DELEGATE HANDBOOK

AMPSMUN25

3RD ANNUAL
AMPS MODEL UNITED NATIONS

AMPSMUN

AL MAAREF PRIVATE SCHOOL

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WELCOME LETTER
FROM SECRETARY GENERALS

Dear Delegates,

We are very pleased to welcome you to AMPSMUN 2025. As the Secretary Generals of this conference, the amount of work put in by everyone who participated in the making is ineffable; words cannot describe the ups and downs we've had in building our MUN, and we, as Secretary Generals, are so excited to present the results of our hard work. We hope to see your excitement and debates going forward.

Our theme for this unique conference is "Reflections of the Past, Visions of the Future." This theme portrays our need to connect the experiences of the past to the foresight of the future; it encourages delegates to think critically about innovative ideas while delving deeply into history and allows them to objectively analyze past decisions, and policies to identify lessons that can shape future global governance. This theme fosters a balance between learning from the past and creating progressive visions for the future, aligning with the MUN's mission of preparing youth to be global leaders.

As we embark on this year's AMPSMUN journey, we are confident that your ideas, teamwork, and enthusiasm will contribute to creating a better, more cohesive future. We hope to see you all attend this meaningful event. Good luck to you all, and may the force be with us all.

Best Regards,
Safa Hadad and Nadiem Mahmoud
The Secretary Generals
AMPSMUN 25

WELCOME LETTER
FROM CHIEF ADVISOR

Dear AMPSMUN Delegates,

Welcome to this year's Model United Nations Conference! It is my honor and privilege to serve as the Chief Advisor for this prestigious event. As participants, you are about to embark on an incredible journey of diplomacy, negotiation, and global awareness that will not only develop your skills but also broaden your understanding of the world.

The MUN experience is about more than just debating international issues—it's about fostering leadership, collaboration, and critical thinking. By stepping into the shoes of global diplomats, you will learn to navigate complex challenges, articulate your ideas clearly, and work toward collective solutions. These skills are invaluable and will serve you well, both inside and outside the classroom.

This handbook has been carefully prepared to provide you with all the resources you need to excel as a delegate. Inside, you will find the conference schedule, important guidelines, tips for writing position papers, preparing resolutions, and advice on how to engage in fruitful debates. Please take the time to read through this guide thoroughly and use it as a reference throughout the conference.

Remember, this is a learning experience, and growth often comes through challenges. Whether you are new to MUN or an experienced participant, I encourage you to approach each session with an open mind, a collaborative spirit, and a determination to make a meaningful contribution.

I look forward to witnessing the thoughtful discourse and innovative ideas that will emerge during this year's conference. Together, we can make AMPSMUN 25 an unforgettable and enriching experience for all.

Best of luck, and let the debates begin!

Warm regards,
Rasha Nageeb
Chief Advisor
AMPSMUN 2025

GENERAL GUIDLINES

LANGUAGE

The official language followed for AMPSMUN 2025 will be English. All committees will settle any affairs using the English language.

CODE OF CONDUCT

1. All participants of the event must be treated with respect regardless of position.

2. All participants of the event are expected to behave in a diplomatic manner.

3. Misuse or unnecessary disruption of the online platform will lead to action being taken.

4. Eating will not be allowed during committee sessions.

5. In the case of a major conflict, the decisions made by the Secretary-General will be deemed absolute.

6. In case of a minor conflict, the decisions made by the Chairs will be deemed absolute.

Dress code

Formal items for ladies include:
· Trouser or skirt below the knees
· Dresses (or abayas)
· Smart blouses or shirts
· Smart shoes

Formal items for gentlemen include:
· Suits with tie/ blazer and smart trousers/ kandoora
· Smart shoes

Other items not permitted:
· Leather or denim trousers
· Leggings
· Trainers
· Baggy jumpers
· Tracksuits

RULES OF PROCEDURES

#	POINT	PURPOSE	USAGE
1	Point of Parliamentary Enquiry	This is used when a delegate has an enquire regarding the parliamentary procedure or any other proceedings of the committee	This can be used at any time but can not interrupt a speaker
2	Point of Order	It is used when there is a mistake in the rules of procedure or when there is a factual inaccuracy in a statement given	This can be used at any point in time but can not interrupt a speaker
3	Point of Personal Privilege	It is used to ensure that delegates are comfortable and able to perform. In case a delegate has any discomfort in the committee this may be raised. Example: use of washroom or inaudibility	This may interrupt a speaker only in the case of inaudibility
4	Point of Information	This is used when a delegate wishes to ask a question to another delegate who is delivering a speech	The delegate need not say anything they may just suggest they would like to ask a POI when the chair asks for it
5	Request to Follow up	This is used when a delegate would like to follow up on the POI asked by him/her by asking another question	The delegate may say this only after the other delegate has finished answering the initial question asked. It will be based on the chair whether or not to accept it
6	Right to Reply	This is used when a statement given by a delegate is offensive to the delegate's country or to them personally	The delegate may raise this at any point in time by it may not interrupt a speaker

RULES OF PROCEDURES

#	MOTION	PURPOSE	PASSING REQUIREMENT
1	Motion to open the floor for debate	This is a formal procedure which basically means the committee would like to start the committee	Chair's discretion/simple majority
2	Motion to set the agenda/topic	This is a formal procedure to choose which agenda to discuss. In case there is only one topic then it automatically passed	Chair's discretion
3	Motion to open a GSL	A GSL is a speakers list where delegates are free to talk about whatever they wish to relate to the topic. Delegates use this as an opportunity to deliver their opening speeches. In case a motion does not pass the committee automatically reverts back to the GSL	Simple majority
4	Motion to open an unmoderated caucus of total time __ min	This is an informal debate where delegates can informally discuss the issue at hand, form blocks and come up with resolutions.	Simple majority
5	Motion to open a moderated caucus of individual speakers time of __ min and total speakers time of__ min on the topic *topic*	A moderated caucus is a formal debate that is opened/established to discuss different aspects of the topic to come up with good solutions	Simple majority

RULES OF PROCEDURES

6	Motion to discuss resolution proposed by *names of countries who are sponsors*	This is proposed to discuss resolutions. It specifies which resolution the delegate would like to discuss at that point in time	The chair may choose to skip this and discuss in the order of submission/simple majority
7	Motion to extend: 1. Points of information 2. Time for the moderated/unmoderated caucus	1. This is used when the delegate would like to ask more POIs to another delegate 2. This is when the delegate feels like the committee could benefit from the extra time of the caucus for whichever reason it may be	Chair's discretion
8	Motion to divide the house	This motion ensures a clear and transparent outcome in a vote, especially when there's doubt or a narrow result. It requests a roll-call vote or a counted vote instead of a general show of hands or placards.	Chair's discretion
9	Motion to Challenge		Chair's discretion
10	Motion to divide the question	This is done when the delegate feels that there are some good clauses in the resolution but the whole resolution as a whole is not that great. In this situation, the committee will vote on clauses individually and will pass or fail accordingly	Chair's discretion
11	Motion to adjourn/suspend committee	This is done at the end of a committee session of the conference. At the end of a committee session before a break, the committee is suspended and at the end of the MUN Conference, the committee adjourned meaning that it is over there will be no more formal discussion on the topic.	Chair's discretion

RULES OF PROCEDURES

#	PROCEDURE	PURPOSE	USAGE
1	Roll call	To know which all delegates are present in the committee and their voting status	The chair will call out each country in alphabetical order and delegates may respond by stating "present" or "present and voting" Present - when a delegate responds with present they vote for, against or abstain from voting procedures Present and Voting - when a delegate responds with present and voting they may not abstain they have to vote for or against This applies to the voting procedures of resolutions and amendments only. It is mandatory to vote for or against motions
2	Open floor for debate	This is a formal procedure which in basic tears means that we are asking to start the committee.	It is done by saying "motion to open the floor for debate".
3	Setting the Agenda/Topic	This is a formal procedure which in basic tears means that we are asking to start the committee.	In this case, where there is only one topic it has to be passed by a majority. It is done by saying "motion to set the agenda to *agenda/topic*". Example: motion to set the agenda to Right to Privacy

RULES OF PROCEDURES

4	Opening/Establish the General Speakers List (GSL)	The General Speakers List(GSL) is a speakers list where a delegate may come and talk about anything related to the topic but in the beginning, most delegates use it to deliver their opening speeches. It is usually of no. more than 1.5 minutes of individual speakers time.	This is done by saying "motion to open the GSL with individual speakers time of __ minutes" Example: Motion to open the GSL with individual speakers time of 1 minute
5	Open/ Establishing Unmoderated Caucus	This is an informal style of debate where delegates can informally discuss, form blocks and come up with resolutions.	It is done by saying "motion to open an Unmoderated Caucus of time __ minutes". Example: Motion to open an Unmoderated Caucus of 15 minutes
6	Opening/Establishing Moderated Caucus	This is a formal debate. This is done in order to discuss different aspects of the topic/agenda. This will be followed by Points of Information.	This is done by saying "motion to open a moderated caucus of individual speakers time of __ minutes and total speakers time of __ minutes on the topic*subtopic/issue related to the topic*" Example: Motion to open a moderated caucus with individual speakers time of 1 minute and total speakers time of 15 minutes on the topic Mass Surveillance

RULES OF PROCEDURES

7	Discussion Of Resolutions	Selection of Resolution for Discussion	This is to indicate which resolution will be discussed at that point in time	This can be done by chair's discretion based on the order of submission or a motion can be raised (may vary from chair to chair)
		Sponsorship Speech by the Sponsor of the Resolution	The sponsor of the resolution will explain the resolution to the whole committee followed by Points of Information within the allotted time	The chair will set the time for the sponsorship speech and call the sponsor of the resolution for their speech
8	Discussion of Amendments	Explanation Of Amendment	The delegate who has sent in the amendment will explain their amendment to the committee followed by Points of Information within the allotted time	The chair will declare which amendment will be discussed and the time for the explanation of the amendment. After which the chair will call the delegate to explain the amendment
		Voting Procedures for the Resolution as a Whole	At this point in time voting procedures will take place for the resolution	The chair will announce that the committee will be moving into voting procedures and the delegates will be asked to vote For or Against or Abstain

RULES OF PROCEDURES

9	Adjourning committee	this is used at the end of the committee when the conference has finished	At this point in time voting procedures will take place for the amendment	It is done by saying "motion to adjourn committee
		for and Against Speeches for the Amendment	Delegates will give a speech explaining whether they support or oppose the amendment	The chair will declare to the committee the time and number of speakers speaking for and against the amendment after which will ask for speaker
		Voting Procedures for Amendment	At this point in time voting procedures will take place for the amendment	The chair will announce that the committee will be moving into voting procedures and the delegates will be asked to vote For or Against or Abstain
10	Discussion of Resolutions	For and Against Speeches for the Resolution as a whole	Delegates will give a speech explaining whether they support or oppose the resolution as a whole	The chair will declare to the committee the time and number of speakers speaking for and against the resolution after which will ask for speakers

POSITION PAPERS

A position paper is an official document commonly submitted before a Model United Nations (MUN) conference. Its main objective is to offer a thorough analysis of the chosen subject from both a national and international standpoint. Additionally, it presents your country's viewpoint on the matter, encompassing its specific laws, policies, and efforts made towards resolving the issue.

COMPONENTS OF A GOOD POSITION PAPER:

1.Title: Provide a clear and concise title that reflects the topic or issue you are addressing.

2. Introduction:
 - Start with a compelling opening statement or hook to grab the reader's attention.
- Provide some background information on the issue to set the context.
- Clearly state your position or thesis on the matter.

3. Statement of the Problem:
- Define the problem or issue you are addressing in detail.
- Present relevant facts, statistics, or evidence to support your claim.

4. Historical Context:
- Discuss the historical background of the issue if applicable.
- Explain how the problem has evolved over time.

5. Your Position/Argument:
- Clearly articulate your stance on the issue.
- Provide reasons and evidence to support your position.
- Anticipate and address counterarguments or opposing viewpoints.

COMPONENTS OF A GOOD POSITION PAPER:

6. Policy Recommendations:
- Propose specific actions or policies that should be taken to address the issue.
- Explain why your recommendations are valid and effective.

7. Supporting Evidence:
- Include data, facts, research findings, expert opinions, and examples to back up your claims.
- Use citations and references to validate your sources.

8. Consequences of Inaction:
- Highlight the potential negative consequences if your position is not adopted.
- Explain the urgency of addressing the issue.

9. Counterarguments and Rebuttals:
- Address opposing viewpoints and arguments.
- Refute counterarguments with evidence and reasoning.

10. Conclusion:
- Summarize your main points and restate your position.
- Leave a lasting impression or a call to action.

11. References/Bibliography:
- Include a list of all the sources you used to gather information for your position paper.
- Follow a consistent citation style (e.g., APA, MLA, Chicago).

12. Formatting and Style:
- Follow any specific formatting guidelines or requirements provided by the audience or organization you are submitting the position paper to.
- Use clear and concise language, proper grammar, and consistent formatting throughout the paper

FORMATTING OF POSITION PAPER

1. Font Style: Times New Roman

2. Font Size: 12 (all text including headings)

3. Limit: 1-1.5 pages (500-750 words) excluding Bibliography. No graphs, images, or illustrations are to be mentioned

4. Line spacing: Single

5. All other settings should remain untouched and in the default mode.

6. Plagiarism less than 5 % including any quotes, sayings, etc.

STRUCTURE OF A POSITION PAPER

Delegate name: *name of the delegate*
Committee: *Name of the committee eg:
United Nations Environment Assembly*
Country: *country the delegate is
representing*
content of maximum 750 words
Bibliography: *citing all the sources that
have been used for research*

Committee: United Nations General Assembly I
Country: The United States of America
Delegate name: Mohammed Ahmed
Agenda: The question of global security in a world with nuclear arms According to Statista, as of 2022, the nuclear world possesses around 13,400 nuclear warheads that are the property of exclusively nine countries: the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, France, China, India, Pakistan, Israel, and North Korea; and, while this is a significant decrease from the previous 63,632 in 1985 and the subsequent 17,995 in 2010, it does not entail that nuclear arms do not pose a threat to transnational welfare.

The history of nuclear weapons dates back to 1945, when the US launched two nuclear arms on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, both of which were left in shambles following the aftermath, although this was the start, nuclear arms only rose to prominence in the 1950s, during the period of the Cold War, when US and Soviet tensions were at their peak. This, as a result, led to a race for the establishment of mass nuclear stockpiles, and by the 1970s, the nuclear arsenals of both nations had surpassed tens of thousands of these tools of mass destruction.

The United States of America currently ranks second in the possession of nuclear arms with an estimate of 5,550 units; however, a great proportion of this number has been retired, and this is due to the state being a signatory of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), which is an international treaty aimed at preventing the proliferation of nuclear weaponry and weapons technology, promoting cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and advancing the objective of nuclear disarmament and universal and absolute disarmament. Furthermore, the state had also signed the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), which states the following terms:

1.Each state party undertakes not to carry out any other nuclear test explosion or any other nuclear explosion, and to prohibit and prevent any such nuclear explosion at any place under its jurisdiction or control.

2. Each State Party undertakes, furthermore, each State Party agrees not to cause, encourage, or participate in the carrying out of any nuclear weapon test explosion or other nuclear explosion.

The aforementioned measures are only a fraction of the efforts taken by the American government to protect not only national peace and safety but also global safety, as the US ranks highly on the nuclear safety index and is rated 76/100. The Nuclear Security Index comprises five categories and 18 indicators to evaluate nuclear material security conditions in 176 nations, and by being within the top 10 countries, the US affirms how conscientious they are towards ensuring global security while still possessing controlled and protected nuclear arms.

Although the US is currently in a stable security position with the proliferation of nuclear arms, other nations are not. This urges our nation to advocate further for global safety. The US would like to collaborate with the Arms Control Association (ACA) as well as the UNODA to regulate the testing of arms and nuclear projects worldwide. In addition to that collaborations set by the UNSC across borders to ensure no arms are transported to other nations to minimize the spread of the threat.

BIBILIOGRAPHY

1. https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx#:~:text=%E2%80%8B%E2%80%8B%E2%80%8B%E2%80%8B%E2%80%8B,people%2C%20are%20using%20the%20Internet.

2.https://us.norton.com/internetsecurity-how-to-how-can-i-access-the-deep-web.html

3. https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/2019/09/the-truth-about-the-dark-web-ku mar.htm

4. https://hernan-albamonte.medium.com/illicit-trade-in-the-dark-web-a734ee605340

5. https://www.scirp.org/journal/paperinformation.aspx?paperid=91242

6. https://www.un.org/disarmament/update/understanding-the-trade-in-small-arms-and-li ght-weapons-on-the-dark-web/

7. https://www.unodc.org/e4j/data/_university_uni_/dark_web.html?lng=en&match=Dar k%20Web

8. https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3837297?In=en 9. https://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/digitalage/pages/digitalageindex.aspx 10. https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/MALAYSIA-RANKS-THIRD-INGLOBALCYBERSECURITY-INDEX.aspx

RESOLUTION PAPERS

A Resolution Paper is a formal document which is made during the MUN Conference. This is the document through which you propose the solutions that you have come up with your fellow delegates in the committee. It lays out the solutions and all the other details regarding the implementation of the solutions

THE RESOLUTION PAPER IS WRITTEN IN THE FORM OF DIFFERENT CLAUSES AND SUB-CLAUSES. THERE ARE 2 TYPES OF CLAUSES:

1. Preambulatory Clauses:

a. These clauses describe why this resolution is being made, the purpose of the resolution, what this aims to achieve, Past actions that have been taken, references to UN Documents, Treaties, and efforts taken by nations.

b. They can not include any solutions and are strictly statements of the aforementioned

c. In simple words, this is giving context to the solutions that will be proposed in the Operative Clauses

2. Operative Clauses:

a. This is the most important part of your resolution. These clauses are where you will lay down the solutions you have come up with. This included actions, Recommendations, and details of the actions and recommendations proposed such as the timeline of implementation, funding, feasibility, monitoring of the progress made, etc.

b. Operative Clauses can have sub-clauses that are used to specify details of the clause.

c. The Preambulatory Clauses should have some relation to the Operative Clauses.

The Operative Clauses and the Preambulatory Clauses must start with a certain list of words/phrases which are mentioned below:

SAMPLE PREAMBULATORY & OPENING CLAUSES

Affirming
Expecting
Keeping in mind
Alarmed by
Expressing its appreciation
Noting further
Approving
Expressing its satisfaction
Noting further
Aware of
Fulfilling

Noting with approval
Bearing in mind
Fully alarmed
Noting with deep concern
Believing
Fully aware
Noting with regret
Cognizant of
Fully believing
Noting with satisfaction
Confident

Further developing
Observing
Contemplating
Further recalling
Reaffirming
Convinced
Guided by
Realizing
Declaring
Having adopted
Recalling
Deeply concerned

Having considered
Recognizing
Deeply conscious
Having considered further
Referring
Deeply convinced
Having devoted attention
Seeking
Deeply disturbed
Having examined

Taking into account
Deeply regretting
Having heard
Taking note
Desiring
Having received
Viewing with appreciation
Emphasizing
Having studied

SAMPLE OPERATIVE CLAUSES

Welcoming
Accepts Affirms
Approves
Authorizes
Calls for Calls upon
Condemns
Confirms
Congratulates
Considers
Declares accordingly
Deplores
Designates

Draws attention
Emphasizes Encourages
Endorses
Expresses its appreciation
Expresses its hope
Further invites
Further proclaims
Further recommends
Further reminds
Further requests
Further resolves

Has resolved
Notes
Proclaims
Reaffirms
Recommends
Regrets
Reminds
Requests
Resolves
Solemnly affirms
Strongly condemns
Supports

Takes note of
Trusts
Urge

FORMAT OF RESLUTION PAPER

1. Font Style: Times New Roman
2. Font Size: 12
3. Line spacing: Single
4. Preambulatory Clauses to end with a Comma
5. Operative Clauses to end with a Semicolon
6. Subclauses to end with a Comma
7. Preambulatory Clauses: Starting phrases/words must be in Italics and Underlined
8. Operative Clauses: Staring Phrases/Words must be Bold, Italics and Underlined

STRUCTURE OF RESOLUTION PAPERS

Committee: *Full Form of the Committee, no abbreviations*
Topic: *Topic the resolution is addressing*
Sponsors: *countries that have contributed the most towards the making of the resolution*
Signatories: *This is a list of countries that wish to discuss this resolution. They can support the resolution or oppose it*
T

SAMPLE RESOLUTION

Forum: United Nations World Health Organization
Sponsors: Syrian Arab Republic, Republic of Guinea, State of Qatar, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
Signatories: The Federal Republic of Somalia, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Arab Republic of Egypt, Kingdom of Thailand, Republic of Cuba
Agenda: Addressing black markets in healthcare spheres

The World Health Organization, Noting with deep concern that the roots of the black market in health spheres work against the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, alarmed by the distressing numbers of illegal organs traded on the black market each year, concerned about the high prices for some health products, and the inequitable access within and among the Member States as well as the financial hardships associated with high prices which impede progress towards achieving Universal Health Coverage, bearing in mind that the increase in human organ trafficking comes as a result of counter-trafficking and human smuggling, affirming the United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/71/L that urges states to strengthen legislative frameworks, adopt laws that ensure that organ donations are performed within clinical and ethical criteria, and ensure equitable access to human organ transplants, and ask World Health Organization(WHO) to create international guidelines to tackle the health, criminal, and human rights aspects of these crimes

AMENDMENTS

After the resolutions have been drafted, the committee will discuss and debate upon. If a delegate feels that there is something in the resolution that needs to be changed, they can send in an amendment, and then it will be discussed, and based on the vote of the committee, it will be decided whether or not to the amendment submitted will be accepted or not

Once an amendment is submitted, the Sponsors of the Resolution will be first asked if the amendment is friendly or unfriendly. 1. In case it is unfriendly (the sponsors do not agree with the amendment), the amendment will be discussed and debated upon. All strike amendments are considered amendments. 2. In case the amendment is friendly (the sponsors agree with the amendment) it will automatically be accepted and it will not be discussed or debated upon.

TYPES OF AMENDMENTS THAT CAN BE SUBMITTED

There are 3 types of amendments that can be submitted:

 1. Add: an add amendment is used when a delegate wishes to add a new clause/sub-clause to a preexisting clause or the resolution as a whole.

2. Strike: a strike clause is used when a delegate wishes to strike out a pre-existing clause/sub-clause from the resolution.

3. Amend: an amend amendment is used when a delegate wishes to make changes to a pre-existing clause/sub-clause which can include replacing a certain word or phrase with something else or an addition of some detail to the clause.

RESEARCHING TIPS

EFFECTIVE RESEARCH

Research is the most important part of MUN as it forms the basic foundation of everything that a delegate can do. This can be in terms of making a good position paper or resolution and performing well during the committee sessions.

Research can be divided into 2 main parts:
1. Research on the topic
2. Research on the country the delegate is representing

These are the steps one can follow for effective research:

1. Read over the Background Guide. This is a must and very important. This is a guide that will be sent to you by your chairs, which will explain the topic in-depth and outline certain focusing points and the expectations of the chairs from the committee. This is a great starting point for delegates to gain an understanding of the topic. One should also make sure to go through the links mentioned in the Background Guide and answer the focusing questions as well.

2. Once this has been done the delegate can start their own independent research on the topic. This should not be limited to things mentioned in the Background Guide the delegates are encouraged to go beyond the contents of the Background Guide as this is what will set them apart in committee. Some things that can be included are:

- a. Key issues not mentioned in the Background Guide

- b. Nations involvement

- c. Research on nations involved and to what extent they are involved Research on the country the delegate is representing The delegates' research on their country is important as this will enable the delegates to have a clear understanding on what are the capabilities of the country they are representing.

2. Foreign policies of the nation, which include:

- a. The vision of the nation

- b. Goals with other nations and organizations, such as the UN and other intergovernmental organizations

- c. Status on different important topics such as Human rights, Education, and Healthcare
- d. Closest allies and enemies of the country

RESEARCHING TIPS

3. Views of your country on the topic, which can be determined by but not limited to:

- a. Laws, policies, schemes, etc your country has implemented

- b. Statements given by the head of state (president, ruler, king)

- c. Actions your country has taken regarding the topic (negative and positive)

- d. Current status of the issue in the country

- e. Future plans with regards to the topic

CREDIBLE SOURCES FOR RESEARCH

Below is a list of some recognized and credible sources one should be on the lookout for while researching. These are not the only credible sources, but some of the most common sources used. Keep in mind Wikipedia is not a recognized credible source and must not be used.

1. UN websites, including websites of different organs of the UN

2. Intergovernmental Organization official websites (example: official website of European Union (EU), African Union (AU), IAEA, etc)

3. Research reports published by universities, non-governmental organizations, and intergovernmental organizations.

4. Local, National and International News Agencies

5. Official documents of the government

6. International Treaties, agreements, Conventions and resolutions

7. CIA World Factbook

8. Reuters News Agency

9. New Agencies such as NewYork Times, The Guardian, BBC News, and CNN News (the credibility of these sources may vary based on context)

KEY POINTS

KEY POINTERS TO KEEP IN MIND TO BE A SUCCESSFUL DELEGATE

1. Research

Research is one of the most important things a successful delegate does. When the delegate is well researched, they have a greater understanding of the topic, and the country; they are representing other countries as well, which allows them to put forth good points and assists them in every aspect of MUN whether that is Position Papers, Speeches, replying to POIs, and drafting Resolutions

2. Staying active in committee

Staying active in the committee and making sure that you are speaking as much as possible but speaking good content as well is important. It is a way that delegates can show the amount of research they have done. It will help you get over your fear of public speaking or anxiety of any kind if you may have any. The chairs would be there to help and assist you in case you have any doubts.

3. Diplomacy

Diplomacy is critical, as this is one of the ways delegates can lead to constructive committee sessions. Being diplomatic means that delegates propose constructive solutions and work towards forming good resolutions instead of trying to attack any specific country.

4. Collaborative

Collaboration is important, especially while coming up with solutions to make resolutions. A delegate who can work well with others, keeping the interests of most parties involved and working collaboratively, would come up with the best solutions keeping different aspects in mind. While collaborating to come up with solutions, keep in mind to answer What, Where, Who, When, and How to ensure your solutions are not vague.

GOOD LUCK

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DELEGATES!

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