

UNL^ocked

MASTERING MUN AND DEBATE

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UNLocked - Mastering MUN and Debate
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PREFACE: WHY SHOULD YOU READ THIS BOOK?

This book aims to dissect Model United Nations and Debate – first exploring what MUNs are, why you should participate in them, and then the bulk of the book discusses how you can improve your MUNning abilities. This is *not* a procedural handbook but rather a supplement to procedural guides. From Harvard, Boston to Brown University, Providence, from Calcutta to Delhi, and of course Mumbai, this book aims to provide insights built over years of not only my personal experience in 20+ MUNs but also interactions with some of the most seasoned MUNners. Adopting these strategies, like any experiential knowledge, is not as easy as studying them in theory – the most important thing to keep in mind is that these skills are developed over time. As you attend more conferences, you will develop your own nuanced version of these skills – the goal of this book is to expose you to strategies that you would only come across much later, or perhaps never.

It is important to note that while success in competitive environments such as Model United Nations can never be guaranteed, employing these strategies will enhance your experience in MUN conferences and significantly boost your learning, which I sincerely believe is the most important aspect of any activity. Over my years participating in Model UN, I have gained innumerable lessons. Understanding the art of diplomacy, mastering communication, conducting effective research, drafting

detailed yet concise paperwork, and delivering passionate speeches on the most pertinent problems of the past, present, and future – all of these skills are at the heart of Model UN, and if you let it, your journey can have a transformative impact on you as a person. MUN has made me a different person, more confident and aware, and I am incredibly grateful for it. I hope each of you receives nothing less from this extremely rewarding journey.

FOREWORD FROM PARTH JINDAL

In a world that is increasingly shaped by contrasting ideas, dialogue and conversation- harnessing one's persuasive skills has become more important than ever. In many ways an individual's 'soft power' is determined by how succinctly they can put their point across as well as convince others on their position. In recent years, MUNs and Debates have become increasingly popular among high-school and college students with a love for Public Policy and International Relations. Personally, I too have benefited immensely from the MUN experience as it taught me the power of building consensus amongst a diverse group of peers. These activities are extremely enriching, building important skills such as public speaking and diplomacy, as well as offering dynamic and novel experiences.

UNLocked: Mastering Model United Nations and Debate aims to expand awareness on the intricacies of these extra-curriculars, through a discussion of the most powerful strategies to employ in MUN Conferences, interweaved through a narrative commentary on what exactly to do, how to do it, and why it matters for each idea. Further, this book delves into important topics such as why these activities are really important, and what is the difference between the two? What distinguishes this book, making it especially valuable, is that the core idea of what MUN is ultimately about is never lost. Aaditya has done a remarkable job to share his insights in a manner that can truly unlock value for all trying to make a mark in this increasingly competitive and unpredictable world.

This book is intended for those who compete to excel, grow and learn from the process. For those who are new to Model UN, this book can help build a great foundation and intuition. For veteran debaters, it will help sharpen instincts and widen strategic choices. From exploring the art of drafting paperwork, discussing different types of committees, highlighting the importance of leading your allies, to underscoring how to effectively utilise Points of Information – this book aims to crystallise experience and learning into effective strategies, aiming to serve as more than just a procedural manual.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface: Why should you read this book?	v
Foreword from Parth Jindal	vii
Model United Nations 101	1
Flow of a Model United Nations Conference	5
How does MUN help?	7
Internationalism	7
Breaking the Echo Chamber.....	8
Becoming Aware.....	8
Ease of understanding.....	9
Building Community	9
Extra-Curricular Benefit	10
Confidence, Calmness and Clarity (The 3Cs of MUN).....	13
The Intricacies of MUN and Debate.....	16
UNLocked: Strategies to Employ	19
Points of Information: Question Everything.....	19
Lobbying Tactics: Diplomacy, Diplomacy, Diplomacy.....	24
What is Lobbying?.....	24

Lobbying through Moderated and Unmoderated Caucuses	25
Persevere for collaboration	26
For Bloc Supremacy, Quantity Outweighs Quality:	27
Getting people to stay:.....	27
Having “Keys to Power”:	28
Author’s Panel: What next?	29
Be memorable:.....	30
Drive the point home:	30
Balance old and new material:	30
Be diplomatic:	31
The Power of Research.....	32
The Importance of Research	33
How do you Prepare Effective Research?.....	34
Study Guide and Research Documents.....	35
Solution Formulation – Voice for Change	37
Never Why, only How.	37
Double Delegations: Don’t Let Your Guard Down	40
The In-Del Out-Del Framework.....	41
Preparing in a Double Delegation.....	41
Lobbying in a Double Delegation.....	42
Chits- Mastering Communication.....	45
Substantive Chits - Substitute for Speaking Time	45
Informal Chits – Your Greatest Aid in Lobbying.....	46
Chits to the Executive Board – Issuing Clarifications	48

Crisis Committees– Maximising Chaos	49
Crisis Updates – Driving Committee Forward.....	50
Communiques	51
How are Crisis Committees Marked?.....	52
Crisis Arcs - What Are They?	52
Appendices.....	54
Draft Resolution 1	54
Draft Resolution 2.....	57
Improving Health Care Systems	57
Improving Access to Care	58
Antibiotic Resistance.....	60
Position Paper.....	64
Covert Communique.....	65
Bibliography and References	69

MODEL UNITED NATIONS 101

Model United Nations, commonly referred to as MUN, is, as the name suggests, a simulation of the United Nations General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and the regional committees under it. It is an opportunity for high school students to learn what it means to research particular topics or *agendas*, come up with unique solutions to solve problems at hand, draft multiple types of paperwork, and finally negotiate with others early on – skills that are undoubtedly invaluable in life. It is a **valued extra-curricular** for students wanting to study Political Science, Public Policy, International Relations or Economics with governmental tracks.

Model United Nations provides **community to like-minded people**, who care about issues or want to discuss topics that are otherwise considered too *problematic* or *controversial* to talk about. Topics such as the Israel-Palestine Conflict, the Russia-Ukraine War, US Occupation of Afghanistan in 2001, and the Armenian Genocide are all widely read and discussed in most conventional MUN committees, and consequently, any average MUNner can hold a conversation about them. Participating in MUN transforms you into a more aware and open-minded global citizen, enabling you to see past popular narratives and societal biases. Thus, although to varying extents, MUN today has expanded beyond its original goal of accurately representing the UN to include other objectives – from fostering diplomacy and encouraging teamwork to increasing understanding of different perspectives.

It is necessary to understand the structure and functioning of the United Nations in comparison to a Model United Nations Conference to fully understand your role as a delegate in a MUN. The United Nations has 5 principal organs: the Security Council, the General Assembly, the International Court of Justice, the Secretariat and the Economic and Social Council. There are 6 General Assembly committees.

GA1: Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC)

GA2: Economic and Financial Committee (ECOFIN)

GA3: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM)

GA4: Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL)

GA5: Administrative and Budgetary Committee

GA6: Legal Committee

Each of the 193 countries is represented in the General Assembly, each with one vote. The General Assembly is mandated to pass resolutions that are recommendatory in nature, advising other nations' governments what actions to pursue, but it cannot impose any actions as compulsory on other countries.

In Model United Nations, General Assemblies are the largest committees – and while the most prestigious MUNs such as HMUN Boston might simulate full-sized GAs with every country represented, these committees normally have 80-90 members, focusing on discussion, diplomacy, and drafting paperwork

In contrast, the Security Council consists of 10 members elected on a 3-year rotating basis, along with the 5 permanent

members – the United States of America, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, French Republic, Russian Federation, and The People’s Republic of China (the P5 members) – making the total UNSC composition 15 members. This is the enforcement body of the UN, mandated to pass resolutions that countries are obligated to implement, including but not limited to economic sanctions, trade embargoes, and if necessary, armed deterrence against violent actors.

The Security Council when simulated in MUNs is largely representative of the real body - each P5 member receives veto power, a negative vote that has the ability to terminate any resolution or discussion. The Council usually discusses matters of regional instability, civil wars, or global power dynamics (such as proxy wars fought in the Cold War, for Historic Security Councils).

The Economic and Social Council has many subcommittees, such as the World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC), etc., each with specialized goals - from global health to development and human rights to refugee protection. The ECOSOC bodies are also recommendatory in nature, and the principal difference between the General Assembly and ECOSOC is the specialized and focused nature of ECOSOC bodies.

In MUN, ECOSOC bodies are considered more specialized than GAs, with fewer delegates in committee enabling each delegate to speak more frequently, increasing the importance of one’s own ideas and arguments rather than heavily relying on lobbying, as discussed below, for General Assemblies. These committees are perfect for delegates who can strike a balance between consistently creating sound substantive arguments while simultaneously winning over the committee with their lobbying.

The Secretariat is tasked with the day-to-day administration of the United Nations and is headed by the Secretary General. The Secretary General is the face of the United Nations and reviews the workings of all the organs, which are required to send regular (TBC) reports to the Secretary General. The Secretary General invites world leaders and experts on specialized topics to different forums of the United Nations, and his/her principal role is to ensure peace and international stability, epitomizing the goals of the United Nations.

In Model UNs, the Secretary General retains their administrative role. They oversee the entire MUN, from delegate allocations and awards to complaints – the Secretary General, assisted by the Secretariat (Deputy Secretary General, Director General, Under Secretary-Generals, etc.), facilitates a smooth conference and is responsible for all organization.

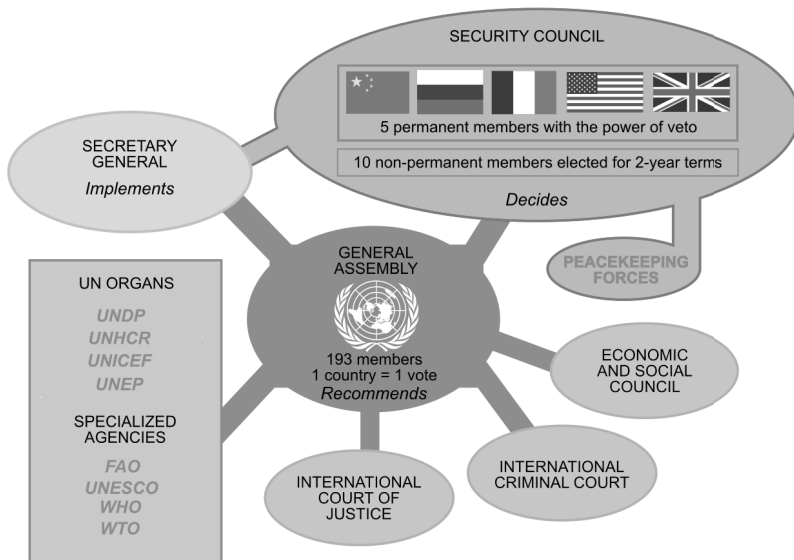
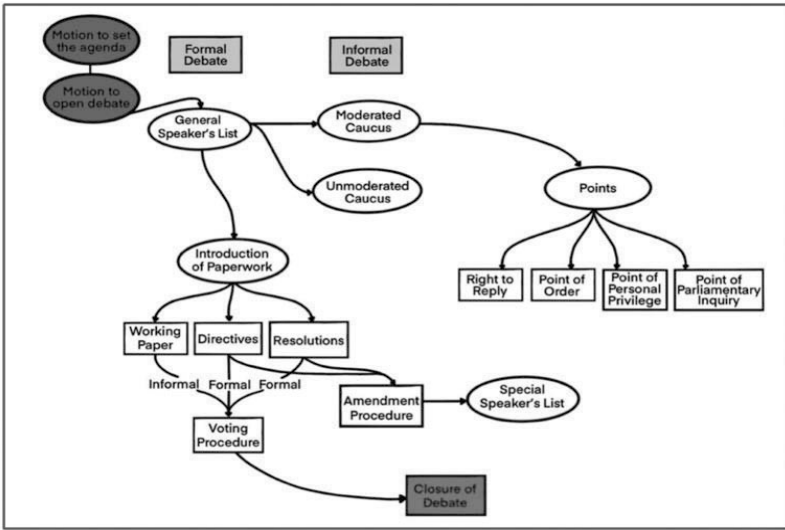


Figure 1: Structure of the United Nations

Flow of a Model United Nations Conference

The picture below details the flow of a typical Model United Nations Committee (Cathedral Model United Nations 2024). Once formal debate is opened and the agenda is set, the committee begins with the General Speakers List (GSL). In the GSL, delegates introduce their foreign policy, summarize the main aspects of the problem at hand in their own words, and provide solutions on the topic. After the GSL, delegates move to forms of informal debate through moderate and unmoderated caucuses, delving into the intricacies of the topics. A caucus is a focused discussion on key topics of the agenda at hand, after suspending formal debate. In moderated caucuses, delegates discuss subareas of the topic, bringing depth to the agenda after conducting their respective research according to their foreign policy. In unmoderated caucuses, delegates debate the topic as well, but without the moderation and supervision of the Executive Board. In these unmoderated caucuses, delegates discuss the creation of blocs in line with their foreign policy. As delegates deliver speeches through GSLs and Moderated Caucuses, their fellow delegates in committee raise points, as elaborated below. After these forms of informal debate, delegates begin drafting formal paperwork, mainly of three types: working papers – which are precursors to Draft Resolutions, Draft Resolutions themselves, and Directives to deal with Crisis updates, as applicable. After discussing amendments to be made to the paperwork, the committee moves into formal voting over the formal paperwork drafted, ending with either passing or failing the paperwork.



Flow of debate in committee

Figure 2: Flow of a typical Model United Nations Committee

HOW DOES MUN HELP?

Participating in Model United Nations offers multiple benefits, each uniquely valuable and of varying importance to different people. This section explores these advantages.

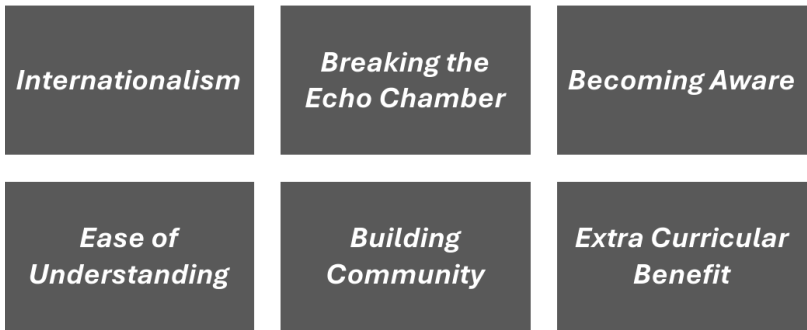


Figure 3: How is a MUN beneficial?

Internationalism

The learning that comes from Model UN is invaluable due to the unique exposure it provides. Often, you can learn far more **by talking to people** than by reading any book. When you participate in an international conference to deliberate the Israel-Palestine issue and interact with delegates who understand and perfectly represent their countries' positions, you learn more about **internationalism** and the various perspectives of the conflict than any political scientist or historian could teach you. This is particularly relevant in today's world, where we exist in information echo chambers that constantly reinforce our beliefs. Any information or viewpoint that **challenges our pre-existing**

knowledge is filtered out by our “algorithms” - developed through our social media feeds and our preferred news outlets that align with our political views.

Breaking the Echo Chamber

This **echo chamber** is exceptionally harmful as it makes our generation worse at dealing with diverse perspectives. Indeed, how can we be expected to handle contrasting viewpoints? Everything around us, from the social media accounts we follow to our preferred news sources, is designed to reinforce our socio-political beliefs. How then can we be expected to question what we think? Model UN forces that to change – when you listen to a delegate speaking about the Gazans suffering at the Keren Shalom crossing, or the Israelis in Rafah suffering bombings from Hezbollah, no matter what side of the war you support, you suddenly understand the true meaning of the saying “*A war has no winners*”. Whether making history or living it – Model UN is uniquely impactful because it personalizes issues that would otherwise merely be chapters in a textbook

Becoming Aware

You might not perfectly relate to a civilian in Afghanistan after simulating Bush’s Cabinet 2001 for 3 days, but you will definitely deal with the issue of the Afghanistan Occupation with more passion. Whether current, historical, futuristic, socio-political, economic, or cultural – by exposing us to a vast array of agendas and making them extremely personal to us as delegates in a conference, Model UN helps **familiarize us with important issues** and different perspectives on issues *we think* we already understand. Even if it merely leads to you reading more about

the US invasion of Afghanistan and its effects, Model UN has succeeded in **making you more aware** of real-world issues.

The question then is, why is it important to be aware? It is dangerous to blindly follow assumptions – but why is being more aware of the world around us or being cognizant of diverse perspectives important at all? Most importantly, understanding others' perspectives takes us one step closer to becoming **Global Citizens**, which is increasingly important in today's world with rampant globalization and interconnectedness of all systems in every possible way. However, the benefits of awareness and open-mindedness do not end here - this theme is constantly referenced throughout this book.

Ease of understanding

Whether it be the Second Liberian Civil War of 2002 or the question of German reunification in the German Confederation in 1843, learning about such topics through MUN brings depth that is unparalleled in any book. This is simply because you aren't only relying on your preparation - you're listening to at least 20-30 passionate delegates bringing their unique research to the table and their own way of understanding a topic. Complex issues, important policies, or obscure events that you might have misunderstood, failed to comprehend, or overlooked forcibly, take your attention for these three days as you understand everything there is to know about a particular topic.

Building Community

There's a committee for everyone - from Space Exploration to Pandemic Preparedness, from The Roman Senate at the Ides of

March for History Enthusiasts to The World Bank dealing with Greece in 2014 for Finance Enthusiasts - Model UN facilitates a uniquely beneficial process of delving into topics, complexities and all. Furthermore, there is the benefit of **meeting like-minded people**. It's very hard to find people who are passionate about War Strategies or enhancing the Global Trade Network, but through participating in committees like War Cabinets or the World Trade Organization (WTO), you can meet others who share the same passions. These encounters often lead to insightful discussions and can even inspire you to pursue certain topics or fields as you explore your interests. If nothing else, you gain friends with whom you can discuss niche topics. In terms of benefits, Model UN becomes what we make of it - whether that's understanding different perspectives, gaining an in-depth **understanding of niche topics**, or simply finding like-minded people.

Extra-Curricular Benefit

There is significant merit in participating in Model UN, not only for the **notable extra-curricular weightage** it brings but also for its role in making participants better **at public speaking**. Generally, MUN awards demonstrate an acquired talent for diplomacy and collaboration to those reviewing your achievements - skills heavily valued in any application process, whether for internships, research programs, or college admissions. While MUN can add great value to applications in public policy, economics, and political science, it goes against the spirit of learning to let the pursuit of external accreditation become your primary motivation for participating in MUN, and in my experience, this approach is never fruitful.



Cathedral Model United Nations- August (Trident, Mumbai)
La Martiniere Calcutta Model United Nations (LMCMUN) - May (La Martiniere School, Kolkata)
Dhirubhai Ambani International School Model UN (DAIMUN) - September (DAIS, Mumbai)
Strawberry Fields High School MUN (SFHSMUN) - July (SFHS, Chandigarh)
Singapore International School MUN (SIS, Mumbai)
Daly College Indore MUN (DCMUN) - August (Daly College, Indore)
Harvard University MUN India - August (TBC Hotel, Bangalore)
Shri Shri MUN (SSMUN)- June (Alipore, Kolkata)
Yale University MUN India (YMUN) - Month TBC (Gurgaon)
La Martiniere College Lucknow MUN (LMUN) - November (La Martiniere College, Lucknow)
St. Xaviers Collegiate School MUN (XMUN) - June (St. Xaviers College, Kolkata)
St. James School Calcutta MUN (JacoMUN) - July (Hotel Diplomat, Kolkata)
Sanskriti School MUN (SMUN) - April (Sanskriti School, New Dehli)
Doon School MUN (DSMUN) - August (Doon School, Dehradun, Uttarakhand)

Figure 3: Most Prestigious Model United Nation Conferences in India



1. Harvard Model United Nations Boston (HMUN Boston)

1. University of Chicago Model United Nations (MUNUC)



1. Brown University Model United Nations (BUSUN)

1. Harvard Model United Nations Dubai (HMUN Dubai)



1. Yale Model United Nations Korea (YMUN Korea)

Figure 4: Prestigious International Model United Nations Conferences

Confidence, Calmness and Clarity (The 3Cs of MUN)

Participating in Model UN conferences can transform even the most reluctant public speaker into someone who is, at the very least, comfortable speaking in front of a large forum of people. Usually, it has a **larger transformative effect** and can produce confident and well-spoken individuals. Until the 8th Grade, I would shy away from every opportunity to speak on a public platform, whether it was Class Assemblies or Elocution Competitions. After participating in just a couple of Model UN committees, the constant speaking and becoming familiar with speaking on the spot or to a large audience made it much easier to handle these types of addresses. When it comes down to it, it's not any imaginative technique or mental picture that will help you get better at speaking to people on a large scale – it's getting used to it. **Practice makes perfect** – the first speech you give might not be the best, but I guarantee that the last speech of your last MUN will leave you extremely proud of yourself.

The journey of becoming a more confident speaker is a long one, and at times it seems frustrating when you see how effortlessly it comes to some people. However, by the end of it, this one benefit alone can make all your MUN experiences worthwhile. Being able to **speak publicly** is an important skill for most professions, and this benefit appeals to people who would never concern themselves with diplomacy or International Relations to join their school's MUN Club. This effect that Model UN has in **transforming people's conversational and interpersonal skills** is invaluable.

Being a better public speaker is not about avoiding stuttering or stammering or speaking with overdramatic effect. MUN teaches you to hold an audience's attention, modulate your voice to

support your speech's sentiment, and utilize important tools such as imagery and humor to push your agenda – all useful tools in a speech giver's toolbox. Fully correct or not, if you say something **calmly and with enough confidence and clarity (The 3 Cs of Model UN)**, you're much more likely to convey your desired message. Whether this benefit materializes in you running for Class President or speaking in a meeting with your colleagues, you will always be indebted to Model UN for making you a better public speaker.

The benefits of questioning, lobbying, communication, drafting effective paperwork, maintaining consistency, and negotiation will be explored through relevant practices in this book. So far, I have discussed the extracurricular benefits and increased awareness caused by participating in MUN. By the end of this book, there will be numerous additional reasons to participate in MUN, or if you already participate, to take it more seriously.

At its heart, MUN can be what you want it to be. You can become one of the most successful MUNners in your high school by the end of your senior year, having mastered diplomacy and learned to effectively navigate through different crises thrown your way. Alternatively, you might have won no awards but emerge a starkly different person from your first MUN experience because of the depth and breadth of knowledge it has left you with. MUN can transform you into a confident speaker who isn't afraid to speak out against a point when everyone else is in agreement. Conversely, MUN can transform you into someone who listens to the delegate that everyone conveniently and constantly ignores because they can't speak as loudly as others. Both are equally important abilities with their own advantages. **Logically consistent, rational, and diplomatic people** who are ready to

discuss important ideas for hours because of the pleasure that comes with engaging with uncomfortable concepts - such people represent the best kind of MUNners and are a testament to the importance of MUN. If any of these ideas appeals to you, Model United Nations is your desired activity.

THE INTRICACIES OF MUN AND DEBATE

Debate competitions have been the traditional medium for testing creative thinking and argumentation, having existed since the beginning of representative government. Nowadays, with the rising popularity of MUN, it is often mistaken for an alternative form of debate. However, it is important to note the differences that exist between the two.

<i>MUN</i>	<i>DEBATE</i>
Core skills valued - Diplomacy The skills valued in a debate marksheet are a subset of the skills required to win in Model United Nations – while argumentation and logical thinking is valued, one additionally also requires diplomacy, the skill of lobbying and communication, and drafting paperwork, that is largely absent from debates.	Core skills valued - Argumentation To win debate tournaments, you must be extremely thorough in argument generation, case building and the nuances of how to win arguments such as on impacts, likelihood, probability etc. This makes the skills that are valued in a debate more abstract and formal argumentation-based.

<i>MUN</i>	<i>DEBATE</i>
<p>Structure – Longer, Dynamic</p> <p>MUN Conferences tend to extend around 8 hours a day, for 3 days, with exhaustive 2.5- 4 hour committee sessions where you regularly speak. Each speech is an average of 1 minute, and thus MUN is more dynamic in the sense that one can always add on to ideas being discussed, agreeing or disagreeing, or add nuance to the topic. Thus, each speech or engagement in committee changes your standing on the marksheet.</p>	<p>Structure – Round-based</p> <p>Debate tournaments are vastly different in structure – there are multiple preliminary rounds, qualifying out-rounds and then finals. In each round, you can only speak once for around 6-8 minutes, referring to your substantive material. Since you speak only once, this is the only way to make an impact on the debate, and to score high marks for personal speaker awards.</p>
<p>Engaging with Perspectives - Valued</p> <p>While delegates are restricted to debating from their country or allocation's viewpoint, fluidity and adapting to different perspectives, even changing your own with justification or crisis events is allowed, and sometimes appreciated in MUN. Thus, MUN is more accommodative of different perspectives that you encounter.</p>	<p>Engaging with Perspectives - Rigid</p> <p>During your debates, you are supposed to solely argue in favor of your side, either proposition or opposition (for or against the motion, or the topic). Concessions are viewed largely as a whole in your case, and the adjudicator will mark you down you for the same. Thus, contrasted to MUNs, in debates you are supposed to stick to your original viewpoint and not concede.</p>

<i>MUN</i>	<i>DEBATE</i>
<p>Awards - Individual</p> <p>This is the list of typical awards you would expect to see in a MUN conference.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Best Delegate 2. Outstanding Delegate/ High Commendation (2-4, depending on committee size) 3. Honourable Mention / Special Mention (2-4 depending on committee size) 4. Verbal Mention / Diplomatic Commendation (2-3 depending on committee size) <p>MUN awards are given on a purely individual basis, independent of any other delegates even from the same school as you in other committees, with the exception of double delegation committees, where both delegates in the double delegation are marked and awarded.</p>	<p>Awards – Team and Speaker Based</p> <p>Each debate <i>room</i> has a best speaker, that means for every round you participate in, among the 6 or 8 people in your room (depending on the debate format), there will be 1 best speaker. Further, there is the best speaker for preliminary rounds, and best speaker of the tournament. Additionally, depending on the scale of the tournament, anywhere from the top 5 to top 10 speakers of the tournament receive recognition too. Lastly, since debate is largely won through your team, the biggest awards in debate tournaments are winners of the debate overall, and further achievement depending on how far your team reaches in qualifying rounds. Contrasted to MUNs, debates are won through teams, and even the best speaker can not single-handedly win a debate with inexperienced speakers.</p>

UNLOCKED: STRATEGIES TO EMPLOY

Points of Information: Question Everything

Points of Information (or POIs as they are commonly referred to) are a powerful tool for every MUNner. A POI is a question raised during a substantive speech in formal committee session, questioning another delegate about something said in their speech or regarding their policy in general. POIs can be of many kinds, namely:

1. Lobbying Points of Information - Make a proposal or reinstate an agreement regarding your allocations and ask the delegate for a statement of affirmation
2. Hypocrisy POIs - Point out inconsistencies between either two statements a delegate has made, or between their policy and their speech, and ask them to resolve the discrepancy.
3. Clarificatory Points of Information (POIs) - Ask a delegate to clarify an unclear solution or policy that is crucial for understanding the delegate's stance on the agenda at hand
4. Reconciliatory POIs - Push delegates to take hard stances on topics they otherwise would not have taken seriously, or compel them to comment on issues they might have otherwise avoided addressing.

Depending on the type, POIs can be of varying importance. They can either help you understand an unclear part of a delegate's policy or can leave your main opponent's policy shattered if you successfully highlight a blatant hypocrisy in their stance.

However, POIs aren't only beneficial when asking. The best MUNners always yield their time to questions and accept POIs if they have time left in their speech. This demonstrates that you are confident, aware of the topic and your policy, and you aren't afraid of engaging with questions that test your ability to think and produce an answer on the spot. As a rule of thumb, you should avoid rejecting POIs or yielding time back to the chair.

	What Not to Do	Instead, What to Do
<p>When Answering a POI</p>		
<p>Confidence</p>	<p>DON'T Ask the delegate asking the question to repeat their question unless you genuinely didn't hear it – it's clearly visible that you got flustered by the question and thus want more thinking time.</p>	<p>DO Convey firmness. Start answering you absolutely don't know what to answer, start off with the closest thing you know with your research or something you said in your speech and build on it as you start to get more comfortable and out of the anxiety of not knowing the answer.</p>
<p>Hypocrisy</p>	<p>DON'T Concede a hypocrisy when another delegate claims you are being hypocritical in policy with confidence but questionable substance. (These questions look like "Delegate you said XYZ, but your country has done/ said ABC – how do you justify this hypocrisy". – More on this later)</p>	<p>DO Callout hypocrisy. Good delegates are often able to get other delegates to concede their policy hypocrisy in their stance – be confident in your research and don't be afraid to call a bluff if you believe it is one.</p>

	What Not to Do	Instead, What to Do
<p>Staying Focused</p>	<p>DON'T Engage with questions that aren't relevant and paint a negative picture of your country, even if they are true. Every country has questionable policies or pasts, don't get flustered or cornered into conceding your ethos or credibility through such questions.</p>	<p>DO Focus on the topic at hand. Instead of giving the rest of the delegates the spectacle of you conceding your country is wrong, guide the committee back to the topic at hand. It's always handy to remind delegates that discussing unfair US immigration laws, no matter how bad, are not beneficial to a committee on climate change and call out the delegate for being ineffective in making solutions.</p>
<p>Continuity & Contradictions</p>	<p>DON'T Contradict a previous stance or parts of your previous speech because of intimidation from the person asking questions. They naturally have the upper hand on you, and would appear more confident. Don't let that fluster you into breaking policy or going against your own speech.</p>	<p>Do Reference parts of your speech, or things your allocation has maintained or done in the past to reinforce continuity in your policy.</p>

	What Not to Do	Instead, What to Do
<p>Asking a POI</p> <p>Integrating Research</p> <p>Using Real World Examples</p>	<p>DON'T Make up research / statistics to back up a point. Even if that might be true-Ish, don't bluff the numbers, time period or stakeholders involved.</p> <p>DON'T Draw illogical conclusions just to push a particular hypocrisy – this looks like talking about US immigration in a committee on climate change. Don't criticize an allocation for irrelevant examples/ cases just because they are bad or for dramatic effect.</p>	<p>DO Go the extra mile during preparation, be aware of relevant case studies and the way you'd ask them as questions to the relevant delegates. Alternatively, if you think the question has become especially relevant you can step out before the delegate's speech and look up the required information.</p> <p>DO Have knowledge of relevant examples in which countries are bound to break their policy. This looks like criticizing the US for their tolerant policies towards fracking under the Trump Administration when a US delegate details the importance of Climate Change discussions.</p>

	What Not to Do	Instead, What to Do
<p>Balancing Diplomacy and Making your Point</p> <p>Exposing Inconsistencies</p>	<p>DON'T Be too nice – this looks like only using your POIs for clarifications or lobbying which can be seen as a weakness.</p> <p>DON'T Only ask questions to your opponents and be conservative in asking members of your own bloc questions out of “diplomacy” or fear of breaking the bloc up. However, don’t bring up contradiction or policy violations that are applicable to your own country too – this looks like the UK criticizing the US for the occupation of Afghanistan.</p>	<p>DO Push delegates to take hard stances if they are pushing a standard company line, neglecting their actual stance. Find the balance between unnecessary aggression towards all of committee and not using POIs correctly by only clarifying.</p> <p>DO Point out hypocrisies regardless of where its coming from. Remember the fact that a delegate is in the same bloc as you is not question-breaking– they might be competing for the same award as you and POIs are a great way to outshine them.</p>

Lobbying Tactics: Diplomacy, Diplomacy, Diplomacy

If you were to ask someone about the most important aspect of MUN, the most frequent answer would definitely be lobbying. Good lobbying is the hallmark of a skilled MUNner, simply because you can't teach lobbying; you can only learn it over time. On your own, you can become a better researcher, speaker, or paperwork writer with enough practice, but lobbying only comes with experience. With every committee session, conference, and committee type you participate in, your ability to handle advanced lobbying challenges is enhanced. Before trying to understand how to be a good lobbyist, it is important to understand why lobbying is considered so important on the mark sheet and how it is evaluated.

What is Lobbying?

By definition, lobbying is interacting with people to convince them and influence their opinions on certain issues, normally to agree with your own perspective. In a MUN, lobbying occurs when countries with similar foreign policies come together in a "bloc" with a common goal. For example, in a DISEC, all countries who agree with the concept of the Non-Proliferation Treaty come together to write a comprehensive Draft Resolution incorporating their individual solutions previously highlighted in their speeches. This underscores the second aspect of lobbying – the end goal of a Draft Resolution – the final piece of paperwork that epitomizes your **bloc's** stance. Each Draft Resolution, Action Order, Directive etc. (this final paperwork is named differently across the world) has people that **sponsor** this paper. Sponsors (also referred to as Authors or Co-authors, not to be confused with signatories) are those delegates that have *actively*

contributed to the creation of the paperwork. The biggest goal of lobbying is getting your name on that paperwork as a sponsor, to demonstrate that not only are you capable of delivering excellent speeches and utilizing in-depth research, but you are also able to effectively lead your fellow delegates.

MUN, like anything related to foreign policy, is all about diplomacy. It thus follows that collaboration and dealing with other delegates in committee is one of the most important aspects - both in terms of learning and winning. In your committee, you're forced to work with people who have their own vested interests (their foreign policy) and ulterior motives. There's a reason the position of sponsor/bloc leader is so coveted - it's a clear way for your Executive Board to see that you have what it takes to be a leader, and thus the competition to be Author can often be extremely cutthroat. To be author, and this applies not only to Model UN, you need to take initiative. There are a few key points to keep in mind to succeed at lobbying.

Lobbying through Moderated and Unmoderated Caucuses

It's a very common mistake to completely separate the two types of debate - moderated and unmoderated. The best MUNners use some time from their speeches to detail what they're doing outside of committee. If committee is in its formative stage, in your first few speeches you would ask all nations with similar foreign policies to approach you in the spirit of collaboration to form a bloc and discuss solutions (after highlighting what your solutions are). Later in your speeches, you would discuss different solutions or pillars of your bloc in front of the rest of committee - ensuring you come off as the *ambassador* of your bloc. Think of it as ensuring that if someone wanted to know

anything about your bloc, they would know to approach you. The only way your efforts in drawing attention during formal committee would be noticed by your fellow delegates is if you devise ways to stand out. There are many ways to do this – a bloc slogan, a catchy acronym, a Taylor Swift song lyric that suits your agenda, a showy prop. The idea is you must ensure you're gaining your committee's attention and your Executive Board's attention to flag the following.

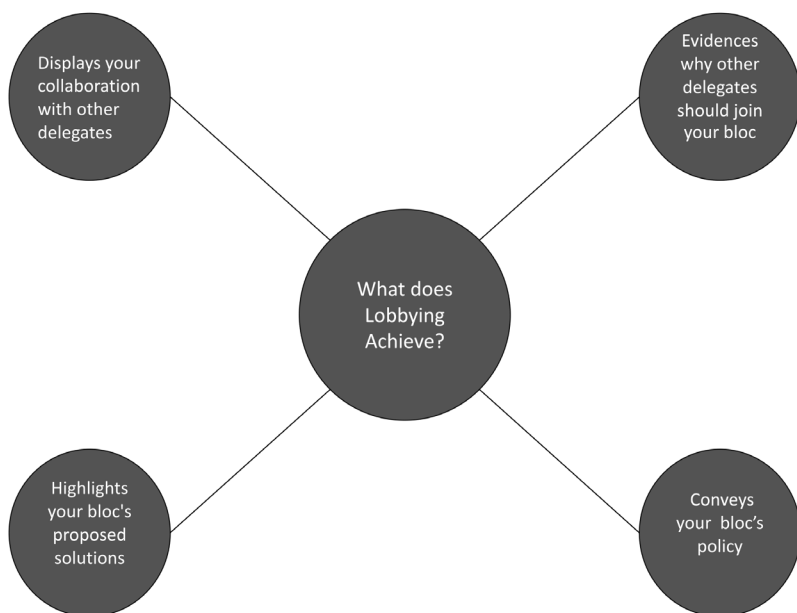


Figure 5: What Do You Aim to Display Through Lobbying?

Persevere for collaboration

It is vital that you actively invite people to collaborate with you, hear your ideas, and eventually join your bloc. Be aware that everyone wants to run their own bloc, and only a handful of delegates will join yours without much effort. Blocs operate much like firms in a market - this analogy helps those familiar with

economics gain a better understanding. The larger your bloc, the more power you have over the committee. Naturally, the goal is to lead the largest bloc in committee and hold maximum power. Since “largeness” is purely a function of how many delegates **join, and stay** in your bloc, it’s important to approach each and every delegate. There are 3 important things to note on this topic

For Bloc Supremacy, Quantity Outweighs Quality:

While there undoubtedly must be a certain level of quality maintained in your bloc’s paperwork, the most important determinant in your bloc’s success is size. A common mistake under this idea is going for the most *relevant* delegates, both in terms of portfolio power and those who participate the most in committee. However, the best MUNners first ensure that even the most disinterested, uninvolved delegates join their bloc, as on paper, each delegate holds the same amount of power. So, make sure you ask the person who’s already gotten into college, or the person who gaveled at the same conference last year, or even the person who’s only there because their school mandated it, to join your bloc – every member counts.

Getting people to stay:

Committee goes on for a long time – and you aren’t the only one trying to set up a large dominant bloc. Simply having a casual conversation with a delegate once to join your bloc isn’t enough – you need to ensure that every delegate in your bloc is committed. You can achieve this by delegating work while drafting the paperwork, ensuring each delegate has some contribution to the Draft Resolution, allowing them to represent their own solutions. If the delegates in your bloc feel their ideas aren’t being

heard, they're likely to leave. It is thus important to ensure a general level of confidence among your bloc members to prevent fragmentation. Check up on everyone, ensure you're listening to ideas, genuinely compromise, and incorporate all suggestions. No one wants to work under a tyrant, especially not at a Model UN conference.

Having “Keys to Power”:

This is a commonly known concept in Political Theory: though one person holds supreme power in a system's functioning, it is extremely strategic to have certain trusted people (within reasonable limits and with reason). This is because controlling larger blocs by yourself becomes rather tedious and sometimes unfeasible in the largest, full-sized General Assemblies. The way to navigate this problem is to set up your “keys.” If you know someone who is extremely friendly with a group of delegates but doesn't seem to take committee seriously, approach and befriend them, and ask them and their friends to join your bloc. This is the best example of having “keys.” However, there are more nuanced tactics too. Apart from the established “bloc” leader, there are other opportunities for leadership within a bloc through co-sponsors. These are powerful tools to draw in smaller blocs that can't survive on their own. There is always the passionate delegate who tries to form their own bloc, even if they only manage to attract 7 people in a 75-person committee. They're aware that they have to merge with someone to make a difference. You need to set up a merger in a way that benefits both parties' interests – after all, you can't let these blocs merge with your rivals. The way to incentivize these blocs is through offering co-sponsorship, integrating their main solutions, maybe even titling your paper after theirs if it's a decently sized bloc merging under you – just

ensure that your position as leader is not compromised. In this case, you would rather be the unchallenged leader of a marginally smaller bloc than second-in-command of the largest bloc in committee. In other words, better to be a large fish in a medium-sized pond than a medium-sized fish in a large pond.

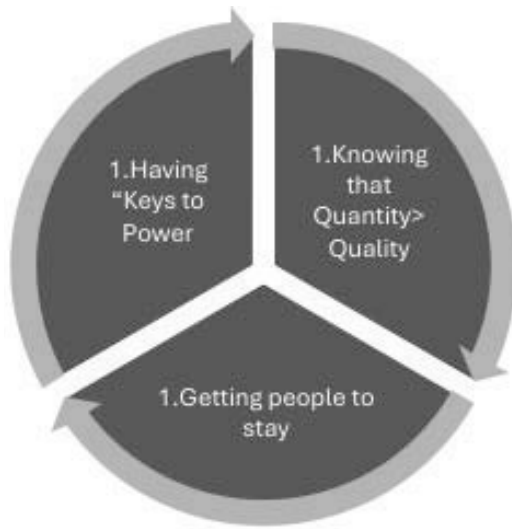


Figure 6: The 3 Most Important Things to Keep in Mind for Lobbying

Author's Panel: What next?

So, you battled it out and made it to the top - the author's panel. Performing your duties as part of this panel is almost as important as reaching this position, a thing delegates often forget. On the author's panel, you're presented with the chance to either present your resolution (reading out your clauses or summarizing them) or answer questions from rival blocs about your bloc's paperwork. **Strategically**, answering questions is looked upon more favorably by the Executive Board. The rationale for this is clear - anyone can present paperwork, but only an authentic leader who is aware of the nuances of bloc policies and the solutions as a whole

can effectively answer questions. Similar to the explanation for POIs under POIs, Q&A on the Author's Panel is a great way of demonstrating your knowledge and confidence.

Be memorable:

This slogan applies to most of MUN but is especially important to Author's Panel. Be funny, use clichés, and most importantly, stand out. You want to ensure you stand out not just from all those people presenting your paperwork, but also from all the people who presented their own bloc's paperwork. An effective way to do this is through the aforementioned tactics under lobbying.

Drive the point home:

You're on the panel for a certain purpose and it's important that you fulfil that role effectively. It's easy to understand this as it's similar to the already explained importance of POIs - a good answer enhances your standing on the marksheet in terms of competence, general ability to think on the spot, and concrete understanding of the agenda at hand. Consistently providing the best answers to questions is also a clear distinguisher among your competitors - so every question is an opportunity to demonstrate your superior nuanced understanding as bloc leader.

Balance old and new material:

You want to ensure that your answers and explanations aren't just a reiteration of your previous speeches or what's in your paperwork. Balancing old and new material means introducing new lines of reasoning or additional research while referencing

back to your previous efforts to outline particular solutions that should be in the paperwork you're presenting to the panel. A good balance between the two ensures that each time you speak, you enhance the committee's understanding of your paper and simultaneously remind the Executive Board of your continued interest and ability to contribute your solutions to the final paper.

Be diplomatic:

The best MUN victory, apart from the gavel itself, is leading your Draft Resolution to success. Though rare, especially depending on how competitive your committee is, getting your paperwork passed always helps your standing on the mark sheet. Thus, it is important to ensure that you don't lose any votes while answering questions. Thank people for their questions, take genuine interest in any concerns, and substantively address any clarifying doubts. Additionally, refrain from being overly aggressive - it only hurts your chances.

By the end of your presentation, the goal is to convince a majority of people that your paperwork effectively addresses all facets of the agenda. You don't need to convince every delegate, just 50%+1. Note, *delegates are more lenient when voting on Draft Resolutions compared to joining blocs. This means many delegates will vote for your paper based on merit or if they liked your presentation, even if they aren't bloc members.* Don't give up if your bloc isn't a majority or supermajority bloc, as this rarely happens in large, competitive committees. Instead, lobby extensively to ensure people will value your Draft Resolution on merit, and use your writing skills to make your paper worth voting for. An easy way to determine this is to ask yourself if you would vote for your paperwork if it were someone else's.

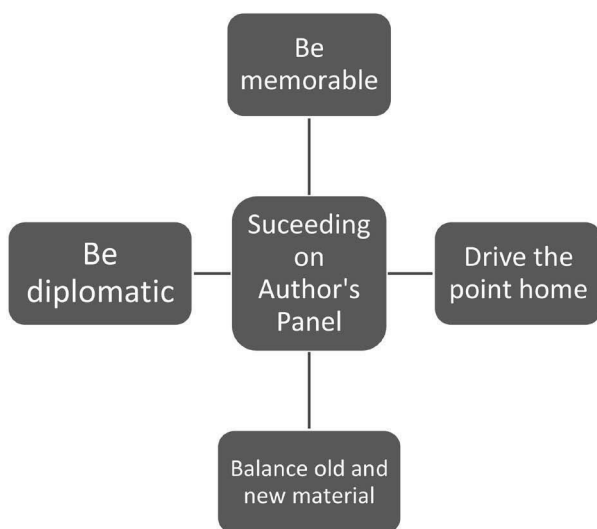


Figure 7: How to Succeed on Authors' Panel?

The Power of Research

The preparation you do before committee is instrumental and almost as important as your performance in committee itself. This is even more true in larger committees, where you may speak only a handful of times. This means that every time you get an opportunity to speak, it is of utmost importance that your speech is near perfect. The best way to achieve this is to be extremely familiar with your agenda, so you can highlight parts of the agenda that the committee is currently ignoring, prevent a skewed version of debate in your speech, and even support claims made by others with concrete facts - actions appreciated by any Executive Board. It's one thing to make a logical claim, but every other delegate can do that. It's another thing to be able to substantiate that claim with backing - quotes from famous people, research done in that field, or reliable statistics - this is what is valued in MUN.

The Importance of Research

Compare the two statements: “Starvation is a big problem in Africa” vs. “26.7 million people are starving in Africa—approximately one in four people suffers from hunger.” Clearly, the latter is more effective in highlighting the magnitude of the problem and demonstrating thorough research on the agenda, an important aspect of the marksheet. While most research is not always this superficial, good research never goes to waste. When you use facts to back up your policy recommendations during unmoderated caucuses, it helps you gain credibility among your bloc. It immediately conveys that you have a clear understanding of what you’re discussing, and greatly helps you gain the respect of your bloc members needed to be considered worthy of leading it. Furthermore, research can transform a good speech into a great speech.

By quantifying problems, supporting your claims with quotations from reputable organizations, or refuting common misconceptions on the agenda, you ensure that you consistently perform at a level that can only be reached by well-researched delegates. This is because while every delegate echoes the sentiments of those who speak before them or logically engages with different claims, research enables you to do all of that while bringing new material every time you speak. Few delegates will be able to corroborate discussed claims and research. If you succeed in your task, you will have successfully distinguished yourself as being a level above. The question that remains is how to prepare effective research and how to use it effectively.

How do you Prepare Effective Research?

There are two things you must prepare before entering committee sessions: research (foreign policy and agenda-related) and solutions. All of this preparation culminates in a document called the Position Paper, which explores your country's view on the topic, related foreign policy, and finally, your recommendations for solving the agenda. Effective research enables you to write a quality Position Paper. It is a common mistake to treat the Position Paper as insignificant because it is rumored to not matter in marking. Although few MUNs actively consider the Paper as an important part of the marksheet and refer to it only in the case of close ties, most Executive Boards review Position Papers to determine which delegates are serious about committee and which aren't, creating impressions that often last into the first few committee sessions.

This is an extremely handy tactic for many EBs, and it's best not to get on the Executive Board's wrong side before committee even begins. As is the common belief, a first impression is a lasting impression, and it's almost foolish to put minimal effort into the Paper considering it's the Executive Board's first insight into your competence. Additionally, in larger committees, it becomes increasingly important as there are limited opportunities to assess your skill or knowledge on the topic. Even if the importance to the marksheet is disregarded, the Position Paper is an invaluable tool for yourself. Its contents are the best way to structure your Research Document – Statement of the Problem, Foreign Policy, and Potential Solutions.

The Statement of the Problem section of your research encompasses everything you would think of regarding research, varying from agenda to agenda. This includes battles, causes, significance,

impacts for war related agendas, organizations, involved actors, success of previous policies for humanitarian crises, and facts, statistics, understanding and explanation of socio-political and economic principles for other committee types, as applicable. It is helpful to copy and paste segments of information from different websites and organize research by titles and subtitles. While it may be tempting to convince yourself that you will remember the hundreds of pieces of information you read instead of maintaining a comprehensive research document, trust me, you will not.

To ensure your research is relevant and your work is effective, it's a great idea to write down everything you see, think, and observe - and structure is key.

Study Guide and Research Documents

An unstructured and untitled document is the last thing you want, as it virtually guarantees that all your efforts go to waste. Structuring your research increases ease of navigation and ensures that you can easily find details on the desired topic and subtopic during committee - which is the primary goal of conducting such in-depth research. A useful way to divide up your areas of research is to think of moderated caucus topics, which by definition break up the agenda into the most relevant subtopics. Every topic can be broken up into at least 8-10 moderated caucus topics, and by extension, there are 8-10 subtopics under each agenda for you to research. These thematic breakdowns are also available in your Study Guide, which is the first place you should start your research. Note that Study Guides are of extreme importance as you prepare for committee - they are your foremost insight into the priorities of your Executive Board.

Often, a multi-faceted topic is narrowed down to only limited points of focus in your Study Guide. Paying attention to this is key, because research online or through books will often cover more aspects than discussed in the Study Guide. However, if your Executive Board has deliberately excluded some subtopics to facilitate focused discussion, bringing them up in committee session could be unstrategic. Additionally, the areas in the Study Guide guide you on what to focus on and what the Executive Board wants to hear discussed. As all Study Guides will tell you, they are truly the *starting point* of your research journey. To succeed, your research needs to extend beyond merely the guide.

The guide helps you in this pursuit as well. The *Suggestions for Further Research*, in addition to the Citations, gives you a good understanding of what resources to read to get a thorough understanding of the **relevant** topics. Additionally, the Executive Board often presents you with “Questions to Consider” with the intent of guiding your research. It’s important to capitalize on these two sections and explore all questions and areas of the topic that they recommend, and any other topics not explicitly advised in any section but frequently referred to. Furthermore, guides often use case studies to explain a topic. For example, an agenda on Foreign Aid and Unsustainable Development is incomplete without the Debt Crisis in Greece in 2014, and every study guide on the agenda would probably reference it. It is important to get a firm grasp of the case studies discussed and any other pertinent examples, even if not mentioned in the Study Guide. Obviously, if an agenda discusses Maritime Law and the Study Guide for some reason only restricts itself to Principles and the UNCLOS, a thorough understanding of the South China Sea dispute is required when discussing such an agenda. Case studies

and their resolution are a great way to understand the real-life implications, subareas, and nuances of the topic at hand.

By the end, your Research Document will contain detailed information on the main parts of the agenda as flagged and discussed in the Study Guide, structured under subtopics. Lastly, for your preparation before committee begins, are Solutions.

Solution Formulation – Voice for Change

Most Model UN committees are final paperwork-based committees, meaning all discussion and debate culminates in a final Draft Resolution, which was briefly mentioned under lobbying. Beyond becoming a bloc leader, it is important to develop both innovative and detailed solutions for your Draft Resolution. Most of this formulation occurs before committee sessions, as you need to present your ideas and gather input from your bloc and committee members, tailoring them accordingly before writing them down in your Draft Resolution during committee. Authoring a high-quality Draft Resolution is crucial in demonstrating to the Executive Board that you not only successfully lobbied to become Bloc Leader but can also effectively fulfil your duties. In this way, being Bloc Leader carries significant responsibility. Just as serving your role on the Author's Panel is as important as attaining the position, ensuring the quality of paperwork you submit is paramount.

Never Why, only How.

As a rule of thumb, keep in mind that solutions never answer the question “why?” Instead, they answer the questions “what?” and “how?” When writing down your solutions for your Working Paper/Draft Resolution, pay careful attention to all details, including but not limited to:

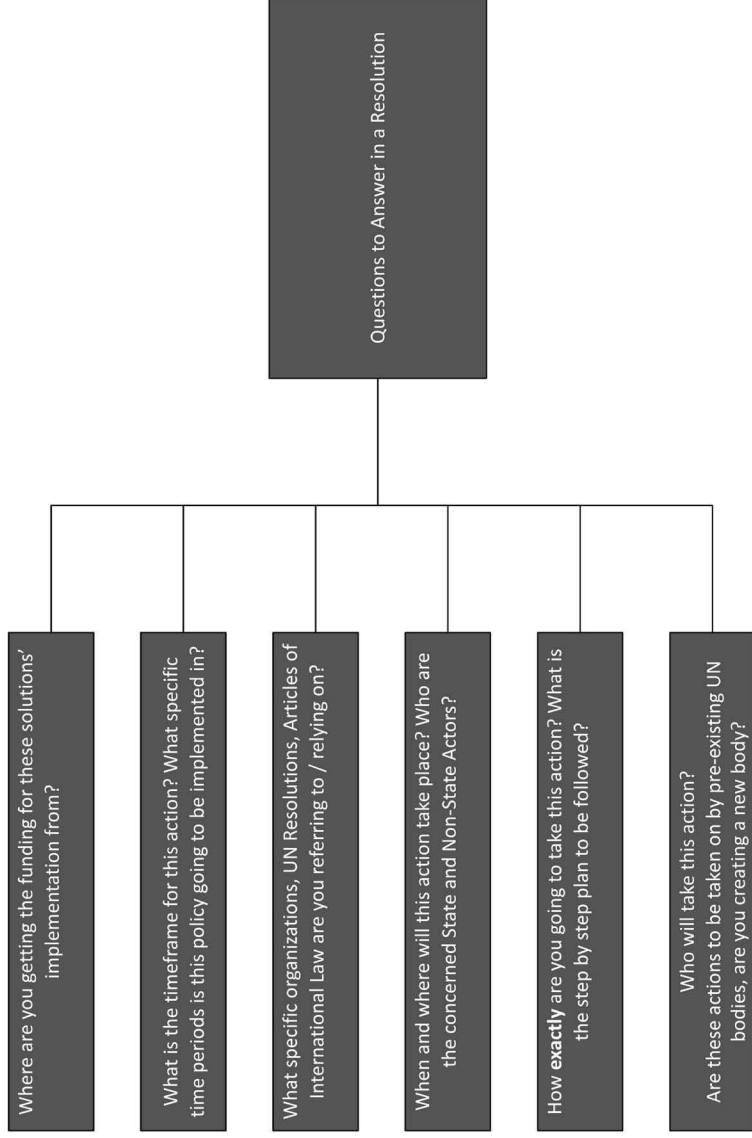


Figure 8 Areas of Focus in a Draft Resolution

Subclauses are the bulk of your solution: break your main solution (*clause*) down into multiple *sub-clauses* and detail them. Keep in mind, these should be substantive - you aren't just filling up paper for the sake of it. These sub-clauses are the heart of your actual solution; they enable you to detail your solution. It's easiest to understand how to structure and determine the degree of detail required in your clauses through examples, and you can find one in the Appendices.

There are 4 main things to note to craft an ideal solution:

1. **Catchy Title:** As always, it's important for what you say to be memorable. It's easiest to do this by titling your solution with an abbreviation relevant to your agenda - one that is pronounceable and memorable. This abbreviation can become your calling card in committee, and the best MUNners make their bloc rally around their flagship solution. This could involve naming your Draft Resolution or your bloc after your own solution and getting your bloc members to refer to this trademark solution in their speeches.
2. **Use numbers:** It's always appealing to see numbers in clauses and sub-clauses - talk about months, years, % of GDP / % of budget being spent, monetary value of the operation, estimates on the effectiveness of solutions (if already researched). They also bring a favorable level of specificity to your solutions.
3. **Structure:** You can break your clause into multiple sub-clauses in many different ways, depending on the agenda. You can structure it around pillars dealing with different parts of the problem, chronological order of actions to be

taken, order of importance of actions, scale of magnitude of actions, different organizations/regions, etc.

4. Balance is key: Don't overdo details. The Executive Board is skilled and can easily identify delegates who attempt to overcomplicate solutions to impede effective critique and overwhelm the rest of the committee. This is not a good strategy – your solutions, if not understood by the rest of the committee, will definitely not be passed. Additionally, this negatively affects your communication quotient on the marksheet, hurting your chances of winning an award.

Double Delegations: Don't Let Your Guard Down

Double Delegation Committees, while largely similar to typical General Assemblies, do have a few intricacies of their own. Double Delegation Committees are those where you and your *Co-Delegate* together represent one country instead of you alone representing the nation. This mostly makes things easier for you, as it introduces the possibilities of specialization and the ability to split work, getting more done as a whole. Double Delegates must always act as a cohesive unit and never display power imbalances. This epitomizes the **most important** aspect of a double delegate on the marksheet – intra-delegation coordination. Don't let your guard down by making your co-delegate do all the work. Note that the Executive Board should never be under the impression that one co-delegate is carrying all the weight – this basically guarantees that you will not be considered for an award. Even if you pull it off, which in itself is incredibly hard, you miss out on utilizing Double Delegations effectively – the chance to get more quality work done, both before and during the conference.

The In-Del Out-Del Framework

The best strategy I've come across to deal with double delegations is the "In-Del Out-Del Method." In this approach, one delegate specializes in lobbying and bloc formation while the other stays *inside* to attend formal committee, deliver speeches, ask questions, write chits, etc. It's important to note that this distinction exists on a spectrum, from some Model UN conferences basically requiring one delegate to stay *outside* at all times while the other handles in-committee work, to other conferences expecting both delegates to stay inside and largely restrict lobbying to informal committee sessions. Note that "inside" and "outside" refer to formal and informal debate, and lobbying and paperwork writing outside of formal committee sessions, respectively. The premise of In-Del Out-Del remains the same for all kinds of MUNs; only the extent to which one adopts it differs. Specialization, in general, is at the heart of all efficiency. It follows that each Co-Delegate specializing would bring greater efficiency to the Double Delegation. This begins from pre-committee preparation, as explored above, where one delegate would be tasked with solution formulation and the other with the comprehensive research document.

Preparing in a Double Delegation

Alternatively, in double agenda committees, each delegate would prepare all aspects of their agenda. In both cases, it's important to run ideas by each other, especially regarding large-scale and trademark solutions. Keeping each other in the loop on your respective agendas or preparation is a great way to ensure that knowledge of the agenda is not visibly asymmetric – both delegates should be thoroughly aware of all aspects of the

agenda(s). Further, a briefing from both delegates to each other always resolves any misunderstandings of the agenda and imparts a clear and necessary understanding of the agenda. The next thing to perfect is performance during the MUN itself. Per the In-Del Out-Del System, the delegate who is more comfortable with lobbying stays outside for most of the time, while the delegate who is more accustomed to delivering speeches and questioning their fellow delegates stays inside.

Lobbying in a Double Delegation

This is particularly handy in larger committees, where it is almost impossible to remember *both* co-delegates from the 380-or-so faces in committee each day. However, rising to the role of **bloc leader** requires that both co-delegates are identifiable to most of your bloc. After all, you can't expect to lead your bloc when they don't know who your co-delegate is. However, as repeatedly mentioned, it's important to keep this as a rule of thumb and not a fixed system of operation. This can manifest as the Out-Del periodically delivering speeches, or the In-Del attending lobbying sessions to remain relevant outside too. Admittedly, the latter is a difficult feat and can also put your delegation at risk of becoming irrelevant. However, the In-Del can make themselves uniquely useful in furthering your lobbying goals. For example, while the Out-Del is traditionally in charge of running the bloc, writing paperwork, etc., a great way to expand your influence is for the In-Del to approach smaller blocs, or delegates left out altogether from the bloc formation process, to invite them for collaboration.

As discussed under lobbying, quantity is invaluable, and the In-Del can bring your bloc's numbers up remarkably well, all without risking destabilization of your bloc as you continue

working with your own bloc members. This is one of the hallmarks of the Double-Delegation: one co-delegate collaborates with the bloc while the other delegate works to expand it. Note that in traditional, single-delegate general assemblies, expanding during unmoderated caucuses brings the risk of losing relevance, losing bloc members, or being dominated by other blocs. For internal bloc dynamics, it's always beneficial to have the designated Out-Del at the first few lobbying sessions with the In-Del. While the Out-Del can do most of the heavy work in terms of lobbying, more important to the marksheet is the Out-Del also making appearances in formal committee. The 65-35 rule is another great rule of thumb that helps to think about speech and formal committee workload division. The Out-Delegate must periodically (35%, at least) deliver speeches in committee to ensure the Executive Board marks co-delegate dynamics well. When committee gets increasingly heated, it's common to go to the extent of one delegate *writing down* what to say for the other delegate, if the latter has been too preoccupied with lobbying, because it really is that important to maintain a good balance inside formal committee sessions.

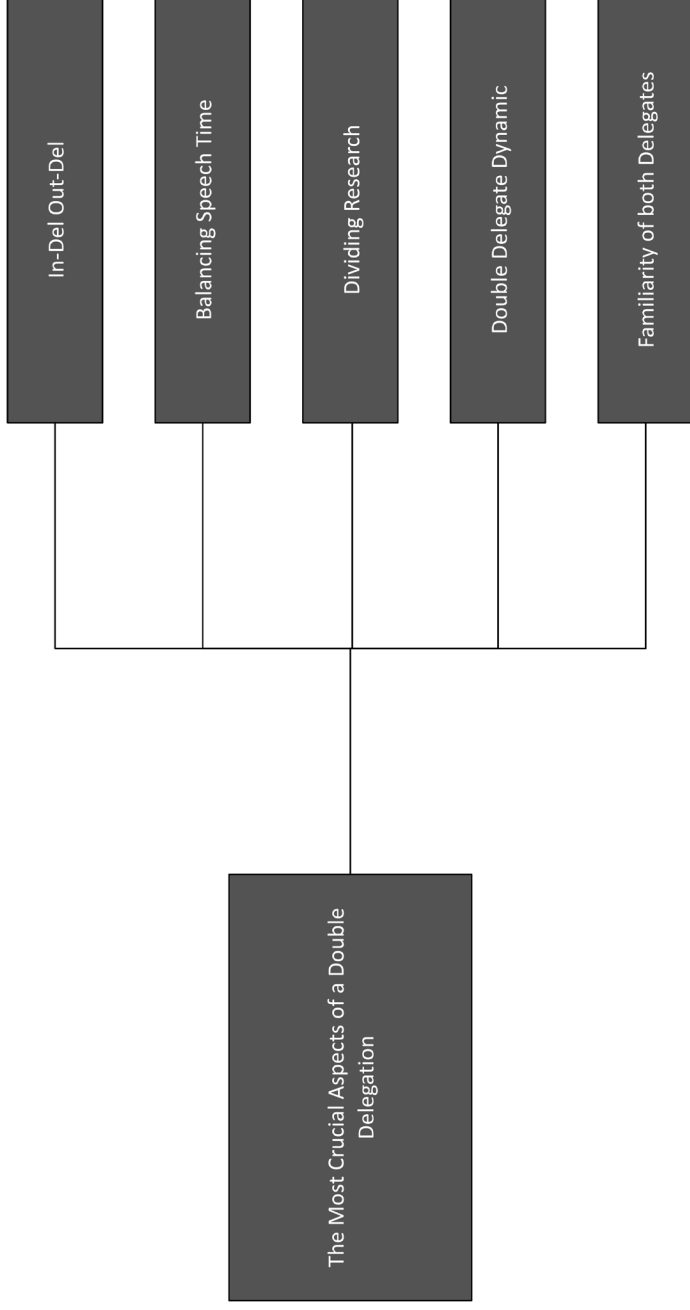


Figure 9: What are the most important aspects of a Double Delegation?

Chits- Mastering Communication

Chits are an effective method of communication in committee, comprising 3 types and serving multiple purposes. They are messages written on pieces of paper and sent around to different individuals in committee by members of logistics to avoid disruption during formal proceedings. There are 3 main types of chits: Substantive, Informal, and Procedural.

Substantive Chits - Substitute for Speaking Time

Every Model UN Conference has its own policy on substantive chits, so it's a great idea to clarify whether substantive chits are allowed, and in what cases, at the beginning of committee. As a rule of thumb, these are mostly used in large General Assembly committees where regular recognition of delegates is a challenge. A substantive chit is used when you have repeatedly not been recognized for speeches and feel the particular motion (moderated caucus, SSL, GSL etc.) being discussed is one on which you have important points to make. A combination of failed recognition and potentially important contributions warrants a substantive chit. Such a chit is sent from you to the Executive Board. A substantive chit begins with a clarification of its rationale, stating to the Executive Board that you have sent in a substantive chit with your points/speech on the motion being discussed due to their pertinence and your perceived recognition difficulties.

It is important not to be perceived as arrogant when bringing up recognition issues, both in Substantive Chits and in general, as this could lead to the Executive Board developing a negative impression of you. Be polite when requesting that your points be considered by the Executive Board in the chit. Substantive Chits serve two purposes effectively: first, they demonstrate to

the Executive Board that you are well-versed in Parliamentary Procedure. More importantly, they serve as an excellent tool to showcase your research and knowledge of the agenda, which is always valued on the marksheet.

Informal Chits – Your Greatest Aid in Lobbying

Informal chits almost always play an invaluable role in lobbying at every conference, and unlike substantive chits, there are virtually no restrictions on them. The only thing to keep in mind is to maintain formality in your *informal* chits - it is important to use parliamentary language and restrict all discussions via informal chits to committee proceedings only. The purpose of informal chits is to facilitate lobbying and communication between bloc members during committee, as cross-talk is forbidden in most committees. At the very start of committee, informal chits are a vital tool in spreading your influence and familiarizing yourself with the rest of the committee. A standard way to do this is to listen to every speech, note down the most memorable point from it, and draft a chit along the lines of:

To: Delegate of Djibouti

From: Delegate of Antigua and Barbuda

*Hey delegate, great speech! I agree with your point on **debt traps**, and would love to collaborate with you in the first unmoderated caucus. Meet me **by the watercooler at the back and left of committee**. I looking forward to working together!*

If you already know that lobbying is your path to victory in most conferences, these chits are all you need to solidify your grip over the committee. Even if you can't keep up with every speech to send these chits, sending them to delegates you want most on your side for various reasons (whether they seem disinterested in committee, have an important allocation and appear open to collaboration, or you know them from elsewhere) achieves the desired effect. The goal is simple: establish yourself as every delegate's primary point of contact. When you genuinely note and appreciate a delegate's point, you receive significant capital to work with. This is understandable - in a conference where every delegate is trying to speak over others and make their point, when you authentically make others feel appreciated and their points heard, they develop a favorable bias toward you.

This often continues until the very end. It matters most when discussing authorship within the bloc. Even if the person you wrote these notes to is in the opposing bloc, the thought that "that's the person who wrote me those nice notes at the start of committee" could lead them to support you, vote for you or your paperwork, which as discussed is invaluable. Adopting the lobbying strategy in conferences means you have to be the *leader* of the committee to win, and it's best that you lead through support rather than with an iron fist. These notes are a great way to continually draw support, and beyond the introductory message, there are many important ways to utilize these notes:

- Keeping bloc members informed of what was discussed in meetings they missed
- Flagging Policies and Solutions You Are Thinking of Proposing in Your Speech

- Suggesting ideas that they could mention in their speeches
- Asking for Their Support on Your Solutions and Leadership in the Bloc

When you send these chits, you demonstrate loyalty to the delegates. You are perceived as the delegate who looks out for them, even though you may not receive much in return. These feelings, as mentioned, can go a long way and are important to develop to consolidate your position as bloc leader. Note that these chits are not sent through the Executive Board but directly to the person you wish to communicate with due to their informal nature. The board is free to check any chits going through logistics members at their discretion. If informal chits are used inappropriately, such as to discuss dinner after committee, you could be penalized if caught. Using unparliamentary and indecent language in chits, or anywhere for that matter, is another way to receive serious penalties, so beware.

Chits to the Executive Board – Issuing Clarifications

Chits sent to the Executive Board are rarer than informal chits due to their limited purpose. Points of Parliamentary Inquiry and clarifications on procedure often block committee proceedings and slow the committee down. Thus, as an alternative, Directors frequently encourage delegates to clarify their questions through chits to the Executive Board, allowing the committee to move forward. This is especially useful in crisis committees, where maintaining a fast pace is essential. You can also use chits to communicate with Executive Boards that are more lenient with rules, such as running crisis ideas by them to see if they would accept them - but only if they have explicitly permitted this.

Crisis Committees— Maximising Chaos

Crisis Committees are an integral part of all Model UN Conferences. A place for the most seasoned and experienced delegates, Crisis Committees, as the name suggests, are where chaos thrives. These committees, also termed specialized committees, do not conform to typical Parliamentary Procedure or standard ideas of an MUN. A crisis committee starts with a volatile agenda, such as a Civil War, a Regional War, or a nationwide dispute. Examples include George Bush's Cabinet after 9/11, Margaret Thatcher's Cabinet during the Falkland Islands Crisis, and the Roman Senate after the assassination of Julius Caesar. The one common factor for every Crisis Committee is that it starts with a crisis, a sudden mishap or catastrophe that mandates the attention of every member of the committee being convened. This could be a Senate, a Prime Minister's Cabinet, or even a collection of leaders from across the world.

Crisis Committees differ from traditional General Assemblies in that they do not limit themselves to a fixed agenda, but instead involve a constantly evolving agenda shaped by ongoing crisis updates and arcs unfolding in committee. Crisis Committees are, in one word, dynamic, guided by delegates writing communiques, Action Orders, and Directives, with each plan subject to ratification by the Executive Board, which has the incredibly complex task of interweaving seemingly unrelated ideas into larger arcs. The beauty of the Crisis Committee lies in this very intricate nature, where updates far apart and seemingly unrelated on the surface are eventually connected and pose pressing threats for delegates to solve with utmost urgency. Its tendency to make delegates think on their feet, collaborate with one another to solve larger committee goals, and its limited scope

for preparation make it truly challenging and fit for the most ambitious delegates.

There are many ways to win a crisis committee, as you may have figured out or will eventually discover. However, there is one most logical and effective way – maximize disruption. The best delegate at every Crisis Committee is always remembered as someone who constantly spoke, made the committee about themselves, took controversial stances, and took action when other delegates were moving slowly. The idea of being disruptive is akin to “never putting your placard down” during recognition for speeches – to win a specialized committee, you must not withdraw yourself from committee at any point in time. This section will break down everything you should do to stay relevant and maximize disruption, in a positive manner, to win the gavel.

Crisis Updates – Driving Committee Forward

Crisis updates are the method Executive Boards use to keep committees fluid, introducing updates when delegates solve earlier crises or when committee stagnates, to ensure there is always new material to discuss. The most important thing to keep in mind about crisis updates is not letting recency bias affect you. Often, discussions around a particular update boil down to repeating the same points the first few delegates made, limiting insights and defeating the purpose of crisis. Luckily, this poses a golden opportunity for the bold – an ability to differentiate yourself. Even if it’s about the smallest technicality or detail in the crisis update, it’s better to speculate and bring up new points or highlight connections to your research. Even if it might not be accurate, it demonstrates to the Executive Board that you are not making debate reductive like other delegates. It’s important

to stay sharp when contemplating updates, because EBs often connect instances happening across the globe or regionally which would be known to you if you are well-researched, or even connect crises from previous sessions or updates. Thus, it's a bad idea to limit yourself in your claims, because you'll often regret your decision not to speak out about a connection you thought of when the Executive Board reveals it in a further update. Crisis Updates steer committees forward, ensuring they never stagnate – the true hallmark of crisis committees. The dynamic and ever-changing nature of Crisis Committees truly puts each aspect of MUNning – preparation, lobbying, speeches, and paperwork – to the ultimate test.

Communiques

Communiques are the most effective, relevant, and important form of paperwork in Crisis Committees. Communiques are essentially a set of instructions written by you (either in your capacity as a representative of a region/country/city or as an individual with portfolio powers) to a subordinate - someone who is answerable to you. Note that these instructions must be feasible and realistic on some level. This is an important point: a defense minister cannot write to his secretary to privatize the railways, and the agricultural minister cannot write to his son to decrease interest rates. Every portfolio and representative has particular powers, and communiques must be written within the framework of your allotted powers. Communiques that fail to do so not only become impossible to implement and eventually introduce as updates but also are severely downmarked. Hence, delegates greatly benefit from having a deep and extensive understanding of their portfolio's powers, their rank, and the authority they command.

How are Crisis Committees Marked?

While evaluating communiques, the EB looks for several elements: ingenuity, creativity, detail, and feasibility. The best MUNners learn the art of striking the correct balance between each, seamlessly combining radical communiques while maintaining feasibility and providing the required amount of detail without losing creative appeal. Executive Boards typically look favorably upon delegates who use diagrams, maps, or any other images that would help aid in the success they wish to achieve in their operation. While committees usually entertain both handwritten and online communiques, it is imperative to maintain a level of quality across both mediums. Delegates in Crisis Committees are expected to send their communiques for two reasons. First, sending communiques following up to Updates introduced in Crisis Updates, trying to take control of the crisis, influence it favorably for their character, or just attract attention. Second, delegates write communiques trying to run their own *arcs* for personal benefit and character development, in terms of increasing power and relevance.

Crisis Arcs - What Are They?

Each delegate in a Crisis Committee should aspire to have an overarching *crisis arc* that most of their communiques work toward. Your Crisis Arc is your main goal - it could be gaining further political power, becoming extremely rich, becoming Prime Minister of a country, killing the rival King - whatever is suitable to your agenda and portfolio. Needless to say, your crisis arc must be consistent with your portfolio policies and, once achieved, should be an extremely significant achievement. Small goals, such as spreading propaganda about a rival minister, aren't

overarching crisis arcs but are instead smaller actions that should be incorporated as communiques to eventually achieve your crisis arc. The best delegates are those who find ways to connect their own *crisis arc* with the crisis updates being discussed. This is a handy skill, as if your communique is ratified, through one update you would be able to single-handedly achieve both of your primary goals - your own character development unbeknownst to the rest of the committee. This is also important to keep in mind: your crisis arcs are extremely private and covert, and if leaked to the rest of the committee, can jeopardize your standing. This means it is completely justifiable to be advocating for peace and cooperation with your fellow cabinet ministers while instructing your secretary to carry out kidnappings of the enemies and hold them hostage for your desired goal. Hypocrisy is synonymous with crisis committees and communiques; the important thing is you ensure it never gets revealed.

APPENDICES

Draft Resolution 1

The Committee was the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), with the agenda of curbing Islamophobia. A few things to note: establishing a memorable abbreviation, defining the mandate, detailing particular actions, and setting up concrete pillars.

- 1) Recommends the establishment of I-CARE (Islamophobia Counteraction and Response Effort) for emergency response on matters of Islamophobia:
 - a. I-CARE would function under the OIC's Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH).
 - b. All funding for resources (labor and capital) would be drawn directly from COMSTECH, and its Standing Committee would act as the executive body for overseeing the functioning of I-CARE.
 - c. I-CARE would involve establishing an emergency hotline and online reporting portal:
 - i. It would work with local NGOs and CSOs to set up national hotlines and recruit the necessary workers, in accordance with government and telecommunication regulations,
 - ii. Upon calling the helpline, you would be directed to the I-CARE team assigned to your nationality, allowing for specialization in the taskforce so that crises can be handled effectively.

- iii. Each country would have its own Islamophobia helpline; for example, the US could have 1-800-ISLAMPHO (1-800-475-2674),
- iv. In case calling is not an option or not preferred by an individual, a website under I-CARE OIC (I-CARE.OIC-OCI.com) would be set up to report instances of Islamophobia for relevant processing by providing details such as the name of the individual, country of origin, nature of offense, time and place of offense, and desired course of action (legal action or raising awareness, etc.).
- d. I-CARE would have three pillars: Judicial, Executive, and Emergency Response.
- e. The Judicial pillar, I-CARE (J), would act in the following way:
 - i. Monitoring legislation in all countries known for Islamophobia, as indicated by the 14th Report on Islamophobia of the OIC,
 - ii. Alerting relevant member nations, considering alliances and regional geopolitics, to exert diplomatic pressure to prevent potentially Islamophobic bills in Non-OIC Member States,
 - iii. In the event Islamophobic legislation were to arise within Member States themselves, I-CARE (J) would swiftly alert the respective country, along with identifying the relevant parts to alter.
 - iv. After functioning and gaining prominence as a true defender against Islamophobia, I-CARE would also set up advisory envoys to Non-OIC Secular Member Nations at their request to help them protect the interests of the Islamic faith while maintaining their secular character.

- v. I-CARE (J) would also provide legal assistance to victims of Islamophobia in their pursuit of justice by helping them navigate their respective national legal systems, identify and file claims for offenses committed, and provide representation if required.
- f. The Emergency Response Pillar, I-CARE (ER), and Executive Pillar, I-CARE (E), would work collaboratively and be charged with the following action:
 - i. Upon experiencing any Islamophobic behavior, citizens are encouraged to contact the I-CARE ER, where they will receive emotional support.
 - ii. Depending on the severity of their grievance, they would be recommended the next appropriate step forward, taking into account the offense, the country of origin, and the person in question.
 - iii. The I-CARE Executive Branch would be charged with alerting the local police about gross injustices being committed against citizens, if the police force is known to be fair,
 - iv. If it is found that a country has prejudice against its Muslim population, I-CARE (J) would step in by suggesting the utilization of diplomatic pressure by OIC Members in international forums against the nation practicing such prejudice.
- g. I-CARE would maintain a Public Relations and Media team dedicated to reducing negative stereotypes about Muslims internationally:
 - i. I-CARE would report instances of Islamophobia to speak out against local societies and communities that engaged in discrimination against people of the Muslim faith and raise awareness of such incidents.

- ii. I-CARE would highlight common stereotypes and expose their true origins, while explaining why they do not apply to all Muslims, providing relevant examples.
- iii. It would engage with other prominent social media accounts, media channels, and journalists to promote an accurate portrayal of Islam and Muslims.

Draft Resolution 2

Improving Health Care Systems

- 1) Recommends Member Nations create a portal named “Defragmentation by Coordinated Approach to Health Care” or DBCATH that would consolidate medical records of all persons onto the online platform:
 - a. DBCATH would operate internationally but would require countries to license the software to registered hospitals (both private and public) within their borders.
 - a. Only licensed DBCATH hospitals would be permitted to edit data in a profile to ensure the legitimacy of information.
 - b. Treatments received at non-licensed medical facilities would mean:
 1. The Medical Facility Applying for the License of DBCATH,
 2. The patient should reach out to the Local Medical Official in their area to make a manual change at the government level to their profile, with proof of treatment and diagnosis for verification.

- b. This would be a unified platform with all the information of a person's medical history, including the following fields:
 - a. Age, Weight, Gender (optional), Nationality, Occupation
 - b. Current treatment
 - c. Current medication
 - d. Past Medication and Treatment
 - e. Any Allergies
 - f. Any pre-existing medical conditions
- c. While rolling out this portal internationally, governments would ask citizens to submit all the aforementioned data to the electronic portal,
 - a. These data are subject to verification, and citizens must have prescriptions for medications and certificates for any treatments that they list.
- d. Each citizen would be allocated a unique DBCATH number by their national government:
 - a. The DBCATH number would be a randomized 18-digit card, with 6402373705728000 potential outcomes to ensure data security.
- e. Each country has a unique DBCATH prefix (similar to those in phone numbers) ranging from +1 to +200 alphabetically.
 - a. Being an international platform, patients who are traveling can refer to their Unique DBCATH Number (UDN) along with their National Pin to complete their identity so their data can be accessed worldwide.

Improving Access to Care

- 2) Encourages Member Nations to improve access to healthcare, using the solutions proposed in “A ‘positive deviance’ approach,”

titled “Identifying Successful Practices to Overcome Access to Care Challenges in Community Health Centers”

- a. Encourages the “Open Access Clinics.” No appointments are scheduled at the start of the day, and the entire schedule should remain free so patients can call and come in.
- b. Has a walk-in urgent care clinic, where appointments cannot be made, so
- c. Patient calls systems:
 - a. Patients can call a specialist over the phone to accurately describe their symptoms and determine whether they need to come in for an appointment.
 - b. Follow-up calls with patients to ensure their health and obtain feedback about the service they received
- d. Vulnerable Populations: Encourages the development of medical clinics to serve diverse vulnerable groups:
 - a. Ethnic Minorities:
 1. They could work by employing health professionals from the same community, so minority communities feel they are in safer hands,
 2. This would also be publicized so communities that normally wouldn’t opt for treatment might be slightly incentivized due to the presence of their own community,
 3. It would be located in the same region as these minorities, and all the staff would speak the same language as the minorities.
 - b. The elderly:
 1. Upon calling about a health-related issue and after verification that specialist treatment is

required, pickup and drop-off services can be arranged by the medical facility.

- c. Financially dependent by:
 - 1. Encourages member nations to levy a tax on certain goods (differing on a regional basis) which can be used to improve the health and well-being of those from the lower economic strata,
 - 2. This was implemented in Guinea, where the government levied taxes on all flights departing from national soil to fund HIV/AIDS treatment.

Antibiotic Resistance

- 3) Calls for the creation of a Public Awareness Program on Antibiotic Resistance (UN-PAPAR) in collaboration with the World Health Organization and WHA104:
 - a. A multifaceted approach, at 4 levels, would be taken to combat antibiotic resistance:
 - a. Policy makers, National Level
 - b. Health professionals
 - c. Citizens
 - d. Intergovernmental organisations and the UN
 - b. The policymakers would be in charge of passing the required legislation in accordance with UN-PAPAR and the guidelines it sets:
 - a. Better surveillance of antibiotic-resistant diseases would be a top priority under UN-PAPAR. Potential threats could be flagged at a national level, and the program would alert the Director-General of the World Health Assembly.

- b. In line with UN-PAPAR, countries must implement the aforementioned measures, as only the Director-General is equipped to set binding conventions and guidelines in accordance with Article 20 of the World Health Organization Constitution.
 - 1. These conventions, in turn, are binding on Member States when they pertain to infectious diseases, as UN-PAPAR would do.
- c. Secondly, countries would be encouraged by the FGA, the UN Secretariat, and the WHO and WHA in their capacities to regulate the process of antibiotic prescription:
 - 1. In countries where antibiotic use is prevalent without prescription, such as in Ghana, Mozambique, Thailand, and Bangladesh where a third of patients self-medicate, regulation must be brought in immediately in accordance with WHO guidelines, such as in 'SEA-HLM-414' for South-East Asia.
 - 2. For regulation guidelines, countries can look at governmental organizations such as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and other healthcare counterparts in developed countries that exhibit pandemic preparedness, such as South Korea, Japan, the United Kingdom, Germany, and France, to name a few.
- d. Supporting the Research and Development (R&D) of New Antibiotics:
 - 1. Healthcare companies could be encouraged to develop new antibiotics to counter infectious diseases that have become resistant to all currently available antibiotics.

2. This could be done through incentivization, in the form of tax benefits to large corporations or simply grants from the governments (if affordable),
- c. Health professionals should be reinforced with the idea of prescribing in line with international guidelines by their governments.
 - a. This could also be seen in increasing the severity of punishment (time served) associated with selling antibiotics on the black market to patients without prescriptions, especially in countries that disregard these laws.
 - b. These offenses must be set as norms to be dealt with at an international level to prevent the smuggling of illegal black-market antibiotics.
- d. Lastly, citizens would be kept informed about antibiotic resistance through a 4-pronged approach:
 - a. Using Antibiotics responsibly:
 1. Never share leftover antibiotics with others,
 2. Follow instructions on how to take them (i.e., course of medication)
 3. Only use them when prescribed by a licensed healthcare professional
 - b. Avoiding unnecessary use:
 1. Should not be used to treat common infectious diseases such as the common cold or flu, or just sore throats and headaches,
 2. Instead, common remedies such as rest and consumption of fluids should be encouraged when antibiotics aren't prescribed.
 3. Citizens can resort to whatever medicines are legally available over-the-counter

- e. UN-PAPAR would also work with scholars on limiting the use of antibiotics in agriculture, livestock and crop production, particularly those antibiotics used extensively in medicine, like:
 - a. Streptomycin and tetracycline, which have growing antibiotic resistance and are used to treat plague, cholera, and anthrax

Position Paper

POSITION PAPER

Committee: Futuristic General Assembly (FGA), 2052

Topic: Preparing for the Next Pandemic

Country: The Republic of Angola

School: The Cathedral and John Connon School, Mumbai

Delegate Name: Aaditya Agarwal



A. Statement of the Problem As a developing country, The Republic of Angola stands to be a strong advocate for worldwide pandemic preparedness. The potential spread of infection as a by-product of biowarfare in 2052 is something that Angola believes to be a matter of pressing importance which should be under the purview of the BWC. However, the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) has slowly but steadily become ineffective in its working, ever since 2016 as it faces dire problems in funding as well as no communication and consultation between the delegates, which should be fixed in the FGA's deliberations. ⁽¹⁾ Other important points of discussion include: emerging or re-emerging diseases classified by the World Health Organisation (WHO) such as *Yersinia pestis* ⁽²⁾, in addition to Antibiotic resistant Tuberculosis (TB) in Bangladesh and Cholera outbreaks in Europe. Finally, the three most pressing issues are Vaccine Inequity, Socio-cultural led Vaccine hesitancy and Antibiotic resistance. Socio-cultural influences can be split in two; misinformation and cultural beliefs. Societal stigma can cause vaccine hesitancy, as seen the post analysis which involved thousands of posts being collected, which yielded that posts that promulgated pessimistic views, and sometimes even conspired against vaccines, were found to be more engaged than ones that promote vaccines.⁽⁹⁾ As Vaccine supply continues to be a product of the biggest country's policies and their allies, African regions, including Angola, fare the worst. These regions rely on international manufactures for vaccines 90%, and force them to pay as much or even more than high-income countries, a problem which direly needs to be solved.^(10,4) Lastly, Antibiotic resistance deals with drugs for infectious diseases turning ineffective due to improper regulation at a healthcare level and improper consumption at a patient level. ⁽³⁾ ⁽¹¹⁾ With millions dying just in the US, despite the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) putting billions of dollars annually, This is concern enough for Angola, and we believe that this pertinent problem takes utmost importance to be solved. ⁽¹²⁾

B. Foreign Policy Angola believes the health and wellbeing of the citizens (universally) takes utmost importance over economic considerations and thus takes a firm stance of pandemic policy leaning towards helping devastated regions in consultation with epidemiologists, in contrast to economists. Additionally, we would call for efficient action in the field of Vaccines Inequity with special focus on '*bridging the gap*' as emphasised by Angola's Health Ministry. (i.e. achieving equity between developing countries and developed countries) as enumerated below. The protection of the vulnerable in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is also something Angola would like to see happen, as it sees increased fatality in the vulnerable populations due to another pertinent problem, misinformation. Angola's policy and involvement in health-related misinformation and combatting it is extremely robust. Widespread Vaccine Hesitancy in Angola during the COVID Pandemic was efficiently combatted by setting up a Rumour Management Lab named 'Factos Saude' to track, research, and debunk health all health related rumours in the case of pandemics. This led to high vaccination rates and real combatting of misinformation with respect to infectious diseases, a field in which Angola plans to lead by example.⁽⁵⁾ The Republic of Angola looks forward to efficient collaboration and constructive solutions during conference, and promises to be a qualitative contributor.

C. Potential Solutions With reference to Vaccine Inequity, Angola would call for developed countries to use their power judiciously, that is, to distribute vaccines to developing countries working with international organisations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), WHO, World Trade Organisation (WTO) and the World Bank by utilising grants and giving developing countries concessions. These concessions can be given in many ways, by either incentivising the stronger world powers as distributing vaccines to be gaining soft power in new regions, or simply stimulating the world economy. Furthermore, the widespread COVAX machinery and factories set up, co-led by the WHO, can prove to be effective in the worldwide production of vaccines and assuring its equity. Secondly, a salient solution to be solve the problem of vaccine hesitancy due to misinformation would be the establishment of a misinformation portal. This would look like a worldwide version of the fact-checking program 'Factos Saude' which increased vaccine rates ⁽⁶⁾ significantly. The Surveillance, Research and Debunking (SuRD) portal would essentially compile the fact sheets published by the WHO ⁽⁷⁾ and using current technology, feed the information into an interactive bot, which would be able to fact-check inquiries efficiently. Lastly, to combat the growing threat of antibiotic resistance, a public awareness program on antibiotic resistance (UN-PAPAR) must be launched at 3 levels. Policy makers would be asked to ensure better surveillance of antibiotic resistance diseases, measures to regulate the prescription antibiotics. ⁽⁸⁾ Health professionals would be reminded, to prescribe antibiotics only when they are of need in line with the prevalent guidelines. And lastly the citizens would be reminded to finish their course of antibiotic medicines, and only use antibiotics when prescribed by a licensed health official and never demand then.

Covert Communiqué

COVERT COMMUNIQUE FROM NORMAN TEBBIT – SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EMPLOYMENT IN MARGARET THATCHER'S CABINET

//inflation of the Argentinian economy

From: Norman Tebbit

To: John McGurn, Vice Secretary of State for Employment

Note to the EB:

The following message is encoded in an ink invisible to the human eye, written in Copper Sulphate Aqueous Solution ($\text{CuSO}_4 \times 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$). Hold this sheet over Ammonia (NH_3) to see the instructions. On reading, memorize the important details and then burn the letter. This task must be carried out with secrecy and care and each detail must be noted.

A mid-ranking federal worker in the Employment Department of the government must be contacted by you. They must be ensured a significant raise, and promotion of title to ensure greater economic and social stability for the person to take up the title of the head of this group of Agents. Make sure they know this mission is signed off by me, but give them no actual evidence of the same. They must also be accompanied by a technological genius. This Agent will hereby be referred to as "ANZENNE" and his group as "AIS". AIS must receive Argentinian visa, from the Department of Foreign Affairs. I will write to Lord Carrington requesting the same, and here is a letter to be forwarded to him.

To: Lord Carrington

From: Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment

As co-ordinated with your department, a group of my department's agents require Argentinian visa immediately. The reason is dire and will be disclosed if the mission is successful, to the entire cabinet. I trust you will get it done internally.

Regards

On receiving the Argentinian Visa, AIS will travel to Argentina immediately. They must be informed now to keep their belongings and bags ready for departure.

They are supposed to visit 'establecimiento federal de impresión de dinero' in Buenos Aires and break into them, steal the money printing plates, and return to London immediately.

Find the mission plans below.

COVERT COMMUNIQUE FROM NORMAN TEBBIT –
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EMPLOYMENT IN MARGARET THATCHER'S CABINET

The Co-ordinates of 'establecimiento federal de impresión de dinero' are 34.6037° S, 58.3816° W and the main production building of the Argentinian peso is of 6 floors, located with the secure compound as indicated by the diagram below.



The building is 2296 feet (90m) deep and 105 feet (32 m) high with four wings that reach out toward the main 14th Street. The large compound marked in white is our area of interest.

This facility conducts 45 minutes tour lengths on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Depending on how quick AIS reaches there, they will attend the closest suitable date for them. You must send 2 male agents to attend the tour. These agents will be disguised under the curtain of a homosexual couple out on holiday, from Dallas, TX. These Agents will now be referred to as LG and BT. Agent LG will excuse themselves on the 5th floor, to use the washroom. As blueprints show, there is only 1 washroom on the floor. In the haversack which Agent LG will be expected to carry, he will carry a change of a cleaner. He will change into this. Climbing into the ventilation duct in the extreme left of the washroom and crawling left till a dead end will put Agent LG right above the printing plate rooms. To break into the washroom, Agent LG's haversack will also contain:

- I. A screwdriver,
- II. A pipe cutter
- III. A telescopic tube cutter
- IV. An adjustable spanner of three lengths (large, medium and small)
- V. An adjustable pipe wrench

To sneak the printing plate out, Agent LG will attach the plates to his skin using adhesive polymer resin which when applied between. Surfaces causes strong covalent bonds and attaches the two together. The Polymer Resin to be used here is Cyanoacrylate.

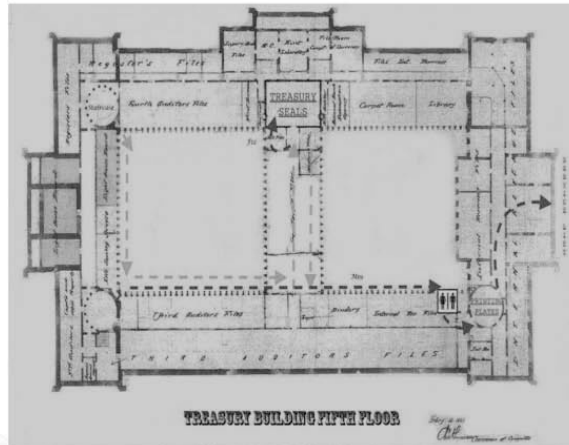


Figure 1 Green Arrows indicates path of the tourist group (accompanied by Agent BT)
Red Arrow indicates the path of Agent LG

At around 1200 hours TC, the workers in the printing plate room change shifts. There is a brief period of 180 seconds where the room is unmanned due to authentication of the new shift workers. He is to slip in and slip out in this time. Agent LG will then subsequently meet the tourist group near the elevator at the 4th floor if they are on schedule. The story he sticks by is that he recently consumed a 'Choripan' which is an Argentinian delicacy, which doesn't agree with his stomach and thus had trouble in the washroom.



Sample printing plate to be extracted, which is approximately 0.03 mm in diameter.

COVERT COMMUNIQUE FROM NORMAN TEBBIT –
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EMPLOYMENT IN MARGARET THATCHER'S CABINET

Agent LG and BT on converging at the 4th floor elevator will not complete the rest of the tour due to Agent LG's excuse of a bad stomach. He will consume 'Imodium 340' before the tour and thus will dissipate gas frequently, with a foul stench, to make the story seem genuine.

Two agents from AIS will be stationed at the corner block of 14th street in a white, unmarked van. These are common in Buenos Aires and will not be questioned. On encountering, Agents LG and BT, there will be two prospective conversations which will take place:

- a) In the case of the agents being compromised
Agent BT: "Can you please direct me to the nearest café"
AIS: Straight down the road and your second left
- b) In the case of no trouble at all, the mission was a success

Agent BT: "Forgive me father for I have sinned"
AIS: Forgiveness is only for those who truly seek it.
Agent LG: "God forgives all though"
This is to authenticate the identity of both parties and to gauge the success of the mission. If the mission was compromised, Agent LG and BT are expected to not betray the British Crown and will be threatened severely subsequently. But this will not happen.



Argentinian Peso in the denomination which has to be printed

On returning to their hotel or residence wherever they are staying, they are expected to print over \$102 billion USD worth in Argentinian peso continuously, how much ever time it takes. After that, they are supposed to go out in Argentina and be as reckless in spending as possible. They are to quite literally, throw money all around the city, make large purchases like cars and property and deposit the money in random bank accounts all over. This will cause inflation on levels that the Argentinians have never seen before. After this mission is carried out successfully, the Argentinian government will barely have enough money to even get its citizens back from Falkland islands, forget about fighting the war. This will single-handedly bring down the economy of Argentina. Make haste, Viva La Britain

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