

RACMUN DELEGATE TRAINING



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WHAT IS ROTARACT?



Rotaract is a global group that helps young people make a positive difference in their communities. Sponsored by Rotary International, it has 210,000 members in 9,100 clubs across 170 countries. The Rotaract Club of Muharraq, focuses on working together to serve others and includes the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in its projects. Events like Rotaract MUN encourage young leaders to solve global problems and support sustainability.

ABOUT OUR LOGO

The logo combines the Rotaract wheel, symbolizing service, community, and collaboration, with the SDG wheel, which represents the 17 goals for peace, prosperity, and sustainability. This fusion reflects the commitment to empowering youth to take action for a sustainable future.





WHY RACMUN?

Youth Leadership: Paving the Path to Sustainability is an initiative by the Rotaract Club of Muharraq through Rotaract MUN, aimed at fostering collaboration among young leaders. The conference focuses on promoting the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with each council dedicated to addressing specific SDGs. Participants are encouraged to develop innovative solutions to global challenges, emphasizing the role of youth in driving sustainability.

visit : racmun.org



WHAT IS MUN?

An MUN (Model United Nations) is a simulation of the United Nations where delegates engage in debates, develop diplomacy skills, and collaborate on global issues. At RACMUN, you can expand your understanding of international relations and work on real-world solutions in a community focused on sustainability.



RACMUN RULES



- 1- Following the dress code is mandatory.**
- 2- Arrive in time.**
- 3- Any discrimination is prohibited**
- 4- Smoking and vaping are strictly prohibited.**
- 5- Avoid any fights.**
- 6- Any form of bullying will not be tolerated.**
- 7- Treat all participants and staff with respect and professionalism.**

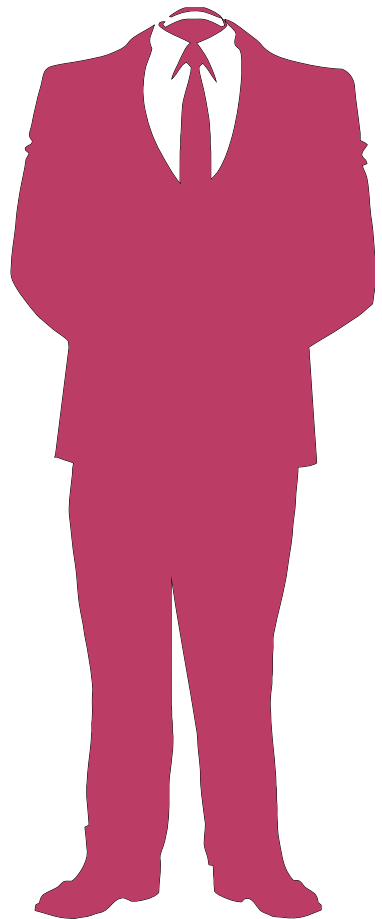


Any violation of these rules will result to a clip.





MALE DRESS CODE



- **Formal suit**
- **Tie and jacket are mandatory**
- **Bright, neon colors and floral patterns are prohibited**
- **Jeans are prohibited**
- **Sneakers are prohibited**
- **Shorts are prohibited**
- **Blazers must be worn at all times**
- **Thobes are allowed!**



- **Skirts or dresses must be 2 cm below the knees**
- **Sheer and sleeveless tops are prohibited**
- **Bright, neon colors and, floral patterns are prohibited**
- **Sneakers are prohibited**
- **Jeans are prohibited**
- **Heels exceeding 7cm are prohibited**
- **Abayas are allowed !**

FEMALE DRESS CODE





WHAT IS A CLIP?

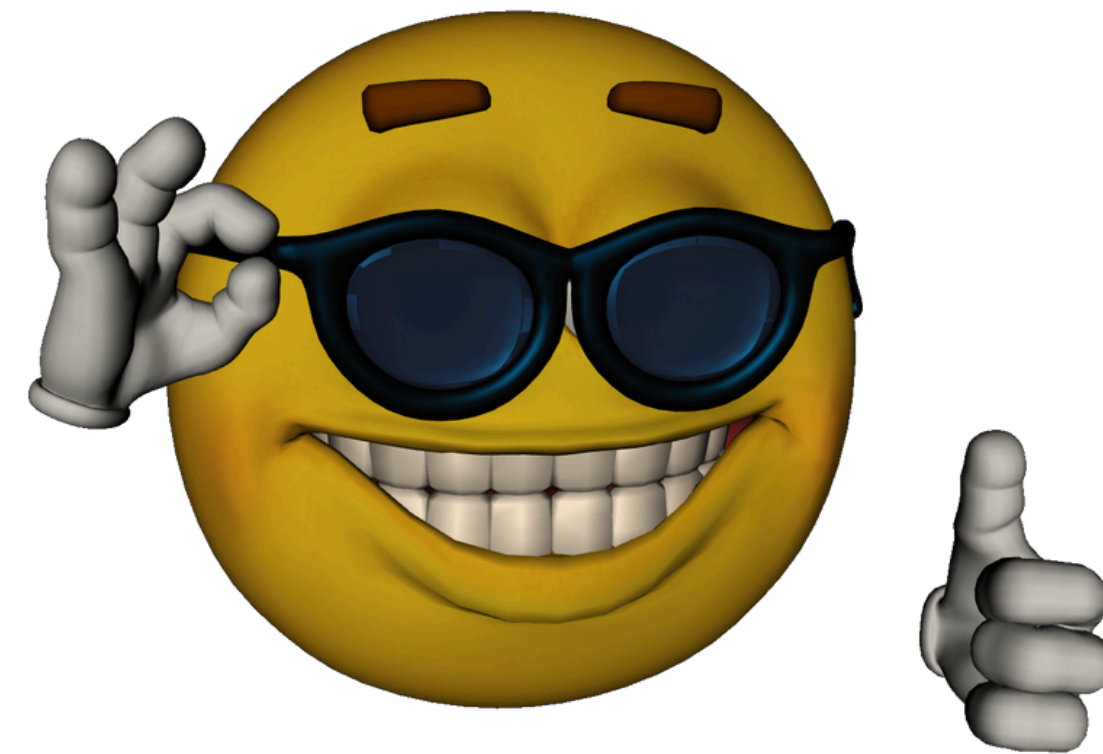
Getting clipped means you will not be eligible for any awards.

You can get clipped by the head of security only but can be given warnings by chairs, security and members of the RACMUN team.

You will be given 3 official warnings before being clipped. If you receive 3 clips, you will be escorted out of the MUN.

HOW TO AVOID GETTING CLIPPED?

Just dont break any rule!





WHAT IS A DELEGATE?

Delegates are assigned to a council where they represent a country and debate on a topic chosen by the organizers from that country's perspective. Delegates are required to understand the issues debated in the council as well as be familiar with their country's stands towards that issue. During the conference, delegates will act as skilled diplomats for the country they represent within their committee.



WHAT DO I NEED TO DO AS A DELEGATE?



You will need to research on your assigned country regarding the issues discussed in your council. You are expected to engage in a debate on these topics during the council sessions. You will also need to collaborate with your group to develop a resolution for the issues (in council).



OTHER ROLES IN AN MUN



In an MUN conference, a "chair" is a person in charge of leading a council. Chairs are trained before the conference to make sure they can do their job well. They can help delegates prepare and will supervise the sessions and procedures to make sure everything goes smoothly.

CHAIR



OTHER ROLES IN AN MUN



Delegates will be escorted by runners to and from the council, as well as to the bathroom and during breaks. In addition to sending diplomatic notes to a chair or across delegate, they will also be giving the delegates stationary or anything else they might need.

RUNNER



OTHER ROLES IN AN MUN



Securities are there to ensure a smooth conference, securities are divided as council-assigned officers who provide close watch on specific areas, and roaming officers who patrol the venue. Both work to prevent misconduct and respond to chairs requests, such as escorting delegates out

SECURITY



OTHER ROLES IN AN MUN



The press corps acts like journalists. They attend council sessions and are always around to take photos of the event. This keeps everyone informed, raises awareness of the issues, and creates a sense of a larger global event.

PRESS

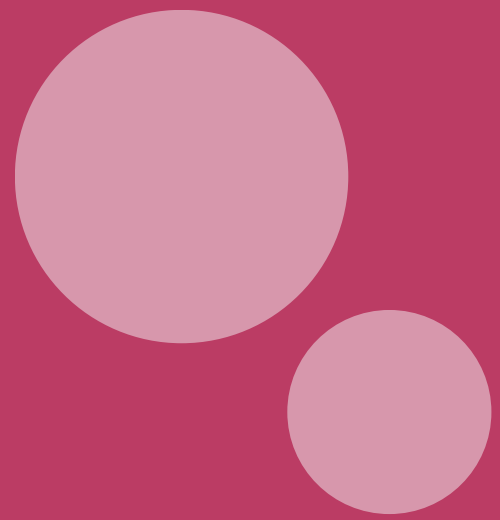
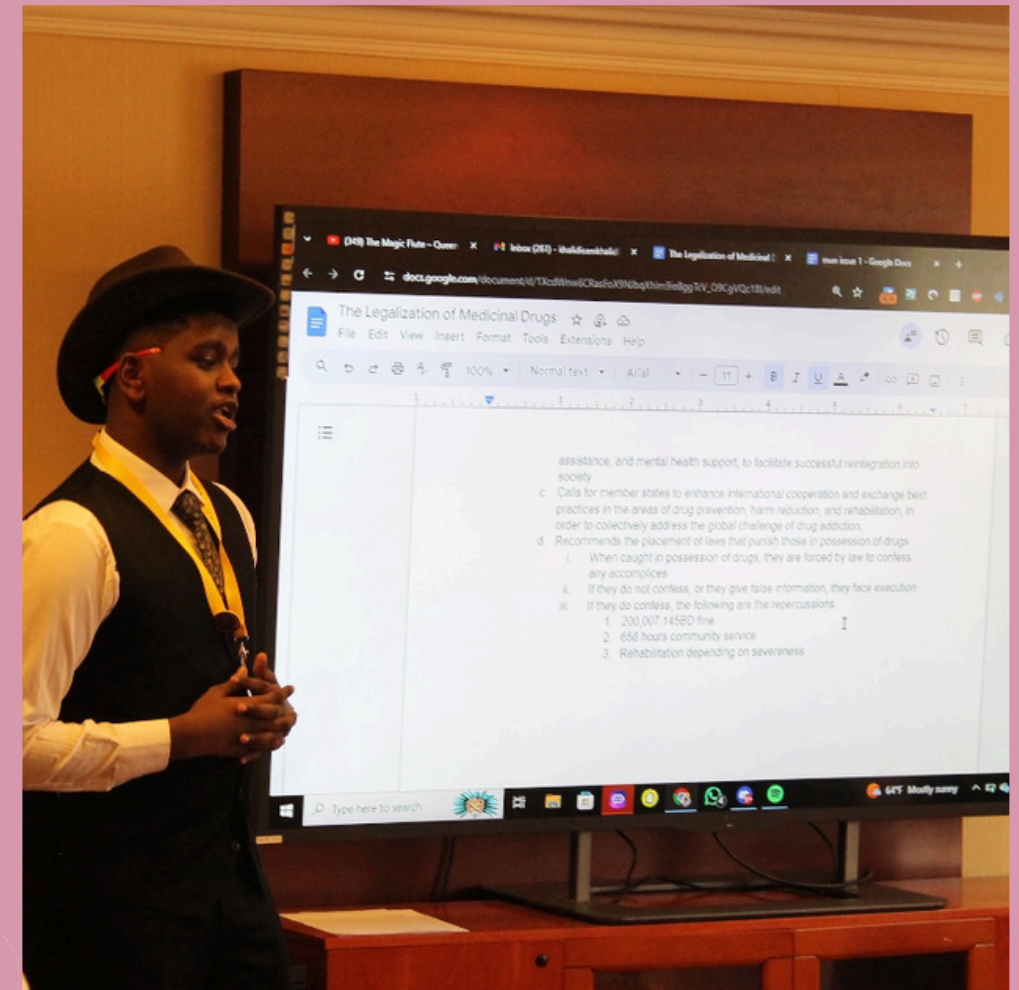


PROCEDURE



- 1- Roll Call
- 2- Opening Speeches
- 3- Lobbying & Merging Resolutions
- 4- Debating
- 5- Voting

UNSC & Mafia have different procedures, this is only for UNESCO and every other general council in other MUNS!!





1- ROLL CALL

When the chairs start the session, they'll announce: *"The council is now in session, and we will begin with roll call."* When your country's name is called, you have two options:

"Present": This means you are here, and during voting, you may choose to abstain (not vote).

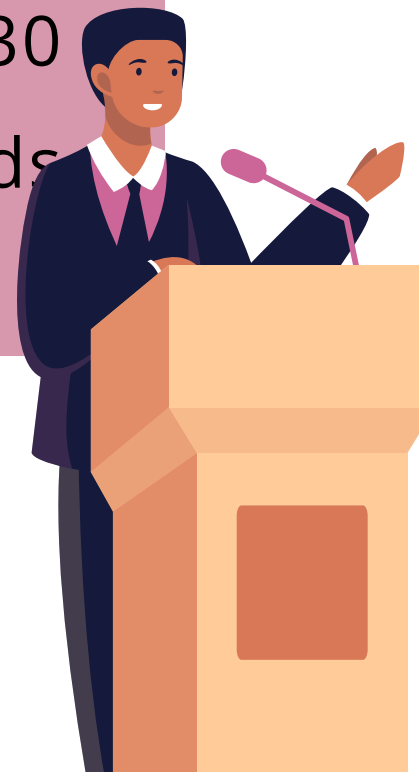
"Present in Voting": This means you are here, and during voting, you must vote.

The chairs will call the countries in alphabetical order. Be ready to respond when you hear your country's name !!

2- OPENING SPEECH

An opening speech in MUN is a short introduction that a delegate gives at the start of the conference. It explains their country's views and main concerns about the topic. The speech helps show the delegate's position and start discussions with others. Each delegate will have 1 min to present their opening speech. The chair will knock once when you have 30 seconds left, and twice when you have 10 seconds left. If you go over 1 minute, the chairs will stop you.

Mafia council does not require an opening speech!!!



An MUN opening speech should include:

- 1. Greeting:** A polite opening, like "Honorable Chair, fellow delegates..."
- 2. Introduction of Country:** Briefly mention your country's name.
- 3. Position on the Topic:** State your country's view on the issue being discussed.
- 4. Main Concerns:** Highlight the key problems your country wants to address.
- 5. Solutions or Goals:** Share what your country hopes to achieve or suggest some solutions.
- 6. Call for Cooperation:** End with an invitation for other countries to work together.



TIPS FOR OPENING SPEECHES



- Prepare your speech in advance, make it iconic and comprehensible
- Make sure it written on paper (no electronic devices allowed DURING session).
- Address the issues from your country's perspective.
- Add a hook to grab your audience's attention.
- Avoid using personal pronounce
- Fluctuate your tone
- Use hand gestures and make eye contact.
- Practice your speech to stay within the time limit and to make a strong first impression!

EXAMPLE OF AN OPENING SPEECH

Your Excellencies; Mister and Madam Chairpersons; Fellow Delegates; and Honorable Guests,

The Federative Republic of Brazil is a South American country known for its vast natural resources and biodiversity. A rising issue for Brazil, renowned for its rich rainforests, is the rapid deforestation occurring within the Amazon. These activities, often carried out illegally, severely threaten the environment, wildlife, and indigenous communities.

The cause of this practice lies behind one simple motive—profit. Logging and agricultural expansion, which promise short-term economic gain, are pursued at the expense of long-term sustainability. This makes it a serious risk for both Brazil and the global climate.

The delegate of Brazil looks forward to having a fruitful debate alongside all members of the council.



3- LOBBYING & MERGING

Once the delegates are done with their opening speeches, the council goes in lobbying and merging. This is when the delegates get grouped by chairs in order to work together and write a resolution paper of the given issues.



4- RESOLUTIONS



Resolutions are formal documents that outline proposed actions or solutions to specific issues being discussed. They reflect the collective opinions of the delegates and aim to resolve the issue given to the council. In resolutions, delegates use **preambulatory clauses** and **operative clauses**. Each preambulatory clause should start with a preambulatory phrase that is both underlined and italicized. While Operative clauses present proposed solutions for the issue. Start each operative clause with an operative phrase that is both bold and underlined, and end it with a semicolon. The final operative clause should end with a period, indicating the conclusion of the resolution.



RESOLUTION FORMAT:



HEADING

- 1. Council:** State the council you are in.
- 2. Topic:** State the full topic being debated/discussed.
- 3. Main Submitter:** Name the delegate's country who your group has designated to read the resolution.
- 4. Co-submitters:** List every country represented by those who took part in the resolution-writing group.

BODY

Preambulatory clauses: facts or background information to explain the issue. Each preambulatory clause should start with a preambulatory phrase that is both underlined and *italicized*.

Operative clauses: Solutions to the given topic. Each clause should be numbered, while sub-clauses should be marked with letters.

EXAMPLE OF A RESOLUTION PAPER

Council: CCPCJ

Issue: Restorative Justice and Reducing Recidivism

Main-Submitter: Delegate of Canada

Co-Submitter: Delegate of turkey, Delegate of Georgia, Delegate of Austria, Delegate of Serbis, Delegate of Singapore, Delegate of Iceland, Delegate of Qatar, Delegate of Laos, Delegate of Moldova, Delegate of Uruguay, Delegate of Gambia, and Delegate of Andorra, Delegate of Chile.

Pre-Ambulatory:

Having studied the impact of victim-offender mediation restorative justice sessions, it has been observed that the likelihood of reoffending decreased by 32 percent.

Noting that many countries do not rehabilitate criminals and instead send them back to jail again directly.

Acknowledging that 28% of the public is aware of restorative justice, suggests that increased awareness and understanding of its benefits could improve subsequent

Having examined that restorative justice has been most readily applied to cases of children who become involved with the justice system

Operative clauses-

- 1) **Requests** that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), working with the relevant parties, do the following:
 - (a) Offer Member States technical support and capacity-building assistance upon request, including the creation of manuals, training courses, and recommendations on restorative justice techniques and how to use them to lower recidivism rates.
- 2) **Promotes** member States to set up training programs in restorative justice for judges, prosecutors, law enforcement officers, and other justice officials in order to improve their knowledge of the concepts and iti
- 3) practices of restorative justice and to support its efficient application.

(a) The beliefs and theories of restorative justice, communication and advancement techniques, trauma-informed methods, and ethical issues surrounding restorative justice procedures should all be covered in these training courses.

(b) Member states engage in partnerships with established restorative justice specialists, organizations, and academic institutions to create training turkeymodules and materials that are standardized and can be tailored to meet the unique requirements of various justice professionals.

3) **Suggests** providing therapy for those in need

- i) makes victims feel heard and gives them a sense of belonging
 - a. They feel more comfortable talking about their feelings
 - b. Might reduce the psychological reasons behind committing a new crime
 - c. Reduces their stress, anxiety, depression etc.

ii) curing them from past traumas

- a. Helps them grow as a human being
- b. Improves their well being and social skills
- c. Helps them manage their relationships

4) **Encourages** access to legal employment

i) it offers economic stability, reducing the likelihood of criminal activities among former inmates who require a stable income for survival or basic needs.

5) **Further recommends** educating young kids about recidivism

- i) allows them to be more aware of what's happening in the world around them
- ii) prevents them from making the same mistakes
 - a. Reduces risks of recidivism increasing
 - b. Decreases the recidivism rate in the country they live in
- iii) creates a wiser generation
 - a. Possesses a wealth of experience and knowledge gained over a lifetime
 - b. Better decision making
 - c. Making more thoughtful decisions at a young age

6) **Draws the attention** to enforce stricter penalties for criminal actions

i) Preventing increase in crime rates

ii) Better protection for society

- a. Less crimes as punishments will be given to the victims

iii) Ensuring justice and accountability for criminal actions

PREAMBULATORY

CLAUSES

Affirming	Expecting	Keeping in Mind
Alarmed By	Expressing its Appreciation	Noting
Approving	Expressing its Satisfaction	Noting Further
Aware of	Fulfilling	Nothing With Approval
Bearing in Mind	Fully Alarmed	Nothing With Deep Concern
Believing	Fully Aware	Nothing With Regret
Cognizant Of	Fully Believing	Noting With Satisfaction
Confident	Further Developing	Observing
Contemplating	Further Recalling	Reaffirming
Convinced	Guided By	Realizing
Declaring	Having Adopted	Recalling
Deeply Concerned	Having Considered	Recognizing
Deeply Conscious	Having Considered Further	Referring
Deeply Convinced	Having Devoted Attention	Seeking
Deeply Disturbed	Having Examined	Taking Into Account
Deeply Regretting	Having Heard	Taking Note
Desiring	Having Received	Viewing With Appreciation
Emphasizing	Having Studied	Welcoming



OPERATIVE CLAUSES

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



5- DEBATING



This is when delegates share their resolutions and discuss them with others to see if they agree or disagree. This can happen in a **moderated caucus** or **unmoderated caucus**

moderated caucus: formal debate, each delegate takes turn to speak within a given time.

unmoderated caucus: informal debate, delegates can speak at anytime, parliamentary procedures do not apply.



FOR & AGAINST SPEECHES



After a resolution has been presented, delegates **MUST** give a **for** and an **against speech** for the resolution.

A FOR Speech:

These speeches are given by the delegates and their purpose is to show support towards the resolution.

An AGAINST Speech:

These speeches are given by the delegates and their purpose is to show disagreement towards the presented resolution.

IMPORTANT!

After any speech has been given by the delegate; the delegate **must** entertain two points of information by other delegates.



6- VOTING



After a resolution has been presented and the delegates have given both for and against speeches, it is time for delegates to vote on whether the resolution should pass or not.

The chairpersons will ask the the delegates to put their heads on the table to avoid bias when voting and raise their placards whether they're with or against the resolution that was presented. Yes, you can vote for or against your own resolution. However, if you said "present" and not "present in voting" during roll call, you can chose to abstain voting.



POINTS & MOTIONS



POINTS

A delegate can make a point by raising their placards and declaring it. Points are personal, made by delegates, if you want to ask a question or point the attention of the Chairperson to something, you use a Point.

Point of Information	For the delegate to ask the speaker or chairperson a question . The delegates must be standing while speaking to whoever this point is addressed to.
Point of Order	To indicate a problem or mistake to the chairperson in terms of the procedure.
Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	To ask the chairperson a question about the parliamentary procedure .
Point of Personal Privilege	For the comfort, well-being and privileges of the delegate. It is used when a delegate feels the need to use the bathroom etc.
Right to Reply	Used when one delegate is offended by a remark made by another delegate regarding their country.

POINTS & MOTIONS



MOTIONS

Motions are formal, made by delegates to direct debate in a certain direction within the council. They have to be passed (voted on by the entire council)

Motion to Move to Moderated/Unmoderated Caucus	Moderated caucus: Moves to a formal debate. Unmoderated caucus: Moves to an informal debate; parliamentary procedures do not apply .
Motion to Extend Debate	Extends the time for a current debate and gives more opportunities for the delegates to discuss their topic.
Motion to Move to Voting Procedure	<u>Ends</u> debate time and moves straight to voting for the resolution.
Motion to Explain Vote	If a delegate's vote contradicts their initial position regarding the issue.
Motion to Reconsider a Resolution	Used to reassess a resolution that has already been deliberated.
Motion to Withdraw a Resolution	Must proceed before voting has been initiated.
Motion to Adjourn Debate	Used for temporary demolition of a resolution.
Objection to Main Motion	Used in specific circumstances and will not be used without argument. Once this motion has been considered, the delegate must explain their proposal in one minute .

PROCEDURE OF UNSC



This procedure is only done in RACMUN!!!

- 1- Roll Call
- 2- Opening Speeches
- 3- Discussion points
- 4- Extra briefing (if needed)
- 5- Moderated Caucus
- 6- Lobbying & Merging
- 7- Resolutions
- 8- Debate
- 9- Voting



UNSC
Security Council



EXPLANATION OF THE ISSUES FOR EACH COUNCIL





SDG: Goal 16 Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

The Syrian Civil War has greatly affected efforts to reduce weapons around the world, especially chemical weapons and regular arms. Since the war started in 2011, the resulting humanitarian crisis and the involvement of different groups have made it harder to control weapons internationally. The use of chemical weapons has shown problems in current agreements and how they are enforced. Additionally, the spread of weapons among various groups has worsened the instability in the region. **As a delegate, you should look into how the Syrian Civil War affects global efforts to control weapons. Research the use of chemical weapons and why current agreements are hard to enforce. Propose solutions to strengthen international rules on disarmament, and improve monitoring of weapon use.**

UNSC



DISCUSSION POINTS

- **Chemical Weapons Use:** Investigate how using chemical weapons in Syria affects global treaties aimed at reducing these weapons.
- **Verification Challenges:** Talk about the difficulties in checking if countries are following the rules of the Chemical Weapons Convention in a war zone.
- **International Response:** Evaluate how well international efforts have worked to get rid of Syria's chemical weapons.
- **Arms Proliferation:** Consider how the large number of weapons coming into Syria has influenced safety in the region and around the world.
- **Impact on Humanitarian Efforts:** Think about how military actions and the arms trade take resources away from helping people in need in Syria.
- **Role of Major Powers:** Examine how powerful countries are involved in the conflict and what that means for agreements on reducing weapons.
- **Advocacy and Civil Society:** Investigate how non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community groups work together to promote disarmament even while violence continues.

Your council will agree on what discussion points you all are going to talk about throughout both days (eg. day one the council will discuss the first 4 discussion points and day two they will discuss the last 3 points)





Issue 1: Bridging the Digital Divide in Education

SDG Goal 4 - Quality Education

All students need to have access to technology and the internet for their education. This means providing computers and tablets, as well as making sure there is good internet service, especially in areas that need it the most. We also need to help families who can't afford technology and support students with disabilities so they can use these tools effectively. Teaching students how to use technology safely and confidently is essential. **The issue is that not all students have equal access to technology and the internet, especially in areas that need it the most, which makes it harder for them to learn and succeed in a digital world.**

As a delegate, you should research the problem of unequal access to technology in education. Identify areas where students lack devices or internet connection. Propose solutions like providing funding for computers and tablets, ensuring reliable internet service, and offering training to help students use technology. Your goal is to create a plan that helps all students have the tools they need to succeed in a digital world.



unesco

**United Nations
Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization**



Issue 2: Integrating Sustainability into School Curriculum

SDG Goal 4 - Quality Education

Teaching sustainability in schools is important for getting students ready for the future. This means including topics like taking care of the environment, using renewable energy, and practicing eco-friendly habits in different subjects. Hands-on projects, support for green initiatives, and partnerships with environmental groups can make learning more engaging. By focusing on these areas, we can help raise a generation that is knowledgeable and responsible, ready to face global challenges related to sustainability.

As a delegate, you should focus on how to add sustainability to school lessons. Research on how it is currently taught and find ways to improve. Propose changes to the curriculum to include topics like taking care of the environment and using renewable energy. Encourage hands-on projects, like school gardens or recycling programs, and support green practices in schools.



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**United Nations
Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization**

PROCEDURE OF MAFIA COUNCIL



- 1- Roll Call**
- 2- Telling the Backstory & Discussion points**
- 3- Lobbying & Merging**
- 4- Resolutions**
- 5- Debate**
- 6- Voting on whether the mafia is guilty or not**





THE MAFIA COUNCIL



SDG: Goal 16 Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

Day 1: The Assassination of Leonardo Barone, famous Italian American governor.

Two teams are formed at random. Half and half. Detectives and mafia. The mafia must deny allegations of the murder and detectives must prove it. Chairs will provide the delegates with clues and puzzles to discover the real plot to use to their advantage. People will be chosen to give testimony based on the clues.

Day 2: Voting Stage

A voting stage in which people vote on who they believe is a mafia assassin. The delegates will debate why they think this person is the killer and the mafia family will attempt to prevent the "assassin" from going to jail.

Backstory

The governor was killed, and there are two main suspects—two rival mafia families. One family is being blamed because the assassination matches their usual style. However, this family had a good relationship with the governor, so it doesn't seem likely that they did it. The other mafia family, their rival, might be trying to frame them and make it look like they're guilty. You'll be assigned to one of these mafia families and will work to prove your family's innocence, argue against the other side, and uncover who really committed the crime.



DISCUSSION POINTS

- **Investigating the mafia's involvement:** Exploring possible connections between the mafia and the murder.
- **Developing a theory of the crime:** Formulating a hypothesis about the perpetrator and the motive.
- **Counteracting the detectives' theory:** Challenging the detectives' hypothesis and providing alternative explanations.
- **Protecting the mafia's reputation:** Maintaining the mafia's public image and avoiding negative publicity.
- **Making an informed decision:** Based on the evidence and arguments presented, deciding who is most likely to be the assassin.
- **Debating the arguments:** Engaging in constructive debate to discuss the strengths and weaknesses of each side's arguments.



AWARDS!!



UNSC & UNESCO

Best delegate
Best opening speech
Best speaker
Most diplomatic
Most likely to end at the UN
Best position paper



MAFIA

Best delegate
Best mafia
Best detective
Best speaker
Most convincing

POSITION PAPERS

NOT REQUIRED FOR MAFIA!!!!

A position paper in Model United Nations (MUN) is a critical document that outlines a delegate's stance on the topics being discussed in their committee. Its purpose is to clearly express the assigned country's views, guiding the delegate's preparation for debates and providing insight to other delegates and the chair. Typically structured with a heading that includes the delegate's name, country, committee, and date, the paper begins with an introduction that briefly outlines the country's role in the international community and the issues at hand. The main body addresses each topic, detailing the country's position, relevant background information, and supporting evidence, while concluding with a summary of the country's stance and proposed solutions. A well-written position paper should be clear and concise, use reliable sources, and maintain a formal, diplomatic tone, ultimately serving as a foundation for effective participation in MUN discussions.



FORMAT OF A POSITION PAPER



1- HEADING

- Delegate's name
- Country Represented
- Committee name
- Conference date

2- INTRODUCTION

- Brief introduction of the country and its role in the international community.
- Mention the specific topics being discussed in the committee.

3- BODY

- Issue :
- State your country's position on the first topic.
- Provide background information, relevant statistics, and any current policies that support your stance.

4- CONCLUSION

- Summarize your country's position on the issues discussed.
- Suggest potential solutions or actions your country supports.
- Emphasize the importance of cooperation with other nations.

EXAMPLE OF A POSITION PAPER

Example:

Name: Muneera Almeer

School : AbdulRahman Kanoo International School

Council: monopoly

Company: Boeing

Issue : the supplying counterfeit aircraft parts (unethicalities within monopolies)

An estimated 520,000 unapproved or counterfeit parts enter aircraft each year, according to FAA estimates. This is 2% of the 26 million pieces that go into making an aircraft today. Considering that a

normal commercial aeroplane has roughly 6 million components, this could seem like a little amount. But we also have to take into account the limited tolerances for airworthiness that every piece needs to meet, which might range from material fatigue and wear to dimensional fit. The issue of counterfeit aircraft parts has spread widely, impacting airlines across the globe, including those in the US, France, and India. These fake components put passenger safety and the structural integrity of the aeroplane at risk when they find their way into vital systems like engines and safety devices. Because counterfeit goods are not manufactured in accordance with original manufacturer standards, they are not put through quality control checks, and they frequently don't work as intended, which can lead to catastrophic failures with potentially lethal effects, they offer a potentially major risk to consumers.

Boeing has addresses this issue in there contract and stated that Counterfeit Parts are unauthorized copies, imitations, substitutes, or modified parts misrepresented as genuine parts of an original or authorized manufacturer. They can include false identification of markings, grade, serial number, lot number, date code, documentation, or performance characteristics. Sellers must prevent counterfeit or suspect parts by planning, implementing, and controlling processes. These processes include training personnel in counterfeit awareness, applying a parts obsolescence monitoring program, controlling external product acquisition, ensuring traceability of parts and components, verifying and testing methodologies to detect counterfeit parts, monitoring counterfeit parts reporting from external sources, and quarantining and reporting suspect or detected counterfeit parts. If the seller provides Electronic, Electrical, or Electromechanical (EEE) parts or assemblies containing EEE parts, they must implement a counterfeit electronic parts detection and avoidance system compliant with the requirements.

Boeing has addresses this issue in there contract and stated that Counterfeit Parts are unauthorized copies, imitations, substitutes, or modified parts misrepresented as genuine parts of an original or authorized manufacturer. They can include false identification of markings, grade, serial number, lot number, date code, documentation, or performance characteristics. Sellers must prevent counterfeit or suspect parts by planning, implementing, and controlling processes. These processes include training personnel in counterfeit awareness, applying a parts obsolescence monitoring program, controlling external product acquisition, ensuring traceability of parts and components, verifying and testing methodologies to detect counterfeit parts, monitoring counterfeit parts reporting from external sources, and quarantining and reporting suspect or detected counterfeit parts. If the seller provides Electronic, Electrical, or Electromechanical (EEE) parts or assemblies containing EEE parts, they must implement a counterfeit electronic parts detection and avoidance system compliant with the requirements.

In the past ,Boeing faced a counterfeit parts scandal related to its 787 Dreamliner aircraft in 2014. Fake components, such as fasteners and structural parts, were found in some aircraft. This incident highlighted the vulnerability of the global supply chain and the need for improved traceability and authentication of aircraft parts. After the legal issues and charges Boeing has committed to continuing to assist the Fraud Section in any current or upcoming investigations and prosecutions as part of the DPA, among other things. In exchange for its cooperation, Boeing agrees to notify any domestic or international government agency (such as the FAA), regulator, or airline customer of any proof or allegation that one of its employees or agents violated U.S. fraud laws. Furthermore, Boeing has committed to fortifying its compliance programme and augmenting its compliance programme reporting obligations. This means that Boeing must convene with the Fraud Section on a minimum of a quarterly basis and furnish the Fraud Section with annual reports that detail the progress of its remediation attempts, the outcomes of its compliance programme testing. Solution for such issues for the future include :

Training of appropriate persons in the awareness and prevention of counterfeit parts

Application of a parts obsolescence monitoring program or adopting digital systems for tracking and verifying the provenance of aircraft components

Controls for acquiring externally provided product from original or authorized manufacturers, authorized distributors, or other approved sources

Requirements for assuring traceability of parts and components to their original or authorized manufacturers

WHAT SHOULD I BRING TO RACMUN?

- A laptop or tablet.
- Your written down or printed opening speech paper.
 - Your research printed onto papers or notes(optional)
- You will be given a badge, remember to bring it on day 2!

OUR CONTACTS

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Tikka



Astro



Lillie