submitted on time.
- The paper must follow all instructed formatting rules.

Awards

Best Research

The best research award is reserved for the delegate who has shown that they have gathered the most relevant, well-structured, and in-depth research.

In committee:

The best research recipient consistently asks points of information that include statistics and real-life examples. During speeches, they include reliable sources such as Human Rights Watch. The best research recipient is able to reply to any point of information using statistics and can also disprove any claim made against their allocated nation using statements made by government officials or on governmental websites. In addition,

- The delegate must enter committee in a timely manner.
- The delegate must maintain respect to his or her surrondings at all times.

Position paper:

The best research recipient's position paper includes an in-depth historical analysis of the topic. In addition, the recipient does not only state their country's stance but also follows it up with actions taken by their nation and the positive effects those actions have had.

In addition :

- The position paper must be submitted on time.
- The position paper must follow the appropiate fomatting as stated above.

Awards

Honorable Mentions 1 & 2

In committee:

The Honorable mention award is given to the delegate who makes an effort to consistently conrtibute to committee flow. This delegate makes few to no factual mistakes, and speaks in a confident manner.

Position paper:

The Honorable mention awards recepients position paper must have few to no format, and gramatical mistakes, must be submitted on time and must stand out in a structural sense. Please keep in mind that the position paper must be submitted in time.