

DELEGATE HANDBOOK



January 23rd - January 25th 2026

Venue: Dubai Gem Private School, Dubai

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SECRETARIAT ADDRESS

Dear Delegates, Chairs & esteemed guests,

The concept of Model United Nations is rooted in the notion that global problems are best addressed when diverse voices come together. As the Secretariat, we aim to maintain this spirit at DGPSMUN 2026 by promoting sincere, cooperative, and thoroughly researched debate. We have worked tirelessly to make the conference accessible and intellectually stimulating for all delegates, regardless of experience level, ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to learn, grow, and contribute meaningfully.

In planning DGPSMUN 2026, we have carefully developed committees and agendas that are representative of current global challenges and encourage delegates to think critically and creatively. Our goal is to create a conference where you can improve your research, negotiation, and communication skills while also learning how to engage and collaborate with others.

As you prepare, we encourage you to approach DGPSMUN with professionalism, curiosity, and an open mind. Engage with your fellow delegates both inside and outside of debate, speak intelligently, and collaborate with sincerity. We're looking forward to hearing your ideas and witnessing the personal development you go through during the conference.

Thank you for being a part of DGPSMUN 2026. We hope it is both enriching and memorable for each one of you.

Warm regards,
The Secretariat
DGPSMUN 2026

ABOUT DGPSMUN

Distinguished Delegates, Honourable Guests, and Esteemed Advisors,

It is with great pride and enthusiasm that the Secretariat and Organising Committee welcome you to the seventh annual edition of the Dubai Gem Private School Model United Nations.

Following months of careful planning and collective effort, DGPSMUN 2026 will convene from the 23rd to the 25th of January. This conference serves as a dynamic space for emerging global thinkers to confront real-world issues, sharpen their communication and negotiation skills, and engage deeply with the mechanisms of international cooperation. Delegates representing schools from across the region will gather to exchange ideas, challenge perspectives, and work toward constructive solutions to global concerns.

In an effort to broaden both scope and depth of debate, DGPSMUN 2026 features an expanded range of committees. Alongside traditional forums, delegates will participate in innovative bodies such as the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), the Futuristic Crisis Committee (FCC), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the International Olympic Committee (IOC), and the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (UNCSW). These committees encourage critical thinking and allow delegates to approach complex social and political issues through diverse lenses.

Beyond formal sessions, the conference experience extends through a variety of workshops and special engagements designed to develop practical diplomatic skills. Delegates will benefit from expert-led talks, interactive training opportunities, and informal events that foster collaboration, connection, and shared learning.

We express our sincere appreciation to the delegates, faculty advisors, and members of the Secretariat whose dedication has made this conference possible. DGPSMUN aspires to be more than a simulation it aims to inspire confidence, leadership, and intellectual growth while creating meaningful and lasting experiences.

We are confident that DGPSMUN 2026 will equip participants with both the insight and motivation needed to navigate global challenges and contribute positively to their communities. We look forward to welcoming you to a conference that promises to be engaging, impactful, and memorable for all.

INTRODUCTION TO UNITED NATIONS

Established in 1945, the United Nations (UN) is a global institution comprising 193 sovereign member states. Its foundation is built upon a charter that defines its core values, responsibilities, and goals, shaping how the organization functions on the international stage.

Over the decades, the United Nations has evolved in response to shifting political, social, and economic realities across the world. Despite these changes, its central purpose has remained unchanged: to provide a platform where countries can come together to communicate, cooperate, and collectively address issues that affect the global community.

The UN stands as a space where nations set aside differences to exchange ideas, confront shared challenges, and pursue cooperative solutions aimed at promoting peace, development, and the well-being of people worldwide.

“A forum where countries unite to address global issues, engage in dialogue, and work toward common solutions.”

WHAT IS MUN?

MUN stands for Model United Nations. It serves as an educational platform through which students can develop their oral and written communication skills while also strengthening their research abilities.

In a MUN conference, participants assume the roles of diplomats, representing a specific country or organization. They engage in discussions and negotiations, draft resolutions, and simulate the decision-making processes of the United Nations. The topics discussed often reflect those addressed by the UN, such as international security, human rights, climate change, and global development.

The core objective of MUN is to encourage students to examine the political positions adopted by different nations and analyze global conflict areas, thereby developing a deeper understanding of the complexities of our world.

Furthermore, MUN seeks to cultivate the practice of peaceful negotiation among aspiring leaders at the national and international levels. This platform gives students the opportunity to demonstrate their unique talents, including effective public speaking, quick thinking, strategic planning under pressure, and the ability to reach viable compromises. Ultimately, participation in a MUN conference guarantees an engaging, educational, and memorable experience in one's personal and academic journey.

HOW TO WRITE A POSITION PAPER

I. Introductory Paragraph

Delegate Name: [Name of the delegate]

Committee: [Name of the committee, e.g., United Nations Environment Assembly]

Country: [Country represented by the delegate]

II. Background Information on the Agenda

The topic of [Topic] involves [briefly explain the topic] and has far-reaching implications for multiple regions and stakeholders. Delegates should gain a clear understanding of the issue's scope, the areas it affects, and the specific ways it impacts the daily lives of people and communities across the world.

III. Past International Action

To grasp how the global community has addressed this issue, it is important to review previous treaties, resolutions, and agreements. Delegates should take note of relevant United Nations initiatives and the work of associated non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Additionally, any significant UN events past, ongoing, or upcoming related to the topic should be considered. Reports on progress and outcomes can provide valuable context for forming informed positions.

IV. Country Policy

Understanding how the issue impacts your assigned country is key to developing a coherent stance. Examine the economic, social, and environmental effects of the topic on [Country] to inform your approach. Delegates should refer to official statements or speeches by national leaders, including the President, Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, or UN representatives, to accurately reflect the country's perspective. The position paper should clearly outline your country's official stance and suggest potential partnerships or alliances with other member states or regional blocs.

V. Possible Solutions

This section should propose practical actions your country believes the UN can take to address the issue effectively. Consider current UN initiatives that your country supports and discuss whether these should be expanded, adjusted, or limited. Delegates are also encouraged to develop independent strategies that align with their country's historical positions. Ensure your suggestions are concrete, feasible, and supported by logical arguments demonstrating their potential impact.

VI. Use of Facts and Statistics

Incorporating accurate facts, data, and statistics from credible sources is essential to support your country's arguments. Evidence should be integrated throughout the position paper to strengthen claims and demonstrate a well-researched understanding of the issue. Proper citation of sources adds credibility and reliability to your work.

VII. Bibliography

A complete bibliography listing all sources consulted should be included at the end of the position paper. All references must follow proper citation standards to maintain academic integrity and transparency.

POSITION PAPER FORMATTING:

- **Font Style:** Times New Roman
- **Font Size:** 12 (including headings)
- **Number of Pages:** 1 to 2 pages (500-750 words) excluding the bibliography
- **Line spacing:** Single
- There must be no graphs, photos, or illustrations.
- Plagiarism, including quotes and sayings, should be kept to less than 5%.

SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

Committee Name: United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

Committee Topic: Conflict of the South China Sea

Delegation: Russian Federation

The South China Sea is a pivotal body of water for the global community, due to its cluster of resources, and vital routes in global trade. The South China Sea has seen many islands, reefs, and other maritime claims by numerous countries in the region, most notably the nations of China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Brunei, the Philippines, and Malaysia. Throughout the 20th and 21st centuries, the situation has escalated through numerous skirmishes and standoffs between nations. Due to the South China Sea's economic importance, the coinciding territorial claims and conflict of interests in a region worry the international community. Even today, many experts claim the South China Sea to be a 'ticking time bomb', as tensions between nations in the region continue to rise, without any signs of de-escalation.

The Russian Federation understands the complexity of this major dispute and has thus decided to take a neutral stance on this situation, and advocates for this situation to be solved peacefully and diplomatically. Russia's stance can be justified by signing the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, signed and ratified on March 12th, 1997. Russia also supports the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)'s attempts to open the door for open dialogue and peaceful cooperation within the conflict. In addition, Russia also emphasizes its support for the Declaration of Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC), considering it a pragmatic solution for building trust and cooperation between the nations in dispute. Russia has also participated in regional forums and meetings such as the East Asia Summit (EAS) and the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF). Russia has actively participated in these forums, discussing key issues such as maritime security with other nations present.

The South China Sea's stability is an important segment of Russia's foreign policy, as it is a pivotal trade route for Russia's economic interests.

Russia also has major energy partnerships with Vietnam in the South China Sea, and any potential disruptions in the region could cause economic instability for Russia. The Russian Federation feels that the United States of America's continual interference in the South China Sea is fueling the escalation of this issue. The USA has continuously sent its navy to monitor the South China Sea, with the excuse that these are "Freedom of Navigation of Operations" (FONOP). There have been several instances of American warships illegally entering the waters of other nations within the South China Sea. The most recent incidence of this was on 4th December 2023, when the Chinese military drove away the U.S. 7th Fleet. These American Navy operations are seen by Moscow as proactive and destabilizing. In addition to this, the United States has also continuously armed nations such as Taiwan and the Philippines, both of which have territorial disputes with other nations in the South China Sea. Russia condemns this action, as it can act as a source for an arms race in the region between disputed countries. The United States has also regularly held military drills in the region, alongside the Philippines. These drills conducted by the United States can affect other regional nations as well, which can get caught up in the crossfire. Moreover, it can increase the possibility of a conflict and can fabricate feelings of mistrust and suspicions between nations. Russia strongly believes that the South China Sea dispute has seen escalation in recent times due to the involvement of the USA, which has also caused further militarization in the region.

Another key issue is the major territorial disputes and competing claims in the South China Sea. The region is well known for its strategic importance and resources. The majority of the South China Sea is claimed by the People's Republic of China, through the 'nine-dash line.' Even though President Putin and President Xi Jinping described Moscow and Beijing's diplomatic ties as "one with no limits", Russia recognizes the South China Sea as international waters and does not recognize the sea belonging to any other nation. The Russian Federation has adopted this stance to maintain its diplomatic ties with other allies in the region, most importantly the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Russia currently shares good relations with Vietnam and sees the nation as a key partner in the region.

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Russia has acted as a major seller of arms to Vietnam and has also collaborated with Vietnam in energy projects of oil and gas around the South China Sea. However, Russia has also decided to support its allies when needed. In 2016, Russia supported China in the Arbitration Court against the Philippines' claims of the Scarborough Shoal. This was per Russia's neutral stance, where the South China Sea is not recognized as part of any country. On top of that, Russia adheres to the 'One-China policy', where it recognizes the People's Republic of China in Beijing, as the sole and legitimate government of China, because of this, Russia does not formally acknowledge or recognize Taiwan's claims in the region. The Russian Federation also expressed its concern when Malaysia conducted resource exploration around the Luconia Shoals in 2019. Russia has taken part in many conferences in the past to resolve this dispute. Most recently, the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation hosted the Moscow Conference on International Security, many Russian military generals and directors discussed the vital issues of maritime security challenges and navigation rights. The Russian Federation also actively participated in the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) in 2020, which was hosted by Vietnam. The forum was attended by Russian diplomats who expressed their opinions and concerns about the territorial disputes in the region, as well as the global consequences of a conflict in the South China Sea.

Another key potential consequence to be discussed is the potential economic issues. The South China Sea is a resource-rich area, containing large oil and natural gas (LNG) reserves. If a conflict were to break out in the region, it could disrupt trade routes, which could have a major consequence for nations worldwide and could impact the global economy, with losses exceeding more than a trillion dollars, according to estimates. The Russian Federation is reliant on the stability of the South China Sea, for its economic growth and development, especially in current circumstances, where draconian sanctions have been placed on Russia by Western nations due to the ongoing conflict in Ukraine. Despite having a neutral stance as of the present, if Russia were to be dragged into the conflict, it could increase military spending and trigger an even larger arms race. A potential conflict could also create major uncertainty for businesses looking to invest in the region, this can hamper economic development and the creation of jobs. Russia has taken part in the Shangri-La Dialogue which was held in Singapore, that brings together experts and officials from around the world, where many economic issues were discussed.

To tackle this issue, the delegate of Russia encourages nations involved in the South China Sea dispute to sit at the negotiating table to settle this historical dispute. Furthermore, the delegate of Russia would also like to emphasize the need for third-party nations to limit intervention, most especially the United States of America. Russia believes that without any American foreign intervention, this would reduce the possibility of an arms race within the region, as well as limit the militarization in the region, and help to build trust and reduce suspicion between states in the region. Another potential solution could be the promotion of cultural integration, and fostering deeper economic and cultural ties between the nations involved, which could encourage peaceful cooperation. Russia also advises the upholding of international law and the strengthening of already existing conventions such as the UNCLOS, as this could also provide a framework for resolving disputes. The delegate of Russia also proposes the idea of ASEAN having a stronger role in finding solutions. Holding more conferences between ASEAN and guest nations could help balance the “Chinese influence” in the region and eliminate any other concerns for nations. Russia also urges all nations to show more transparency and open more dialogue between nations. This could include informing nations in the region before conducting military activities, and maritime patrols, which could also help avoid misunderstandings and miscommunications. This proposed solution could also help confidence-building between nations. The delegate of Russia strongly believes these ideas would be supported by the Russian government and the international community as a whole.

In conclusion, the delegate of Russia’s goals at the conference would be to maintain a strategic balance, as well as protecting its stance on neutrality. The delegate would also be hoping to see resolutions made under international law (UNCLOS). Lastly, the delegate of Russia would also like to protect Russia’s foreign interests and policies regarding the South China Sea.

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DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

A draft resolution is an initial proposal that outlines potential solutions and actions to address a specific issue under discussion within a committee. It allows delegates to present their ideas and engage in collaborative refinement through debate and amendments. While it mirrors the structure of a formal resolution consisting of a header, preambular clauses, and operative clauses it is not the final document and remains subject to change throughout committee sessions.

Delegates circulate draft resolutions to receive feedback, suggest modifications, and propose alternative clauses. Through discussion, negotiation, and formal procedures, these drafts evolve into a final resolution that represents the committee's collective agreement.

At DGPSMUN, the drafting and refining of resolutions is a key component of the conference experience. This process fosters debate, dialogue, and consensus-building, encouraging delegates to work together to develop practical and effective solutions.

Understanding the Structure:

Familiarity with the three primary sections of a resolution is essential: **Header**, **Preambular Clauses**, and **Operative Clauses**. Proper understanding ensures professional formatting and clarity in your submission.

Header:

The header provides essential information about the resolution and the committee. It includes:

- Title of the resolution
- Sponsors: countries that fully support and propose the draft resolution
- Signatories: countries that may not fully support it but wish for it to be debated

Preambular Clauses:

Preambular clauses set the context for the resolution and justify its objectives. They explain why the committee is addressing the issue and can reference:

- Previous UN actions, resolutions, treaties, or conventions
- Statements from Secretaries-General or relevant authorities
- Statistical data or general observations about the topic

Formatting guidelines for preambular clauses:

- Begin each clause with an italicized phrase, capitalizing the first letter
- Use gerunds (e.g., Recognizing, Emphasizing) to start clauses
- Avoid numbering or bullet points
- End each clause with a comma and leave a line between clauses
- Do not include sub-clauses within preambular statements
- Always spell out abbreviations upon first use; shortened forms may follow
- Refer to the UN Charter or, if not applicable, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Including references to prior treaties, conventions, and UN resolutions strengthens the resolution by demonstrating precedent and context.

Operative Clauses

Operative clauses define the concrete actions that the committee intends to take. These can include:

- Recommendations for Member States
- Establishment of subcommittees or protocols
- Collaboration with non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

Key points for operative clauses:

- Begin with an underlined verb in the present tense
- Capitalize the first letter of each clause
- Number all operative clauses
- End each clause with a semicolon
- Include sub-clauses (letters) and sub-sub-clauses (Roman numerals) with proper indentation
- Use strengthening phrases progressively: Requests, Calls Upon, Urges, Demands
- When repeating a phrase, precede it with Also for the second occurrence, Further for the third, etc.
- The final clause typically requests the Secretary-General to provide a report on the proposed actions

FORMATTING REQUIREMENTS FOR DGPSMUN RESOLUTIONS:

- **Font:** Times New Roman
- **Font Size:** 11
- Minimum of four preambular clauses
- Minimum of five operative clauses

SAMPLE PREAMBULATORY PHRASES:

- Recognizing
- Acknowledging
- Recalling
- Reaffirming
- Emphasizing
- Affirming

SAMPLE DRAFT RESOLUTION:

The UNHRC Resolution

Forum: United Nations Human Rights Council

Main Submitters: The Republic of Ukraine, The Republic of Italy, The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Co Submitters: United States of America, The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, The Republic of the Philippines, The Federal Republic of Brazil, The Republic of India, The Kingdom of Denmark, Austria, the Czech Republic, and the Hellenic Republic of Greece

Signatories: Poland, United Kingdom, Iran, India, Ukraine, Philippines, The United Arab Emirates, Tajikistan, Bulgaria,

The UNHRC,

Expressing its concern over the grave situation in Ukraine;

Profoundly worried over the acts of the Russian authorities in executing the invasion of Ukraine and its consequences for the neighborhood Ukrainian populace;

Noting with regret that thousands of casualties on both sides have endured during the conflict;

Expressing its appreciation for the resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 2 March 2022 titled the “Aggression against Ukraine”;

Repeating its vision of an area where two States, Russia and Ukraine, live next to each other in harmony inside secure and perceived boundaries;

Concerned about the deteriorating humanitarian situation in and around Ukraine, where an increasing number of internally displaced people and refugees require humanitarian assistance;

1. **Affirms** that the fulfillment of the United Nations charter principle that needs the establishment of a just and lasting peace within eastern Europe which incorporates the application of the following principle:

- a. Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of both conditions within the area and their rights to stay in harmony within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force,
 - i. With particular reference to the UN charter Article 2(4),
- b. Arguing against the Russian Federation's decisions, taken on February 21, 2022, regarding the status of specific areas in Ukraine's Donetsk and Luhansk provinces and claiming they violate Ukraine's territorial integrity and sovereignty and are incompatible with the charter;

2. **Requests** the establishment of a demilitarized zone in the area, taking into consideration the following conditions:

- a. The following regions are included in the zone:
 - i. Along the border of Russia and Ukraine, with the inclusion of Crimea,
 - ii. Along the border of Ukraine and Belarus,
- b. In case of a breach of the demilitarized zone:
 - i. By Ukraine: The NATO application is to be withdrawn right away,
 - ii. By Russia: Russia will be subject to sanctions, and Ukraine's NATO membership application will be moved up in accordance with the usual timeframe after being taken out of limbo,
- c. In terms of policing the demilitarization, the areas will be monitored via satellite, and a team of inspectors from a neutral country and the UN will also help with the inspections,
- d. Establishing a no-fly zone to limit aerial bombing over Russia's and Ukraine's military installations,
- e. Austria, the Czech Republic, and Greece will be the third-party neutral countries that will be mediating the terms of the deal

3. Encourages the establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission(TRC) to look into the following:

- a. Committed war crimes and crimes against humanity,
 - i. This includes the veracity of the war crimes in Ukraine,
- b. The perpetrators of these war crimes must stand trial before the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and receive the appropriate punishment,
 - i. This includes leaders of countries and military generals who facilitated and coordinated the actions,
- c. Mass grave locations, mainly in Izium and Maripol,
- d. The sabotage of the Nord Stream 1 pipeline;

4. Further recommends for the deployment of a UN peacekeeping operation in Russia and Ukraine:

- a. To guarantee that funds will be provided to any person residing in Ukraine who wishes to emigrate to any bordering countries,
 - i. To make sure that the families receive adequate recompense, to make sure they can support themselves,
 - ii. To ensure they can sustain their lives,
- b. To ensure that the human rights of persona are not abused, to move refugees from one nation to another safely,
- c. To make sure that people have access to the basic necessities of life,
- d. To ensure basic needs of survival are provided to the people,
- e. To urge the UN to convene another vote on the refugee situation and to aid the refugees who have already made forcibly uprooted,
- f. To arrange funds to aid their resettlement, adaptation, and reconciliation;

5. **Requests** nations to set up their own web portal for job opportunities to increase job applicants as well as to establish an official and credible source of recruitment for Refugees and to send personnel to recruit employees from Refugee camps physically:

- a. The websites will be set up and protected by the cyber agencies of the respective countries:
 - i. Cyber agency officers will look into encrypting and protecting the website from any and all cyber threats,
- b. This will then be made available to the general public and announced through official media platforms,
- c. Adequate reforms to be taken to abolish benefits for the unemployed to eradicate voluntary unemployment,
- d. Unemployment benefit schemes such as and or similar to the National Insurance Act 1911 either to be amended to abolish voluntary unemployment or be made unavailable to certain people who meet the following criteria:
 - i. Applicants who haven't found a job in 10 weeks,
 - ii. Those applying just to be rejected as in any improper measures taken to apply for a job without any efficiency,
- e. Personnel who are sent to recruit employees from refugee camps will abide by:
 - i. Following strict social distancing protocols,
 - ii. Will be sent by companies according to the demand of both skilled and unskilled labor on a bimonthly basis,
- f. Every refugee camp is to be given a computer alongside wifi services in-order for:
 - i. Them to learn new skills,
 - ii. Be aware of the news and the happenings around their surrounding,
 - iii. Them acknowledge the job opportunities listed on official websites,
- g. Companies that take in refugees as employees will be given 2.5 percent of funds to cover the operational charges of the company:
 - i. Done to encourage the employment of refugees,
 - ii. The 2.5 percent cover for operational costs can either be in the form of cash or deducted taxes to make up for that sum of money,
 - iii. The 2.5 percent fund will only be awarded if the company has over 10 percent of the workforce consisting of refugees,
 - iv. The operational costs will be covered on a bimonthly basis;

6. **Proclaims** that in exchange for the lifting of all sanctions and restrictions against the Russian Federation and their allies, the Russian Federation will make war reparation payments to the government of Ukraine, the people, and all the other nations that have been compelled to host Ukrainian refugees:

- a. The following circumstances will be taken into account:
 - i. The damage to infrastructures bought by the missile strikes and direct Russian attacks,
 - ii. The deaths brought on by assaults on people, war crimes, and violations of human rights,
- b. In order to allow for the recovery of the Russian economy and ease effective payment, reparations will be paid in stages,
- c. Sevastopol will be fully reclaimed and Ukraine will be admitted to NATO if payments are not made for more than two years;

7. **Requests** the Russian Federation to allow Ukraine to restart its exports of grain from Ukraine for the following reasons:

- a. The presence of a major famine, mainly in Sub-Saharan Africa and other regions of the world,
- b. Further asks UNHCR in corporation with the UNFP implements nutritional programs to:
 - i. to help pregnant women in Ukraine,
 - ii. Provide infants with food,
- c. Meal boxes to be provided on the basis of 3 classes:
 - i. Class 1 caters to children aged under 5 and will contain all nutrients required for them,
 - ii. Class 2 caters to children and their meal plans pertaining to growth, and will be for ages 6-14,
 - iii. Everyone else falls under class 3 and will be provided food for basic survival,
- d. All meal plans will be set and decided for a 30 day plan, that keeps changing every month:
 - i. This will be decided by the food authority of Ukraine;

8. **Recommends** the international community to provide financial, logistical, and technical support to the humanitarian organizations working in Ukraine, particularly in the conflict-affected areas, to ensure that the basic needs of the affected population are met:

- a. Member states to provide mental health facilities to those who have been internally displaced in Ukraine:
 - i. Doctors will be appointed from the psychology department of hospitals that come under the governments that want to provide, they will be appointed according to an application process,
 - ii. Appointed doctors should consult the affected people as a whole in a session that will be held once every fortnight,
 1. Provide special protection to vulnerable sections of the population, including women and children, from being trafficked for immoral practices and traumatizing events, such as:
 - a. Acts of slavery,
 - b. Child labor,
 - c. Child marriages,
 - iii. Key locations of the affected urban population,
 - iv. The usage of aid provided by the international community shall be used through a transparent system in which the progress made by the used funds should be mandatorily been published in the reports of journalists from Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, etc.

PLAGIARISM POLICY

Plagiarism refers to the use of another individual's ideas, words, or intellectual work and presenting them as one's own without proper acknowledgment, permission, or citation. This includes both intentional and unintentional misuse of sources and is considered a serious violation of academic integrity.

PROHIBITED CONDUCT

The following actions are strictly forbidden and will be treated as forms of plagiarism during the DGPSMUN conference:

- Reproducing text from any source verbatim without the use of quotation marks or appropriate citation.
- Rewriting or paraphrasing material from another source without clearly crediting the original author.
- **Unauthorized collaboration:** Submitting work created with others without disclosure, approval, or proper attribution, resulting in material that is not entirely one's own.
- **Unauthorized use of materials:** Using speeches, resolutions, research papers, or any other written content produced by another individual without receiving permission or providing due credit.
- **Self-plagiarism:** Resubmitting previously completed or published work, in whole or in part, without acknowledging its prior use or obtaining approval.

CONSEQUENCES OF PLAGIARISM

Delegates found responsible for serious violations of this policy may be rendered ineligible for awards, distinctions, or formal recognition during the conference.

In cases of repeated or severe misconduct, participants may face disqualification from the conference, removal from committee proceedings, or other disciplinary measures deemed appropriate by the Secretariat.

PLAGIARISM REVIEW

To ensure fairness and academic honesty, committee chairs reserve the right to review delegate submissions using plagiarism detection tools or alternative verification methods. By participating in DGPSMUN, delegates acknowledge and consent to the application of these measures to their work.

FLOW OF COMMITTEE

Each committee is directed by a Head Chair, supported by Co-Chairs, whose responsibility is to manage procedure and guide discussion. At the start of every session, the Chair conducts roll call to confirm attendance. Once quorum is established, delegates vote to decide which agenda item will be addressed first.

After an agenda has been selected, debate formally begins under the **Speakers List**, the default format of discussion. In this structure, delegates address the committee one at a time in an order determined by the Chair. Speaking time is generally set between one and one and a half minutes, though delegates may motion to adjust this duration through a simple majority vote.

As debate progresses, the committee may shift between different formats to encourage deeper engagement. A **Moderated Caucus** allows focused discussion on specific aspects of the topic, enabling a more interactive exchange of ideas. Delegates signal their wish to speak by raising their placards, and the Chair recognizes speakers until the caucus time elapses.

The committee may also move into an **Unmoderated Caucus**, during which formal debate is suspended. Delegates are free to move about the room, consult with others, and collaborate with countries that share similar interests or policy positions. Early unmoderated caucuses are typically used to build alliances, while later sessions are devoted to drafting resolutions within blocs of aligned states. All delegates are encouraged to contribute as sponsors or authors.

Throughout the session, the committee alternates between the Speakers List, Moderated Caucuses, and Unmoderated Caucuses until draft resolutions are completed. These documents may be presented individually as they are finalized or collectively near the end of debate. Presentations are followed by periods for questions, amendments, and potential merging of similar resolutions.

Once debate has concluded, the committee proceeds to voting, where all represented countries cast their votes on the proposed resolutions. After voting is completed, the committee either moves on to the next agenda item, if applicable, or formally adjourns if time or topics have been exhausted.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

DGPSMUN 2026 will operate in accordance with the **Harvard Model United Nations (HMUN) Rules of Procedure**.

Points are procedural tools that allow delegates to participate actively while ensuring that debate remains orderly and fair. When the Chair opens the floor to points, delegates may raise their placards to indicate their intent to speak. A delegate may only raise a point once they have been recognized by the Chair.

TYPES OF POINTS

POINT	PURPOSE
Point of Information	Allows delegates to ask questions related to a speaker's formal speech after the speaker chooses to yield time to Points of Information.
Point of Personal Privilege	Raised when a delegate experiences personal discomfort or an issue that significantly affects their ability to participate, such as being unable to hear the speaker. May only interrupt a speaker in cases of extreme discomfort.
Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	Used to request clarification on the Rules of Procedure, committee process, or general updates. This point may not interrupt a speaker and should not be used for position-specific questions.
Point of Clarification	Typically raised by the Chair to provide additional information or clarify facts relevant to the committee proceedings.
Point of Order	Raised to indicate a breach of procedure. The Chair rules on the point at their discretion, and the decision is final. This point may not interrupt a speaker and cannot address the substance of debate.
Request to Follow Up	Allows a delegate to ask an additional question after their initial Point of Information in order to further clarify or expand on a response.
Right to Reply	Granted at the Chair's discretion when a delegate believes their personal or national integrity has been directly insulted. Allows up to two minutes of response and may not interrupt a speaker.

MOTIONS

A motion is a formal procedural request introduced by a delegate during committee proceedings. Motions allow delegates to propose actions that guide the flow, structure, or direction of debate. When the Chair invites motions, delegates may raise their placards and, once recognized, clearly state the motion they wish to introduce.

The Chair retains discretion to rule a motion in order, put it to a vote, or decide on it independently if deemed appropriate for the progress of debate. Unless explicitly stated otherwise, motions are adopted through a simple majority vote.

MOTION	PURPOSE	VOTING / AUTHORITY
Motion to Open Debate	Initiates the committee session and allows formal proceedings to begin	Simple majority
Motion to Set the Agenda	Determines which topic will be discussed first when multiple agendas are available. The proposed agenda must be specified.	Simple majority
Motion to Establish a General Speakers List (GSL) / Provisional Speakers List (PSL)	Creates an ordered list of speakers for the selected agenda. A PSL is typically used in crisis settings and requires a total time limit.	Two-thirds majority
Motion to Establish a Secondary Speakers List	Opens an alternative speakers list once the agenda has been set, usually when debate slows.	Simple majority
Motion to Establish a Moderated Caucus	Begins a chair-controlled discussion on a specific topic with timed individual speeches.	Simple majority
Motion to Extend Moderated Caucus	Increases the duration of an existing moderated caucus.	Simple majority
Motion to Establish an Unmoderated Caucus	Allows informal discussion, negotiations, and bloc formation without chair moderation.	Simple majority
Motion to Extend Unmoderated Caucus	Grants additional time for an ongoing unmoderated caucus.	Simple majority
Motion to Discuss a Working Paper	Introduces a preliminary document for committee discussion and feedback.	Simple majority
Motion to Discuss a Draft Resolution/ Directive	Brings a finalized proposal forward for formal debate	Simple majority

Motion to Divide the Question	Separates a resolution or directive into sections to be voted on individually.	Simple majority
Introduction of an Amendment	Proposes changes or additions to an existing draft resolution or directive.	Simple majority
Motion for Roll Call Vote	Requests a recorded vote where each delegation states its position individually.	Simple majority
Motion to Divide the House	Eliminates abstentions during voting, requiring delegates to vote for or against.	Simple majority
Motion to Adjourn Debate	Ends discussion on the current agenda or session.	Simple majority
Motion to Table a Resolution	Temporarily removes a draft resolution from debate due to substantial issues.	Simple majority
Motion to Challenge a Delegate	Initiates a structured debate between selected delegates based on chair approval	Chair's discretion
Motion for Closure of Debate	Concludes debate when sufficient discussion has occurred.	Simple majority
Motion to Comment	Allows remarks on a speech when the speaker fails to yield time.	Simple majority
Motion to Move Committee into Vacuum	Suspends real-world foreign policy constraints and external developments.	Chair's discretion
Motion for Reconsideration	Reopens a previously decided or tabled matter if proposed by a majority voter.	Simple majority
Motion of No Confidence in the Chair	Challenges the Chair's ability to conduct proceedings fairly.	Two-thirds majority
Vote by Acclamation	Allows the Chair to pass a motion with unanimous delegate consent.	Consensus required
Motion to Close the Speakers List	Prevents additional delegates from being added to the speakers list.	Two-thirds majority
Introduction of a Question & Answer Session	Enables mandatory POIs directed at a delegate in turn.	Chair's discretion / Simple majority
Motion to Appeal the Decision of the Chair	Challenges a ruling made by the Chair.	Two-thirds majority
Motion to Reorder Resolutions	Changes the sequence in which resolutions are voted upon.	Simple majority
Motion for a Round Robin Session	Allows each delegate to speak briefly in turn without a formal list.	Chair's discretion / Simple majority

WHAT IS A CRISIS?

A crisis committee is a specialized MUN format designed to replicate fast-moving, real-world emergency situations. These sessions introduce unexpected developments that require delegates to respond under pressure, make rapid decisions, and adapt to constantly changing circumstances. Rather than focusing on long-term policy alone, crisis committees emphasize immediate action and strategic thinking.

The core objective of a crisis committee is to allow delegates to experience the real consequences of their choices. Instead of drafting traditional resolutions and progressing linearly, delegates issue targeted directives and take short-term actions that directly influence how the crisis unfolds. Each decision carries potential outcomes, and delegates must be prepared to face both intended and unintended results.

Throughout the session, delegates receive continuous crisis updates that introduce new information, complications, or shifts in the situation. The committee's attention centers on responding effectively to these developments, with the speed and quality of delegate responses influencing future updates. This dynamic mirrors real global crises, where timely intervention is often critical to preventing escalation or loss of life.

Directives in crisis committees are therefore brief, focused, and outcome-driven. They prioritize concrete actions and strategic intent over lengthy explanations, ensuring that responses remain efficient, realistic, and impactful within the fast-paced environment of a crisis simulation.

DIRECTIVES

Directives are written instructions submitted by individual delegates or groups of delegates during crisis committee sessions to initiate specific actions. They describe the steps that a delegate's represented entity intends to take in response to unfolding events and are designed to accomplish clear objectives. Depending on the situation and committee guidelines, directives may range from immediate tactical responses to broader strategic initiatives.

FORMAT AND STRUCTURE

Directives should begin with a clear heading that identifies the issuing entity, the intended recipient, and the action being proposed.

STRUCTURE

Each directive must be concise and action-focused, addressing one objective at a time. Clear and precise wording is essential to ensure that the intended action is easily understood and realistically executed.

JUSTIFICATION

Delegates are expected to support their directives with relevant logic, evidence, or contextual information. Providing justification strengthens the credibility of the proposed action and improves the likelihood of approval or successful implementation.

EXECUTION AND FEASIBILITY

When drafting directives, delegates should carefully consider practicality and potential consequences. Effective execution may require cooperation with other delegations, negotiation, or the formation of coalitions to maximize impact and coordination.

TYPES OF DIRECTIVES

PUBLIC DIRECTIVE

A Public Directive outlines collective actions the committee intends to pursue in response to the crisis. For submission, it must receive the endorsement of at least 20% of the committee. Public Directives must be formally submitted to the Chair before committee discussion begins. While these directives do not list individual authors, accountability lies with the delegate who introduces the directive to the committee.

PRIVATE DIRECTIVE

A Private Directive details actions undertaken by a single nation or a group of nations acting jointly. Like Public Directives, they must be properly submitted to the Chair. However, the contents of Private Directives are not shared with the committee unless the authors choose to disclose them. All actions proposed must fall within the legal authority and mandate of the issuing entities, and responsibility for execution rests solely with those delegates. As Private Directives are not subject to voting, their approval and implementation depend entirely on the Chair's discretion.

COMMUNIQUÉ

A communiqué is a method for delegates to communicate with individuals or organizations outside the committee. It is written as a note and includes the recipient's name and position, the sender's name and position, and the message itself. Delegates can specify whether the communiqué is "open" or "closed" in the note submitted to the Chairperson or crisis staff. An open communiqué is shared with the entire committee, while a closed communiqué remains confidential and is not disclosed to other delegates.

PRESS RELEASES

A press release is used to share information with the public through specified or general media channels, allowing the committee to communicate externally while maintaining the confidentiality of its internal affairs. Notes sent to the Chair or crisis staff are used to seek clarification, obtain additional information about ongoing or past crisis situations, or provide updates.

CODE OF CONDUCT

Mutual Respect: Engage with all delegates and participants courteously, regardless of their background, perspective, or level of involvement. Uphold civility in both dialogue and conduct, and refrain from personal attacks, harassment, or discriminatory behavior.

Professional Conduct: Demonstrate consistent professionalism throughout the conference. This includes following the prescribed dress code, arriving on time, actively participating in sessions, and respecting all conference protocols.

Diplomatic Communication: Address others with tact and courtesy. Refrain from aggressive, inflammatory, or offensive language, including any form of profanity or derogatory remarks.

Responsible Technology Use: Utilize electronic devices solely for committee-related purposes. Avoid distractions such as social media, gaming, or unrelated personal conversations that could interfere with the proceedings.

Integrity and Ethics: Abide by the highest ethical standards established by the secretariat. Avoid corrupt practices, unauthorized lobbying, or any actions that could undermine the credibility or fairness of the conference.

Observance of Rules and Procedures: Strictly follow the rules and processes outlined by the secretariat and committee leadership. Respect speaking limits, correctly raise procedural points or motions, and adhere to voting and decision-making protocols.

Respect for Local Laws and Culture: Comply with all applicable laws and regulations of Dubai Gem Private School and the UAE. Show sensitivity and respect toward local customs, traditions, and cultural norms at all times.

Any breaches of the code of conduct should be reported promptly to the Secretariat or committee Chairs. Reports can be submitted anonymously to protect the reporter and ensure an unbiased review.

Violations may lead to disciplinary measures, including but not limited to formal warnings, suspension of speaking rights, removal from the conference, or any other action the Secretariat considers appropriate.