



DELEGATE HANDBOOK

AMSIMUN '26

Table of Contents

Welcome Letter.....	4
AMSIMUN '26 Terms and Conditions.....	5
What is the Model United Nations and Why is it Important?.....	6
Research.....	7
Position Papers.....	9
AI Conduct.....	11
Guide to Parliamentary Procedure.....	14
Points.....	14
Motions.....	15
Yielding.....	17
Terms to Remember.....	18
Arab League – Arabic اللجنة العربية.....	20
Terms to Remember for Arab League – Arabic.....	21
International Court of Justice Procedure (ICJ).....	23
Resolutions.....	30
Resolution Sample.....	33
Tips.....	35

Welcome Letter

Dearest Delegates,

We hope this letter finds you well, and that you are just as excited as we are for the annual return of AMSI Model United Nations (AMSIMUN)!

To say that we are proud to announce the ninth edition of AMSIMUN would be an understatement. This year, we received well over 500 applications, and after careful consideration, it is with utmost pleasure and honor that we welcome you to participate in the conference.

This year, one of our goals is to continue providing a platform for beginner delegates to discover the inner workings of the United Nations, while also enabling seasoned delegates to further strengthen their fluency in diplomacy and international politics.

From the research skills that you gain from drafting your position paper, to the public speaking, diplomacy, and debating skills you refine through collaboration with fellow delegates, MUN conferences, without a doubt, offer the ability for delegates such as yourself to cultivate a diverse skill set that can and will assist you in the future, outside the confines of MUN, in the real world and, possibly, the United Nations.

Moreover, we encourage you to take AMSIMUN as more than an opportunity to academically enrich your life; it is also a chance to form meaningful connections and lasting friendships!

The AMSIMUN Executive Board is dedicated to ensuring an unforgettable and fulfilling experience for each of you. We sincerely congratulate you on either beginning or continuing your MUN journey.

We look forward to meeting you and wish you the best with your preparations.

Warmest regards,

Executive Board of AMSIMUN '26

AMSIMUN '26 Terms and Conditions

By registering for AMSIMUN '26, delegates hereby agree to the following terms and conditions without reservation:

- I. Prompt attendance is expected at all committee sessions.
- II. Professional conduct is mandatory among delegates, towards advisors, chairs, and the executive board.
- III. All participants must wear their badges throughout the conference, as no badge means no entry on the second day.
- IV. Profanity or inappropriate language is prohibited.
- V. Threatening actions or behavior are strictly forbidden, with severe consequences for violators.
- VI. Authorized media staff may photograph and videotape participants, with exceptions upon request.
- VII. Formal business attire is required, except for traditional attire from the assigned country OR the UAE Kandoura for males and Abaya for females.
- VIII. Inappropriate attire includes, but is not limited to, jeans, flip-flops, skirts/dresses above the knees, and shirts/dresses not covering the shoulders.
- IX. Eating is prohibited in committee sessions, with designated areas and times for meals.
- X. During committee sessions, electronic devices are allowed for conference-related purposes only.
- XI. Note passing is restricted to conference-related matters; passing non-relevant notes is prohibited. Notes are limited to the pager, and delegates cannot roam freely through the committee.
- XII. English is the official working language of AMSIMUN '26.

What is the Model United Nations and Why is it Important?

Model United Nations (MUN) is a simulation activity of the United Nations. High school and university students all over the world come together to participate in local conferences.

Students take roles of delegates representing various countries in committees focused on a range of global and national worries. The goal of simulating the United Nations is to stimulate young minds in a way to establish a civic and universal responsibility.

MUN truly focuses on strengthening speaking, researching, debating, and cooperating skills. Our generation is and will have to deal with threatening concerns such as global warming, war, economic recession, extremism, human rights, inequality, and cyberattacks.

Bear in mind that this conference is a chance for you, as delegates, to experience what it is like to be in the place of country representatives at the United Nations. This experience will open your eyes to global problems and conflicts you may not have been previously aware of.

The topics of AMSIMUN '26 committees were mindfully handpicked by the staff and reflect urgent and relevant matters. We hope that delegates will be able to expand their experience and skills, while also learning about our societies and civilizations.

On that note, we wish you the best of luck in your upcoming efforts of researching, preparing, positioning, and debating.

A complete list of committees and topics can be found on our [website](#)

(<https://www.amsimun.org>)

Research

What to Research:

1. Your committee:

What does your committee do? Why was it established? How and when was it established? What type of issues does it tackle? What solutions does it foreshow? Which countries are in it? And which ones are the most active and relevant ones?

2. Your topic:

What's it about? How is it relevant? What caused it? Where does it take place? How does it differ across the world? How does it correlate with other international issues? How did it affect the world and its nations? What solutions did the UN or other organizations or nations take? Were they effective?

3. Your country:

The basics you should know about your country:

- Geographic location, size, geopolitical effect, and its neighboring countries
- Government type, operations, and leading political figures
- If it is under a certain Union or higher power
- Capital and population demographics in terms of languages, ethnicities, and beliefs
- Rank on Human Development Index
- General History including previous wars, political issues, and crises
- Your country's allies and rivals

4. Your topic in terms of your country (Stance):

What role does your country play? How does this issue affect your country? What does your country believe should be done regarding the issue? Do other countries play a role with your country regarding the issue, whether positively or negatively? Has your country contributed to previous resolutions? If so, how? What are your country's policies on collaborating with other countries?

Feeling that your research falls short is a common experience, as MUN discussions can veer unexpectedly into various subtopics. Therefore, no amount of research can be deemed entirely adequate. The key is to approach research intelligently: identify the main points likely to be discussed and then delve deeper to provide a more comprehensive analysis that offers a unique perspective.

Notes on Research:

In MUN, representing a country rather than personal beliefs is paramount to avoid contradictions. This principle highlights the core of MUN: utilizing diplomacy to formulate resolutions, even those not personally endorsed.

Different committees have distinct operations; for example, the Security Council has the unique authority to pass legally binding resolutions and enforce economic sanctions, including the power of veto. Researching other countries proves advantageous, especially for debating global issues effectively.

It's essential to consistently rely on credible sources for Position Papers, Resolutions, or during committee sessions, as information from unreliable sources would be disregarded.

Credible Sources include

United Nations Sites

Organizational Sites

Governmental Sites

.gov

.edu

.eu

.org

Position Papers

What is a position paper?

A position paper is a paper that represents the country's stance and beliefs as well as the solutions it has taken and what solutions it is willing to take towards the issue. It is an overview of your country's stance regarding the topic in your allocated committee.

Why is it important?

A position paper gives a first impression to the chairs as a delegate, and it helps the chairs further understand your stance regarding the topic before you represent it yourself as a delegate in a conference.

Terms and Conditions of Submission:

Submission of a position paper on time is mandatory for eligibility for any award consideration. Failure to submit a paper or submitting it late will result in disqualification from award consideration entirely.

The "Best Research Award" is conferred upon the delegate who submits the highest quality position paper on time, with strict adherence to originality (plagiarism in any form will disqualify).

Position papers must adhere to a specified format; deviation from this format will result in disqualification from award consideration, equivalent to not submitting or submitting late.

Format:

Position Papers shouldn't be longer than two pages and should be written in font 'Times New Roman' and size 12, single spaced and 1.5 inch margins, AI percentage should NOT exceed 20%.

1. Header:

The header of the paper must include:

Your school -on the left side- as such: "Represented by (your full name)" Your Delegation -on the right side- as such: "Delegation from (country)"

2. Title:

The title must state that it's a position paper for your full committee's name (not abbreviated) in *Italics*, as such, "Position Paper for the (Full Committee Name)"

3. Introduction:

Your introduction should include a brief summary of your committee.

Briefly mention your committee's name, when it was established, why, and what does this committee do. Also mention the topic being discussed at hand and why it's crucial to be discussed. Additionally, briefly mention your country's role in the committee and what you look forward to in committee sessions.

4. Body:

→ First section of the "body"

- Background: This paragraph serves to give context. It should review a brief history of your topic and the current situation with respect to your topic.
- It is preferred to let this part be about 25% of the body.

→ Second section of the "body"

- Stance: Here is where you describe your country's stance and position regarding the issue at hand. What is the role your country plays and how is it being affected and contributing? Are there any other nations that played a big role in your country's stance? All the countries in each committee are chosen carefully so that every delegate has a certain stance that differs from the rest of the committee.
- It is preferred to let this part be about 50% of the body.

→ Third section of the "body"

- Conclusion and Possible Solutions: Firstly, briefly restate your stance. The second part is where you can stand out as a delegate, as you can show your creativity as a real-world diplomat. You must create an educated and internationally lawful solution based on your country's stance and the issue(s) being discussed. MUN resolutions are not executed, so you can be as original as you can. The one rule is to be practical and keep with your country and committee policies. Then, you can refer back to real UN resolutions, treaties, or bills that must be reconsidered, strengthened, and put into action. Finish off with a concluding statement that will give a concluded sense to the paper.
- It is preferred to let this part be about 25% of the body.

5. References and Citations: Remember that all resources must be credible (refer back to page 7).

- **In-text citations:** Using them will probably lead to a higher score meaning a higher chance of winning the 'Best Research' Award.
- All resources must be cited in MLA and must be sorted by alphabetical order.

AI Conduct

The use of AI tools (such as ChatGPT and similar platforms) in academic areas and for conference preparation has become increasingly common. While the correct usage of AI tools can be helpful in brainstorming and clarification, delegates are expected to use them responsibly and ethically.

All submitted work (position papers and resolutions), as well as speeches conducted within committee sessions, must reflect the delegate's own research and writing. Using AI to generate or construct content is *strictly prohibited*.

Plagiarism, whether from online sources or AI-generated content, is considered a serious academic violation, and the AMSIMUN executive board intends to uphold a strict standard of academic honesty. AMSIMUN reserves the right to conduct checks to ensure the authenticity of all material. Delegates found to have submitted plagiarized or AI-generated work will face immediate disqualification from AMSIMUN '26.

We encourage all participants to approach MUN as a learning experience that develops critical thinking and research.

Disclaimer:

This paper is only a sample. In AMSIMUN '26, delegates are allowed to write up to 3 pages (including the bibliography), even if the sample is only 1 page.

*Delegation from
Ukraine*

*Representing
Al Mawakeb Al Garhoud*

Full name

Position Paper for The International Atomic Energy Agency

Established on July 29th, 1957, following the quick nuclear discoveries, the IAEA "International Atomic Energy Agency" is a sub-organization of the United Nations that cooperates with other organizations regarding atomic energy to prevent the use of nuclear weapons and secure the world's safety from the medical and environmental harm by promoting peaceful atomic use and green energy projects. The two topics before the International Atomic Energy Agency are 'The Question of Global Nuclear Disarmament' and 'Iran and The Middle East'. As Ukraine is among the active members of this sub-organization, it is adamant on acting quickly and finding resolutions for the issues presented at hand.

I. The Question of Global Nuclear Disarmament

Nuclear energy, the strongest and highest capacity form of energy, can be used in many forms, whether to produce usable energy or in weaponry. The discovery of nuclear energy paved the way for new science but paved the way to new terrifying forms such as nuclear warheads - the most destructive manufactured weapon. While one warhead could affect millions with its toxic radiations, tens or hundreds of warheads can destroy a whole continent and lead to immediate climate change where the earth could reach freezing temperatures species cannot survive, called a nuclear winter (ICAN, 2020). Ukraine was the home to the worst nuclear catastrophe in history, which occurred on April 26, 1986; the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident released 400 times more radiation than the Hiroshima atomic bomb. (World Nuclear Association, 2022)

In December of 1994, Ukraine signed the "Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)," showing that Ukraine is against using, transferring, manufacturing, and acquiring nuclear weapons. Ukraine shows loyalty towards the treaty by being one of the only nations that gave up the right to create nuclear weapons and destroyed the third-largest nuclear arsenal in the world. After the recent threats posed by Russia, Ukraine hopes that the situation does not escalate to a possible nuclear war. Ukraine passionately believes that using nuclear energy to produce electricity is essential for prosperity and development. Ukraine produces 55.5% of its energy from nuclear sources. Though, the situation in Ukraine has been complicated recently due to the ongoing conflict in the eastern part of the country and the annexation of Crimea by Russia. These events have raised concerns about the security of Ukraine's nuclear facilities and the potential for the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the region. Despite that, no nuclear power facilities were hit by missiles; the infrastructure and electricity network were damaged. (World Nuclear News, 2022)

Even though it is thought that nuclear weapons represent a country's strength, its economy, strategy, and sovereignty are essential. Power is crucial in any era, yet social morality and justice are too. Instead of wasting nuclear weapons and the warheads they contain, reusing them into forms of energy producers will be significantly better for the environment and human health. It is also vital that the IAEA takes swift action against members who have disregarded the treaties and resolutions they have signed, such as the NPT treaty. Only by harsh punishments and sanctions on such nations will they obey and consider the treaty. It is crucial for all parties involved to work towards a peaceful resolution of these conflicts and to ensure that commitment to nuclear disarmament is upheld.

Delegates may not copy this paper.

*Delegation from
Ukraine*

*Representing
Full name*

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Guide to Parliamentary Procedure

Roll Call

Every time you enter a committee session, chairs will take roll calls to track attendance and voting. When the chairs call out your country, you answer in one of two ways:

- Present and voting: this means that you are in the room and you **have to** vote either with or against any motions and resolutions every time.
- Present: this means that you are in the room, but you abstain from voting as it is optional.

Points

Points are used during specific times during the session to complete and better improve the flow of the conference.

1. Point of Order:

- This point is raised when the delegate finds there was a fact that is incorrect stated by another delegate.
- The delegate is not allowed to talk about the topic or subside into another one, only the factual error that was made.
- The delegate is not allowed to raise a point of order if it was offended as a country.
- The delegate is permitted to respectfully interrupt the speaker for a point of order.

2. Point of Personal Privilege:

- When the delegate has a personal issue that needs to be addressed, it is preferred that the delegate sends their point in note form in order to respect the formality of the session and to avoid disrupting the flow.
- Points such as needing to use the restroom or leaving to pray must be sent in note form.
- The delegates are only recommended to interrupt the speaker when the point of personal privilege is because you can't hear the speaker.

3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:

- When the delegate has a question about the rules of procedure, flow of debate, etc.
- The chair will clarify the point asked and make sure the delegate understands.
- This motion cannot interrupt a speaker.

- When the delegate doesn't understand or needs clarification about a certain point brought up by another delegate when the delegate yields the remainder of their speaking time to points of information.
- The delegate rises, asks the question and gets the answer from the delegate speaking after asking for a right to reply.
- If the delegate who originally asked the question is not satisfied with the answer, they can motion to follow up, whether or not it is granted is decided by the chair.

Motions

Note to keep in mind:

Simple majority: 1/2 of the committee

Majority: 2/3 of the committee

1. Motion to set the agenda – “Motion to set the agenda to [State the topic]”:

- Used in the very beginning of the debate. It sets the debate to a certain topic to be discussed.
- One delegate from each side would state points for and against each topic. Voting will then take place, and it will pass/fail accordingly.
- *Requires a simple majority to pass this motion.*

2. Motion to set the general speaker's list – “Motion to set the general speaker's list to [topic]”:

- After the agenda has been set, it helps start the debate formally and opening speeches will be presented.
- The motion is made, and a time for each speaker is set and adhered to (1 min 30 sec), until another motion is made.
- *Requires a simple majority to pass this motion.*

3. Motion to move to a moderated caucus – “Motion to move to a moderated caucus on the topic of [State the Topic] for a total speaking time of [state the total time] and an individual speaking time of [1 min/1 min 30 secs]”:

- When the delegates wish to change the form of the debate to a moderated caucus about a certain topic for a certain time.
- The overall time for the debate is set and voted upon about a certain topic.
- *Requires a simple majority. Time can be extended by follow-up motions or by the chair if s/he sees the topic relevant or interesting.*

4. Motion to move to an unmoderated caucus – “Motion to move to an unmoderated caucus on the topic of [State the topic] and a total time of [state the total time]”:

- Used when the delegates wish to change the debate to an unmoderated caucus (see meaning below).
- The overall time and topic are set. Usually, delegates will use this time to write up resolutions, clauses, etc.
- *Requires a simple majority to pass and time can be extended.*

5. Motion to recess the meeting – “Motion to recess the meeting for [State the purpose]”:

- Used when the delegates wish to have a break from the debate, usually for the actual breaks within schedule.
- The reason to recess and the amount of time is set, and it is voted upon.
- *Requires a simple majority to pass if the chair sees fit.*

6. Motion to move to voting procedure – “Motion to move to voting procedure on [resolution/amendment]:

- When the delegates wish to move on from the debate and vote on the resolution/amendment that is being discussed.
- The committee moves to voting procedures and pass/fail the resolution if the chair sees fit.
- To pass, the chair sees if there are anyone who seconds and anyone who opposes the motion and moves accordingly. The chair might entertain a speaker for and against the resolutions to convince the committee to either pass or fail the resolution. If the majority of the committee votes for the resolution, then it passes, if the majority votes against it, then it fails.

Reminder: In the UNSC, veto power can be used. If any veto country votes against a resolution, it fails automatically even if the rest of the committee voted for it.

No one is allowed to leave or enter the room when voting is taking place.

7. Motion to adjourn the meeting – “Motion to adjourn the meeting for the purpose of [State the purpose]”:

- Used when the delegates wish to end the debating session in the last committee session of the conference.
- The reason for adjourning of the meeting is stated and voted upon
- *Requires a simple majority to pass*

Yielding

After giving a speech or presenting a resolution, you must yield your time in one of the following ways:

1. To the Chair(s):

- The chair will automatically absorb the remaining time, and the debate will continue accordingly as you make your way back to your seat.

["The delegate yields the remaining/remainder (of their) time to the chair"]

2. To Points of Information (Questions):

- The delegate can open him/herself to a certain number of questions or to all questions from the other delegates.
- This point shows that you are confident about your speech and research and ready to justify it.

["The delegate yields the remaining/remainder (of their) time to any or all points of information."]

3. To another Delegate:

- The delegate can give the remaining time to another delegate to help prove/support their point. Once time is yielded to one delegate, it cannot be yielded again. The other delegate *must* agree to the time being yielded to them.

["The delegate of X (you) yields the remaining time to the delegate of Y."]

Terms to Remember

1. Caucus:

The time delegates must speak and make decisions concerning the possible solution for their topics. There are two kinds of caucuses: moderated and unmoderated.

❖ Moderated Caucus:

As the name suggests, a moderated caucus is a formal and regulated debate when delegates speak about their topics with a set time for each speaker.

❖ Unmoderated Caucus:

When the delegates can move freely around the room, if necessary, to discuss with other delegates about the topic at hand. Delegates begin forming blocks and begin drafting resolutions to be handed in to the chairs.

2. Setting the Agenda:

Deciding which topic shall be spoken about in the committee. This is usually the first thing that the committee does after roll call in the first committee session.

3. General Speaker's List:

The speaker's list in which opening speeches are presented.

4. Speakers List:

The order of speakers who will speak after setting the agenda.

5. Resolutions:

The document that delegates should aim to produce by the end of the conference, which refers to the topic being discussed and provides relative solutions to its issues.

6. Amendment:

Submitted to the chairs when delegates wish to edit or change something within the resolution, which includes adding and removing clauses, changing wording, etc.

7. Yielding:

Giving the speaker's remaining time to certain parties such as the chair, another speaker, or points of information.

8. Bloc

A group of delegates that are allies and working on the same resolution.

9. Abstain:

To be uninvolved in voting. This is used to mean that your country does not support the resolution to vote on it but also does not oppose it enough to vote against it.

10.Decorum:

A word the chairs use to maintain order. If you hear decorum, return to your seat and establish silence.

11.Pager:

An organizer who passes notes between delegates and chairs.

12.Placard:

A piece of cardboard that has your country's name which is raised to motion or to be recognized. This year, rules of parliamentary procedure will be printed on the back to help you out.

Arab League – Arabic (اللجنة العربية)

غرض اللجنة

إطلاق لجنة التحدث باللغة العربية، التي تمثل بالتحديد جامعة الدول العربية، إضافة مثيرة لعالم النموذج الأممي للأمم المتحدة، حيث توفر الفرصة للطلاب الناطقين باللغة العربية للمشاركة في النموذج الأممي للأمم المتحدة.

تعمل هذه اللجنة بنفس الطريقة كغيرها في النموذج الأممي للأمم المتحدة، حيث يمثل المشاركون دولاً مختلفة ويناقشون مواضيع عالمية مختلفة، ولكن باللغة العربية كلغة تواصل رئيسية.

ستعتمد AMSI نفس النموذج للنموذج الأممي للأمم المتحدة مع لجان متنوعة، وتعيين كل مشارك دولة لتمثيلها موضوع مشترك للجنة.

يتعين على المشاركين البحث في موقف بلادهم والموضوع المعطى، والاستعداد للدفاع عن موقف بلادهم خلال المناقشات.

ستكون المواضيع المطروحة مماثلة لتلك التي تُناقش في اللجان الأممية الأخرى، بما في ذلك القضايا العالمية مثل تغير المناخ والفقر وحقوق الإنسان، مع التركيز على المشاكل ذات الصلة بالعالم العربي.

تمثل هذه المبادرة فرصة ممتازة للطلاب الناطقين باللغة العربية للمشاركة في النموذج الأممي للأمم المتحدة، مما يعزز مهاراتهم باللغة التي تناسب معهم، ويعزز شمولية وتنوع المجتمع النموذجي للأمم المتحدة.

نحن متحمسون لرؤية كيف ستثري هذه اللجنة تجربة النموذج الأممي للأمم المتحدة، ونتطلع بشغف إلى الذي ستكون له على المشاركين.

Terms to Remember for Arab League – Arabic (كلمات مفاتيحية يجب تذكرها)

Reminder: Parliamentary procedure, position papers, and resolutions are done in the same way as any other committee, except in Arabic.

تذكير: تتم الإجراءات البرلمانية وأوراق العمل الإجرائية ومسودة مشروع القرار بالطريقة نفسها التي تتم بها أي لجنة أخرى، ولكن باللغة العرب.

Yield	.6 الوقت اليدوي
Points:	.7 النقاط:
a. Point of Information:	نقطة استفهام
b. Point of Personal Privilege	نقطة طلب شخصي
c. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	نقطة استعلام شامل
d. Point of Order	نقطة اعتراض قانوني
Resolution Paper	.8 مسودة مشروع القرار
a. Amendments	التعديلات
b. Bloc	مجموعة
Roll Call:	.9 عملية النداء:
a. Present	حاضر
b. Present & Voting	حاضر ومصوت
c. Abstain	تصويت امتناعي

Committee	1. لجن
Chair	2. رئيس اللجنة
Delegate	3. مفوض
Position Paper	4. ورقة العمل الإجرائي
Motion to....:	5. المقترحات الإجرائية...:

a. Set the Agenda:

مقترح إجرائي لبدأ موضوع اللجنة

b. Start with the General Speaker's List:

مقترح إجرائي للبدء بالقائمة العامة للمتحدثين

c. Start a Moderated Caucus:

مقترح إجرائي للبدء بحوار منتهي

d. Start an Unmoderated Caucus:

مقترح إجرائي للبدء بحوار حر

e. Present Resolutions:

مقترح إجرائي لتقديم مسودات مشروع القرار

f. Recess:

مقترح إجرائي لأخذ استراحة

g. Adjourn:

مقترح إجرائي لإقفال باب النقاش

International Court of Justice Procedure (ICJ)

What kind of committee is the ICJ?

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is a judicial body, not a political council. Delegates do not negotiate resolutions or form blocs. The committee simulates international litigation, where states argue a legal dispute before a panel of Judges.

Participants in ICJ:

- **Chairs:** Responsible for the implementation of the rules of procedure, and they hold one vote towards the final decision. They do not sway the voting of Judges unless there are signs of biased voting. The presidency is in charge of swearing in the other participants in the committee.
- **Applicant State (Legal Counsel)** – similar to “prosecution” in other courts (the burden of proof is on the applicant state)
- **Respondent State (Legal Counsel)** – similar to “defense” in other courts
- **Judges** – Must examine, evaluate, and analyze all evidence to make a final Judgement. One Judge may be appointed as Registrar (responsible for swearing in the Presidency and for any notes throughout the proceedings).

Court Proceeding:

Swearing in, Opening Statements, and presentation of evidence.

i) The Presidency shall be sworn in first by the Registrar. Then the Presidency will swear in the advocates, and finally the Judges will be sworn in.

Every participant must say the oath as follows:

(1) President/Registrar: “I shall now invite *name* to take their oath.”

(2) Participant: “I, on my honour, pledge to uphold the Tenets of Justice, and to serve the International Court of Justice under the Basic Principles of the United Nations.”

(3) President: “The court takes note of the solemn declaration and declares *name* duly installed as a member of the court.”

Opening Statements:

- Briefly explain/summarize your case to the Judges (list your submissions in order; this helps Judges keep track of your statements).
- You must also provide the key points of the case, such as treaties and past events.

Presenting Evidence:

1. The Applicant shall read a list of stipulations out loud. After every stipulation, the Respondent may state whether or not they agree. Should both parties be in agreement, the President shall say: “So stipulated”. This then means that the stipulation may count as evidence and may not be changed in the duration of the case.
2. All tangible evidence and written documentation must be stated (for fact-checking purposes). The Applicant's evidence will be marked in numbers (1, 2, 3...), the Respondents' evidence will be marked in letters (A, B, C...). All evidence must also be authenticated. This means that the author, the date it was written or published, and the website or source must be established.
3. The opposing Counsel shall be asked if they have seen the evidence. Then, they are asked whether or not there is an objection to the use of the evidence.

There are three types of objections:

- (a) Authenticity: The Advocates may have tampered with the evidence to benefit their case.
- (b) Reliability: The author of the evidence has predetermined biases affecting the case or uses unreliable sources.
- (c) Relevance: The evidence is not relevant to the case being discussed.

Judges Weighing of Evidence:

Judges should be familiar with the evidence presented by the advocates and will be given time to read what the Counsels have presented. This will be necessary for their understanding of the case and any questions they may wish to ask the Counsels later on. The Judges must also decide whether or not they admit the evidence based on any objections regarding their credibility.

Witness Examination and Questioning:

Swearing In:

The witnesses are sworn in by the President with the oath: “I solemnly declare upon my honour and conscience that I will speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.”

1. Witnesses must be well prepared prior to the conference. They must know how to act, what questions will be asked and what answers they are expected to give. The witness's demeanour can be used by the opposing party to dispute the credibility of the witness.
2. Direct Examination: Counsels cannot ask leading questions (You did X, did you not?), that influence or suggest an answer. Only clear, yes-or-no questions should be asked.
3. Cross-Examination: Leading questions are encouraged in order to cross-evaluate previous statements or evidence from the case.
4. No personal pronouns, referred to only as “the witness.”
5. The witness is only questioned by one lawyer at a time.

Objections:

The opposing Counsel is allowed to voice objections during questioning of the witnesses. The advocates and Judges are expected to have a complete knowledge of all possible objections. The Presidency has the right to request elaboration on the objection, and it is under the discretion of the Presidency to decide to sustain or overrule the objection.

1. Objections:
2. Hearsay
3. Leading Question
4. Speculation
5. Prejudicial
6. Competence
7. Badgering

Closing Statements:

The closing statements should summarize the main allegations and claims, and how they managed to prove them. They should also demonstrate how the opponents' arguments lacked validity and failed to prove their side of the debate. After this, the advocates may leave the court while the Judges

deliberate on the verdict. Upon their return, the verdict will be given, and the court will be closed.

Final Verdict:

Verdict:

1. List of stipulations
2. The findings
3. Start with “Whereas”
4. Includes all facts proven and how they were proven
5. Declaration regarding the burden of proof (The burden of proof is on the applicant state).
6. The orders of the court.

The Memorandum:

The memorandum focuses on legal strength, jurisdiction, and how international law applies.

Because the International Court of Justice has a specific format, the **memorandum will take the place of the position paper in this committee.**

There are two types of memoranda depending on your assigned role.

The following document explains the guidelines for both Counsel and Judges, so make sure to read through all of it for full understanding.

Memoranda Guidelines:

A memorandum is a formal written document submitted to the **Court (chairs) by the judges and councils.** It explains the party’s legal arguments, the background of the case, and how they interpret international law in relation to the dispute.

The Judge’s Memorandum:

1. Analysis Section

Judges are expected to submit their Memorandum by

The section will consist of a **neutral** legal analysis of the cases prior to the arguments presented in the committee sessions.

Word count: ...

2. Verdict Section

The second section of their memorandum will cover a justification of each Judge’s verdict to

be added to the above analysis. The verdict identifies which laws were applied, explains how the court interpreted specific treaty articles, and clarifies why certain evidence was accepted or rejected. It ensures the verdict is rooted in international law rather than personal or political opinions, providing a clear precedent for future disputes.

I. Format:

- The paper must not exceed 1,200 words (excluding bibliography)
- Use Times New Roman, Size 12, 1.5 line spacing, with 1-inch margins, and justified paragraphs.
- Name the document: *Country_Committee_JudgesMemorandum*
- Citations should be in APA Format
- Reliable sources **ONLY**

II. Introduction

Your memorandum must begin with a brief introduction to the case.

- Heading: Use Roman numerals for the case title (e.g., I. Obligations concerning negotiations relating to Cessation of the Nuclear Arms Race).
- Length: 3–4 sentences.
- Content: Identify the parties involved (Applicant vs. Respondent)

III. Analysis Section

This section is a neutral evaluation of the case before hearing oral arguments. It should follow this structure:

1. Historical & Factual Background (approx. 200 words)

- Provide a neutral summary of the events leading to the dispute.
- Mention any prior diplomatic attempts, treaties, or UN resolutions that attempted to resolve the issue before it reached the Court.

2. Legal Issues & Jurisdiction (approx. 400 words)

- Identify the Questions of Law: What specific legal questions must the Court answer?
- Jurisdictional Analysis: Does the Court have the authority to hear this case under Article 36 of the ICJ Statute?
- Applicable Law: List the Treaties, Customary International Law, and past ICJ
- Precedents that you will use to evaluate the arguments. *AMSIMUN ICJ Guidelines*

3. Summary of Party Claims (approx. 200 words)

Briefly outline the likely legal arguments of the Applicant and the Respondent. Identify the "points of contention" where the two parties disagree on the interpretation of the law.

The Counsel's Memorandum:

The Counsel's Memorandum is a comprehensive legal brief. It is a formal argument designed to prove that your country is legally "right" and the opposing side is "wrong" under existing international law.

I. Introduction (Statement of Jurisdiction)

Before you can argue the facts, you must prove the Court has the right to hear the case.

- You cite specific clauses (like Article 36 of the ICJ Statute) or "Compulsory Jurisdiction"

declarations to show why the Court can rule on this matter.

- The Applicant tries to prove jurisdiction exists; the Respondent often tries to argue the court has no authority to hear the case.

II. Statement of Facts

This is a narrative of the events that led to the dispute, told from your country's perspective.

- Selective Emphasis: While you cannot lie about facts, you emphasize the details that favor your legal position.

- Evidence: You mention specific incidents, dates, and documented actions that will later be backed up by evidence.

III. Legal Arguments (The Merits)

You must break your argument down into specific "claims." You cite "Sources of International

Law" (Treaties, Customary Law, and General Principles). *AMSIMUN ICJ*

Guidelines

- The Breach: You explain exactly how the opposing party violated those laws. For example, "the Respondent's naval blockade violates Article 3 of the UN Charter regarding the use of force."

- Precedents: You cite past ICJ cases to show that the Court has ruled in your favor on similar issues before.

The "Submissions" (The Prayer for Relief): This is the conclusion of the memorandum.

It is a formal, bulleted list of exactly what you want the Court to declare.

- Declaratory Relief: "We ask the Court to declare that State A violated the treaty."
- Reparations: "We ask the Court to order State A to pay \$50 million in damages."
- Cessation: "We ask the Court to order State A to immediately stop its military activities."



Resolutions

To write a resolution you need to focus on one aspect of the problem. Don't try to write a resolution that will solve everything at once as its unrealistic.

When you do write a resolution, make it as detailed as possible. How will it happen? Who will fund it? How do you make sure it happens correctly? Where will it happen? When will it happen? Who supports it?

For forming a bloc, you need to keep in mind that you represent a nation and its government; therefore, the countries in your bloc should share similar beliefs regarding the topic. Please try keeping this as realistic as possible by having allies or nations with the same stance in the same block.

The delegates who mainly write the resolutions are called authors; they are also the ones who present. Sponsors are delegates who were involved in drafting the document. Signatories are delegates who want to see your resolution being discussed. They don't necessarily agree or disagree with it; they just want to see it being presented and debated.

There are three parts of a resolution:

1. **Header:** All of the technical details are mentioned here.
2. **Preambulatory clauses:** First part of the actual resolution that mainly serves to give context. They call upon past resolutions and things that are a constant (like the problems within the committee).
3. **Operative Clauses:** This is where you write the content for your resolution. An operative clause can have a sub-clause which includes further explanation, specification, or lists.

A sub-sub clause serves the same function but for its corresponding subclause which came before.

Operative clauses can cover many aspects of solving the issue such as:

- Ways to solve the actual issue.
- Treaties or agreements that need to be signed.
- Who will fund such initiatives
- When is it expected to reach this goal
- How to ensure the honesty and transparency of nations signing this resolution.
- What happens if a nation within the resolution disobeys it.

Remember, Preambulatory clauses and Operative clauses must begin with certain words found below:

Preambulatory Phrases

Affirming	Expecting	Having studied
Alarmed by	Expressing its appreciation	Keeping in mind
Approving	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with regret
Aware of	Fulfilling	Noting with deep concern
Bearing in mind	Fully alarmed	Noting with satisfaction
Believing	Fully aware	Noting further
Confident	Fully believing	Noting with approval
Contemplating	Further deploring	Observing
Convinced	Further recalling	Reaffirming
Declaring	Guided by	Realizing
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Recalling
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Recognizing
Deeply convinced	Having considered further	Referring
Deeply disturbed	Having devoted attention	Seeking
Deeply regretting	Having examined	Taking into account
Desiring	Having heard	Taking into consideration
Emphasizing	Having received	Taking note
		Viewing with appreciation
		Welcoming

Operative Phrases

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

Amendments:

Amendments are fixes you want to add to a resolution. An amendment can request to remove part of a resolution (striking), adding a part, or change or edit a part. The authors have two ways to reply to the amendment:

- ❖ **Friendly:** This amendment is proposed by one of the authors of the resolution. It is automatically incorporated without the need for a formal vote.
- ❖ **Unfriendly:** Proposed by a non-author, this amendment requires consideration. If all authors concur that the amendment is acceptable, it is deemed friendly. However, if even one author disagrees, it is categorized as unfriendly and will undergo debate. The chairs will invite speakers to express support (pro side) or opposition (con side) to the amendment, followed by a voting procedure to determine its acceptance.

To Pass: A resolution must retain at least 50% of its original content, unaffected by significant amendments. However, in committees such as the UNSC and GA, this threshold increases to 70%. Put simply, if more than 50% of the resolution undergoes substantial alterations, it will fail. For the UNSC and GA, this limit is set at 30%.

Format:

1. **State the forum** (the committee)
2. **State the agenda** (the topic)
3. **State the authors** (number decided by the chairs in each committee) Authors are also presenters.
4. **State the sponsors** (rest of the bloc)
5. **State the signatories** (countries who want to see the res. Being presented)
6. **Write the preambulatory clauses:**
 - The keyword phrases (mentioned above) are in *italic* and underlined.
 - They must not be numbered, and they must end in commas.
 - The number of preambulatory clauses are decided by the chairs.
7. **Finally, write the operative clauses:**
 - The keyword phrases (mentioned above) are in **bold**.
 - They must be numbered in Roman Numerals and must end in semi-colons.
 - Subclauses must be numbered in small case letters and end in commas; if they have sub-subclauses, then they must end with a colon.
 - Sub-subclauses must be numbered with regular numbers and must also end with commas.
 - The **last clause** in the entire resolution paper **must** end with a **full stop**.

Resolution Sample

Forum: The European Union

Agenda: Addressing Security Approaches on Contemporary European Borders

Authors: Ireland, Finland, Germany

Sponsors: Sweden, Belgium, Lithuania, Czech Republic, Luxembourg

Signatories: Hungary, Slovenia, Romania, Malta, Brazil, Austria, Greece, Cyprus Republic, Poland, Italy, Bulgaria, Estonia, Netherlands, Croatia, Iceland

Alarmed by human right violations that Frontex are breaching along with other European Nations;

Affirming the consideration of the salvation of asylum seekers within European member countries;

Deeply concerned by the insufficient care and treatment that immigrants undergo;

Emphasizing the enactment of verdicts through national ministries of security policies;

- I. **Emphasizes** the importance of preserving human rights while protecting the external European borders;
 - a. Ensures that the Fundamental Rights Officer and Fundamental Rights Monitors have enough funding and are assured independence so they can look into allegations that the organization is directly involved in or engaged in abuses and take action based on their findings and recommendations,
 - b. Assure that Frontex's financial and material assistance, including its border and aerial surveillance capabilities, does not promote or aid in the violation of human rights in Europe or in other countries,
- II. **Providing** eligible funds to nations unable to support housing, healthcare, jobs, and catering financially;
 - a. Germany's aid in the funding of immigrant applications,
 - b. Ireland's responsibility to constitute legislations that progress the humanitarian approach,
 - c. Sweden's funding of shelter to allow asylum seekers their eligible rights in accordance with the EU laws,
 - d. Belgium's providence of transport with various methods that carry migrants to safer homes,
 1. Warns deportation if citizens are not employed within 18 months of entering the country,

III. **Recommends** that all members of the EU share the concentrations of immigrants, so it does not heavily impact a certain nation,

- a. Authorizes border control communication between countries in the case of immigrants entering the country, depending on certain factors, including:
 1. The nation's GDP/per capita of a nation,
 2. The population of a nation corresponding to its land size,
 3. The demographics and geographics of a nation,

IV. **Calls upon** the support and cooperation of the United Nations in the following methods:

- a. The analysis of the application forms of refugees and asylum seekers by the 'United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees',
- b. Stipulating newfound legislations in order to shield the state of human rights by the 'United Nations Human Rights Council',
- c. Installing cutting-edge high technology to prevent illicit trade, smuggling, and trafficking,

V. **Integrates** immigrants into the labor markets of their newly-placed nation;

- a. Recommends counselors on shelter sites to assist with career decisions,
- b. Educates immigrants on the microeconomic and macroeconomic structure of the nation for all those who wish to further amalgamate themselves with their society,

VI. **Designates** specific time periods for migrants to stay in the welcoming countries as it will be dependent on the migrants';

- a. Country of origin's severity of case,
- b. The family status of the migrant(s),
- c. The financial status of the migrant,

VII. **Trusts** INTERPOL to work in close collaboration with the EU member states and third parties and handing INTERPOL the responsibility of coordinating fund-use to coordinate efforts in combating crime by;

- a. Implementing surveillance systems for adapted security measures and further border control on the borders of EU nations,
- b. Deploying advanced screening technology,
- c. Hiring border police to patrol around and guide migrants.

Tips

- ❖ No delegate shall speak without prior recognition from the chair.
- ❖ When addressing the committee, it is customary to express gratitude to the chair for the acknowledgment before delivering remarks.
- ❖ In the event that a Point of Information is not acknowledged by the chair, delegates may transmit it in written form.
- ❖ Note passing is restricted solely to Model United Nations (MUN) proceedings. All notes exchanged between delegates must be vetted through the chairs or the designated communication system. Any non-MUN-related correspondence will be handled by the executive board.
- ❖ The use of personal pronouns (such as I, we, you) is strictly prohibited in formal debate. Delegates should refer to themselves as "the delegate," "the delegate of [State representing country]," or "the delegation."
- ❖ Professional conduct and respect are imperative at all times, both during committee sessions and during breaks.
- ❖ Delegates are expected to refrain from personal attacks on fellow delegates. Criticism should be directed towards a delegate's country or stance rather than the individual.
- ❖ Should a delegate feel uncomfortable or unwell at any point, they are encouraged to discreetly request a private conversation with the chair through written communication.
- ❖ Delegates are encouraged to reach out to the chairs during designated times, using appropriate channels, to address any concerns regarding the topic or the drafting of position papers.
- ❖ The unauthorized capture of images or videos of fellow delegates is prohibited in accordance with the UAE Cybercrime Law No. 5 of 2012.