**MUN Brochure [2025-2026]**

**Overview Of Committees**

**United Nations Security Council (UNSC)** The UNSC is responsible for maintaining international peace and security. It has 15 members, including five permanent ones (China, France, Russia, the UK, and the USA) and ten elected members. The council can authorize peacekeeping missions, impose sanctions, and approve military action. Common topics include:

* The situation in West Africa and the Sahel
* The crisis in Myanmar
* The conflict in Yemen
* Peace and security in Libya and Somalia
* Children and armed conflict
* Counter-terrorism and nuclear non-proliferation

**United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)** The UNGA is the main deliberative body of the UN, where all 193 member states have equal representation. It discusses global issues and passes resolutions, though these are non-binding. The UNGA is divided into six main committees, each focusing on different areas:

* Disarmament and international security
* Economic and financial development
* Social, humanitarian, and cultural issues
* Political and decolonization matters
* Administrative and budgetary concerns
* Legal questions Topics often include sustainable development, refugee rights, climate change, and international law.

**World Health Organization (WHO)** WHO is a specialized UN agency focused on global public health. It coordinates international efforts to combat diseases, improve healthcare systems, and promote health equity. Key topics include:

* Universal health coverage
* Vaccine distribution and access
* Antimicrobial resistance
* Digital health and telemedicine
* Maternal and child health
* Climate change and its impact on health
* Intellectual property and public health

**International Court of Justice (ICJ)** The ICJ is the judicial branch of the UN, based in The Hague. It settles legal disputes between states and provides advisory opinions on international legal questions. Topics typically include:

* Maritime boundary disputes
* Diplomatic and territorial conflicts
* Environmental damage and state responsibility
* Legal consequences of occupation or annexation Recent cases have involved countries like Somalia, Kenya, El Salvador, and Honduras.

**United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD)** UNCSTD is a subsidiary body of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). It advises on how science, technology, and innovation can support sustainable development. Topics include:

* Access to cancer research and treatment
* Digital inclusion and internet connectivity
* Artificial intelligence and emerging technologies
* Climate technology and green innovation
* Intellectual property in public health

**Historical Crisis Committee (HCC)** The HCC is a Model UN format that simulates historical events and crises. Delegates represent historical figures and respond to unfolding situations in real time. It emphasizes quick thinking, diplomacy, and creativity. Possible topics include:

* The Partition of India (1947)
* The Algerian War of Independence (1954–1962)
* The Cuban Missile Crisis
* The Fall of the Berlin Wall
* Treaty of Versailles negotiations

**Rules Of Procedure (ROP) & Debate Guidelines**

**Rules of Procedure**

1. **Chair Authority** The Chair controls the flow of debate, recognizes speakers, rules on points and motions, and ensures order. Their decisions are final unless challenged through a formal appeal.
2. **Quorum** A minimum number of delegates must be present to begin formal debate. Usually, a simple majority is required.
3. **Speaker’s List** Debate begins with a speaker’s list. Delegates are added to the list and speak in order. The list remains open unless a motion is passed to close it.
4. **Time Limits** Each speech has a set time limit (usually 60–120 seconds). The Chair may adjust this based on committee needs.
5. **Yields** After speaking, a delegate may yield their time:
   * To another delegate
   * To questions (yield to the floor)
   * To the Chair (end the speech)
6. **Points**
   * **Point of Order**: Used to correct a procedural error.
   * **Point of Personal Privilege**: Used when a delegate cannot hear or needs clarification.
   * **Point of Parliamentary Inquiry**: Used to ask about rules or procedures.
7. **Motions** Delegates may raise motions to change the format of debate. Common motions include:
   * Opening/closing debate
   * Moderated or unmoderated caucus
   * Setting the agenda
   * Introducing draft resolutions
   * Voting procedures
8. **Voting**
   * **Procedural votes** require a simple majority.
   * **Substantive votes** (on resolutions or amendments) usually require a two-thirds majority or consensus.
   * Only member states vote; observers and NGOs do not.

**Debate Guidelines**

1. **Formal Debate** Delegates speak in turn from the speaker’s list. Speeches should be diplomatic, fact-based, and relevant to the topic.
2. **Moderated Caucus** A short, focused discussion where the Chair calls on delegates to speak freely on a specific sub-topic. Time limits apply to both the caucus and individual speeches.
3. **Unmoderated Caucus** Informal discussion without Chair moderation. Delegates move around, negotiate, and collaborate on working papers or resolutions.
4. **Right of Reply** If a delegate feels personally attacked or misrepresented, they may request a right of reply. This must be approved by the Chair and is strictly time-limited.
5. **Draft Resolutions** Delegates work together to write draft resolutions. These must be introduced formally and debated before voting.
6. **Amendments** Changes to draft resolutions can be proposed. Amendments must be debated and voted on before being added.
7. **Closure of Debate** A motion to close debate ends discussion on a topic and moves the committee to voting. This requires a majority vote.

**Judging Criteria**

1 **Research and Preparation** Delegates are expected to demonstrate a strong understanding of their country’s position, the committee’s mandate, and the topic at hand. This includes citing relevant data, treaties, and historical context during debate.

2 **Public Speaking and Communication** Judges look for clarity, confidence, and structure in speeches. Effective speakers present logical arguments, respond to others respectfully, and engage the committee with persuasive language.

3 **Diplomacy and Collaboration** MUN is about teamwork. Delegates should work with others during caucuses, build coalitions, and negotiate compromises. Respectful behaviour and inclusive leadership are key.

4 **Leadership and Initiative** Taking initiative in drafting resolutions, leading blocs, and proposing innovative solutions is highly valued. Delegates who guide discussion and help move debate forward often stand out.

5 **Resolution Writing** Quality of working papers and draft resolutions matters. Judges assess how well the document addresses the issue, its feasibility, and how inclusive it is of different viewpoints.

6 **Crisis Management (if applicable)** In crisis committees, delegates are judged on how effectively they respond to evolving situations. Realistic, creative, and actionable solutions are rewarded.

7 **Consistency and Realism** Delegates should consistently represent their assigned country’s policies, even if they differ from personal views. Realistic diplomacy is preferred over theatrical or exaggerated behaviour.

8 **Professionalism and Conduct** Respect for fellow delegates, chairs, and staff is essential. Judges value punctuality, decorum, and adherence to rules of procedure.

**Delegates Preparation Guidelines**

 **Understand Your Committee and Topic**

* Read the background guide thoroughly.
* Know your committee’s mandate, powers, and procedures.
* Research the topic’s history, current developments, and global impact.
* Identify key stakeholders and affected regions.

 **Know Your Country Assignment**

* Study your country’s political system, economy, and demographics.
* Understand its foreign policy priorities and alliances.
* Review past voting patterns and positions on similar issues.
* Learn about your country’s role in regional and international organizations.

 **Research Country and Topic in Depth**

* Gather information on your country’s leadership and government structure.
* Understand its economic interests and trade relationships.
* Explore historical events that influence current policies.
* Study relevant treaties, conventions, and UN resolutions.
* Stay updated on current events and expert analysis.

 **Prepare Key Documents**

* **Position Paper**: Summarize your country’s stance, background, and proposed solutions.
* **Opening Speech**: Craft a short, impactful speech to introduce your position.
* **Working Papers**: Collaborate with others to draft potential resolutions.

 **Practice Public Speaking and Debate**

* Rehearse speeches and responses to possible questions.
* Learn how to use parliamentary procedure effectively.
* Practice diplomacy, negotiation, and coalition-building.

 **Know the Rules of Procedure**

* Understand how motions, points, and voting work.
* Be familiar with moderated and unmoderated caucuses.
* Learn how to introduce and amend resolutions.

 **Stay Organized**

* Create a binder or digital folder with all your research, notes, and documents.
* Use sticky notes, tabs, or highlights to quickly access key information.
* Keep track of allies, opponents, and negotiation strategies.

 **Maintain Professionalism**

* Dress appropriately and arrive on time.
* Be respectful to chairs and fellow delegates.
* Stay in character and represent your country’s views consistently.

**Dress Code (Changes With Committee)**

### ****UNSC (United Nations Security Council)****

Delegates must wear **Western Business Attire** or **formal ethnic attire** representing their assigned country. This reflects the high-level diplomatic nature of the committee. Recommended:

* Dark-colored suits or coordinated blazers and trousers
* Conservative ties or accessories
* Closed-toe formal shoes Avoid:
* Casual wear, flashy colors, or national flags on clothing

### ****UNGA (United Nations General Assembly)****

As the most public and diverse committee, delegates should maintain a **clean, professional look** that reflects global diplomacy. Recommended:

* Neutral-toned suits or dresses
* Blazers with dress shirts
* Minimal accessories Avoid:
* Jeans, sneakers, or overly bold fashion statements

### ****WHO (World Health Organization)****

Delegates should reflect the professionalism of global health experts. **Business formal attire** is expected. Recommended:

* Well-fitted suits or modest dresses
* Subtle colors and patterns
* Comfortable yet formal shoes for long sessions Avoid:
* Informal patterns, graphic shirts, or athletic wear

### ****ICJ (International Court of Justice)****

This committee simulates a courtroom. Delegates should dress with **judicial formality**, similar to legal professionals. Recommended:

* Dark suits with crisp shirts
* Conservative ties or scarves
* Optional: robes or formal legal attire if permitted Avoid:
* Bright colors, casual shoes, or informal accessories

### ****UNCSTD (United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development)****

Delegates should reflect the tone of a technical advisory body. **Smart business attire** is preferred. Recommended:

* Blazers with dress pants or skirts
* Subtle tech-inspired accessories (e.g., minimalist watches)
* Professional shoes Avoid:
* Overly casual or flashy outfits

### ****HCC (Historical Crisis Committee)****

This committee allows for some **creative flexibility**, but still requires a formal base. Delegates may incorporate **era-appropriate elements** if historically accurate. Recommended:

* Business attire with subtle historical touches (e.g., pocket watches, vintage cuts)
* Formal shoes and neat grooming Avoid:
* Costumes, theatrical makeup, or exaggerated accessories unless approved by the Chair

**Registration**

Registration will be done in a hybrid manner. Online registration is preferred and registration is on the basis of first come first serve. However, offline registration will be provided too but you may/may not get your preferred committee and seats may/may not be filled by the time offline registration goes on.

Link –

**Committee Chairs/Members Of Executive Board**

1. **UNSC**
   1. **Chair**
   2. **Co – Chair**
   3. **Teacher Assigned**
2. **UNGA**
   1. **Chair**
   2. **Co – Chair**
   3. **Teacher Assigned**
3. **WHO**
   1. **Chair**
   2. **Co – Chair**
   3. **Teacher Assigned**
4. **ICJ**
   1. **Chair**
   2. **Co – Chair**
   3. **Teacher Assigned**
5. **UNCSTD**
   1. **Chair**
   2. **Co – Chair**
   3. **Teacher Assigned**
6. **HCC**
   1. **Chair**
   2. **Co – Chair**
   3. **Teacher Assigned**

**Timings And Other Details**