



GEMS CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL ABU DHABI MODEL UNITED NATIONS

CIAMUN

DELEGATES GUIDE

GEMS Cambridge International School Abu Dhabi
www.ciamun.org

INDEX

Presentation	3
Introduction	4
Delegate Profile	5
Participants	5
Code of Conduct	5
Reprimands	6
Dress Code	6
Parliamentary Procedure	7
Types of Debates	7
Motions for Debates	8
Requests and Appeal Points	9
How to Research Before a Conference	9
How to Write A Position Paper	11
Working Papers and Amendments	12
Working Paper Format	12
Voting Process	13
Annex N1: Example of Country Profile	14
Annex N2: Example of Position Paper	16
Annex N3 : Pre Ambulatory and Operative Clauses	17
Annex N4 : Example of Working Paper	18
CIAMUN Terminology	21
Important Recommendations	22
Guide Table	23

PRESENTATION

The elaboration of the delegates guide of CIAMUN was accomplished by the research and selection of similar elements between different Model of United Nations, achieving the adequate protocol for the development of this educative program. For the elaboration of the present Guide we quote the following Models:

HMUN: Harvard Model of United Nations

VESMUN : Vermont School Model of United Nations



INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Organization (UN) gathers a group of countries around for similar purposes: work in pro of world peace, promote diplomacy between countries and support the economic and social process of the countries. This organization was funded officially on the 24 of October in 1945, which provides a mechanism of help to solve conflicts and situations internationals through legal resources who are looking for the common benefit. The United Nations objectives are established in the first chapter of the Letter of the United Nations which are:

- Preserve the new generations of war by keeping peace throughout the world
- Develop friendly relations among nations
- Help nations work together to improve the lives of poor people, to conquer hunger, disease and illiteracy, and to encourage respect for each other's rights and freedom
- To be a center for harmonizing the action of nations to achieve these goals

A Model of United Nations is transferred to the school environment with the activities and parliamentary procedures of the Organization and promotes a space of reflection on topics of international politics where students develop dialogue techniques, drafting, negotiation, solution of conflicts and persuasion, in an environment where tolerance and respect for diversity is encouraged.

Cambridge International School Abu Dhabi, is determined to promote authentic leaders around the world, promoting this initiative as an educative strategic believing fully in the importance of a world without borders, where the peace, equality of gender, and respect for the dignity of the men, should be the pillars where sustainable development of humanity should be built.

The Delegates Guide of CIAMUN would allow all delegates to understand the structure of this conference, apply procedure and parliamentary language, to achieve resolute conclusions relevant in the learning space of this diplomatic exercise.

DELEGATE PROFILE

The delegate of CIAMUN is a person engaged with the change and the improvement of the issues raised, looking always for a pacific and diplomatic solution. Thus, they should possess:

- Analysis and investigation capacity, an emphasis in the national and international reality and the negative effects that certain actions can cause on the human being, especially when it regards the rights being affected.
- Responsibility, in all the acts as a delegate, knowing that their actions should follow certain ethical standards and coexistence.
- Solidarity with the situations of people whose rights are vulnerable.
- Interest in the global reality, as a member of the organization whose objectives include improvement of the human life conditions, regarding the fundamental rights.
- Respect for diversity, being aware of using tolerance and respect regarding over delegates and their opinions.
- Knowledge and application of persuasion and negotiation techniques.

PARTICIPANTS

Delegate:

A delegate represents a country and has the right to vote on every committee, with exception of the Security Council, where the right of veto exists.

Sponsors:

Companions of delegations; they don't have the right to debate unless they have the Chairs or general secretariat's approval. They can communicate with the delegates during unmoderated caucus. During debate time they can only get in contact through written messages.

CODE OF CONDUCT

The code of conduct applies for all the sessions and events that are part of the Model of United Nations of GEMS Cambridge International School Abu Dhabi (CIAMUN). In the case that a delegate does not abide by these rules, CIAMUN staff reserve the right to decide the consequences based on the seriousness of the case.

1. In order to enter the conferences venue you must present your name badge to the security guards to allow you access. In the case that a name badge is lost, please inform a CIAMUN staff personnel. All participants' name badges must be visible throughout the conference
2. Be respectful. All participants of CIAMUN (Presidents, delegates, sponsors and other staff) should refer to others with respect during and outside of the committees, proper language should be used all time and there is no excuse to use offensive words even if they are part of a quote.
3. Must be on time during committee sessions following the schedule given the first day of the conference. Not following this may result in you being unable to vote which might damage your political interests throughout the committee session. Additionally, if a delegate is late or absent the Chair has the right to decide a punishment, if in case unseen circumstances do occur please email your Chairs or the directors to notify them.
4. Plagiarism will not be tolerated. Plagiarism includes
 - a) Submitting someone else's work as yours (e.g. submitting a position paper that doesn't belong to you)
 - b) Claiming the words of another author as yours. In this case, delegates must ask the Chairs to cite a source or speech.

5. Prewritten resolutions will not be allowed as it decreases productivity of the committee or bloc and discourages diplomacy and negotiation which is what CIAMUN strives for.
6. Consumption of alcohol, drug taking, or smoking is highly intolerable and will result in expulsion.
7. Make good use of the areas in the school. The damage of anything will come with the payment of repair or the total cost if it can't be replaced.
8. CIAMUN will not be responsible for any lost items. Delegates are advised to keep valuables at their hotels or close to their proximity.
9. Adopt an adequate behavior during all time. In the committee sessions and ceremonies, inappropriate conduct won't be allowed. This includes whistle, clap, laugh, shout, make fun of someone, throw objects, play, sleep or fight.
10. The dress code must be followed throughout the entire conference.
11. Electronic devices will only be allowed for working purposes. If any of the volunteers sees that a delegate is misusing their devices, they will inform the Chairs and action will be taken over this.
12. Use language and parliamentary procedure in all sessions including through written messages.
13. Stay in the classroom during committee sessions. None of the delegates can leave without the approval of the Chairs or General Secretariat.
14. In the case that in the registration process you have not allowed us to photograph you, the name badge in would be a different color and in the case a staff member accidentally photographs you please inform the photographer. Delegates that have allowed for them to be photographed, please be aware that we reserve the right to use the photographs for marketing purposes.

REPRIMANDS

A reprimand is a warning given by the Chairs or the General Secretariat, when a delegate has violated a rule of the Code of Conduct, Dress Code or Parliamentary Procedure. The reprimands will be accumulated during the time of the conference. After the third reprimand, the Chair will ask the delegate to leave the room for 10 minutes. After the fifth, it will leave the room for 20 minutes. After the eighth reprimand, the delegate will have a meeting with the General Secretariat, their sponsor and with one of the Chairs to understand the situation and decide what will happen with the delegate.

The following actions will get you a reprimand

- Be more than 10 minutes late to a session unless there is a valid excuse
- Eat in the committee session without the Chairs approval. Drinking water will be allowed but each delegate will be responsible if an electronic device is damaged in case it drops.
- Violate the Dress Code
- Breach repetitively the parliamentary language
- Interrupt with your phone or any electronic device
- Talking or laughing while a delegate is giving their speech or during voting process.

Any serious action that doesn't belong to this list will be evaluated by the General Secretariat.

DRESS CODE

The dress code is part of the rules that should be followed in CIAMUN and should be accepted by all the participants present in the conference. The General Secretariat and the Presidents can determine when someone is not dressed appropriately. Whoever breaches the dress code will get a reprimand. The Dress Code also applies to the General Secretariat, Chairs and Co-Chairs and other people present.

Gentlemen

The minimal requirement at the conference is to wear a pair of formal pants, a formal shirt with dark shoes and a tie. However, it's preferred that delegates dress in a suit with a tie. Wearing jeans is prohibited. Accessories such as hats, caps, dark glasses are not allowed during the committee sessions or ceremonies. The kandura will be permitted.

Ladies

Females must dress in formal clothing, preferably neutral, nude or dark colors (Red is allowed). Pants can be used, but jeans or shorts are prohibited. Skirts should not be more than four fingers above the knee. Shirts can't be opened at the back, with no inappropriate openings. Shoes are recommended to be of neutral, nude or dark colors. Females who don't follow this will get a talk with the general secretariat. Abayas will be permitted.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

Roll Call:

At the beginning of each session and after every break, delegations will be called in alphabetical order and they should answer "Present" or "Present and voting". The last one means that a delegate renounces to the right of abstaining in the voting process.

Setting the Agenda:

Delegates will decide which topic to do first and must propose a motion. It will pass by simple majority. If this motion is declined, the other topic will instantly be chosen and there is no need for a new motion.

Start Session:

A delegate should propose a motion to start a session. This is the first motion that should be done. This one is approved by simple majority and it should be suspended and resumed each time the committee classroom is left for breaks or adjournment. The last day of the conference, the session should be closed.

Opening Speeches:

After opening session, each delegate will have to read the prewritten opening speeches of each delegation. The finality of this is to know the position of each delegation regarding whichever topic they decided on doing first. The delegates will be called in alphabetical order and they will have a minute to read their speech. In case there is extra time after the delegate finishes, they will yield the floor to the Chair. If the delegate overpasses the time, the Chair will be forced to interrupt.

TYPES OF DEBATES

General Speakers' List:

It is opened through a motion which established the time per orator and the duration of the total debate. The Chairs will make a list that determines the order in which delegates will speak. If a delegate wishes to speak, they should raise their placard. During the debate, a delegate may indicate that they wish to be added to the speakers' list by sending a note to the Chair. A delegate can only speak once in a speaker list. Points of information will be allowed at the end of each intervention. They should be moderated by the Presidents.

Moderated Caucus:

The informal debate speeds the discussion of important points in the committee. The delegate that makes the motion will establish the time of the whole debate and is the first one that needs to do the intervention. The delegates will raise their placards to speak once the delegate finishes their speech. Motions to extend the

debating time will be allowed. If the debate is not flowing, the Chairs can determine maximum time per intervention. Delegates must stand up while they are speaking. Delegates must yield their time to the Chair, to another delegate or points of information.

Unmoderated Caucus:

It is used to search for alliances and for the drafting of resolutions. The delegate that proposes this motion to be established with a specified duration in which the delegate will get to propose their resolution. Delegates will be allowed to leave their seats and speak freely, enabling the free sharing of ideas to an extent which is not possible in a moderated caucus. This is frequently used to sort countries into blocs.

MOTIONS FOR DEBATES

Motion to Suspend Session:

This motion should be used to go to breaks. If the debate hasn't finished, it will be suspended through this motion. Once the committee is ready to start again, a motion to resume should be made.

Motion to Resume Session:

When the session has been suspended, it has to be resumed necessarily before making another motion. After this motion, roll call will be made again. The suspended debate will be continued or a new one may start.

Motion to Close Debate:

A delegate can close a debate if the current one is not contributing to the development of the issue presented. This motion requires simple majority to pass.

Motion to Extend Debate Time:

Through this motion, a delegate can extend the time of debating, in case there are no concrete solutions, or the delegates believe it is necessary. In the speaker's list, this motion is used to extend the time per delegate.

Motion to Bring a party into the Dispute:

When a delegate considers it necessary to introduce a new participant that doesn't belong to the committee; the delegate must explain briefly to the Chair who the person and the motive of their participation is.

There are two types of participation:

1. **Right to debate:** The person enters as the representation of a delegation and has all the obligations, function and privileges of a normal delegate. The delegate can vote
2. **Expert in the Topic:** The person give an objective speech regarding the topic, which will allow delegates to clear their doubts. His job is only to inform meaning he won't debate but can answer points of information.

Motion to add to the Registry:

When a delegate makes an important speech with relevant information for the development of the debate, where other delegates can make use of those words after they have been added to the registry. This motion is not interruptible and passes by simple majority.

Motion to read Working Paper:

It is used to read a working paper or drafted resolution

Motion to read Amendments:

It is used to read the amendments that have reached the Chair after reading the working paper or drafted resolution.

Motion for Voting Process:

It is used to vote directly for an unfriendly amendment of a working paper or drafted resolution.

Motion to table a working paper:

This motion is used when a delegate considers a working paper or drafted solution is deficient and its content is similar to another paper. In case someone makes this motion, the delegate proposing the motion should explain the reasons to table this working paper in a minute, if it passes with simple majority, this motion passes and the working paper won't be considered anymore.

REQUESTS & APPEAL POINTS

Right to Reply:

A delegate can make use of this when they consider a speech or comment has offended them directly or wrongful accusations have been made against their country. The delegate will have a minute to explain this point. The delegate that has made the offensive speech or comment will also have a minute to defend their position or retract their words. It will be the Chair's decision on who is right. If the delegate that makes the right to reply is right, then the other delegate will receive a warning.

Point of Relevance:

A delegate can make use of this point when they consider that a speech has no connection to the topic debated. They can interrupt a speech.

Point of Order:

A delegate makes use of this point to point out inappropriate behavior of a delegate. It can also be used when a delegate has pointed out a factually incorrect statement at most times point of orders are allowed to interrupt the speaker however it is up to the dais's to restrict the use of point of orders. Delegates that use this motion incorrectly will receive warnings which may then result in a reprimand.

Point of Personal Privilege:

When a delegate needs assistance with something; if a delegate is speaking too fast or is not loud enough or turning on or off the A/C can be used too. We recommend that if a delegate wants to go the bathroom, they should send a written message to the Chair to avoid the interruption of the debate.

Point of Information to the Chair:

It will be used when a delegate has a question to the Chair regarding previous interventions, the agenda, procedure or to approach the Chair. This point can't interrupt other interventions.

Point of Information to the Speaker:

When a delegate would like to make a very important question to the speaker regarding its intervention. They can't interrupt their speech. This question should be direct and then the chair will ask to the speaker if he wants to reply. In this conference we won't use the right to reply in this section.

Debate at Risk:

The Presidents will make use of this when the delegates are overusing the points. As a consequence, all points will be suspended for the time the Chairs consider pertinent.

HOW TO RESEARCH BEFORE A CONFERENCE

Primarily, we would like to address the fact that there are several ways in which a delegate is able to do their research.

Secondly, we recommend that all our delegates use google scholar's engine as it provides more reliable information.

There are 5 categories of research and these include:

1. Country profile
2. Topic Background
3. Past International Action
4. Foreign Policy
5. Possible Solutions

1. Country profile

A country profile is useful as it provides a base to understand your country's background.

To make it easier you can also check your country's permanent mission at the United Nations. CIA World Fact book gives very reliable information regarding this.

Physical Geography:

What is your country's constitutional name?

What region of the world is your country located in? Area of your country (square miles)

Who are your country's neighbors?

How would you describe your country's physical features and climate?

Politics and Government:

When was your country constitutionalized?

What type of government does your country have? Who are some of your country's leaders?

How many people serve in your country's military? Who are your country's allies and enemies?

What is your country's capital?

Culture:

What is your country's population?

What is your country's ethnic composition? What is your country's official language? What other languages are spoken?

What are some of the major cities?

Economy:

How would you describe the quality of life in your country? What is your country's total Gross Domestic Product?

What are some of your country's natural resources? What is your country's currency?

What are your country's major imports and exports? What are your country's biggest trading partners?

Look at the Annex #1 where an example of a position paper will be offered to delegates.

2. Topic Background

Read up reliable information about the topic of your committees. Additionally, our background guides are an excellent tool to use for research on the topic however it shouldn't be the only tool for research.

3. Past International Action

You can check past UN resolutions, past treaties or conventions made regarding the topic. Check if there are Non-Governmental directly related to the issue and their actions.

4. Foreign Policy

A country's foreign policy consists of self-interest strategies chosen by the state to safeguard its national interests and to achieve its own goals through relations with other countries. The approaches are strategically employed to interact with other countries. With the help of your country profile it should be relatively easy to identify your country's foreign policy. Understanding your country's foreign policy makes it rather simple to understand its stance on the topic. To make it simpler, you can also check your state speeches at the UN General Assembly and your member state's votes on resolutions but also which treaties and conventions your country has signed or ratified.

5. Possible Solutions

It is where you simply suggest solutions to the issue. For example you can suggest setting up education camps or just come up with realistic ideas.

HOW TO WRITE A POSITION PAPER

Once you have done your research, you can write your position paper.

Position papers aim to summarize your country's stance on the topic as well as summarize your research in just one page.

The following parameters should be considered:

- Maximum of one A4 size paper per topic
- Single spacing
- Paragraph form
- Font: 11 or 12
- Font style: Times New Roman
- 1-inch margin on all sides
- Do not include any maps, graphs, drawings etc.

Position Paper Checklist:

Introduction:

- Background of the topic. Events leading to the present situation
- The impact of the issue on the international community
- UN involvement with the topic or UN committees involved

Involvement:

- The sectors and parts of your country that are affected
- Policies implemented by your country to counter the problem
- Organizations your country is part of that may be linked to the topic

Views on previous solutions:

- Steps taken by your nation's government to solve the problem
- Your nation's views on the history of this topic
- Your nation's views on other governments' approach to the topic
- Actions by other nations that your governments have supported or condemned

Suggestions:

- Outline solutions that your nation would like to see implemented
- Discuss possible methods of achieving your nation's wanted solutions
- Instruments, mechanics and international processes must be expressed in your solutions

- Discuss involvement in the appropriate UN committee or international forum that can be beneficial to achieve this solution
- Discuss any timeline your nations may have towards achieving the adequate development regarding the topic

Conclusion:

- Reiterate the current position of your nation regarding the current status of the topic
- Reiterate the need to solve the problems caused by the topic

WORKING PAPERS & AMENDMENTS

A working paper is a set of ideas and arguments that eventually will become into a resolution. Several working papers can be joined so they complement each other. It should consist of a maximum of two sponsors, and a maximum of five co-sponsors. Signing a working paper represents its acceptance but it doesn't mean it is in support of or has compromised their vote.

When a working paper has been introduced in the committee, the Chair will allow both sponsors to read the position paper. After this, we recommend proposing a motion to debate or read amendments. If there are any amendments, they will be read and voted.

WORKING PAPER FORMAT

The working papers should have a minimum of 5 pre ambulatory clauses and 7 operative clauses.

- **Pre ambulatory clauses:** Must be written in italic and need to have a comma at the end of each phrase. This part describes any previous actions taken on the topic and reasons why the resolution is necessary.
- **Operative clauses:** They need to be underlined and numbered. Must end with a semicolon, with an exception of the last one finishing with a final point. The purpose of these clauses is to describe how the UN will address a problem.

A resolution must include:

- Sponsor (Maximum 2)
- Co-sponsor (Maximum 5)
- Signatories
- Committee Name
- Topic
- Pre ambulatory clauses
- Operative clauses

Amendments:

An amendment is a change to a working paper with the purpose of adding, deleting or replacing a word or phrase. They must be presented through a written message to the Chair. The sponsors or co-sponsors can't make amendments. When the Chair considers it necessary, the amendment will be read out loud and will be voted. You can't make amendments to an amendment.

There are three types of amendments:

- **Grammar related:** They correct grammar errors and will be added without being voted.
- **Friendly:** They are approved by the sponsors and are added without being voted
- **Unfriendly:** At least one sponsors, and co-sponsors doesn't agree with it. If that is the case, there will be one speaker for and one speaker against the amendment. Each speaker will have a speech time of one minute. After that every delegation must vote and decide whether it passes or not. It will pass with simple majority.

After a Working Paper receives 5 unfriendly amendments the Chair will table the document.

VOTING PROCESS

The voting process starts after a motion has been proposed after reading a Working Paper. Each delegation has the right to vote. The delegation will be called in alphabetical order. Those delegations that say “Present and voting” can’t abstain. In case there isn’t enough time, the Chair is allowed to do it through the placards. Once the voting process has finished, the Chair must state how many votes were in favor, against and how many abstain.

Conduct during Voting:

When the Chair announces the initiation of voting, the room must be closed (no one gets in or out) and absolute silence must be kept. Motions and points won’t be allowed unless it is a point of order regarding the process.

Majorities:

For the approval of motions, debates or working papers, in the following committees its considered majority:

- General Assembly Committees: Simple majority means two thirds of the committee
- Specialized Committees: Majority is considered here with half plus one.
- Security Council: The working papers here pass with 9 votes in favor and none of the vetoes (China, United States, Russia, United Kingdom and France) against

ANNEX N1: EXAMPLE OF COUNTRY PROFILE

GERMANY

Physical Geography

- **Official Name:** Federal Republic of Germany, Bundesrepublik Deutschland
- **Geographic Size (km square):** 357,114
- **Country's neighbours:** Austria, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic, France, Luxembourg, Denmark, Poland, Switzerland, and Belgium
- **Geographic Location:** Germany is in the Central Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea and the North Sea, between the Netherlands and Poland, south of Denmark.
- **Topography:** With its irregular, elongated shape, Germany provides an excellent example of a recurring sequence of landforms found the world over. A plain dotted with lakes, moors, marshes, and heaths retreats from the sea and reaches inland, where it becomes a landscape of hills crisscrossed by streams, rivers, and valleys. These hills lead upward, gradually forming high plateaus and woodlands and eventually climaxing in spectacular mountain ranges.
- **Climate:** Cool, continental climate with abundant rainfall and long overcast season. Lower temperatures with considerable snowfall in east and south. Prone to rapid weather variations from merging of Gulf Stream and extreme north-eastern climate conditions.

Politics and Government

- **Founded on:** February 2nd, 962 AD
- **Government type:** Democratic, federal, parliamentary republic
- **Military personnel:** 208,641
- **Allies:** France, USA
- **Enemies:** Russia, Turkey
- **Capital City:** Berlin

Culture

Population: 80,925,000

Ethnic composition: German 91.5%, Turkish 2.4%, other 6.1% (made up largely of Polish, Italian, Romanian, Syrian, and Greek)

Official Language: German

Other languages: English, French, Spanish

Major Cities: Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Cologne, Frankfurt

Economy

Quality of life: Money, while it cannot buy happiness, is an important means to achieving higher living standards. In Germany, the average household net-adjusted disposable income per capita is USD 34 297 a year, higher than the OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) average of USD 33 604 a year. But there is a considerable gap between the richest and poorest – the top 20% of the population earn nearly five times as much as the bottom 20%.

In terms of employment, about 75% of people aged 15 to 64 in Germany have a paid job, above the OECD employment average of 68%. Some 79% of men are in paid work, compared with 72% of women. In Germany, more than 4% of employees work very long hours, considerably less than the OECD average of 11%, with 6% of men working very long hours compared with just 2% of women.

Good education and skills are important requisites for finding a job. In Germany, 87% of adults aged 25-64 have completed upper secondary education, more than the OECD average of 78%. This is truer of men than women, as 88% of

men have successfully completed high-school compared with 85% of women. In terms of the quality of its educational system, the average student scored 508 in reading literacy, maths and science in the OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). This score is higher than the OECD average of 486. Although girls outperformed boys in many OECD countries, in Germany boys scored 2 points higher than girls on average.

In terms of health, life expectancy at birth in Germany is 81 years, one year higher than the OECD average of 80 years. Life expectancy for women is 84 years, compared with 79 for men. The level of atmospheric PM2.5 – tiny air pollutant particles small enough to enter and cause damage to the lungs – is 14.0 micrograms per cubic meter, slightly higher than the OECD average of 13.9 micrograms per cubic meter. Germany does well in terms of water quality, as 91% of people say they are satisfied with the quality of their water, more than the OECD average of 81%.

In general, Germans are more satisfied with their lives than the OECD average. When asked to rate their general satisfaction with life on a scale from 0 to 10, Germans gave it a 7.0 grade on average, higher than the OECD average of 6.5.

GDP (Gross Domestic Product): \$3,875.760 Billion

Natural resources: Timber, natural gas, coal, lignite, uranium, iron ore, arable land, construction materials, potash, nickel, salt, and copper

Currency: Euro

Major Imports and exports: Its top imports are Cars (\$60B), Vehicle Parts (\$42.1B), Crude Petroleum (\$30.1B), Packaged Medicaments (\$25.8B) and Human or Animal Blood (\$22.1B). Its top exports are Cars and vehicle parts.

Trading Partners: United States, France, China, United Kingdom, Netherlands and Italy

Sources:

<https://imuna.org/resources/country-profiles/germany>

<https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/what-countries-border-germany.html>

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https://www.globalfirepower.com/country-military-strength-detail.asp?country_id=germany#overview

https://www.indexmundi.com/germany/demographics_profile.html

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<https://oec.world/en/profile/country/deu/>

<https://wits.worldbank.org/CountryProfile/en/Country/DEU/Year/2017/TradeFlow/EXPIMP/Partner/by-country>

ANNEX N2: EXAMPLE OF A POSITION PAPER

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Topic: The question of managing the production of biological weapons

Country: Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Biological weapons are a massive danger in the wrong hands and it is a threat to the whole international community as it can be spread easily and it is capable of causing mass destruction. One of the most gruesome biological warfare attacks in modern history happened in 1942 and there is still consequences tormenting citizens in China when a Japanese army passed by a small village in China. Scholars can't completely predict the deaths but the numbers are exorbitant. While the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is aware that the international security is concerned about the Biological Weapons Program of this honorable country, there is no need to fear. This country has not in its plans to attack or create a mass epidemic if there is no imminent threat that would be consider a danger to the Korean citizens.

There has been reports, news and articles stating that the North Korean country has at his disposition an arsenal of biological weapons. Many of these stated by delegations such as South Korea, United States and many of them are known enemies of this honorable nation. All the assumptions made regarding our Biological Weapons program are based on very little information and it's just exaggerated by its enemies making the information biased and unrealistic as the actual prove they have its not completely substantial and trustworthy. This honorable country understand the risk and is aware of the danger that the biological weapons are in our modern world as this country experienced it in the Korean War when delegations such as the American one attacked our citizens and cause several disasters. Why is it unclear our position to the international community? Because we have constantly stated that there isn't in our disposition and many of the present countries decide to just ignore our declarations and not believe us. This country won't lie there has been an interest and is completely aware it has the capabilities to develop this weapons but it has also repeatedly deny the possession of these weapons.

North Korea would like to express that it doesn't make sense that so many countries are worried about this honorable state arsenal and advices all the international community to worry about other nations biological weapons program as delegations such as the United States one that keep on falsely accusing this nation, is trying to hide their own secrets. Its not a lie that during World War II and the Cold War, United States developed an extensive offensive biological warfare, meaning they have the knowledge to produce biological weapons, and they have arranged attacks meaning they know how to protect themselves. Japan had an accident in 1942 with their personal arsenal meaning it's completely out anyone controls.

Its not a secret for anyone that it is very complicated to manage the production as it can be hidden with the production of other agricultural products. North Korea is party to both Biological and Toxins Weapons Convention (BTWC) and the Geneva Protocol and so far considers it the best option to manage the production of these weapons. We do need indeed the full cooperation of the international community, and even tho this nations has had limited participation before in it, it doesn't mean it's not willing to cooperate.

In conclusion, this nation is extremely aware of the danger that biological weapons are to the international community and restates that this honorable state doesn't possess any. While many nations have spend their time creating false accusations against this country, we recommend you to look into other countries that look as if they weren't such a big threat when they know how to manage and produce these kind of weapons. Millions of lives depends on the international community being able to solve this issue because as it happened in China, thousands of innocent people died because neighboring countries attacked them with biological weapons and there still repercussion over that meaning once they are used, humans are in disadvantage as they are extremely hard to control and destroy.

ANNEX N3 : PRE AMBULATORY AND OPERATIVE CLAUSES

Pre Ambulatory Clauses	Operative Clauses
Affirming Alarmed by Approving Aware of Believing Bearing in mind Contemplating Convinced Declaring Deeply concerned Deeply disturbed Deeply regretting Emphasizing Expecting Expressing its satisfaction Fully aware Fully alarmed Further deploring Guided by Having adopted Having considered Having examined Having studied Noting with regret Noting with satisfaction Noting further Noting with approval Observing Reaffirming Recognizing Recalling Seeking Taking into account Taking into consideration Taking note Viewing with appreciation	Accepts Affirms Approves Authorizes Calls Calls upon Condemns Confirms Considers Declares accordingly Deplores Draws with attention Designates Emphasizes Encourages Further invites Further proclaims Further reminds Further recommends Further resolves Further requests Notes Reaffirms Recommends Regrets Requests Solemnly affirms Supports Takes note of Urges

ANNEX #4: Example of Working Paper

Sponsors: The Republic of Colombia, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan,

Co - Sponsors: New Zealand, Federal Republic of Germany,

Signatories: Republic of Costa Rica, Swiss Confederation, Republic of Sudan, Malaysia, Republic of Argentina, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Republic of Austria, Republic of Peru, United Mexican States, French Republic, State of Libya, Republic of Cuba and the Kingdom of Denmark, China

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

Topic: Impacts of narcoterrorism in developing countries and how to combat it.

Acknowledging with grave concern the health hazard the use of opium and other similar drugs imposes on the common person,

Deeply concerned about the disastrous global effects the large scale production of opium in Afghanistan and other countries has and the catastrophic effect that wiping out the entire opium industry would have on Afghanistan and other countries in similar positions,

Reminding all nations that the high opium production levels today are largely contributed to by the clear profitability of the industry, fueled by the demand of opium worldwide,

Alarmed that the implementation and enforcement of official laws in relation to the topic at hand are not meticulously followed and therefore not achieving their intended purpose leading to accusations of corruption,

Recognizing that a large portion of the economies of the main countries affected by narcoterrorism based in the primary sector, specifically in agriculture,

Recognizes the deep concern in the increasing amount of cocaine production, corruption and the rise of human trafficking associated with the illicit drug trade,

Requests governments to implement more anti-narcoterrorism laws or strengthen existing ones to discourage further acts of narco-terrorism,

Alarmed at the increase in “crimes against life” in certain regions due to the conflict between the authorities and the rampant drug organizations that endanger innocent civilians and threatens the nation’s security,

Recognizing the concerning crisis regarding the bribe on narco-terrorist organizations, undermining the recent efforts taken by Columbia, Peru, and Afghanistan to combat such issues. The crisis has brought the United State’s credibility into question,

Acknowledging the severity of the situation and the US' threat to withdraw from the UNODC,

- 1) Requests nations to act and aid countries that are undergoing crisis relating to narcoterrorism and the ongoing war battle within the region in terms of security by:
 - a) Providing financial and military support to countries that are potentially under generic threats to national and international peace and security, such as narco-terrorist acts, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction through ensuring that:
 - i. The international community is more proficient in identifying early signs indicating acts of mass destruction and terrorism and willing to eliminate them before they escalate;

- b) Trainings and equipment for increased intelligence as well as support for enhanced operations targeting illegal armed groups:
 - i. Therefore improving intelligence sharing between police and military and increase multilateral counternarcotics operations between neighbor countries or countries affected internationally;
 - c) Calls upon to provide additional equipment, funding and training to riverine units key to denying the movement of cocaine.
 - d) Encourages new technology such as unmanned aircraft or drones that can spray cocaine crops without the use of violence.
 - e) In addition to new technology, encouragement and reinforcement of the use of biometrics for identification such as eye scanners and fingerprints to be implemented in member states' country security.
 - f) Intensification and rationalization of the activities of services on the ground.
 - g) Increase action against the underground economy and circuits for laundering money from drug trafficking;
- 2) Calls upon nations to increase funding for campaigns to raise awareness among children and youth by:
- a) Further emphasis on the dangerous impact of substance abuse by educating the public, especially the youth.
 - b) Planning meetings and gatherings to increase awareness to know that there is another path that the youth can take:
 - i. Predictable and long-term political engagement and financial investment in promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, strengthening legitimate institutions and reactivating markets and already existing local economies to give the citizens a wider range of employment and career choices;
- 3) Supporting the legalization of cultivation of the poppy plant in Afghanistan in controlled amounts, by:
- a) Implementing a licensing system for farmers wishing to cultivate poppy plants, allowing the government to identify and monitor suppliers who could sell their products to hospitals for the production of painkillers like morphine and codeine.
 - b) Impose a set quota on the amount that can be sold to domestic sources, limiting the Taliban's access to finance sources in the form of poppy plants, thus allowing the Afghan economy to legally export opiates and increase their GDP to support the reduction of Afghan dependence on foreign aid;
- 4) Implement a task force to identify and rescue victims:
- a) Victims include civilians such as farmers and children that are affected by terrorist organizations.
 - b) If victims rescued are children, shelter and guaranteed safety from terrorists will be provided in "safe zones".
 - c) Helping farmers switch from coca and opioids to alternative crops like coffee and bananas with the building of new roads and forms of transport:
 - i. Governments to provide incentives to support farmers to switch from opium to alternative cash crops and provide resources.

- ii. Ensuring security for farmers;
- d) Overseen and funded by the UNODC:
 - i. Regular checks and follow-ups by the UNODC to make sure the task force is performing adequately;
- 5) Urges all nations, especially those with large populations of drug-addicted individuals, to implement measures to reduce these addictions, in order to de-stimulate the demand for drugs, by,
 - a) Increasing the quality and quantity of rehabilitation centre in the respective countries they are available and affordable to the public by using government funding to support said establishments;
 - b) Half of the said countries lack sufficient capital to renovate their outdated centre, they may ask the World Bank for the required fund.
 - i. Funds by the world bank will be provided only if the country has the credibility to use the funds correctly.
- 6) Requests the UN anti-corruption agency to establish a subcommittee which:
 - a) Emphasizes that its members have gone through a thorough screening process and have been found to be impartial.
 - b) The members of this sub-committee will have the power to verify the legitimacy of the government at hand:
 - i. Further, investigate members of the USA government;
 - c) Strongly believes the USA should sign an agreement to provide the UN with full transparency with its external operations and UNODC seeing as they are the most influential power in terms of economic stability;
- 7) Strongly encourages the Security Council to proceed to impose sanctions to the USA:
 - a) To forfeit the full amount they have received as bribes and resign from their position;

CIAMUN TERMINOLOGY

We highly suggest that Delegates also familiarize themselves with CIAMUN terminology in order to be prepared for the conference and to enjoy the conference

Adjourn: All UN or Model UN sessions end with a vote to adjourn. This means that the debate is suspended until the next meeting.

Background guide: A guide to a topic being discussed in a Model UN committee usually written by conference organizers and distributed to delegates before the conference. The starting point for any research before a Model UN conference. (All background guides are available on the website)

Chair: A member of the dais that moderates debate, keeps time, rules on points and motions, and enforces the rules of procedure. Also known as a Moderator.

Dais: The group of people – usually high school, educators, or college students, in charge of a Model UN committee.

Decorum: The order and respect for other that all delegates to a Model UN conference must exhibit. The president will for decorum when he/she feels that the committee is not being respectful of a speaker, of the dais, or of their roles as ambassadors/delegates

Delegation: The entire group of people representing a member state or observer in all committee at the Model UN conference. however in our conference we will refer a delegation as the group of students from a certain school. Additionally we will have no double delegation at our conference.

Foreign policy: The vision and proposals of a country towards all the topics in the international community. It's the way in which a country responds to different international topics.

Member state: A country that has ratified the Charter of the United Nations and whose application to join has been accepted by the General Assembly and Security Council. Currently there are 192 member states.

Placard: A piece of card-stock with a country's name on it that a delegate raises in the air to signal to the Chair that he or she wishes to speak.

Position Paper: A summary of a country's position on a topic, written by a delegate before a Model UN conference

Quorum: The minimum number of delegates needed to be present for a committee to meet. In the General Assembly, a quorum consists of the majority of members to pass a resolution or written paper.

Second: To agree with a motion being proposed. Some motions must be seconded before they can be brought to a vote.

Simple majority: Half plus one of the numbers of delegates in a committee. The amount of votes needed to pass most motions.

Veto: The ability, held by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States, to prevent any draft resolution in the Security Council from passing by voting no.

Vote: A time at which delegates indicate whether they do or do not support a proposed action. Votes are non-binding.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS

- Remember you represent a country so avoid the first personal words such as “I, me” and the words like “I think, my opinion is”
- Use formal words all the time
- Don’t use offensive words at any time
- Never refer to a country where it can put them in undermined situations such as “terrorist, narco ”



GUIDE TABLE

<u>Point/ motion</u>	<u>Vote required</u>	<u>Interrupts speaker</u>	<u>Appropriate time</u>	<u>Description</u>
Motion for a caucus (moderated or unmoderated)	Simple majority	No	When the chair asks if there any motions on the floor	To move into a moderated or unmoderated caucus
Motion to close/ resume debate	Majority	No	When the chair asks if there any motions on the floor	Used to end or resume debate
Motion to extend the debating time	Simple majority	No	When the chair asks if there any motions on the floor	To extend it must be under the time of the original motion
Motion to divide the house	Under the chairs discretion	No	After voting on a resolution	This is to re-vote on a resolution
Motion to extend points of information	Under the chairs discretion	No	Once time has erupted	To extend questions allowed to be asked
Point of personal privilege	No	Yes	Always	When the delegate feels discomfort
Point of order	No	No	After the speech	To correct a factual error. To ensure nothing inappropriate has been said
Point of information (POI)	No	No	If the delegate yields his time to POI's	Asking a question to a delegate in a moderated caucus
Point of parliamentary inquiry	No	No	Once the floor is open	An inquiry about the rules of procedures