

The logo features a central shield with a stylized flame or flower symbol. Above the shield is the Sanskrit motto 'आजीवनम् ज्ञानवर्धनम्' (Ajivanam Jnanavardhanam) with a trademark symbol. Below the shield is a banner with the Latin motto 'VITA ET STUDIA'. The shield is surrounded by a laurel wreath and a circular border of small text.

# TISB MUN XXIII

*Delegate Resources*

## *Basics on How to Research*

- Research the basics of the agenda at hand. Important Dates, incidents, legislations passed etc. Point is to obtain basic knowledge about the context that the agenda is set in
- Get your basic knowledge about the country assigned to you in place. For example, individuals who hold important positions in the government, human rights situations, economic and military situations, allies, and enemies. (Do not go into detail about this and do not spend any sort of time speaking about this in committee sessions unless prompted to. This is because it tends to be irrelevant to the agenda at hand).
- Spend some time brainstorming. Break down the agenda into the various aspects that come to your head. You may use the internet help you out in dividing the agenda and researching.
- Now that you have done this, look at relevant case studies and statistics. **COUNTRY STANCE**: Where does your country stand and what is their opinion about this issue. If they have not made any direct address regarding the agenda, then look at the country's general policy and responses to similar issues to get an idea. Do not violate your country stance unless committee proceedings force you to do so (even so, do not deviate too much)
- Go into depth with your research and display your knowledge and skills in committee!

Make sure to look at credible sources such as Reuters, Government Documents or Reports, UN Documents and Reports, your country's news agencies, to name a few. If you are Qatar, you may refer to Al Jazeera. The reason we ask you to do this is because several news channels tend to have inherent biases. Sources such as Wikipedia may be used to get an overview of an issue but must NEVER be cited as a source because it can be edited by anyone on the internet.

## *Writing Position Papers*

When generalized, the format of Position Papers is as follows:

- *Introductory Information*
  - **TISB INTRAMUN 2023 Position Paper**
  - Name of Delegate: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Name of Committee: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Name of Country: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Agenda: \_\_\_\_\_
  - [attached on the side: the flag of your country]
- *Introduction:*
  - a catchy and impactful opening statement
  - what is the agenda about
  - scope of the agenda
  - how the agenda impacts the world
- *Body Paragraph 1 and/or 2:*
  - Causes of the agenda at hand
  - Effects of the Agenda at hand
  - Has your country dealt with it?
    - If so, how has your country combatted it?
  - does it concern any UN Sustainable Development Goals (SGDs)?
  - Any previous UN Resolutions on the topic? Do mention and state which specific clauses it concerns
- *Body Paragraph 3 [very important]:*

- Solutions
  - A new UN framework?
  - A new UN sub-committee?
  - Amendments to existing frameworks?
- *Conclusion:*
  - Re-addressing the pertinence of the agenda to the world as a whole
  - Should be short and brief
  - Your ideal outcomes out of the committee session
- *Bibliography/Footnotes:*
  - MLA Formatting. Refer above for credible sources information.

Look up any unfamiliar terms on the internet, and have a look at the websites below.

### ***General Notes:***

Font: Times New Roman

Font Size: 10-12

Citations/Bibliography: Required with MLA formatting

Page Limit: 1 or 2 depending on the conference

<https://www.wisemee.com/how-to-write-a-mun-position-paper/>

<https://bestdelegate.com/how-to-write-a-winning-position-paper/>

Sample: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mISgG-FN5vpUQn4ERv7LMf6Tib0Tru5d/view?usp=sharing>

## ***Resolution Writing***

A Resolution is always written towards the end of the Committee Session (typically 3<sup>rd</sup> Session) to allow as many points as possible (causes, effects, solutions) to be covered in Committee. This document is a detailed, formatted collation of all the solutions discussed in the committee. **Any point that is not discussed in committee may not be included in the Resolution.**

1. Name of the Resolution
2. Sponsors, Signatories:
  - a. Sponsors: the ones who drafted the document and/or contributed most points to the resolution (1 to 3 delegates depending on conference)
  - b. Signatories: Any delegate/country who would like to see this resolution discussed. It is not mandatory for all signatories to be in agreement with the clauses of the Resolution. (should be at least 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of Committee Attendance)
3. Preambulatory Clauses:
  - a. What are they? They are introductory clauses to the resolution wherein you acknowledge previous UN Documents that are relevant to the agenda, define what needs to be defined and address the problem at hand.
  - b. Format: Each clause begins with an italicised word from a preset list of preambulatory clauses. The clause ends with a comma. There is no need to list the clauses with numbering.
4. Operative Clauses:
  - a. What are they? These are action clauses in the resolution which describe the action that you will be taking, in a detailed manner
  - b. Format: Each clause begins with an underlined word from a preset list of operative clauses.

- i. No subclauses: The Clause ends with a ; / Semicolon
  - ii. Subclauses: The clause ends with a : / Colon. Sub-clauses end with a comma (,). After your final subclause, you put a semicolon.
  - iii. Sub-Sub-clauses: Main clause ends with a colon, Sub-clause ends with a colon, Sub-sub-clause ends with a comma
  - iv. You get the gist.
- c. Committee Specifics:
- i. UNHRC/Any General Assembly Committee – This committee is only a recommendatory body and hence is not allowed to make use of certain operative clauses such as ‘Calls upon’, ‘Approves’, ‘Authorizes’ etc.
  - ii. UNSC – The Security Council is a decision-making body and hence is allowed to make use of operative clauses that begin with openers such as ‘Calls upon’, ‘Approves’, ‘Authorizes’ etc.

### Some Preambulatory Phrases

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

### Operative Clauses

- |                        |                    |               |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Accepts                | Declares           | Recognizes    |
| Adopts                 | Demands            | Regrets       |
| Affirms                | Deplores           | Reiterates    |
| Appeals                | Designates         | Rejects       |
| Appreciates            | Determines         | Reminds       |
| Approves               | Directs            | Renews        |
| Authorizes             | Draws attention to | Repeats       |
| Calls upon             | Emphasizes         | Requests      |
| Commends               | Encourages         | Resolves      |
| Concurs                | Endorses           | Stresses      |
| Condemns               | Expresses          | Suggests      |
| Confirms               | Instructs          | Supports      |
| Congratulates          | Invites            | Takes note of |
| Considers              | Notes              | Transmits     |
| Considers it desirable | Proclaims          | Urges         |
| Decides                | Reaffirms          | Welcomes      |

Sample: <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1yBn57zkM4ABPA5PEqfaYfWhDmXWRrkiEC-PgskblGUs/edit?usp=sharing>

Reference Link:

[Sample Lesson: How to Write Model UN Resolutions - Model United Nations Institute by Best Delegate](#)