



Delegates Preparation
Guide AUSMUN 2018

Director of Human Resources Welcome

Dear Delegates,

First and foremost, I would like to welcome you to AUSMUN 2018. My name is Natasha Nazi and I am the Director of Human Resources for the 11th annual AUSMUN conference.

AUSMUN as a conference has evolved through the many years it has been functioning. For eleven constant years, it has sprouted into a prestigious conference that accommodates both professionalism and excitement. AUSMUN is meant to encompass delegates from various backgrounds. Therefore, whether this is your first conference or final one, I encourage you to prepare full heartedly, for committees and debates can only be successful with a certain level of adequate research. Therefore, all delegates are encouraged to go through the background guides as well as this delegate preparation guide thoroughly. However, each delegate should conduct independent research for him/her to make the most out of the conference. Moreover, do not hesitate to contact your committee's secretariats or chairs for any inquiries prior to the conference, the entire team is always happy to answer any uncertainties.

Finally, I wish you the best of luck in your journey of preparation, research, and exploration that leads to the weekend of what is bound to be a remarkable conference.

Best,

Natasha Nazi

Director of Human Resources

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Position Paper Guidelines

What is a Position Paper?

A position paper is a short paper that includes background information about the topic/topics being discussed, your country's stance on the issue, and possible solutions. Writing the position paper is a requirement, but it will also better prepare you in terms of your understanding of your country's policies, past precedents, and voting blocs on certain issues. Furthermore, it will help you establish the context and significance of the topics that will be discussed in your committee.

A position paper should include:

- Background of the Topics
 - Significance of issue
 - Identification of key problem areas

- Country's Position within the Issue
 - Country's policies and previous actions within the issue
 - Country's vision on the issue and willingness to contribute to its resolution
 - An understating of your country's international and regional interactions regarding the topic

- Possible Solutions

Research

The best place to begin your research before you write your position paper is the background guide. This guide is intended to probe your analytical skills and observation, encouraging you to research different tangents, and potential issues, attached to each topic. In the background guide you will find basic information about your committee, the context of the topic, and a few pointers as to the implications of each issue. You can build on this information through further research on the history of the topic.

The background guide will also provide you with a section listing some of the past precedents set by the UN on your topics. You should look further into these treaties, conventions, agreements and actions and include this information in your position papers.

In addition to this, it is your responsibility to conduct in-depth research on your country's position in terms of both topics. You should have full knowledge of what initiatives your country has taken and which UN conventions your country is a signatory to. Moreover, you should be fully aware of your voting blocs and your country's relations with other countries, both generally and within the committee. You are advised to look into the your country's Government website and your committee's website in order to understand how the topic is being dealt with on the ground.

Format of the Position Paper:

- Position papers should be no longer than two pages, in Times New Roman font, at 12 pt. Single spaced, 1-inch margins.
- They must address both topics for your committee, as presented in the Background Guide.
- The paper should be entirely original. Plagiarism is not tolerated within our conference and will reflect poorly on the delegate.
- Your position paper may serve as your opening speech; however, it is not strictly necessary. It is also encouraged the paper is reformulated into a more concise speech due to time constraints.
- Double delegates submit one position paper.

Submission of the Position Paper:

- *Submission Date:* January, 27th, 2018 at midnight
- *Submit to:* Your secretariats (E-mail on the background guide)
- Include institution and country represented by the delegate in the header.
- Name the file “AUSMUN18_PP_(Committee Name)_(Country Name)”
 - E.g. “AUSMUN18_PP_WHO_Brazil”

Citing your Position Paper:

Position papers at AUSMUN need not be cited. They are written with the presumption that it is a policy statement directed from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the country. If referencing a specific report or statistic, the delegate may cite it in text. For example “According to the UNHCR Report titled XYZ, it is stated that 56%.....”. While formal citations are not used, there is a zero percent tolerance for any form of plagiarism at AUSMUN. Any work that is not paraphrased will not be dealt with lightly. The position paper must present entirely original writing. Not abiding by the aforementioned may result in serious consequences, including but not limited to, dismissal from the conference. Lastly, using documentation that is within the public domain verbatim is illegal and will not be tolerated.

Sample Position Paper:

Delegation from
United Kingdom

Represented by
American University of Sharjah

Position Paper for the Security Council

The topics before the Security Council are 'Stopping Boko Haram from further terrorist attacks' and 'Border Security'. The Security Council is a 15-member body of the United Nations that is responsible for taking decisions related to peace and security, with an aim to avoid war and aggression. The United Kingdom is a permanent member of the Council and has taken significant steps to counter terrorism and ensure border security.

I. Stopping Boko Haram from further terrorist attacks

Boko Haram is an Islamic militant group that has been operating in Africa's most populated city, Nigeria, since 2003. The group propagates the teachings of the Salafist sect of Islam, and condemns any teachings and activities that it considers un-Islamic. According to BBC, Boko Haram is against Westernization and practices such as secular education, wearing Western clothing and taking part in elections. Boko Haram translates to "Western education is forbidden" in the local language of Nigeria, and can also be interpreted to mean "Western fraud." The group has been targeted for kidnapping and attacking school children as well as for taking part in illegal activities such as bank robberies and high-scale kidnappings to obtain funds. According to African Check, Boko Haram has ties to several foreign militant groups that include Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb in Mali and al-Shabaab in Somalia. Even though the Nigerian government has taken steps towards reducing the role of this organization, it's prominence has only been increasing, with a problem that is fast reaching the global scale.

The United Kingdom stands strongly against terrorism, and has taken multiple steps towards preventing and reducing it. Therefore, the UK has a strategy to counter terrorism, both within and outside the country, titled CONTEST. Further, the country passed the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 which reduces the "stop and search" powers of the police, and introduces fairer methods to protect the population along with the Terrorism Prevention and Investigations Measures Act 2011, that created a new system to prevent terrorism and conduct investigations. At a global scale, the country passed the Terrorism Act 2000, which provides the basis for prosecuting terrorists and makes it illegal for terrorist groups to operate in the UK, including international groups. Further, the Terrorism Act 2006 makes it a criminal offence to encourage, support or disseminate information about criminal organizations.

The United Kingdom has been supporting Nigeria in the fight against terrorism, as quoted by the UK Minister for International Development, Nick Hurd, in April 2016, that the UK stands "should to shoulder with Nigeria in the battle against Boko Haram." Further, according to The Guardian, the UK has sent over 300 troops into Nigeria to play an advisory role and to train the army in the country. In addition to that, the government has also provided extensive humanitarian aid of food, water and medicine supplies along with monetary funds of over 860 million pounds to help the Nigerian government in it's fight against terrorism.

Boko Haram which is considered the world's deadliest terrorist group has killed more people than ISIS according to The Telegraph and is a dangerous threat to the world that needs to be addressed immediately.

II. Border Security

Delegation from
United Kingdom

Represented by
American University of Sharjah

Border security refers to measures adopted by a country to police its borders and to regulate the movement of individuals and goods. Therefore, these measures are intended to prevent the illegal movement or smuggling of immigrants, drugs, weapons, and diseases. Border Security is meant to regulate movements across a country's border, which is essential for a nation's security and economic well-being. Some of the key measures to ensure regulation at the border include taxes, monitoring, check posts and strict visa policies. Border security is of greater significance in light of globalization and integration between nation-states, that challenges the traditional idea of sovereignty.

The United Kingdom takes the issue of border security extremely seriously, especially in light of Brexit and the surge of terrorist attacks in Europe. According to the Government of UK website, Border Force is a law enforcement group formed in the UK in 2012, with the responsibility of securing the UK border by carrying out immigration and customs control for individuals and goods that enter the UK. The Border Force plays a significant role in ensuring the security of the nation by performing a multitude of tasks such as checking immigration of individuals arriving and departing the UK, gathering intelligence, checking the UK coastline along with searching vehicles and cargo for illegal immigrants or commodities.

In addition, the UK has taken stringent measures to secure Calais, the border it shares with France. According to BBC, the UK spent over 12 million pounds in 2014, to build a 15-foot high fence along the border. Currently, the border has a CCTV camera, a security force with watchdogs, a strict custom check point and a heavy fine of 2,000 pounds for defaulters, in addition to the fence. Moreover, the government passed the Immigration Act in 2014, to reduce illegal immigration by gathering data on all travelers that exit the UK via air, sea and rail.

The United Kingdom has also taken steps to respond to present cases of terrorism and border breaches. The government increased security and checks at all its borders after the Nice attack that occurred in France in July 2016. This was done to prevent entry of illegal immigrants in the country, and to prevent a similar attack within its territory. In addition, as reported by ABC News, the government has taken steps to prevent asylum seekers from illegally entering the country through the port of Calais. Hence, Border Force has been granted extra boats for patrolling and surveillance along with additional powers to stop and detain vessels and to make arrests if deemed necessary.

Border Security is a pressing issue in the world today in light of terrorist groups such as ISIS, as well as reduced border control because of globalization. In such a situation, it becomes essential for nations to protect their borders, and therefore to ensure the security of their population by taking all possible measures for the same.

Rules of Parliamentary Procedure

- **Point of Personal Privilege:** A point of personal privilege is raised when a delegate is uncomfortable with the surroundings of the room or is feeling unwell, a common point of personal privilege is one that involves adjusting the room temperature. No voting is required for a point of personal privilege and it is the only point or motion which can interrupt the speaker, all other points or motions do not interrupt the speaker. Does not require a vote.
- **Point of Order:** A point of order is raised due to an error with the chairs, a rude comment made by another delegate or false information being said. Does not require a vote.
- **Point of Information:** A point of information is used when a delegate wishes to ask a question to another delegate. A point of information must be phrased in the form of a question rather than simply a statement that needs to be made. Does not require a vote.
- **Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:** A point of parliamentary inquiry is used when a delegate wishes to inquire about the current procedure being conducted in the committee. A point of parliamentary procedure is addressed to the dais. Does not require a vote.
- **Motion for a Moderated Caucus:** A motion for a moderated caucus is a motion set forward by a delegate to open a separate speakers list to discuss a specific aspect of the debate. The delegate must specify (i) duration of the moderated caucus, (ii) topic to be discussed and (iii) individual speaking time. Requires an overwhelming majority vote.
- **Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus:** A motion for an unmoderated caucus is a request to allow the delegates to freely discuss amongst each other without any formal supervision and facilitation of the debate so as to allow them to negotiate their ideas and policies regarding certain points and ideas. Requires an overwhelming majority vote.
- **Motion to Set the Agenda:** A motion to set the agenda is usually the very first motion that is used in a Model United Nations conference. It is used to set the agenda for the committee by deciding the order of topics that will be discussed. Requires an overwhelming majority vote.
- **Motion to open the Speakers' list:** A motion to open the speakers list is a motion passed a delegate to set the official speakers list for the committee. Speakers raise their placards initially to be added to the speakers list, afterwards delegates may send a note to the dais to be added to the speakers list. Does not require a vote.
- **Motion to Move into Voting Procedure:** A motion to move into voting procedure closes debating on the topic at hand and moves the committee into voting procedure on the resolutions. This motion requires two speakers for and two speakers against. Requires an overwhelming majority vote.

- **Motion to Suspend the Meeting:** A motion to suspend the meeting temporarily suspends the debate for a specific period of time. Is only entertained by the dais during the end of a committee session. Requires an overwhelming majority vote.
- **Motion to Adjourn the Meeting:** A motion to adjourn the meeting is only entertained by the dais at the end of the conference. Requires an overwhelming majority vote.
- **Yield:** At the end of a speech delegates must yield the remainder of their time, if any time is available, to the following:
 - Yield their time to the chair
 - Yield their time to questions
 - Yield their time to the another delegate

Resolutions

Resolution Formatting:

What is a Resolution?

A resolution is a document that ideally contains the issue s specific committee wants to solve and proposed solutions to the topic being discussed. Resolutions at AUSMUN are required to follow a specific format which will be explained further below. Precisely, a resolution is to be called a draft resolution until being voted upon passed by the committee. Moreover, delegates must keep in mind that resolutions are key to fruitful and stimulating debates.

Who Writes Resolutions?

All delegates in committees are eligible to write resolutions (in specific cases observer states are not eligible). In AUSMUN, resolution authors are called main submitters. Each resolution has one main submitter. However, it may and must include multiple sponsors. Sponsors also participate in the writing process of the resolutions and must support the ideas the resolution calls for.

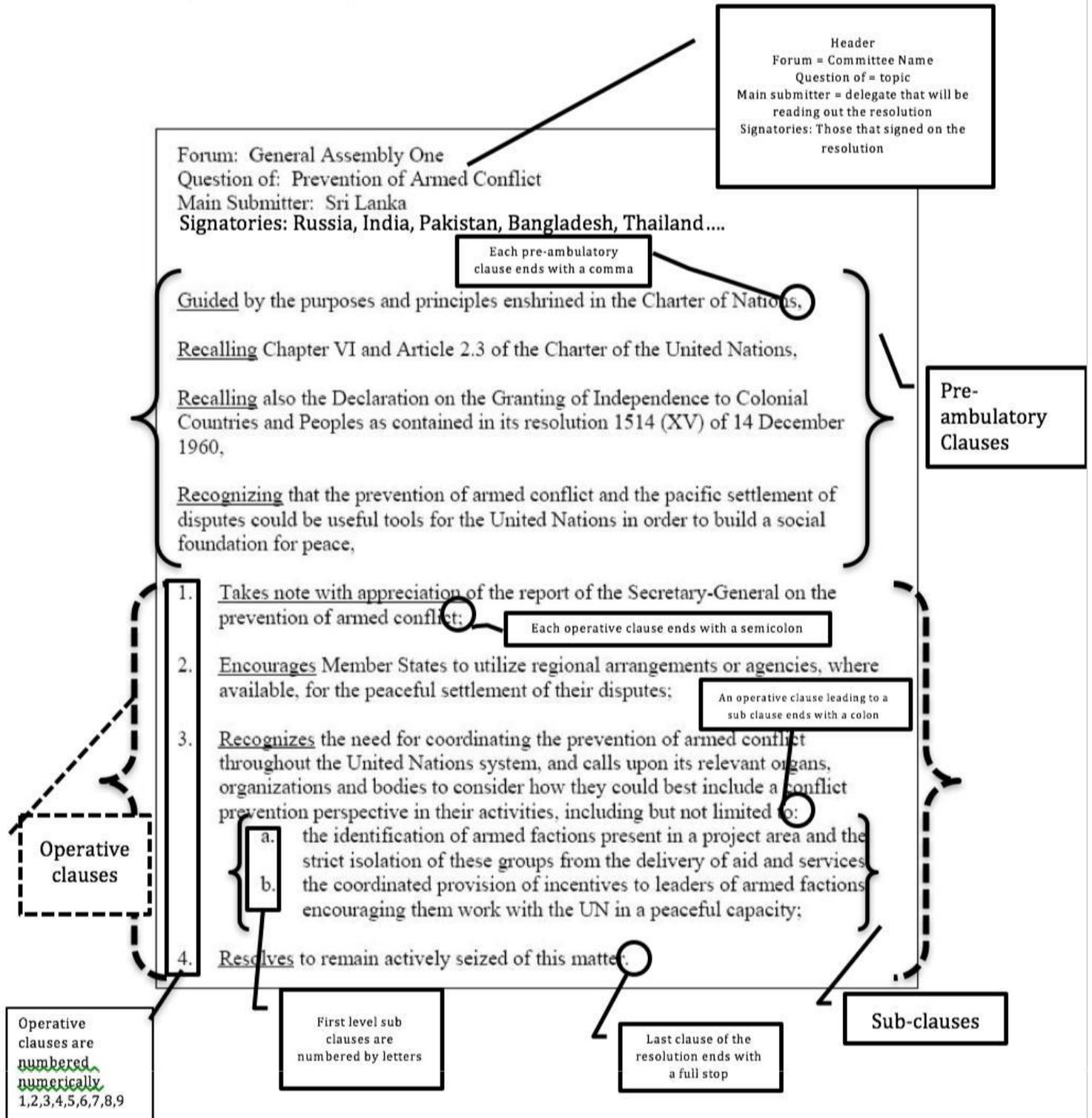
When are Resolutions Written?

Typically, resolutions are written during unmoderated caucuses during the conference sessions. In these unmoderated caucuses, delegates are able to move freely, hence allowing them to get together, discuss ideas and reach mutual solutions for the topics being discussed.

What is the Purpose of Resolutions?

All the committee's discussions and debates are supposed to ultimately lead to writing a resolution that is going to be passed by the committee. AUSMUN allows multiple resolutions to be passed within the same committee as long as they are not in contradiction to each other and to some countries' stances.

Sample Resolution:



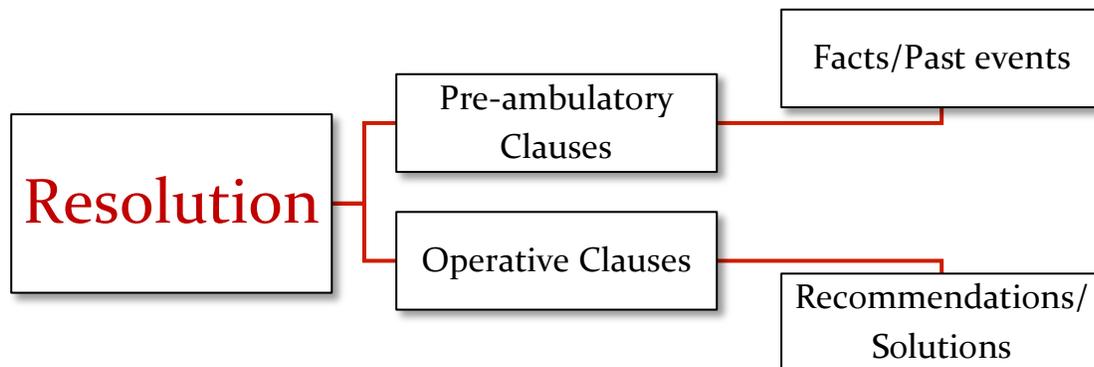
Perambulatory and Operative Clauses:

Pre-ambulatory Clauses:

These clauses mainly discuss past events and facts. Statements by the UN Secretary General, past UN resolutions and other related material.

Operative Clauses:

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



*Perambulatory
Clauses*

Affirming
Alarmed by
Approving
Bearing in mind
Believing
Confident
Contemplating
Convinced
Declaring
Deeply
concerned
Deeply
conscious
Deeply
convinced
Deeply
disturbed
Deeply
regretting
Desiring
Emphasizing
Expecting
Expressing its
appreciation
Fulfilling
Fully aware
Further
deploring
Further recalling

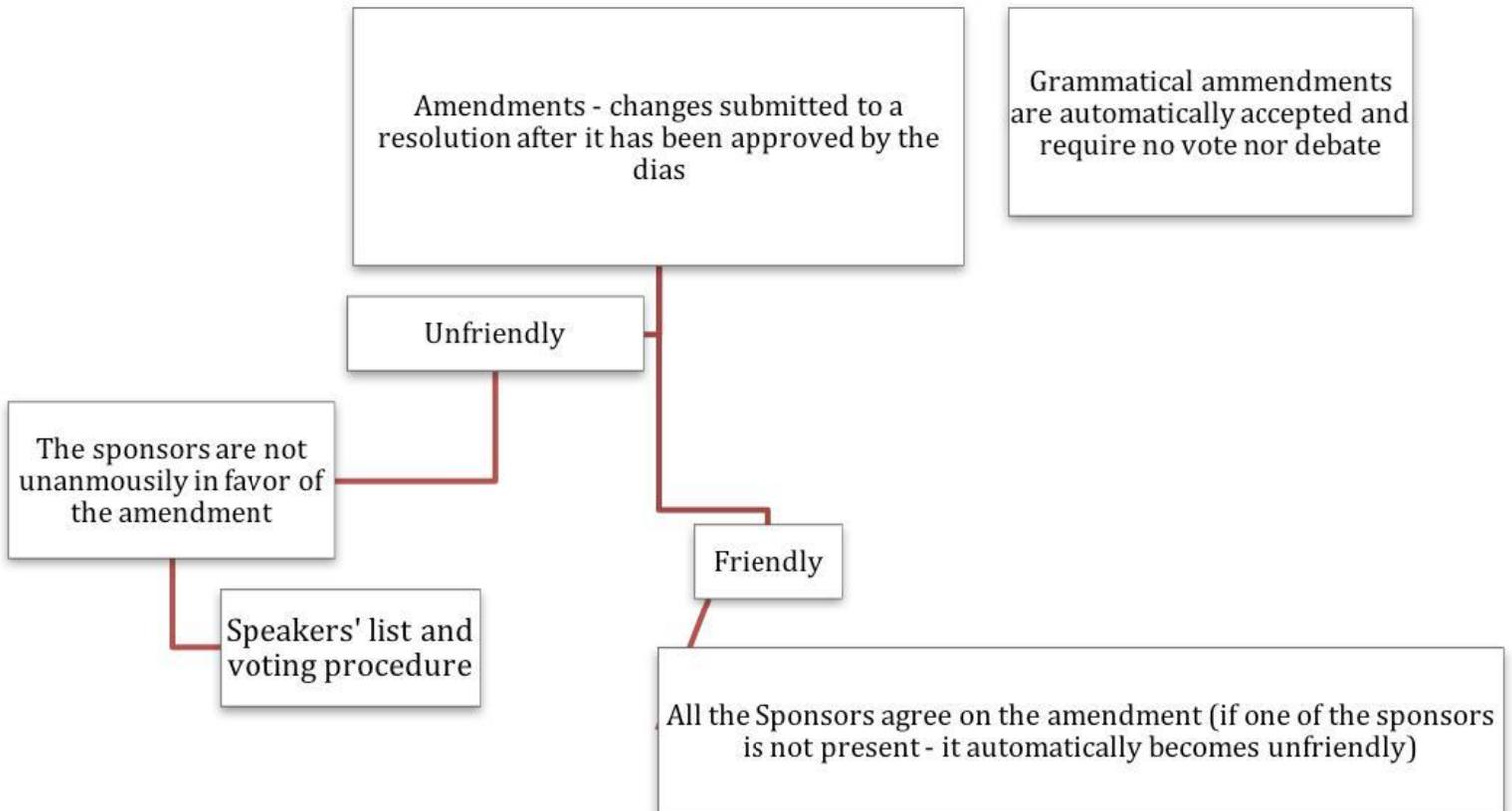
Guided by
Having adopted
Having
considered
Having
examined
Having received
Noting with
deep concern
Keeping in
mind
Noting with
satisfaction
Noting further
Observing
Reaffirming
Realizing
Recalling
Recognizing
Referring
Seeking
Taking into
consideration
Viewing with
appreciation
Taking note
Welcoming

*Operative
Clauses*

Accepts
Affirms
Approves
Authorizes
Calls
Calls upon
Condemns
Confirm
Congratulates
Considers
Designates
Draws the
attention to
Emphasizes
Encourages
Endorses
Expresses its
appreciation
Expresses its
hope
Further invites
Further
proclaims
Further reminds
Further
recommends
Further requests
Further resolves

Notes
Proclaims
Reaffirms
Recommends
Regrets
Reminds
Requests
Solemnly
affirms
Strongly
condemns
Supports
Takes note of
Declares
accordingly
Trusts
Transmits

Amendments:



Awards at AUSMUN

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

Criteria for Award Winning:

- Delegate raises 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 policies accurately
- Delegate maintains professional language at all times, speaking in the conference's official 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 policies and principles
- Delegate contributes to the flow of debate significantly
- Delegate works diplomatically and thoughtfulness with other delegates
- Delegate uses his/her speeches to guide the committee during formal session

Criteria for Award Winning Position Papers (Research):

- Correct format
- Proper and brief introduction to the committee
- Accuracy of the information; viability of solutions suggested; well supported arguments; original writing
- Diplomatic Language
- Structure and Flow: Clarity; cohesiveness; grammar; spelling

Code of conduct:

In line with the Terms and Conditions provided during 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 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, delegates 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 session is not permitted.

Workshop Schedule

Date: January, 20th, 2018

Event	Time
Welcome and Introduction to the United Nations	11:00AM to 11:25AM
Position Papers (+ Q&A on Position Papers)	11:25AM to 11:45AM
Rules of Procedure I (Points and Motions)	11:45AM to 12:30PM
Break (self-paid)	12:30PM to 1:30PM
Rules of Procedure II (Resolutions and Amendments + Miscellaneous)	1:30PM to 3:00PM
Q&A Session	3:00PM to 3:30PM

Conference Schedule

February 8, Thursday	February 9, Friday	February 10, Saturday
<p>3:30PM to 5:00 PM Arrival and Registration Main Rotunda</p>	<p>2:30PM to 4:30 PM Second Committee Session Allocated Committee Halls</p>	<p>10:00 AM to 12:30 PM Fourth Committee Session Allocated Committee Halls</p>
<p>5:00 PM to 7:00 PM Opening Ceremony Main Auditorium</p>	<p>4:30PM to 5:30 PM Coffee Break TBA</p>	<p>12:30 PM to 1:30 PM Coffee Break TBA</p>
<p>7:00PM to 7:30 PM Short Break Head to Committee Session</p>	<p>5:30 PM to 8:00 PM Third Committee Session Allocated Committee Halls</p>	<p>1:30 PM to 4:00 PM Fifth Committee Session Allocated Committee Halls</p>
<p>7:30PM to 9:30 PM First Committee Session Allocated Committee Halls</p>	<p>8:00 PM to 10:00 PM Social Event TBA</p>	<p>4:00PM to 5:00 PM Lunch Break TBA</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>5:00PM - 7:30 PM Sixth Committee Session Allocated Committee Halls</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>7:30PM to 9:30 PM Gala Dinner and Awards Ceremony TBA</p>