AmityDXB MUN' 25
Delegate's Handbook

9th - 11th May, 2025

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Letter from the Secretariat

Dear Delegates of AmityDXB MUN,

It is my great pleasure to welcome you to the inaugural Amity University Dubai Model United Nations (Amity DXB MUN). We are truly excited to host this event, and it is a great honour to have you join us for what promises to be a memorable and impactful conference.

First and foremost, congratulations on taking the bold step to embark on your MUN journey with us. For many of you, this may be a new experience, and we understand that the path ahead might seem challenging at times. Rest assured, our dedicated team, who have been meticulously trained and prepared, will be here to guide you throughout the conference. Their expertise and support will ensure that you not only navigate the proceedings with confidence but also have an enriching experience that extends beyond the conference room.

Over the next three days, you will develop invaluable skills—ranging from public speaking and negotiation to critical thinking and collaboration. Most importantly, you will be given the opportunity to engage deeply with pressing global issues, which will expand your understanding of international relations and diplomacy.

The enclosed guide will serve as a valuable resource as you prepare for the conference, and will provide insights into what you can expect, as well as practical tips for success. I strongly encourage you to read it thoroughly to ensure you're well-prepared and informed. Should you encounter any difficulties while researching your position papers or have questions regarding the rules of procedure, please don't hesitate to reach out to our team, who are more than happy to assist.

As delegates, you are stepping into the shoes of global ambassadors, and this conference is your opportunity to experience firsthand the challenges and rewards of diplomacy. Through thoughtful discussions and creative problem-solving, you will gain a deeper understanding of world issues that may be unfamiliar to you today but will be crucial to your growth as global citizens.

I wish you the best of luck as you dive into your preparations and take on the exciting work ahead. Remember, the Amity DXB MUN team and I are fully confident in your abilities, and we are here to support you every step of the way.

Welcome again, and we look forward to an inspiring and successful conference.

Warm regards,
Abraham Roy
Deputy Secretary-General
AmityDXB MUN'25

Conference Schedule

Friday, 9th May 2025

Registration
3:00 PM - 4:00 PM

Opening Ceremony
4:00 PM - 5:00 PM

Committee Session 1
5:30 PM - 8:00 PM

Saturday, 10th May 2025

Committee Session 2
9:00 AM - 11:00 AM

Committee Session 3
11:30 AM - 1:30 PM

Lunch Break
1:30 PM - 2:30 PM

Committee Session 4
2:30 PM - 4:30 PM

Committee Session 5
5:00 PM - 7:00 PM

Social Night
7:30 PM - 10:30 PM

Sunday, 11th May 2025

Committee Session 5
9:00 AM - 11:00 AM

Committee Session 6
11:30 AM - 1:30 PM

Lunch Break
1:30 PM - 2:30 PM

Committee Session 7
2:30 PM - 4:30 PM

Closing Ceremony
5:00 PM - 6:00 PM

Preparing for your Conference

At AmityDXB MUN, our main aim is to impart knowledge about the most pressing topics in the world, along with skills of diplomacy, leadership and problem-solving. As interesting and intriguing as they might sound, such conferences can feel pretty intimidating, and preparing for them might seem like a difficult task to many. To resolve this issue, here are some steps you can follow which will help ease out your preparation process and enable this conference to be a fun and fruitful experience for you:

1. Once you have registered for the conference, you will receive your country, committee, and topic. You will also receive a background guide that will elaborate on the topic. It is important that you read and understand it completely.

2. You are then required to research extensively on the topic separately, and also on your country's stance on the topic and any related policies or legislations they have passed.

3. There are some documents which every delegate is required to prepare beforehand, such as a **Position Paper** and **Opening Speech**.

- What is a **Position Paper**?
  It is a document prepared by you, which is basically a summary of your knowledge and understanding of the topic, and your country's stance on it.

  - Typically, it should contain four sections:
    1. Background of the topic
    2. Past international actions
    3. Your country's policy
    4. Possible solutions to the matter at hand

- What is an **Opening Speech**?
  An opening speech is typically a 1 minute long speech, and is also your first speech in the committee. This speech plays an important role in demonstrating your understanding of the topic and also conveying to the rest of the delegates your country policies, and what pressing sub-issues you, as a delegate of your country, would like to focus on.

  It is also a key deciding factor for other countries as to whether they align with your stance on the topic and whether they would be interested in working with you or not. It is therefore imperative that you prepare this speech with full knowledge of your topic, and keep it concise and to the point.

There are different sources from where you can gather information for your opening speech but your position paper is always a good place to start.

4. Every committee comes up with a document called a Draft Resolution which it will formulate together with all countries. There is a specific format for the resolution along with phrases that are required to be used while drafting it. It is advisable for all delegates to be familiar with the format and phrases beforehand.

5. It is also essential for all delegates to be familiar with the conference code of conduct and the rules required to be followed in different committee sessions to avoid any conflicts or issues.

6. Last but not the least, don't stress too much—focus on making new memories and enjoying the experience!

Rules of Procedure

1) ***Roll Call:***
At the beginning of each session, the committee directors will call on Member State in English alphabetical order to state their status of attendance. Member States may reply 'present' or 'present and voting'. Where 'present and voting' means the Member State cannot abstain on any substantive vote. The observers are required to reply 'present', as they do not have voting privileges. The difference between these two types of voting comes into effect at the end when there's a formal voting in the Draft resolution.

2) ***Quorum:***
The quorum signifies the minimum number of delegates who need to be present in order to open a session for debate. The committee director may declare a committee open and permit to proceed when at least one-third of the members of the committee are present. The presence of Delegates of a simple majority of the Member States of the body concerned shall be required for any decision on a substantive motion to be taken.

3) ***Setting the Agenda:***
The first order of business for the committee will be consideration of the agenda. A motion should be made to set the agenda to one of the topics being considered. Delegates can propose only topics as put forward by the secretariat in the provisional agenda, i.e. the topics which were set by the secretariat prior to the conference. In case there is no opposition to the motion, the motion is considered to be adopted.

Rules Governing Debate

1) ***Speakers List:***
After the Agenda has been determined, a continuously open speakers list known as the 'General Speakers List' (GSL), will be established for the purpose of general debate. The director shall ask the committee for those who wish to be added to the speakers list when it is first open and ask again from time to time. The director shall keep a written copy of the order of the speaker. Further, any delegate wishing to be added to the Speakers list can do so by sending a written note to the director. Here, delegates will speak about the topic at hand and state their countries views for the same, additionally will mention the solutions they want to put forth. The default time for an individual speaker is set to 90 seconds, which may be altered by raising a motion to alter the time. If the participant has not used all the time allotted, the participant may yield the remaining time to comments, questions or to the chair.

> a) *Yield to Another Delegate:*. The delegate can accept the yield and reinforce the points made by the previous delegate.

> b) *Yield to Points of Information:*. Delegates wishing to ask a question on the speech made by the participant to which the participant will be allowed to answer.

c) *Yield to the Chair:* Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish to yield to questions or another delegate. The chair will then move to the next speaker.

Delegates must declare any yield by the conclusion of their speech. If time runs out, the chair will simply move to the next speaker.

2) *Proposing Motions:*

At any point when the floor is open, the chair may call upon the delegates wishing to propose motions. The chair shall recognize motions one by one, such that the latest motions are subsided or equal to other motions raised. The chair may stop entertaining motions at any time and move to vote on those motions that have been already heard. In case of several motions having equal priority, the director shall decide the order. When a motion is entertained, it shall then be put to a vote in accordance with the rules for that motion. If the vote fails, the motion is discarded, and the chair shall move to the next motion. This process continues until a motion is passed or the floor returns to the General Speakers List.

● Order of Motions that may be raised:

a) *Motion to open debate:* this is the first motion of the session to start the formal proceedings of the committee.

b) *Motion to set an agenda:* this motion is raised to set the agenda to be discussed in the committee.

c) *Motion to open General Speakers List:* this is the first step to establish a formal debate on the agenda set up by the committee. To determine the order of the speaking list, delegates must raise their placards or later send a note to the chair.

d) *Motion for a Moderated Caucus:* this motion is raised to focus on the discussion of a specific topic within the mandate of the agenda. While raising a motion for a moderate caucus, the delegate must mention the duration of the moderated caucus, the topic to be discussed and an individual speaking time. This motion requires a simple majority to pass. The main purpose of this motion is to discuss important aspects of the agenda in detail.

e) *Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus:* this is a motion that allows delegates to freely discuss issues and topics with other delegations without any formal supervision. A motion for unmoderated caucus is raised after a moderated caucus where opinions are expressed, the unmoderated caucus gives delegates an opportunity to negotiate and exchange opinions without any formalities. The delegate making the motion must briefly explain the purpose and specify a time limit for the caucus.

f) *Motion to introduce Draft Resolution:* this motion is raised to present a working paper or a resolution to the Dias members. The authors display the working paper, and the floor is yielded to the other participants.

g) *Motion to Introduce Amendments (friendly & unfriendly):* After the introduction of the draft resolution, member states have the right to suggest amendments to the resolution in the form of additional, removal or any modifications. These modifications are then voted upon by the participants in the committee.

h) *Motion to begin voting procedures:* After the amendments have been discussed and voted on, the resolution is put to a vote. The members who voted 'present and voting' during the roll call may vote YES or NO on the resolution. The member states who voted 'present' may ABSTAIN from voting.

i) *Motion to adjourn the session:* this motion is entertained by the Dias members at the end of the committee session to adjourn the session until the next meeting. It requires a simple majority.

j) *Motion to suspend the debate session:* this motion is raised to suspend the meeting that allows the committee to break from formal procedure for a while. This is only entertained by the Dias member during the end of a committee meeting before a planned recess. It requires a simple majority.

3) **Moderated Caucus:**

A moderated caucus is a debate format where participants will make short speeches on specific topics. Here the chair will temporarily depart from the General speakers list and call on Delegates who wish to speak. The delegate who raises this motion must specify an individual's speaking time and the relevant subtopic for the participants to discuss. A simple majority is required to adopt the motion for a moderated caucus.

4) **Unmoderated Caucus:**

An unmoderated caucus as the name suggests, is not moderated by the Dias members. Here the rules of formal debate are suspended, and participants are allowed to freely converse with other members of the committee. An unmoderated caucus is used to form allies and to work on working papers and Draft resolutions. The delegate making this motion must briefly explain its purpose and specify a time limit for the caucus. A simple majority is required to adopt the motion.

5) **Points:**

Any of the points below may be raised by any Delegate at any point, these tools can be used by delegates to increase their understanding of happenings in the committee. A delegate wishing to raise a point shall raise their placard and state the name of their point and wait for the chair to acknowledge it.

- *Points of Personal Privilege:*
  Whenever a delegate's ability to participate in the proceedings is impaired or when a Delegate is in discomfort, they may raise a point of personal privilege. While a point of personal privilege may interrupt a speaker, Delegates should be courteous in their use of this point. (e.g. the speaker is inaudible, discomforting room temperature, etc.)

- *Point of Order:*
  During any discussion, the delegate may raise a Point of Order to indicate an instance of improper parliamentary procedure or when a factually incorrect statement has been made.
- *Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:*
  When the floor is open, a Delegate may raise a point of parliamentary inquiry to ask the chair a question regarding the rules of procedure. These points are addressed to the Dias members.
- *Point of Information:*
  This point can be used by a delegate when they have any question or require clarifications regarding any points brought up by other delegates.

6) **Right to Reply:**
A delegate whose national integrity has been questioned by another delegate may request a right to reply. These requests must be submitted to the chair in writing accompanied by a short description of the reason for the request. The chair may decide to give a certain time limit to the delegate to respond and to rule whether the right of reply is in order.

Resolutions

A resolution is a document that contains solutions to the issues that a committee is discussing. A draft resolution is intended to aid the committee in its discussion and formulation of a resolution. During the whole duration of the committee session the delegates will work towards a resolution which will reflect the quality of the debate and contain solutions to a topic and is the main aim of the MUN. Once a resolution has been approved and has been made available to the committee, a delegate may propose a motion to introduce the draft resolution. After the motion is entertained by the chair, the draft resolution shall be considered on the floor and will be discussed, debated on and eventually voted on.

1) **Writing a Resolution**
Generally, resolutions are written during unmoderated caucuses of the committee session. Here delegates can freely move around without any formal supervision and discuss ideas, come up with mutual solutions for the topic being discussed. These present the viewpoints of the delegates.

- A Draft Resolutions has the following main parts:

a) Heading: this contains the name of the committee the resolution being introduced is in, the agenda of the resolution, and the list of signatories and sponsors.
b) Sponsors: these are member states that have authored the draft resolution. All sponsors must agree with the resolution.
c) Signatories: these are member states that are not involved in drafting the resolution but wish to see the resolution being discussed. Signatories do not have to agree with the resolution in its entirety and are willing to propose amendments.
d) Preambulatory Clause: these clauses mainly focus on discussing any past events, acknowledge the issues being dealt with, statements issues by the United Nations Secretary General, these also cite the UN charter and affirm precedents to justify the resolution.
e) Operative Clause: these include clauses that propose solutions to address issues and achieve a specific goal. These clauses can call for actions to reach a final resolution. These are numbered and end with a semicolon unless a clause has a sub clause. After the last operative clause, the resolution ends.

Phrases for Preambulatory Clauses:

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

Accepts	Affirms	Approves
Authorizes	Calls	Calls upon
Condemns	Confirms	Considers
Declares accordingly	Deplores	Designates
Draws attention	Emphasizes	Encourages
Endorses	Expresses its hope	Further invites
Further proclaims	Further recommends	Further reminds
Further requests	Further resolves	Notes
Proclaims	Reaffirms	Recommends
Regrets	Reminds	Renews
Requests	Resolves	Solemnly affirms
Supports	Takes note of	Urges

Amendments*:*

Amendments are proposals made by the participants of a committee in cases where a delegate may agree with the overall resolution but have objections to certain clauses in the resolution. Here a delegate may propose an amendment to a particular clause. Once the draft resolution is presented, the chair will ask whether there are any amendments on the floor. The amendment is then submitted to the Dias, it may be friendly or unfriendly in nature.

a) Friendly Amendments:

These are amendments which are approved by all the sponsors of the resolution. This type of amendment is added automatically without a vote amongst the members of the committee.

b) Unfriendly Amendments:

These are amendments that are disapproved by at least one sponsor and don't have unanimous support of the sponsors. Such an amendment needs a speaker who is for the amendment and another speaker who's against it. After speakers have delivered their speeches, the amendments are put to vote in the committee. Such an amendment requires a simple majority to pass and be added to the original Draft resolution.

<u>Rules Governing Voting</u>

1) Procedural Voting:
   Each member of the committee shall have one vote on a procedural motion. Delegates will express their vote by raising their placards, and a simple majority is required. Delegates must vote for or against in procedural votes.

2) Substantive Voting:
   Substantive voting is taken only on passing a Draft Resolution or an Amendment. In a substantive voting, members may vote 'Yes', 'No', or 'Abstain'. Here members 'present and voting' cannot abstain. Delegates will express their vote by raising placards.

<u>**Sample Draft Resolution**</u>

<u>**Sponsors**</u>: United States of America

<u>**Signatories:**</u> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Island, Canada, French Republic, Australia, Republic of India, South Africa, Republic of China, Turkey.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Recalls the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol,

Gravely concerned with the increase in hate speech directed toward refugee and migrant populations across the globe,

Emphasizes on the need for a multi-faceted approach in regulating hate speech on social media platforms,

Keeping in mind the right to work as provided under 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees, 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), The African Charter of Human Rights and The Arab Charter for Human Rights,

1) *Accepts* the following definition for 'hate speech' as provided in the United Nations Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech which states as follows:

a) *any* kind of communication in speech, writing or behavior, that attacks or uses pejorative or discriminatory language with reference to a person or a group based on their religion, ethnicity, nationality, race, color, descent, gender or other identity factor;

2) *Requests* member states to cooperate with United Nations organizations such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Inter- Agency Standing Committee

(IASC), United Nations Population Fund (UNPF), World Health Organization (WHO) and World Food Programme (WFP) to [programmes] for the betterment of refugee populations;

3)*Encourages* member states to include refugee populations into national programmers as but not limited to:

a) Healthcare schemes,

b) Child and adult education programmes,

c) Vocational training programmes,

d) Employment schemes;

4)*Recommends* member states to focus on regulating online platforms and other media through following methods but not limited to:

a) Member states should focus on creation of guidelines for the identification and reporting

of hateful content published on the various platforms in any medium written or

otherwise,

b) Requiring media agencies to adhere to the guidelines laid down by the member state,

c) Imposing fines on media agencies for deviation from guidelines pertaining to curbing

hate speech on media platforms;

5)*Suggests* member states to adopt the following measures with respect to improving access to education for children among refugee populations, but not limited to:

a) Introduce legislation to allow unfettered access to refugee children to education

especially for primary education of children,

b) Awareness and Prior training to be provided to refugees and children regarding the

system of education and employment of the country

c) Providing adequate training for teachers to better equip the staff in dealing with students

from refugee populations,

d) Allocate sufficient funding towards such programmes,

e) Implementing a system of recording of statistics relating to refugee children of aspects

such as:

i) Ratio of refugee students to host country students in schools and education programmes,

ii) Nationality wise breakdown of refugee students in the system,

iii)Any other statistical data as deemed required by the member states;

6) *Further suggests* member states to constitute a panel of experts, consisting of experts from the fields of, but not limited to:

a) Law,

b) Technology,

c) public policy,

d) Law enforcement and security,

e) Human migration and mobility,

f) Members of government ministries such as Ministry of Interior,

g) Any other field as deemed necessary by the member state;

7) *Encourages* member states to take appropriate steps to investigate and prosecute individuals as well as groups involved in human trafficking and other crimes towards refuge.

Position Paper

A position paper, as the name suggests, is a paper in which a member state sets out their position on the topic. This will ensure that a delegate has had a thorough understanding of the topic. Delegates will get an opportunity to understand the key issues of the topic and identify & address international, regional conventions, treaties and other relevant topics.

A position paper can only be drafted once a delegate has researched topics of their committee thoroughly. A position paper has three main parts:

- Country's position on the topic
- Country's relation to the topic
- Suggestions of policies to pass in a resolution

a) The following is the structure of a position paper:

Once a delegate has thoroughly researched their topic they can start drafting a position paper in the following format:

Heading

The heading of the position paper will state your committee's name and the country you are representing.

Introduction

The position paper must begin with a brief introduction to your country, the committee and the topics. The topics should be numbered before explaining them.

Body

The body of your position paper must be divided into two parts, each discussing one of the two topics assigned to your committee. Each of the topics must explain the background of the topic, initiatives taken by United Nations and global role and the current situation of the topic. This section should be a summary of understanding on the background of the topic. This should be followed by mentioning your country's stance on the topic. This included the initiatives and policies that have been developed, or action currently being taken, future plans of your country's government. You can discuss laws, international relations, and foreign aid etc. Lastly, you must mention possible solutions to solve the issues at hand. This will help delegates highlight their critical thinking and diplomatic skills. The solutions developed must align with the goals, foreign policy, of your country.

b) Guidelines:
- ● Position paper should not be longer than two pages
- ● Times New Roman font, 12 pt
- ● 1.5 spacing
- ● 1-inch margins
- ● Justified paragraphs
- ● Your position paper may be used as your opening speech; however, it is not necessary. It is encouraged that the paper is reformulated in a more concise speech due to time constraint.
- ● Avoid making undiplomatic comments about other countries.

c) Submission:
- ● Delegates must submit their position papers to their committee's Dias members through email
- ● The submission of position papers will be done on the date stated by your committee's Dias members.

d) Plagiarism:
Plagiarism is a highly intolerable offense. It refers to the use of others' ideas and work without crediting or acknowledging the source of information. To avoid plagiarism, you must give credit and cite sources whenever you use a quotation of another person's work, their opinions or any other piece of information that is not common knowledge.

e) Position Paper Rubrics
AMITYDXB MUN believes in a transparent, objective grading scheme for Delegate Performance, Draft Resolutions, and Position Papers. The grading scheme and requirements are as follows:

- Plagiarism including AI-written or assisted writing is not permissible. The maximum limit for both cumulatively must not exceed **5%** of the submission. Any text flagged by online tools will be further evaluated by the chairs to determine its validity. If it is over 5%, every percent over will subtract 5% of the submission's total grade. Any more than 10%, the submission will be invalid entirely.
- Position Papers must include references and citations.
- The font must be Times New Roman, 12pts, Justified, and 1.5 Line Spacing. Other formatting must be as per the sample Position Paper.
- When submitting, the filenames for the paper must be: Committee_Country_PositionPaper.docx. (eg. GA3_India_PositionPaper.docx).
- Position Papers must be at a minimum of 450 words, and at a maximum of 750 words per topic.

Below is the rubric that the dias will use to grade Position Papers.

Proximity: This is a metric that will be used to further grade the paper based on the country's proximity to the topic. This is unique to each country and topic and does not reflect on the actual grade. How close is this country to this topic?	1 The country is massively relevant to the discussion.	2 The country is adjacent to the discussion.	3 The country is not relevant to the discussion.	This metric DOES NOT REFLECT ON YOUR SCORE.
Writing: Is the paper well-written? Is it grammatically correct? Do ideas and arguments flow into each other well?	0 The paper is not well written. There are several grammatical errors, bad sentence structure, abrupt argumentative changes, etc.	1 The paper is not well written. There are more than a few grammatical errors. Sentence structure and flow of writing are haphazard, but occasionally okay.	2 This paper is well written. There are only a few grammatical errors. Arguments, stances, and ideas flow into each other well.	3 This paper is excellently written. There are no grammatical errors. Arguments, stances, and ideas flow into each other seamlessly.
Format: Is it as per the required format?	0 There is no adherence to the format/requirem ents.	1 The submission follows some requirements and guidelines.	2 The submission follows most requirements and guidelines.	3 The submission follows all requirements and guidelines.
Clarity: Is the country's stance communicated clearly?	0 The submission describes significantly contradicting stances and arguments. There is no clarity in the presentation of research, proposed	1 The submission is somewhat clear, with some contradictions.	2 The submission effectively communicates the delegate's research and the country's stance. Some points could have been communicated better.	3 The submission is clear, effective, and well-constructed.

	solutions, etc.			

The rubric is now dynamic and dependent on the country's proximity to the topic. This allows relevant countries to be under more scrutiny when their submissions are evaluated, while others can still be graded effectively and objectively by metrics that gauge the delegate's ability to maintain a global perspective and participate diplomatically despite their ostensible irrelevance.

For countries that are evaluated by the chairs to be **significantly close** to the topic and its discussions, they are graded as per the following and then added to the scores for Writing, Format, and Clarity to yield the total score for the submission. - **Proximity of 1**:

Adherence to Foreign Policy: Does the position paper accurately portray the country's foreign policy? Has the delegate displayed a clear understanding of surrounding issues and geopolitical context?	1 Foreign policy has not been considered at all. Contradictory or irrelevant policies are discussed/stated.	2 Foreign Policy has been considered but ineffectively displayed. There are still some contradictions or deficits when considering that this is a country that is significant to the debate.	3 Foreign Policy has been accurately and effectively portrayed.
Validity of Proposed Solutions: Are the proposed ideas and solutions feasible? Are they considerate of the scale and nature of the issue beyond initial assessments? Has the delegate considered innovative solutions while still advancing the country's interests as per its Foreign Policy?	1 Proposed Solutions are completely invalid, not feasible, and inconsiderate.	2 Proposed Solutions seem to carry an idea but are not feasible or specific.	3 Proposed Solutions are feasible, actionable, specific, creative, and diplomatic, and advance the country's interests in a global perspective, while also addressing the concerns of the issue. .
Extent of Research:	1 The submission is not written about any research beyond the background guide. Stances are misinformed,	2 The delegate has researched the topics to some extent and has applied this to their stance, arguments, and	3 The delegate is well-researched. The submission displays a complete perspective on the topics, substantiated

	evidence and arguments are incomplete, and the paper lacks substance.	overall perspective in the submission.	arguments, and accurate understanding of historical context. .
Understanding of past actions and UN resolutions on the topic:	0 The submission has no mention of past actions and resolutions.	1 Relevant UN resolutions from the past have been referenced and used in arguments to some extent.	2 Chronologically and contextually relevant resolutions and past actions have been understood and referenced to improve the quality of the submission and substantiate the delegate's stance.

For countries that are evaluated by the chairs to be **adjacent** to the topic and its discussions, they are graded as per the following and then added to the scores for Writing, Format, and Clarity to yield the total score for the submission. - **Proximity of 2**:

Adherence to Foreign Policy: Does the position paper accurately portray the country's foreign policy? Does the delegate understand the adjacent nature of their country's relationship to the topic and account for this in their submission?	1 Foreign policy has not been considered at all. Contradictory or irrelevant policies are discussed/stated.	2 Foreign Policy has been considered but ineffectively displayed. There are still some contradictions or deficits when considering that this is a country that is significant to the debate.	3 Foreign Policy has been accurately and effectively portrayed.
Comparative	1	2	3

Approach and Strategic Framing of stance and solutions: Does the delegate connect to the issue by comparing circumstances in a geopolitical context? Are the Proposed Solutions framed strategically with consideration of the adjacency while still being specific, feasible, and valid?	Proposed Solutions are completely invalid, not feasible, and inconsiderate. The delegate does not connect well to the topic despite being adjacent to it.	Proposed Solutions seem to carry an idea but are not feasible or specific. The delegate understands the connection to the topic to some extent and thus frames solutions as such.	Proposed Solutions are feasible, actionable, specific, creative, and diplomatic, and advance the country's interests in a global perspective, while also addressing the concerns of the issue. The delegate understands the adjacency of their country and effectively uses this understanding in their Proposed Solutions, arguments, and more. .
Extent of Research:	1 The submission is not written about any research beyond the background guide. Stances are misinformed, evidence and arguments are incomplete, and the paper lacks substance.	2 The delegate has researched the topics to some extent and has applied this to their stance, arguments, and overall perspective in the submission.	3 The delegate is well-researched. The submission displays a complete perspective on the topics, substantiated arguments, and accurate understanding of historical context. .
Understanding of past actions and UN resolutions on the topic:	0 The submission has no mention of past actions and resolutions.	1 Relevant UN resolutions from the past have been referenced and used in arguments to some extent.	2 Chronologically and contextually relevant resolutions and past actions have been understood and referenced to improve the quality of the submission and substantiate the delegate's stance.

For countries that are evaluated by the chairs to be almost irrelevant to the topic and its discussions, they are graded as per the following and then added to the scores for Writing, Format, and Clarity to yield the total score for the submission. - **Proximity of 3**:

Adherence to Foreign Policy: Does the position paper accurately portray the country's foreign policy? Has the delegate displayed a clear understanding of surrounding issues and geopolitical context?	1 Foreign policy has not been considered at all. Contradictory or irrelevant policies are discussed/stated.	2 Foreign Policy has been considered but ineffectively displayed. There are still some contradictions or deficits when considering that this is a country that is significant to the debate.	3 Foreign Policy has been accurately and effectively portrayed.
Global Perspective: Does the submission understand the issue in a global context? Does the submission use this perspective to assess connections and propose effective solutions?	1 Proposed Solutions are completely invalid, not feasible, and inconsiderate. The submission displays no understanding of perspective and global context.	2 Proposed Solutions seem to carry an idea but are not feasible or specific. The submission displays some sense of global context but does not apply it in argument, Proposed Solutions, or stances.	3 Proposed Solutions are feasible, actionable, specific, creative, and diplomatic, and advance the country's interests in a global perspective, while also addressing the concerns of the issue. .
Extent of Research, Diplomacy, and engagement with the topic: The paper is well researched, stays diplomatic and feasible despite the distance from the topic, while still engaging with it with depth and interest.	1 The submission is not written about any research beyond the background guide. Stances are misinformed, evidence and arguments are incomplete, and the paper lacks substance.	2 The delegate has researched the topics to some extent and has applied this to their stance, arguments, and overall perspective in the submission. The country despite its distance from the topic, still somewhat engages with it and is more or less diplomatic.	3 The delegate is well-researched. The submission displays a complete perspective on the topics, substantiated arguments, and an accurate understanding of the historical context. The country engages with the topic deeply and is diplomatic. .
Argumentative quality:	0 The submission uses ineffective rhetoric.	1 The submission uses somewhat structured arguments and rhetoric.	2 The submission deploys excellently structured and well-substantiated rhetoric.

Position Paper for the United Nations General Assembly's Third Committee

Preventing Cultural Heritage in Iraq and Syria from ISIS Destruction: Preventing Cultural Looting

Culture, an almost tangible entity, invaluable to each nation and its people. It reflects the identity, history, and diversity of one's country and establishes a continuity for its people. The loss of cultural heritage, especially in war zones, is a detriment that cripples the identity and morale of the people while exercising their right to culture and development. The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) since 2016 has not only usurped and then lost significant territory and important cities in Syria and Iraq, but irrecoverably dismantled the cultural presences and history of its victims. Further, this act of cultural aggression functions to fund its violence within Iraq and Syria.

"...we will do everything in our power to uncover and root out acts of terrorism and illicit financing in particular." - Mondli Gungubele, Minister of Communications and Digital Technologies to the African Defense Forum (ADF). South Africa has been afflicted with alleged ISIS terror cells that fund the Islamic State to not only threaten Syria and Iraq, but even South Africa's very neighbors. It is within South Africa's utmost priority to not only rid the nation of such terror cells, but also to support Syria and Iraq against the barbarous acts being committed by ISIS. Ahlus Sunnah Wal-Jama'ah (ASWJ), a terrorist group in Africa that has pledged allegiance to ISIS has metastasized across the continent and threatens to leverage the existing Islamic State-inspired extremist and criminal networks to expand further. Thus, bringing concern and relevancy to combat the illicit financing, arms dealing, and cultural aggression in Africa, Syria, and Iraq.

Whilst The Republic of South Africa is ardently confronting the Islamic State and its derivatives not only on policies, sanctions, and through the United Nations but also through direct military support, it does not recognize a need for the military intervention of the United States (US) within South Africa for this endeavor. The US's counterterrorism is often an excuse to indoctrinate the nation with its military presence. South Africa believes that bottlenecking the Central African ISIS stronghold will cripple the destructive capability of the ISIS. As a nation built on its culture and history, South Africa deeply sympathizes with Iraq and Syria and promises to work towards the complete eradication of ISIS.

It is also incredibly pertinent to discuss immediate and actionable policies to prevent direct cultural looting. South Africa in efforts to contain the issue of illegal artifact trade established the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA), which has adjudicated the preservation of culture and the protection of artifacts in South Africa. By implementing similar strategies as devised by the SAHRA in the question of preventing cultural looting in Iraq and Syria should prove to be effective. An obvious response is effective databasing, but this does not account for the unregistered and thus vulnerable artifacts in unexcavated sites. A more viable solution could

be to inhibit market participation for the purchase of Iraqi and Syrian artifacts in an attempt to hinder the illicit financing of the Islamic State.

To conclude, South Africa reaffirms its stance in systematically disassembling the routes of financing for ISIS, starting within its state and then moving to supporting its neighbors. The Republic of South Africa recognizes the immediate concern for the preventing of cultural looting and plans to directly aid in the construction and implementation of the policies against it.

References

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The Counterterrorism Conundrum: Exploring the Evolution of South Africa's Extremist Networks | Hudson Institute, October 2021. https://www.hudson.org/national-security-defense/the-counterterrorism-conundrum-exploring-the-evolution-of-south-africa-s-extremist-networks

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Awards

Delegates are applicable to the following awards for the conference,
- **Best Delegate**
- **Outstanding Delegate**
- **Best Position Paper**
- **Best Journalist***
- **Best Reporter***
- **Outstanding Journalist/Reporter***
- **Best Editorial Piece***
- **Best Judge****
- **Best Advocate****
- **Outstanding Judge****

All participants will receive a **Participation Certificate** by the end of the conference.

*Applicable for IPC only
**Applicable for ICJ only

Criterias that will be evaluated towards winning an award are as follows:
- Delegates actively use their placard at every available opportunity, bringing something new to the table and expressing a point regarded as insightful, unique, and of high quality.
- Delegates represent their country's foreign policies as accurately as possible.
- Delegates maintain professional language at all times.
- Delegate has a deep and clear understanding of the topics.
- Delegate is a team player who compromises and takes into consideration all other delegates' points without compromising their country's foreign policies and principles.
- Delegate contributes to the flow of debate significantly.
- Delegate works effectively well with other delegates.

Some of the points that are evaluated positively towards winning a **Best Position Paper** award are the following:
- Position Paper follows the format as provided in the **Delegate Handbook**, and should also have good clarity, cohesiveness, grammar, and spelling.
- Content covered is fairly accurate, provides viable solutions and well-supported arguments.
- Content covered should be original. Plagiarism is not tolerated and is heavily penalized.

Code of Conduct

Dubai International Academic City (DIAC) serves as a hub for internationally recognized higher education institutions, including Amity University, Dubai. It offers a range of shared facilities and amenities, all operating under DIAC's jurisdiction.

With a diverse academic community comprising thousands of students, faculty, and visitors, DIAC provides a seamless and enriching experience for most individuals. However, it is essential to maintain a strong sense of self-awareness, exercise vigilance in personal conduct, and show respect for the customs and cultural norms of the UAE and, by extension, Dubai.

To uphold the highest standards of decorum during your time at Amity University, Dubai, it is imperative to adhere to the guidelines set forth by the university in alignment with DIAC's rules and regulations.

1. Dress Code:
   Delegates are required to wear formal attire throughout the duration of the conference. In accordance with the Amity University, Dubai's Dress Code, all participants must ensure that their clothing is professional, modest, and culturally appropriate. Delegates are expected to wear either Western formal attire, such as a suit, or traditional Emirati attire, including Kandurah with Ghitra for men and Abaya for women. Casual clothing, including jeans, shorts, and garments with explicit language or inappropriate graphics, is strictly prohibited. Attire should not be excessively short, tight, or revealing. Attire should not be excessively short, tight, or revealing.

2. PDA & Harassment:
   Any form of physical altercation, including fighting, assault, or acts of violence, is strictly prohibited and will result in immediate disciplinary action. Additionally, public displays of affection (PDA) are not permitted. Delegates must conduct themselves with respect, diplomacy, and professionalism at all times, ensuring that the conference remains a safe, inclusive, and productive environment for all participants. Violations of these policies may lead to removal from the conference and further consequences as deemed necessary by the organizing committee and host institution.

3. Prohibition of substance/alcohol
   The use of cigarettes, e-cigarettes, vaping devices, and any prohibited substances is strictly forbidden throughout the MUN conference and your time in Amity University, Dubai. Smoking is not permitted within the conference venue or anywhere on campus. It is to keep in mind that smoking is strictly prohibited on the grounds of Amity University, Dubai. Any violation of these rules will result in immediate disciplinary action and may lead to expulsion from the conference.

4. Taking pictures/videos:
   Delegates are permitted to take photographs and record videos during the MUN conference only with prior consent from the individuals being captured. Respecting the privacy and comfort of fellow participants, speakers, and organizers is essential. Unauthorized photography or videography, especially in sensitive or restricted areas, is strictly prohibited. Delegates should always seek verbal or written permission before capturing any media and ensure that all content aligns with the professional and respectful atmosphere of the conference. Any misuse of recorded material may result in disciplinary action.

5. Mutual respect and use of professional language:
   All delegates are expected to uphold mutual respect and maintain a high standard of professionalism in their interactions throughout the MUN conference. The use of respectful, diplomatic, and professional language is mandatory in all discussions, debates, and informal conversations. Any form of disrespectful, offensive, or discriminatory remarks—whether verbal, written, or gestural—will not be tolerated. Delegates should engage in constructive dialogue, listen actively, and address disagreements with courtesy and diplomacy.

6. Internet usage:
   Delegates are expected to use the internet responsibly and solely for academicand research purposes during the MUN conference. Accessing inappropriate content, engaging in unauthorized downloads, or using the internet for non-conference-related activities is strictly prohibited

7. Property Damage:
   Delegates must respect Amity University, Dubai's facilities, equipment, and property throughout the MUN conference. Any unauthorized use, tampering, or removal of university property is strictly prohibited. Additionally, delegates are responsible for ensuring that no damage is caused to any infrastructure, furniture, or equipment within the venue. Any act of vandalism, negligence, or intentional misuse may result in disciplinary action, financial liability for damages, and possible expulsion from the conference. All participants are expected to uphold the highest standards of responsibility and respect for the university's resources.

8. Leaving the campus:
   Delegates are not permitted to leave the campus during the MUN conference without prior permission from their respective in-charges. For safety and logistical reasons, all participants must remain within the designated areas of the university throughout the event. If a delegate needs to leave due to an emergency or other valid reason, they must seek approval from their assigned faculty advisor, team leader, or organizing committee. Failure to comply with this rule may result in disciplinary action.

9. Note passing:
   During the MUN conference, note passing is only permitted through authorized channels and must be relevant to the ongoing debate or committee discussions. Unauthorized or inappropriate note passing, including personal messages or disruptive communication, is strictly prohibited. Delegates should ensure that all written correspondence maintains a professional tone and aligns with the diplomatic decorum expected in MUN proceedings.

10. Safety measures:
    As part of the security measures for the MUN conference at Amity University, Dubai, all delegates will be required to undergo a bag check upon arrival. This procedure is implemented to ensure a safe and secure environment for all participants, in compliance with university policies. Delegates are advised to carry only essential items related to the conference and refrain from bringing any prohibited or restricted objects, including sharp items, flammable substances, or any material that may disrupt the event.

Students who violate the DIAC Code of Conduct or university norms will face strict disciplinary action. Any behavior that goes against the established rules and regulations will be taken seriously, and appropriate measures will be enforced by the university administration and organizing committee. All delegates are expected to adhere to the highest standards of conduct, ensuring a respectful, professional, and secure environment for all participants.