



AUSMUN 2020

Delegate Handbook

Welcome to AUSMUN

Dear Delegates,

On behalf of the board members, AUSMUN faculty advisors, moderators and pagers, it is my utmost pleasure to welcome you to our thirteenth annual session of the American University of Sharjah Model United Nations (AUSMUN2020).

Each year, AUSMUN experiences exponential growth in the number of its attendees. If anything, it only means that students regionally have developed an interest in our conference based on the positive feedback and reputation that we have acquired over the years. The reputation that AUSMUN holds is not possible without the true commitment of our board members throughout the years and our team of moderators and pagers who you will come to meet very soon.

My first MUN experience was luckily here at AUSMUN. And coming from someone who back then had little to no information on how MUN conferences function, I can assure you that AUSMUN is a great experience for first timers. We take pride in our conference being a very close and accurate simulation of how the United Nations function, and that, fellow delegates, leaves you with an immense amount of knowledge and skills that you can use in your academic and social life.

We have put our high standards as a reflection of the quality of the delegates we welcome on our campus each year. In order to meet these standards, you should put as much effort as you can into your preparation for the conference. This preparation includes conducting a sufficient amount of research, preparing as many speeches as you can tackling different scenarios that you might encounter, and mirroring your rich research in drafting a very well-written position paper that will enable you to come up with possible solutions for your topics, and ultimately ease the way into writing the resolution paper.

If I am to provide you with a one advice to help you win an award, I would recommend you take time in understanding the depth of your topics. But then again, always remember, MUN conferences in general and AUSMUN in specific are not about winning or losing, but rather about how smart you are in taking advantage of such an opportunity to enhance your skills; whether its public speaking, negotiating, or your social skills in general. And AUSMUN is your chance to do that.

At last, awards are given to the most outstanding delegates in our conference based on our deep evaluation of their performance. However, you should only worry about how much you end up learning and what values do you wish to carry with you by the end of the conference. With that, I can only wish for you to achieve all the goals you have in mind, and to become among the most impactful figures in your generation.

Warm Wishes,
Director of Human Resources
Sarah Al Saeid

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Introduction

This handbook was written to guide delegates at the different stages of their research regardless of their previous experience. It is a comprehensive document that can be used for understanding the absolute fundamentals of a MUN conference to stretching the delegates' limits and exceeding their own expectations. It touches upon multiple topics with which delegates might deal prior to and during the conference. The different sections of the handbook have been ordered chronologically with respect to the most logical flow of the delegates' research. A delegate might find some of the sections to be familiar. This observation is absolutely normal, and it is due to the comprehensiveness of the handbook to match the different variations of a delegate's experience might be. Delegates are free to make use of this handbook in whatever way they find effective to them the most. All roads lead to Rome!

The handbook starts with a brief introduction to the concept of Model United Nations (MUN) and describes the uniqueness of AUSMUN this year. The purpose of this section is to introduce MUN to the new delegates who are willing to understand the purpose of the conference and how does it align with their passions.

The handbook then goes into the more technical part of the delegate experience, including the research methodology, drafting the position paper, the rules of parliamentary procedure, the resolutions, and the amendments. It is important to go through all of these sections regardless of how much experience a delegate would have, mainly because they precisely explain the specific details that AUSMUN recognizes in the conference this year.

Towards the end of the handbook, delegates can find more useful information on how to increase their chances of winning awards. Moreover, the appendix holds a significant amount of samples that further clarify the content of the handbook, as well as the two schedules of the delegate training workshop and the conference schedule.

Section I: Human Values of MUN

The core values of the United Nations have gained a global attention due to its promise to ensure the continuous growth of civilizations while maintaining a global peace. Many schools and educational institutions around the world have seen the importance of exposing the younger generation to these values. To that end, Model United Nations (MUN) conferences have been held around the world promoting the human values of the United Nations and facilitating playgrounds through which students can develop their communication skills. Moreover, students get to appreciate the role of the United Nations through practical experience. It is believed that the first MUN conference ever held was in St. Lawrence University, New York in 1949. 70 years later, the conference is held by thousands of institutions around the world often on an annual basis. AUSMUN is no exception. It started in 2007 with a very small group of AUS students. The conference this year will be celebrating its 12th anniversary with more than a thousand participating students within its various divisions.

The committees and their topics have been chosen through a collaborative effort from the Executive Board, considering the theme of this year, *Youth and Empowerment*. The board will always remain committed to leveraging its commitment to maximizing the quality of the conference for all the delegates. A complete list of the committees and their topics can be found on our website.

Section II: How to Research?

One key factor that remains significant to excel at the conference as a delegate regardless of how much MUN experience you have is conducting the sufficient amount of research in advance. A good research helps you in deeply understanding the topics of your committee and building valid and rich arguments towards them. Having said that, research can turn into a nightmare with the absence of a proper planning. This section sets an abstract plan for you that categorizes four main parts of the research that tend to apply to any research methodology a delegate might decide to use.

Understand the United Nations

It goes without saying that you should build a sufficient understanding of the United Nations to be able to properly act as a delegate. You should conduct a proper research to be able to comprehend the organizational structure and all of its activities. Even though you will be representing a country in a specific committee, you must understand how committees interact with each other and how does the workflow of any specific issue is applied in the United Nations. Building a mature understanding of the organization provides a dramatic support on how you would target certain issues that tend to arise within your committee often during the conference, many of which have not been encountered before.

Understand Your Country

It is absolutely crucial to conduct a very comprehensive research about your assigned country to be able to properly act as a delegate of that country in your committee. Perhaps one of the most critical and tricky points upon which delegates get evaluated is how precise and realistic they are when representing their countries. As a delegate in the United Nations, you do not defend your beliefs, instead, you are there to defend your country's stance in the global community. Therefore, you might encounter certain sub-topics that forces you to take certain actions with which you might disagree, and this is the essence and beauty of diplomacy. As a delegate in MUN, none of your actions will be executed seriously. It is a safe playground in which you can experience diplomacy without the need to worry about the consequences of your actions.

To that end, you should understand your country and how does it act in multiple scenarios. It would be most useful in the initial stages of your research to read about the history of your country. Reading about its history gives you the chance to sufficiently comprehend the ideologies upon which your government forms its law and foreign policies. Moreover, you might encounter historical events that might have some relevance to your topics. It is not about memorizing your country's policies; instead, it is about shaping your mindset to act as a true representative of that certain country during the days of the conference.

Understand Your Committee

This is probably the most overlooked part of the research that only the most outstanding and experienced delegates tend to consider. Despite having specific foreign policies that you should respect in your debate, you should fundamentally consider how does your committee target certain issues. Committees are established with very specific mandates under which they operate. An obvious example would be that the only committee whose resolutions are legally binding is the Security Council. Such an understanding can be easily reflected on your language when preparing your speeches and drafting resolutions. A good understanding of the committee is positively evaluated for the delegate.

Understand Your Topics

Now comes the beef of the research and the most time-consuming part. After constructing a sturdy foundation of knowledge about all the policies and protocols that you should respect as a diplomat in the United Nations, you can safely explore the topics provided to you by the conference. There is no restriction on where to collect your information, and if you are a beginner, it is normal to feel uncomfortable. Good news; however, is that you already have done enough research that you can easily comprehend any topic with no worries at all. You may consider the following points:

- How would your committee act with respect to the topics in question?
- What problems currently persist and what solutions can you propose?
- How is your country affected by the relevant issues? What role does it play?
- Where does your country stand within the global community? What are the countries that might have an agreeing stance?

Section III: The Position Paper

Up until this point, you most probably haven't officially drafted any document, and the position paper would be your first. The position paper, sampled in Figure 2 and Figure 3, is a brief document that officially states your country's position with respect to the topics of the conference. It is used to evaluate the quality of your research, as well as help the moderator to understand the general flow of the debate in which the delegates are interested. Moreover, it helps you in building and summarizing your general understanding of your country's position. You obviously will not be able to correctly draft it without having your research fully conducted. Once you collect all the information required to solidify your position, you may start writing the position paper, keeping the following generic structure in mind:

Header

You should state in the header your country, your school or university, and the committee to which you are assigned.

Introduction

Your paper should provide a very brief introductory statement that introduces your committee, your country and the topics which your position paper discusses. This segment serves as a brief introductory paragraph that professionally initiates the paper.

Body

The body of the position paper should be divided into two equal segments, each segment discusses one of the two topics assigned to your committee. Both segments should start with a title numbered with a roman numeral followed by the following three parts:

- ***Background:***

This part should occupy roughly 20 percent of your paper. It should state a comprehensive background about the topic, the past actions taken by the global community and the United Nations, and the current situation of the matter. It would be very impressive to also identify any specific problems within the topic that your country looks forward to solving through the conference.

- ***Country's Position:***

This part should occupy roughly 50 percent of your paper. It should state your country's position within the topic, as well as what direct or indirect role it plays towards it. You may also state any past actions that your government has taken to solve the issue in question. All countries within each committee have been chosen wisely in such a way that all of them are involved with the topics. Therefore, regardless of your country's foreign policies, it always has a role in the committee of which it is a member state. Your research about your country and its policies will provide a sufficient aid in formulating your stance towards the topic.

- ***Possible Solutions:***

This part should occupy roughly 30 percent of your paper, and is certainly the most entertaining to read. It is the part in which you can stand out as a delegate and perhaps flex your diplomatic skills. If you were able to state the specific problems within your topic and your country's position, then you should be able to propose solutions to your committee. Your solutions must always align with your country's foreign policies and, obviously, be meaningful and realistic, in a sense that they are applicable with respect to the mandate and potential of your committee.

Notes:

- Position papers should be no longer than two pages, in Times New Roman font, at 12 pt. Single spaced, 1-inch margins, and justified paragraphs.
- The paper should address both topics provided in the background guide equally.
- The paper should be entirely original. Plagiarism is not tolerated within our conference and will reflect poorly on you.
- Your position paper may serve as your opening speech; however, it is not strictly necessary. It is also encouraged that the paper is reformulated into a more concise speech due to the time constraints of speech time.
- Avoid presenting another country in a negative manner.
- Avoid undiplomatic comments about another country.
- Avoid providing statistics without explaining their significance.
- Double delegates should submit **only one** position paper.

Submission:

- Due Date: February 7th, 2020, at 5 PM.
- Submit to: Your Moderators (E-mail on the background guide).
- Include in the header your institution and the country that you represent (as mentioned above).
- Name the file "AUSMUN20_PP_(Committee Name)_(Country Name)". Example: "AUSMUN20_PP_UNICEF_United States".
- The position paper should be submitted in **.pdf** format.

Intellectual Property and Citation:

A position paper of a certain country is written with the presumption that it is a policy statement directed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of that country. Hence, sources that belong to that country need not to be cited. However, any other source should be cited in text. For example "According to the UNHCR Report titled XYZ, it is stated that 56%.....". AUSMUN has no tolerance towards any form of plagiarism. All delegates should respect the intellectual property of any document and refer to its source if the document is not the original work of the delegate. The conference has the right to take further actions against any delegate failing to respect the intellectual property of any document, including but not limited to, dismissal from the conference.

Some Credible Websites for Position Paper Citations:

- UN Official Website: <http://www.un.org/en/index.html>
- The CIA World Factbook: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>
- World Bank: <https://www.worldbank.org/>
- Amnesty International: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/>
- BBC News: <http://www.bbc.com/>
- Governments Official Site

Section IV: Rules of Parliamentary Procedure

There are certain rules, listed in Table 1, under which the committee sessions are run, and Moderators do find it very impressive when delegates abide by these rules. AUSMUN 2020 will recognize the following points and motions in the conference:

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

committee by deciding the order of topics that will be discussed. It requires a simple majority vote to pass.

- ***Motion to Open the Speakers' List:*** A motion to open the speakers' list is a motion passed by a delegate to set the official speakers' list for the committee. Speakers raise their placards initially to be added to the speakers' list. Afterward, delegates may send a note to the Dais to be added to the speakers' list. It does not require a vote.
- ***Motion to Move into Voting Procedure:*** A motion to move into voting procedure closes debating on the topic at hand and moves the committee into voting procedure on the resolutions. This motion requires two speakers for and two speakers against it. It requires a simple majority vote to pass.
- ***Motion to Suspend the Meeting:*** A motion to suspend the meeting temporarily suspends the debate for a specific period of time. It is only entertained by the Dais during the end of a committee session. It requires a simple majority vote.
- ***Motion to Adjourn the Debate:*** A motion to adjourn the debate is only entertained by the Dais at the end of the conference. It requires a simple majority vote.
- ***Yield:*** At the end of a speech, delegates must yield the remainder of their time, if any time is available, to the following:
 - Yield their time to the Chair.
 - Yield their time to questions.
 - Yield their time to another delegate.

Section V: Resolutions

A resolution, in Figure 4, is a document that ideally contains the issue a specific committee is discussing and proposes solutions to the topic in question. A resolution is initially called a *draft resolution* until it passes a voting procedure. It is noteworthy to mention that a resolution is a reflection of the quality of the debate throughout the conference. In other words, it is the final product towards which all delegates should look upon drafting. Moreover, you should keep in mind that the resolution, i.e. passed draft resolution, is adopted by the entire committee by majority or consensus which enforces the spirit of diplomacy and dialog that should be respected by the delegates.

Who Drafts Resolutions?

All delegates are generally allowed to draft resolutions. It is important to get familiar with the following terminologies:

- I. *Main Submitter*: The main country, i.e. delegate, in charge of drafting the resolution. Each resolution should have only one main submitter.
- II. *Sponsors*: All the other countries that are involved in the process of drafting the resolution. Each resolution should have multiple sponsors. The exact minimum and maximum numbers of sponsors for a resolution depend on the committee size, and you may ask the Dais to specify that piece of information for you.
- III. *Signatories*: A signatory is a country that is not involved in drafting the resolution; however, it is interested in debating the resolution. Being a signatory does not state any means of an agreement with the resolution. There is no maximum number of signatories per resolution; however, the exact minimum depends on the committee size, and you may ask the Dais to specify that piece of information for you.

When are Resolutions Written?

Typically, resolutions are written during unmoderated caucuses of the committee sessions. As mentioned under the Rules of Parliamentary Procedure, delegates during the unmoderated caucuses are able to move freely, hence allowing them to get together, discuss ideas and reach mutual solutions for the topics being discussed.

Voting upon Resolutions

All the discussions and debates of a committee are supposed to ultimately lead to drafting resolutions that are ideally passed by the committee. AUSMUN allows multiple resolutions to be passed within the same committee as long as none of them is in contradiction to each other and to the sponsors' foreign policies.

Perambulatory and Operative Clauses:

The resolution follows a certain format, as illustrated in Figure 4, and one of the unique features of this format is the use of two distinct types of clauses – namely, *Perambulatory Clauses* and *Operative Clauses*.

- ***Perambulatory Clauses:***

These clauses mainly discuss any relevant past event, statements by the United Nations Secretary General, past United Nations resolutions and other related material.

- ***Operative Clauses:***

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

Section VI: Amendments

You might agree with the overall resolution but have some objections to certain clauses with the resolution. In such a case, you have the option to propose an amendment to a specific clause. An amendment might literally mean amending a certain clause or removing it entirely from the resolution. After an amendment is submitted to the Dais, it might be one of the two following types, as in Figure 1 below:

- **Friendly Amendment:** An amendment that is approved by all the sponsors of the resolution. This type of amendment passes right after the sponsors' approval. Please note that amendments addressing grammatical errors are always considered friendly amendments.
- **Unfriendly Amendment:** An amendment that is disapproved by at least one sponsor of the resolution. Such an amendment requires a speaker for the amendment and another one against it. After speakers are done with their speeches, the committee moves into voting upon the amendments and a simple majority is required for it to pass.

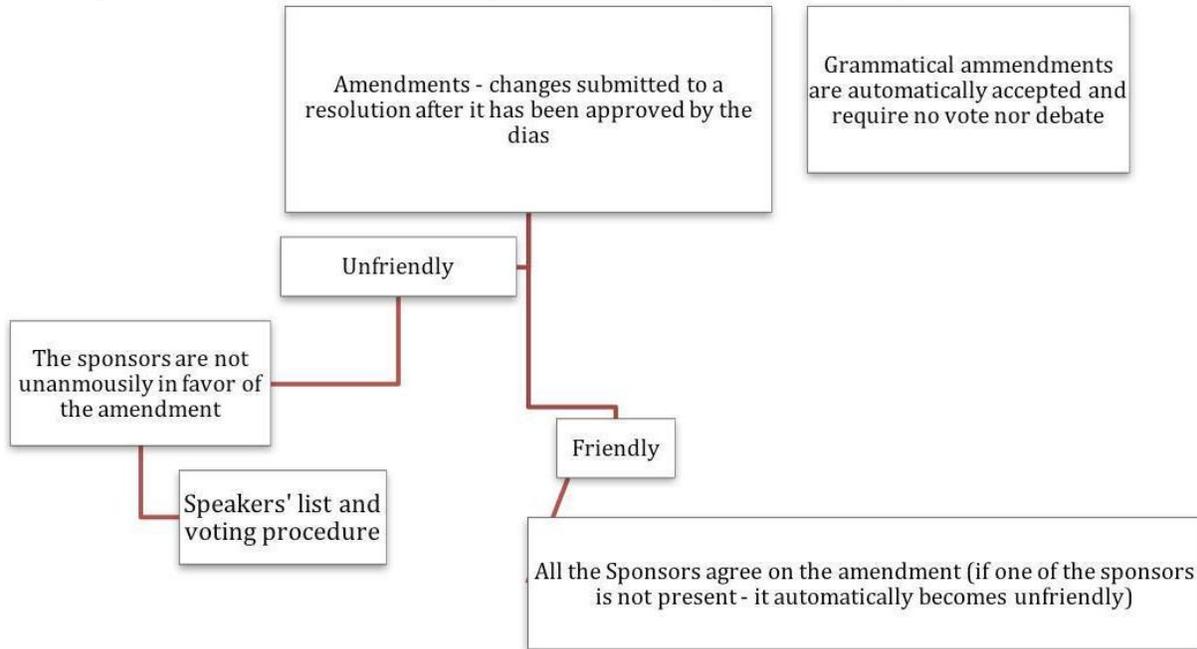


Figure 1. Amendments Flow Chart

Section VII: Soft Skills and Awards

One last point that you need to consider for the conference is having a well-established set of soft skills. Throughout the conference, you should be giving many speeches, working and debating with other delegates in order to draft resolutions of a good quality. Therefore, public speaking, diplomacy, critical thinking and teamwork are no less important than the research you conduct and your awareness of the rules of parliamentary procedure.

With regards to the awards provided, please note the following for the particular committees:

- **All committees with the exception of the Security Council:**
 - Outstanding Delegate
 - Distinguished Delegate
 - Honorable Mention

- Best Research
- Best Speaker
- *United Nations Security Council committees:*
 - Outstanding Delegate
 - Honorable Mention
 - Best Research

Some of the points that are evaluated positively towards winning an award are the following:

- ✓ Delegate raises placard at every available opportunity, bringing something new to the table and expressing a point regarded as insightful, unique and of high quality.
- ✓ Delegate represents his/her country's foreign policies accurately.
- ✓ Delegate maintains professional language at all times.
- ✓ Delegate is dressed in the utmost formalism and appropriateness at all times.
- ✓ Delegate shows a deep understanding of the topics.
- ✓ Delegate is a team player who compromises and takes into consideration all other delegates points without compromising his/her country's foreign policies and principles.
- ✓ Delegate contributes to the flow of debate significantly.
- ✓ Delegate works diplomatically and thoughtfulness with other delegates.
- ✓ Delegate uses his/her speeches to guide the committee during formal sessions.

Some of the points that are evaluated positively towards winning a *Best Research* award are the following:

- ✓ Position Paper follows the correct format provided in the Delegate Handbook.
- ✓ It provides a proper and brief introduction to the committee.
- ✓ It provides a high accuracy of the information; viability of solutions suggested; well-supported arguments
- ✓ It uses a diplomatic language.

- ✓ It uses a correct and proper structure and flow, clarity, cohesiveness, grammar, and spelling.
- ✓ It is an original writing. Plagiarism is not tolerated and is heavily penalized.

Section VIII: Code of Conduct

In line with the Terms and Conditions provided during the registration for AUSMUN, delegates are reminded of some of the following points as part of the general Terms and Conditions:

- Delegates must maintain professional behavior at all times amongst themselves, towards the advisors, the Dais and the Executive and Advisory Board;
- Delegates must refrain from profane and inappropriate language;
- During the committee session, the use of cell-phones, laptops, tablets and other electronic devices are only permitted for conference related purposes;
- Male and female delegates must be dressed appropriately and formally throughout the conference. (short skirts and jeans are not permitted) and male delegates are to be in full suits while addressing the committee (tie, shirt tucked in, suit pants, suit jacket and formal shoes);
- Note passing is strictly for conference related purposes, passing notes containing anything not within the scope of AUSMUN is strictly prohibited;
- Taking pictures or video recordings of other delegates without their consent is prohibited as per the UAE Cybercrime Law No.5 of 2012;
- The use of personal pronouns during committee session is not permitted.

Appendix

Sample Position Paper:

Following in Figure 2 and Figure 3 is a sample position paper that is meant to provide a general idea on the format that AUSMUN recognizes.

Delegation from
United States of America

Represented by
American University of Sharjah

Position Paper for the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

The topics before the UNICEF are "The Problem of Child Soldiers" and "Combatting the Spread of Diseases through Immunization". UNICEF is a United Nations program that is devoted to protect basic children rights and expand opportunities for children in developing countries. The United States of America is keen on taking significant approaches to ensure children rights and needs are safeguarded and addressed.

I. The Problem of Child Soldiers

The recruitment of child soldiers is an issue of real significance in many countries. In the event of an armed conflict, individuals under the age of eighteen are being manipulated to committing different acts of violence. From being used as informants to having them kill people, children are constantly exploited at an increasingly large scale. Not only are the experiences endured by child soldiers a grave violation of human rights, but they are also responsible for causing children psychological and physical trauma, as well as difficulty to reintegrate into society. Therefore, it is of primary importance to take key measures that ensure that military forces that employ child soldiers are criminalized and to guarantee the availability of protection and support to children all over the world.

The United States (US) strongly condemns the practice of exploiting the youth in war zones and has taken several steps towards preventing it. In terms of the Code of Laws of the United States, section 18 U.S. Code § 2442 on recruitment or use of child soldiers considers whoever knowingly enlists a child in an armed force group to participate in hostilities to be an extreme offense. Whoever attempts to violate the law shall be fined and imprisoned for more than twenty years. Furthermore, former United States President, George W. Bush, signed into law the Child Soldiers Prevention Act in 2008, which prohibits state forces guilty of deploying child soldiers into their militia from receiving US military assistance in any form.

On an international level, the United States signed and ratified several treaties to promote the legal protection of children all over the world. For instance, the United States has voted for the adoption of the United Nations Security Council resolution 1261, which aims to bring an end to the conscription of children during war crimes. Moreover, the US pressured fourteen countries that are listed by the United Nations to use child soldiers by maintaining partial military sanctions towards them. Until they sign an action plan with the United Nations to end their recruitment of child soldiers, the US will refrain from providing them with any form of assistance.

Despite efforts by the international community, youth from all over the world remain exposed to military recruitment. In a domestic sense, the United States encourages a strong commitment at the government level to eliminate the use of child soldiers by inflicting individual criminal responsibility on those who commence the action. Furthermore, child protection agencies should be developed that can identify and protect potential participants from military forces. The United States also urges all member states to take an international response against the employment of child soldiers and impose economic and military sanctions on countries that continue to pursue this inhumane act. The United States is strongly willing to take feasible measures to immediately address the military threat against children.

Figure 2. Sample Position Paper (Page 1)

II. Combatting the Spread of Diseases Through Immunization

Infectious diseases, which can proliferate directly or indirectly, are brought about by pathogenic microorganisms that include bacteria, viruses, parasites, and fungi. Although international action has managed to eradicate several disease outbreaks, many still remain to impact the lives of many. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), these contagions kill more than seventeen million people a year, including nine million deaths in children alone. Moreover, the WHO states that many new diseases have emerged in recent years that threaten the lives of hundreds of children. In order to control the spread of diseases, the United Nations along with member states, aims to work toward reaching the sixth of the MDGs, which stresses upon the reversal of such epidemics, most prevalent being AIDS and malaria, through the international availability of treatment.

The United States widely recognizes the importance of making great strides in preventing children from developing infectious illnesses. Public health laws and policies in the United States encourage improved access to vaccinations, contraceptives, and health education. In addition, they aim to provide easy access to treatment, limited contact with infected individuals, and effective emergency responses to disease outbreaks. Based on a World Bank report, 95% of children in the United States aged 12-23 months were provided DPT immunization. Furthermore, health laws in all 50 states require children attending public schools to be vaccinated against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, rubella, and varicella.

In a more global sense, the United States promotes immunization through the Pan American Health Organization, an international health agency which ensures affordable yet quality health care when needed. This helps guarantee that children will be provided with the vaccines necessary to eradicate communicable diseases. Additionally, the United States is putting efforts to help the Global Vaccine Action Plan (GVAP), a framework that pushes for equitable access to vaccines for children in all vulnerable communities, and plans to reach its goals through the United States National Institute of Allergies and Infectious Diseases. To add to that, the U.S Agency for International Development works closely with partners around the world to support the goals of GVAP through research and aid.

The United States is a great advocate of health and safety. Given that, to further safeguard the health of children, it would strongly encourage a safer environment as with the seventh MDG, by providing clean water and sanitation and strengthening international health regulations and health education. In addition, the United States pushes towards the eighth MDG as it calls for international action to eradicate life-threatening diseases by providing affordable and essential medicine in developing countries as well as providing vaccinations at the ages they are due. Also, with the availability of knowledge and instruments to combat epidemics, the United States urges increased efforts to be applied towards creating new antibiotics and vital drugs in replacement of ones that are losing their effectiveness. Finally, the United States believes that all member states must work together to ensure the health safety of all children is managed all over the world, especially for countries where children are most at risk.

Figure 3. Sample Position Paper (Page 2)

Points and Motions:

AUSMUN will only recognize the points and motions in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Points and Motions Voting Procedure

Point/Motion	Second Required?	Interrupt Speaker?	Vote Required?
Point of Personal Privilege	No	Yes	Chair Recognition
Point of Order	No	No	Chair Recognition
Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	No	No	Chair Recognition
Point of Information	No	No	Chair Recognition
Motion to Set the Agenda	No	N/A	Simple Majority
Motion to Open Speaker's List	No	No	Two-thirds Majority
Motion for a Caucus	Yes	No	Simple Majority
Motion to Suspend the Meeting	Yes	No	Simple Majority
Motion to Table	Yes	No	Two-thirds Majority
Appeal to the Decision of the Chair	No	No	Two-thirds Majority
Motion to Close/Resume the Debate	Yes	No	Two-thirds Majority
Motion to Postpone the Debate	Yes	No	Simple Majority
Motion to Divide the House/Question	Yes	No	Two-thirds Majority
Motion to Move into Voting Procedure	Yes	No	Simple Majority
Motion to Adjourn the Debate	Yes	No	Simple Majority

Sample Resolution:

The following in Figure 4 is a sample resolution. Note the contrast in the use of the two types of clauses and the proper use of punctuation.

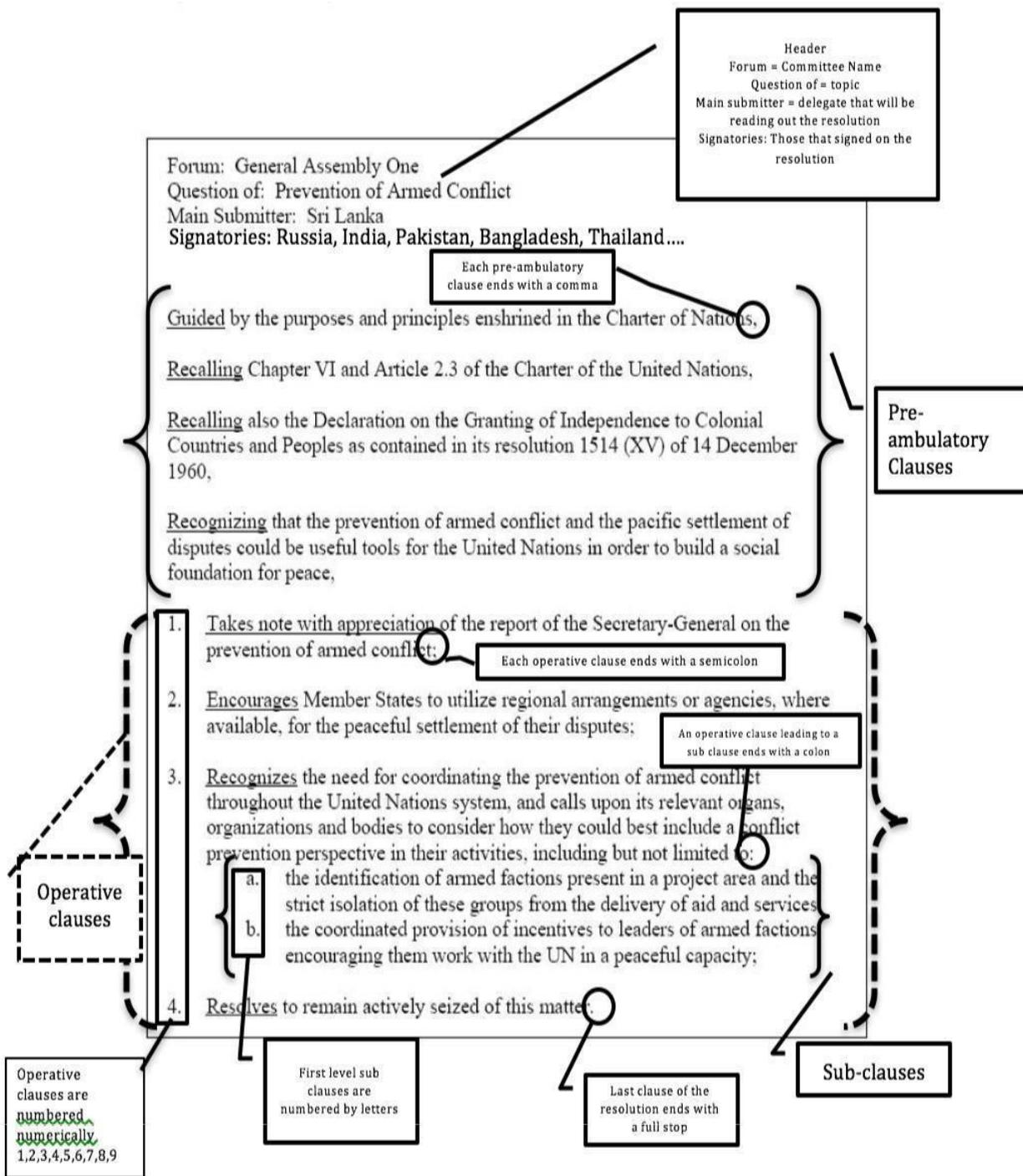


Figure 4. Sample Resolution

List of Perambulatory and Operative Clauses:

The following is just a list is some of the terms that you are allowed to use in your resolutions. However, you are very welcome to use any other term as long as it carries the same interpretation.

Table 2. List of Perambulatory and Operative Clauses

Perambulatory Clauses		Operative Clauses	
Affirming	Guided by	Accepts	Notes
Alarmed by	Having adopted	Affirms	Proclaims
Approving	Having considered	Approves	Reaffirms
Bearing in mind	Having examined	Authorizes	Recommends
Believing	Having received	Calls	Regrets
Confident	Noting with deep concern	Calls upon	Reminds
Contemplating	Keeping in mind	Condemns	Requests
Convinced	Noting with satisfaction	Confirm	Solemnly affirms
Declaring	Noting further	Congratulates	Strongly condemns
Deeply concerned	Observing	Considers	Supports
Deeply conscious	Reaffirming	Designates	Takes note of
Deeply convinced	Realizing	Draws the attention to	Declares accordingly
Deeply disturbed	Recalling	Emphasizes	Trusts
Deeply regretting	Recognizing	Encourages	Transmits
Desiring	Referring	Endorses	Further reminds
Emphasizing	Seeking	Expresses its appreciation	Further recommends
Expecting	Taking into consideration	Expresses its hope	Further requests
Expressing its appreciation	Viewing with appreciation	Further invites	Further resolves
Fulfilling	Taking note	Further proclaims	
Fully aware	Welcoming		
Further deploring	Further recalling		

Delegate Training Workshop Schedule:

Date of the workshop: Saturday, January 25th, 2020

Table 3. Workshop Details

Event	Time
Welcome and Introduction to the United Nations Main Auditorium	10:00 AM to 10:30 AM
Discussion about The Rules of Procedure TBC	10:30 AM to 12:00 PM
Break – Self Paid	12:00 PM to 1:00 PM
Discussion about The Position Paper and Resolution Main Auditorium	1:00 PM to 1:30 PM
Mock AUSMUN Session Main Auditorium	1:30 PM to 3:30 PM

Conference Schedule:*

February 13th, Thursday	February 14th, Friday	February 15th, Saturday
<p>3:30PM to 5:00 PM Arrival and Registration Main Rotunda</p>	<p>2:30PM to 4:30 PM Second Committee Session Allocated Committee Halls</p>	<p>10:00AM to 12:30 PM Fourth Committee Session Allocated Committee Halls</p>
<p>5:00 PM to 7:00 PM Opening Ceremony Main Auditorium</p>	<p>4:30PM to 5:30 PM Coffee Break TBA</p>	<p>12:30 PM to 1:30 PM Coffee Break TBA</p>
<p>7:00PM to 7:30 PM Short Break Head to Committee Session</p>	<p>5:30 PM to 8:00 PM Third Committee Session Allocated Committee Halls</p>	<p>1:30 PM to 4:00 PM Fifth Committee Session Allocated Committee Halls</p>
<p>7:30PM to 9:30 PM First Committee Session Allocated Committee Halls</p>	<p>8:00 PM to 10:00 PM Social Event <u>Self-Paid</u></p>	<p>4:00PM to 5:00 PM Lunch Break <u>Self-paid</u></p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>5:00PM - 7:30 PM Sixth Committee Session Allocated Committee Halls</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>7:30PM to 10:00 PM Gala Dinner and Awards Ceremony TBA</p>

**Subject to change*