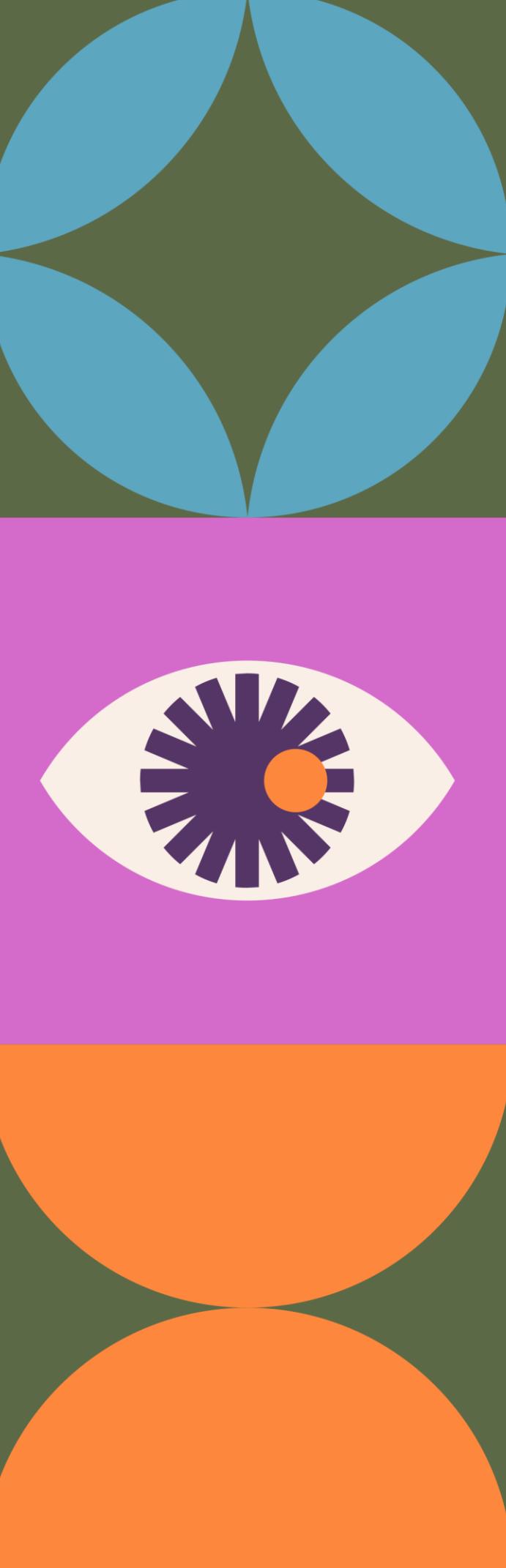
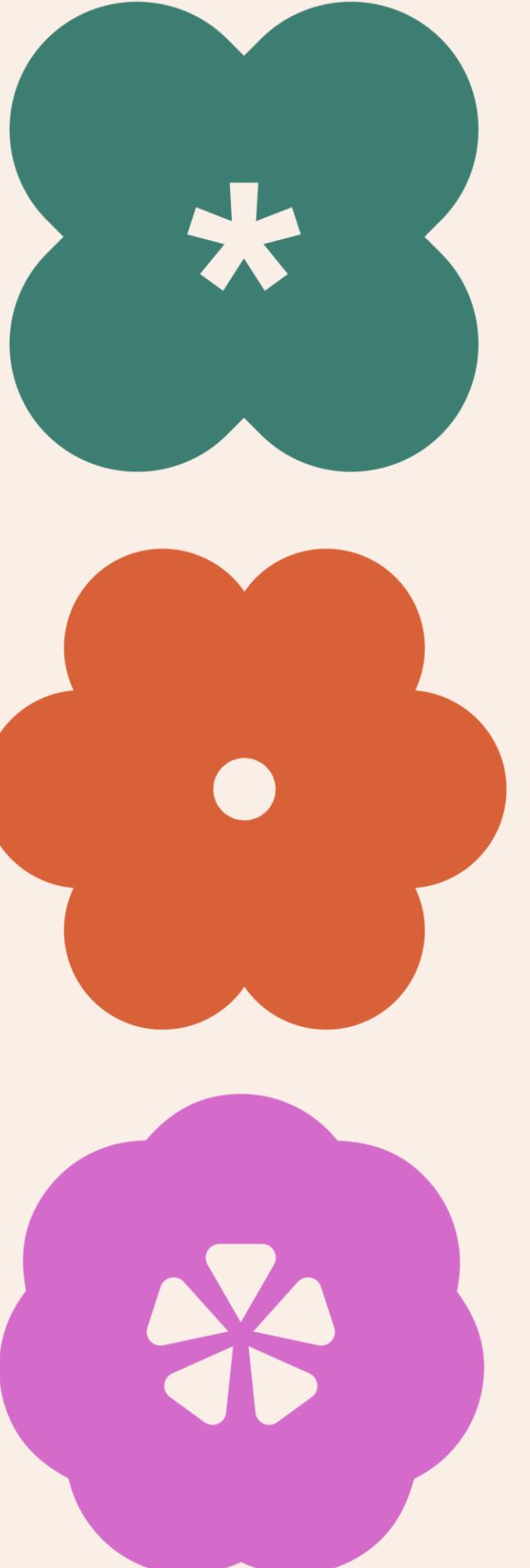




Bal Bharati
PUBLIC SCHOOL
NAVI MUMBAI

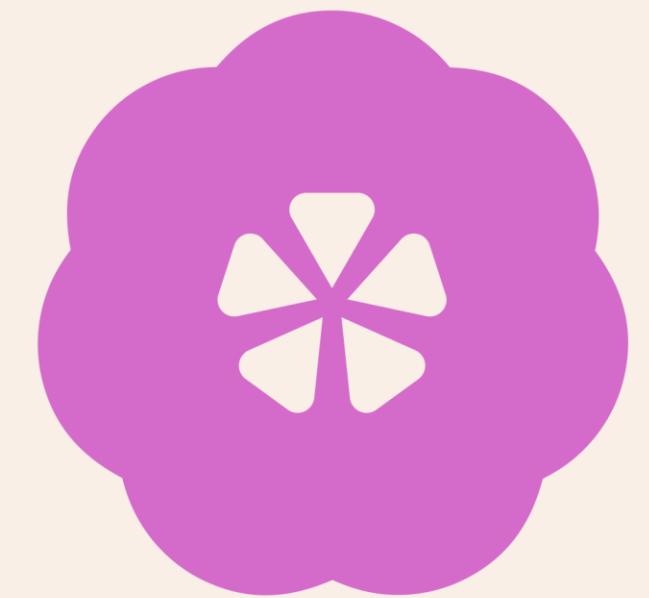
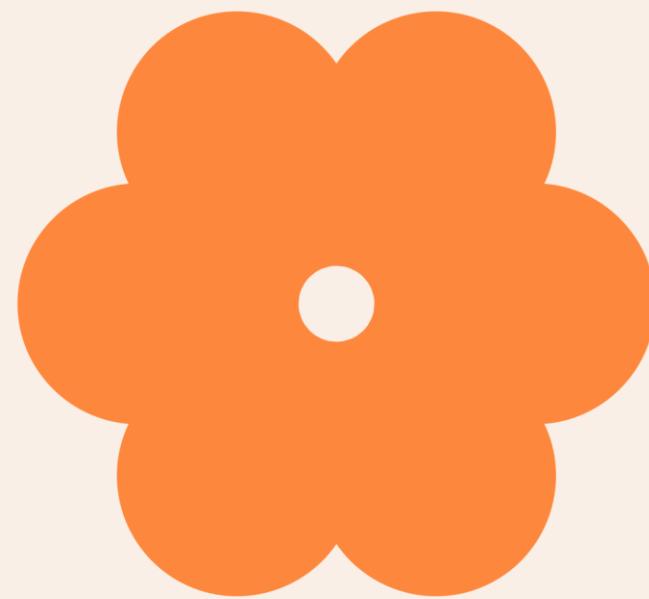
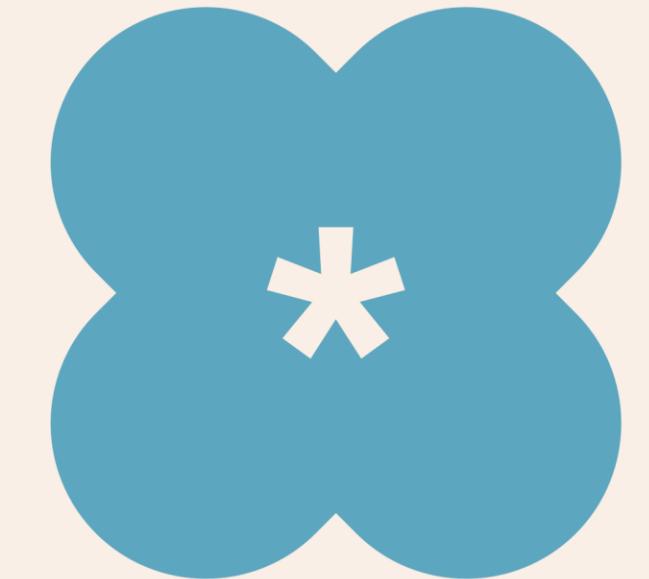
Charting New Horizons: **MUN '25**





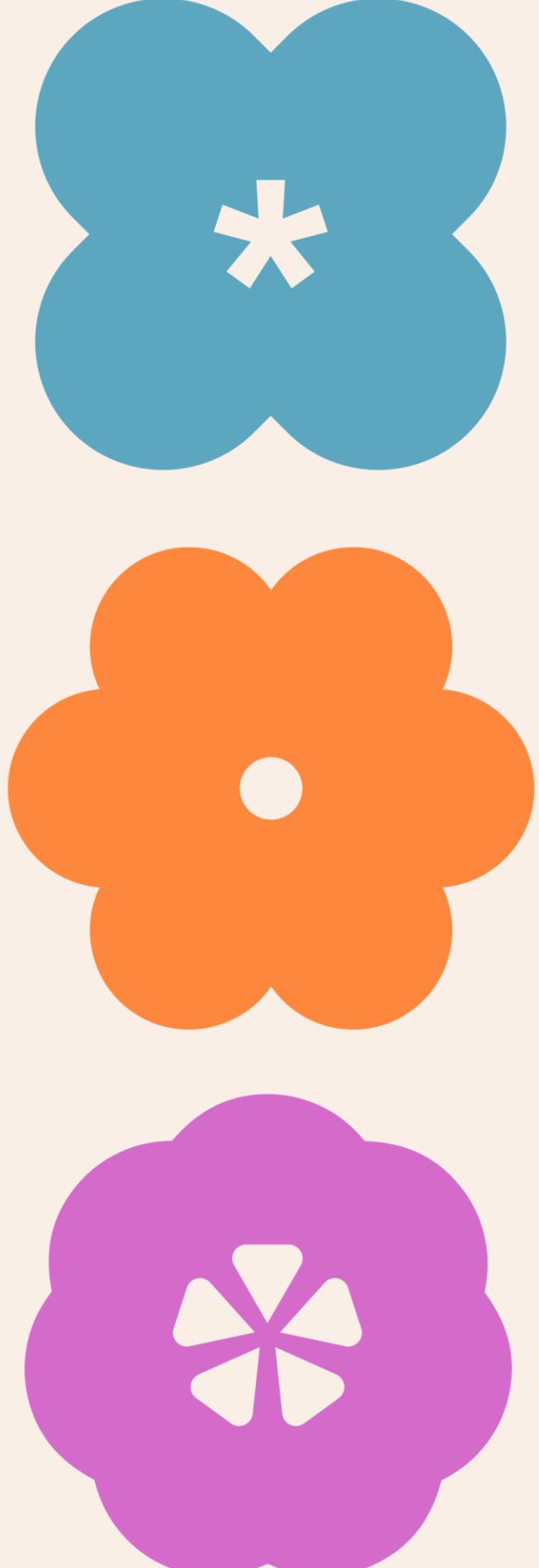
OVERVIEW

- 01 Introduction
- 02 Terms and Maxims
- 03 Walk Through
- 04 The Committees
- 05 Delegate Conduct
- 06 Q/A Session



WHAT IS MUN?

- MUN is an educational simulation program that mirrors the operations of the real United Nations.
- Delegates represent specific countries or characters and assume the role of diplomats. MUN closely follows the structure and procedures of the United Nations. Committees in MUN conferences focus on various global affairs topics such as disarmament, human rights, and economic development.
- Delegates research their assigned country's position and work to advance their interests while promoting international cooperation.



TERMS AND MAXIMS

AGENDA

A list of topics or issues that will be discussed and debated within a committee

DRAFT RESOLUTION

A draft resolution is a proposed document that outlines possible solutions, actions, or policies to address a specific issue or topic being discussed within a committee

POSITION PAPER

A document prepared by delegates before the conference that outlines their country's stance on the agenda items.

MOTIONS

Formal requests made by delegates to take specific actions within the committee

GENERAL SPEAKER'S LIST

A list that is maintained by the rapportuer to determine the order in which delegates will speak during a committee session.

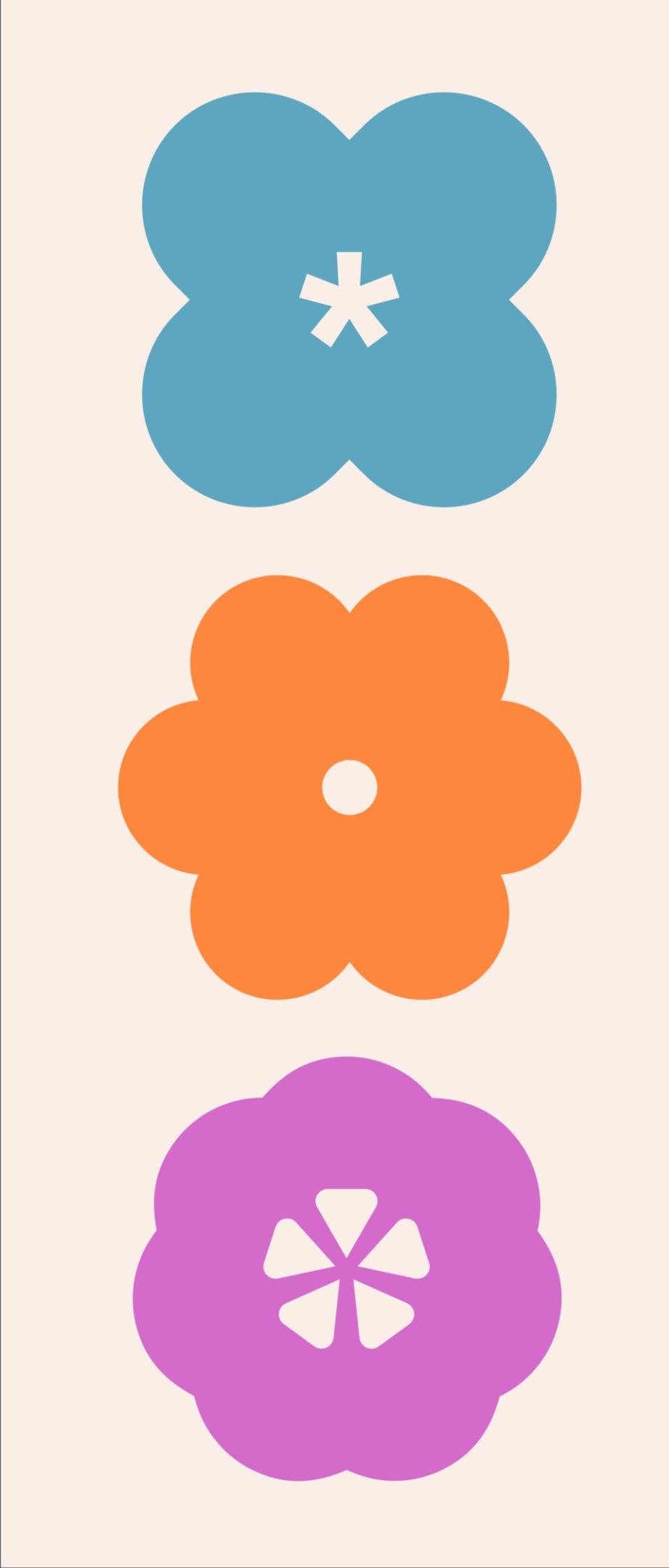
BLOC

A group of countries or delegates who share similar interests and work together to advance their common goals.

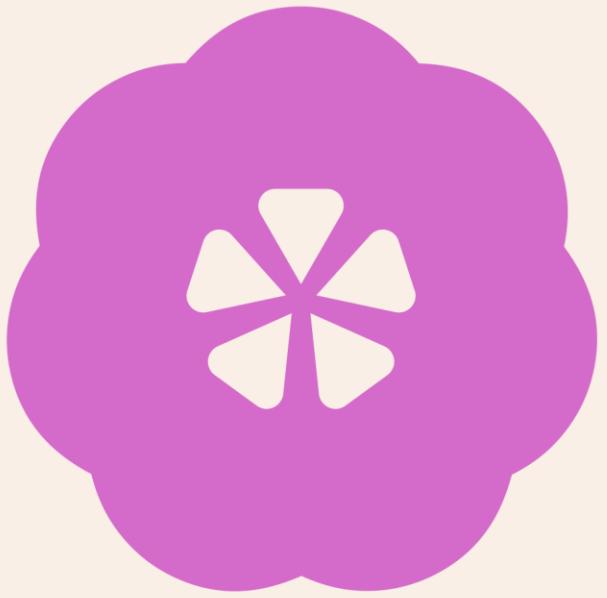
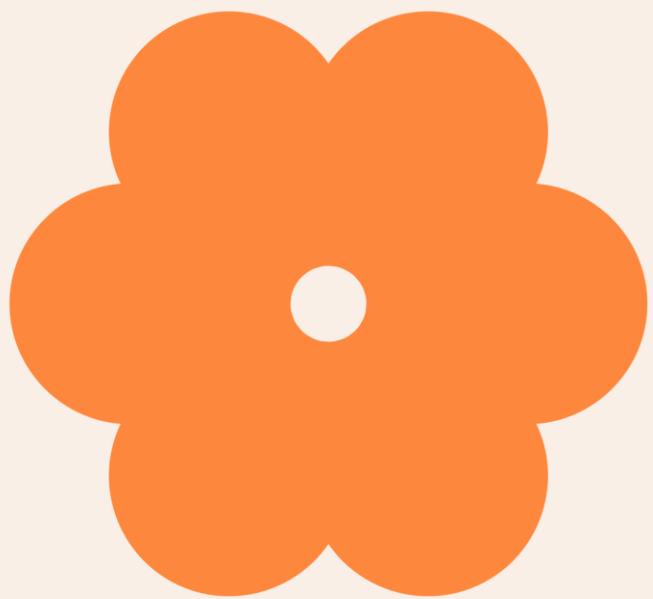
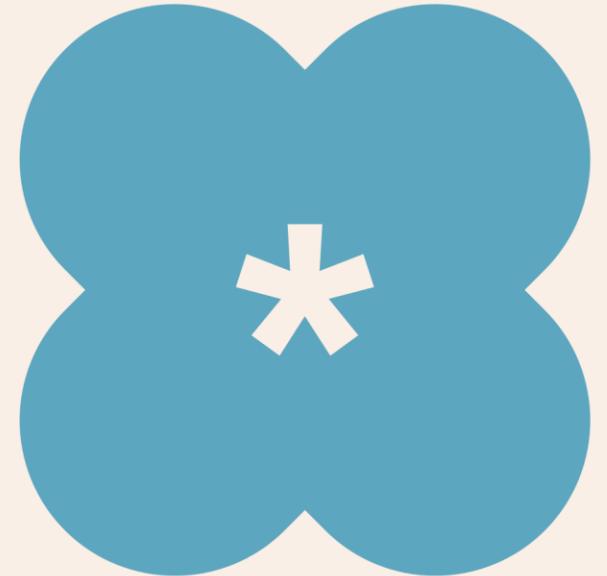
LOBBYING

The process of advocating for a specific position or outcome by actively engaging and forming an active bloc.





DRAFT RESOLUTION



Proposal with Purpose:

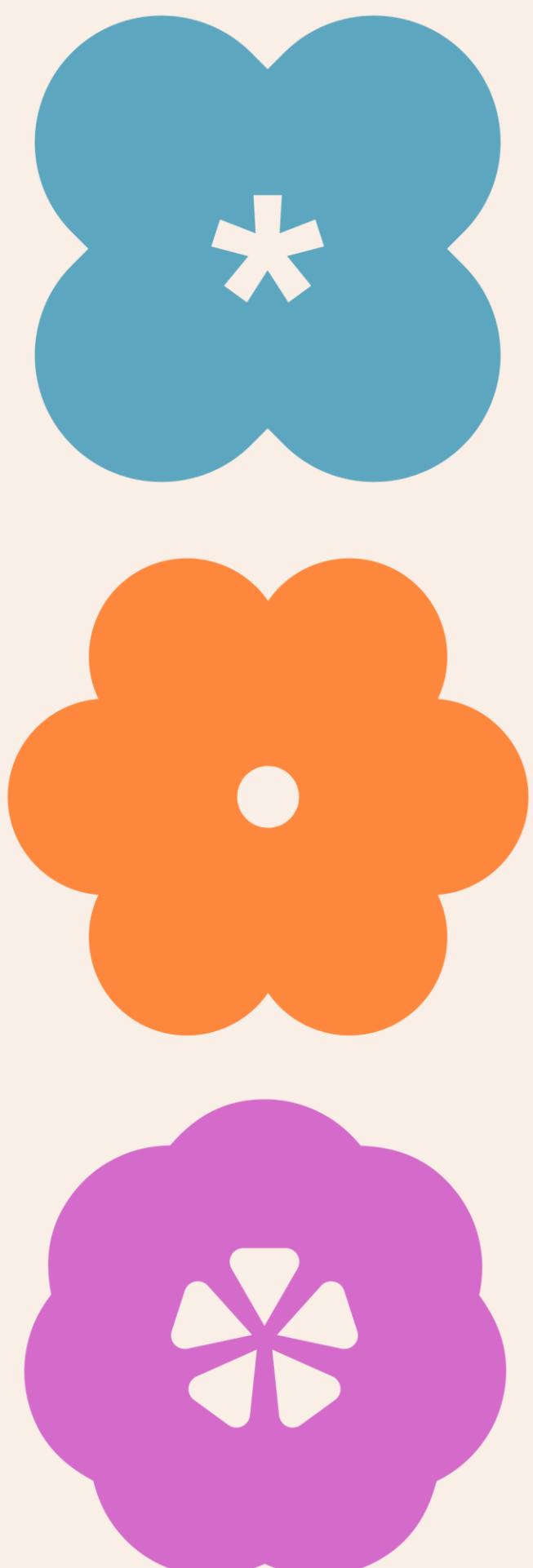
- A formal plan of action or decisions for consideration.
- Addresses specific issues and suggests solutions.

Components:

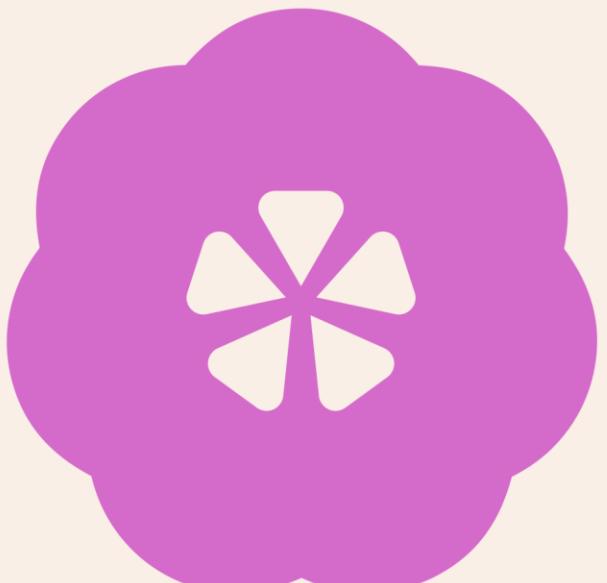
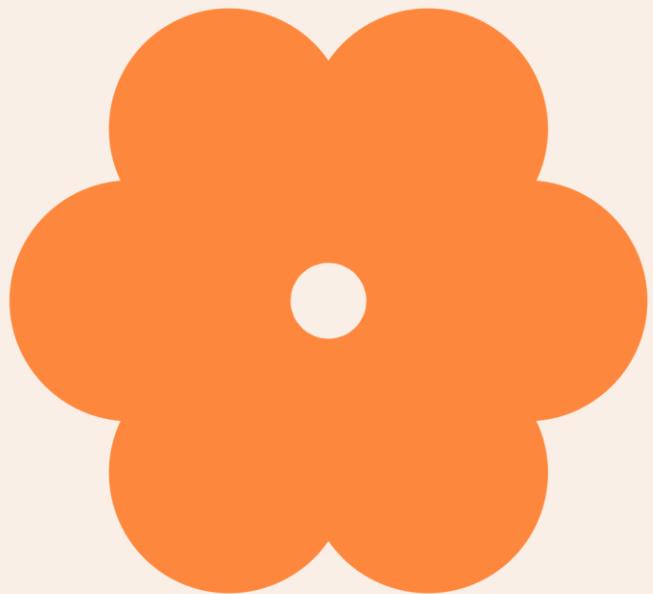
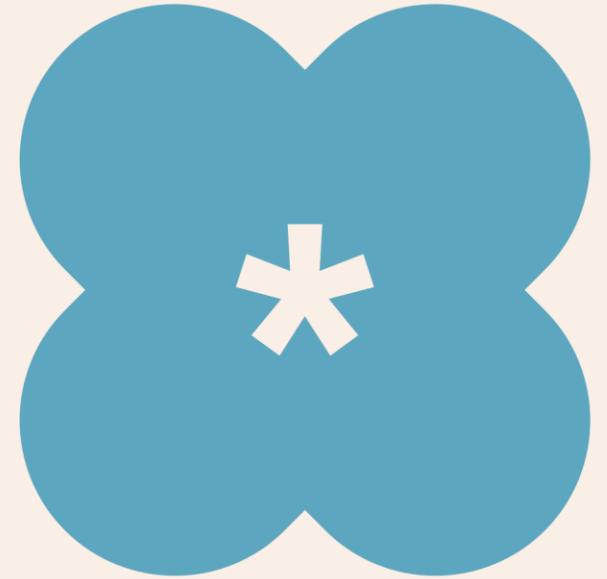
- Preamble: Background and context for the issue. Operative
- Clauses: Specific actions or recommendations.
- Discussion & Adoption:
- Open for debate and possible amendments.
- Formally voted on for approval.

Benefits:

- Systematic approach to issue-solving.
- Clarity in proposed actions.
- Guides decision-making and consensus.



POSITION PAPER



1. Stance and Purpose:

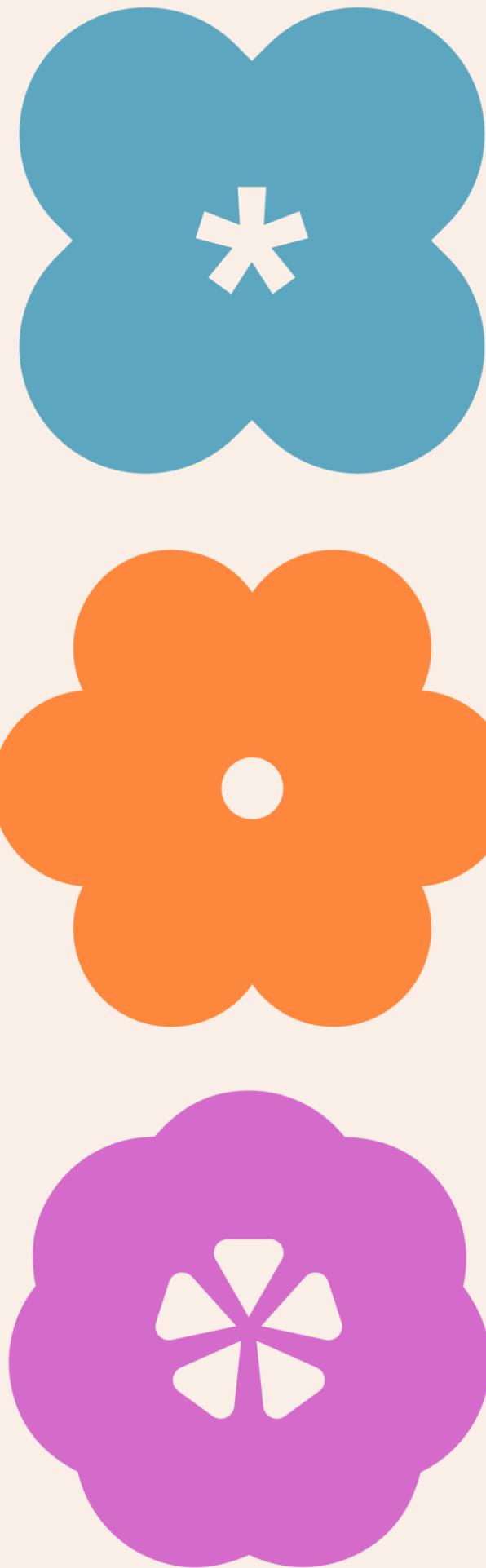
- **Formal document articulating a specific viewpoint or stance.**
- **Intends to present a clear position on a particular issue.**

2. Key Elements:

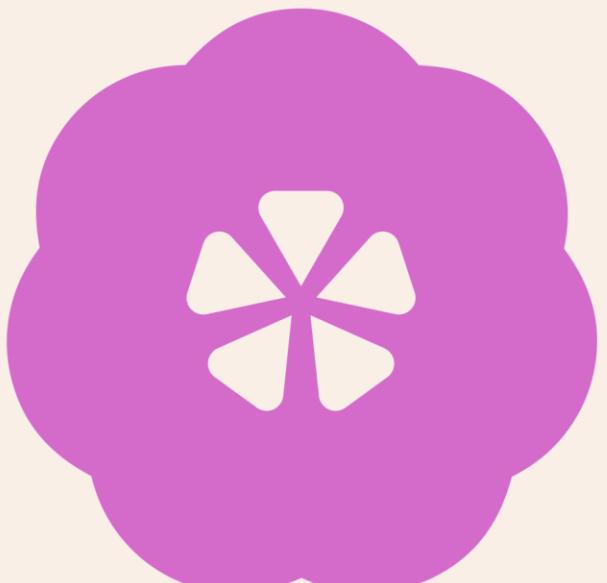
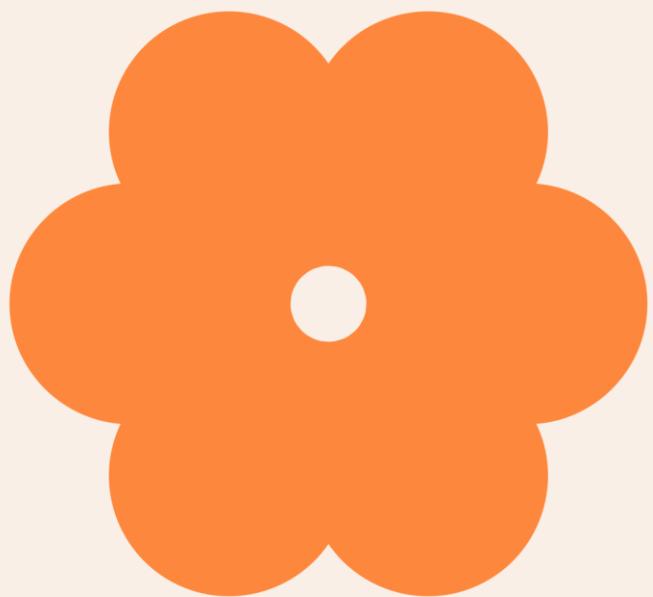
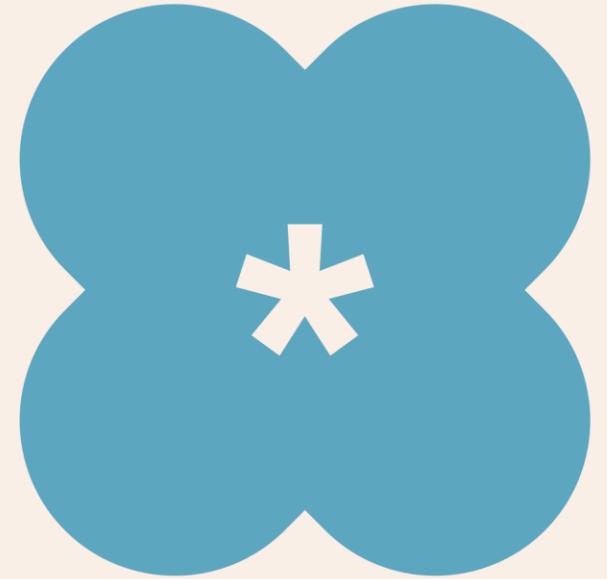
- **Introduction:** Introduces the issue and the position taken.
- **Arguments:** Provides rationale and supporting points for the stance.

3. Importance:

- **Offers a structured way to communicate and defend a stance.**
- **Supports informed discussions and decision-making.**



GENERAL SPEAKER'S LIST



- 1. At the beginning of each committee session, a delegate will motion to open the GSL. The GSL is used for delegates to discuss the topic in a more general way.**

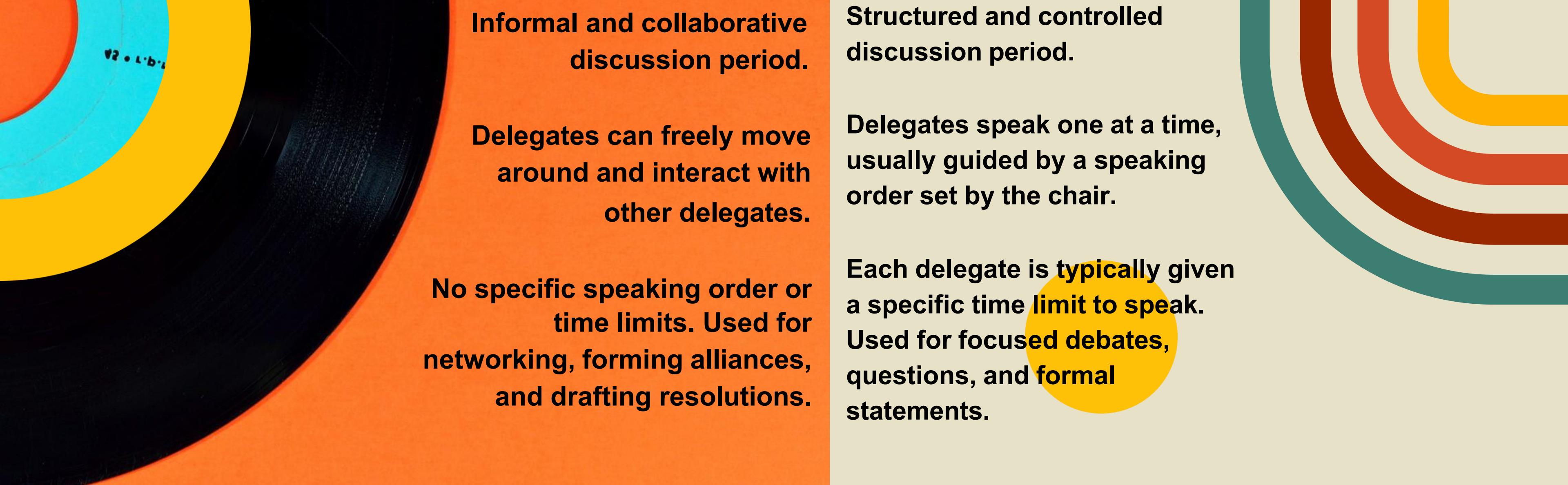
- 2. GSL are the backbone of all committees, it allows delegates to discuss the stance of their country on the agenda.**

- 3. To raise a motion to open the GSL the delegate must say that “the delegate of _____ would like to move into a formal debate and to open the GSL with per time speaker _____.**



MUN MAXIMS





Informal and collaborative discussion period.

Delegates can freely move around and interact with other delegates.

No specific speaking order or time limits. Used for networking, forming alliances, and drafting resolutions.

Allows for open dialogue and brainstorming on specific topics

Facilitates the exchange of ideas and building consensus among delegates.

UN-MOD

Structured and controlled discussion period.

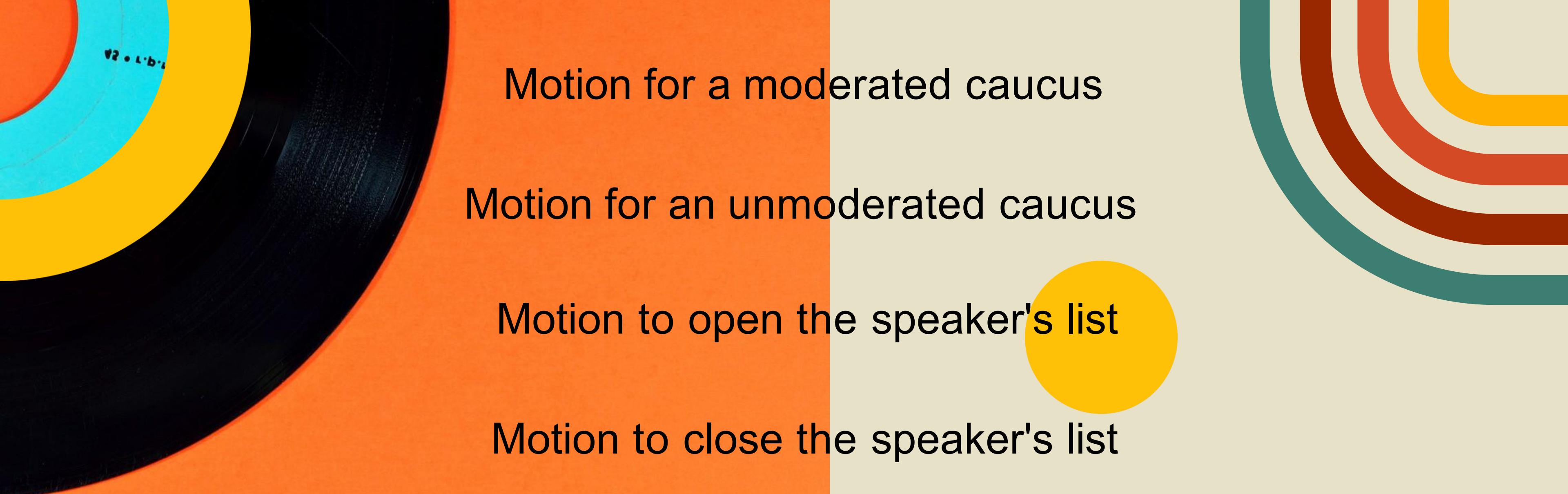
Delegates speak one at a time, usually guided by a speaking order set by the chair.

Each delegate is typically given a specific time limit to speak. Used for focused debates, questions, and formal statements.

Facilitates a more organized and controlled discussion on specific issues.

Chair controls the proceedings and ensures fairness and adherence to time limits.

MOD



Motion for a moderated caucus

Motion for an unmoderated caucus

Motion to open the speaker's list

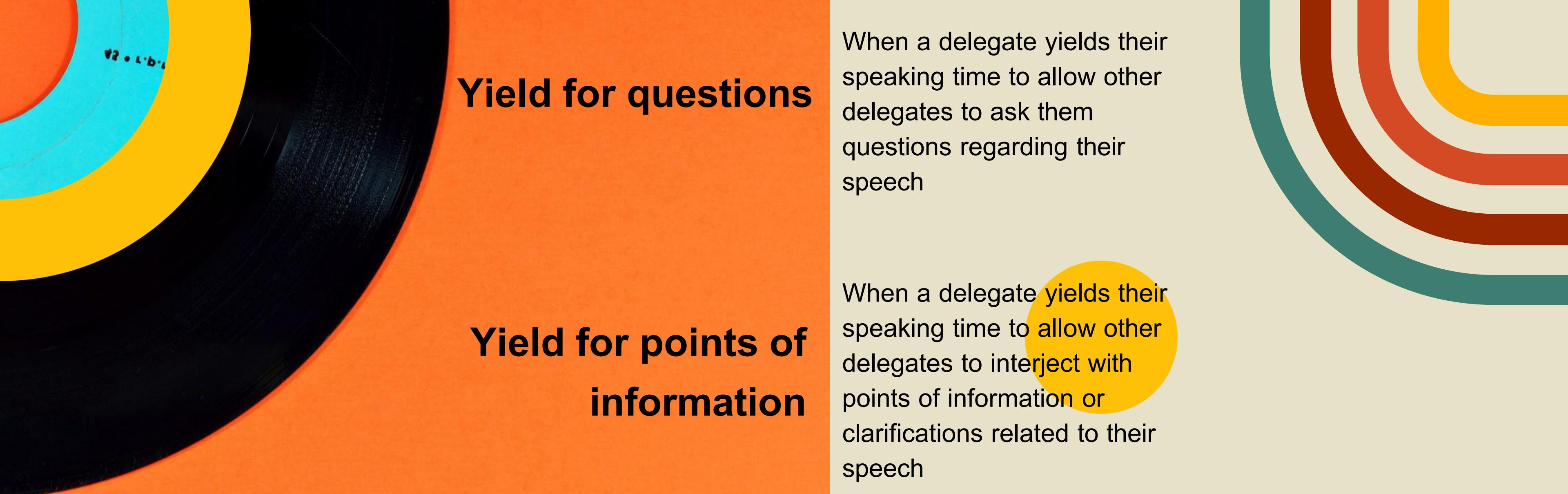
Motion to close the speaker's list

Motion to extend speaking time

Motion for a right to reply

MOTIONS





Yield for questions

When a delegate yields their speaking time to allow other delegates to ask them questions regarding their speech

Yield for points of information

When a delegate yields their speaking time to allow other delegates to interject with points of information or clarifications related to their speech

Yield to the floor

When a delegate yields their speaking time to allow other delegates to address the committee or make a statement.

YIELDS





Yield to the chair

When a delegate yields their speaking time to the chairperson or moderator of the committee

Yield to a specific delegate

When a delegate yields their speaking time to a specific delegate who wishes to make a statement or contribute to the discussion.

YIELDS



Point of Order

May be exercised where the delegate believes a mistake of procedure has been made. This point can interrupt a speaker.

Point of Personal Privilege

Used where you experience some discomfort which hinders you from participating fully in the committee proceedings (e.g. feeling cold, can't hear the speaker etc.) This point may interrupt a speaker if the purpose is get them to speak more loudly or related to delegates ability to hear.

Right to Reply

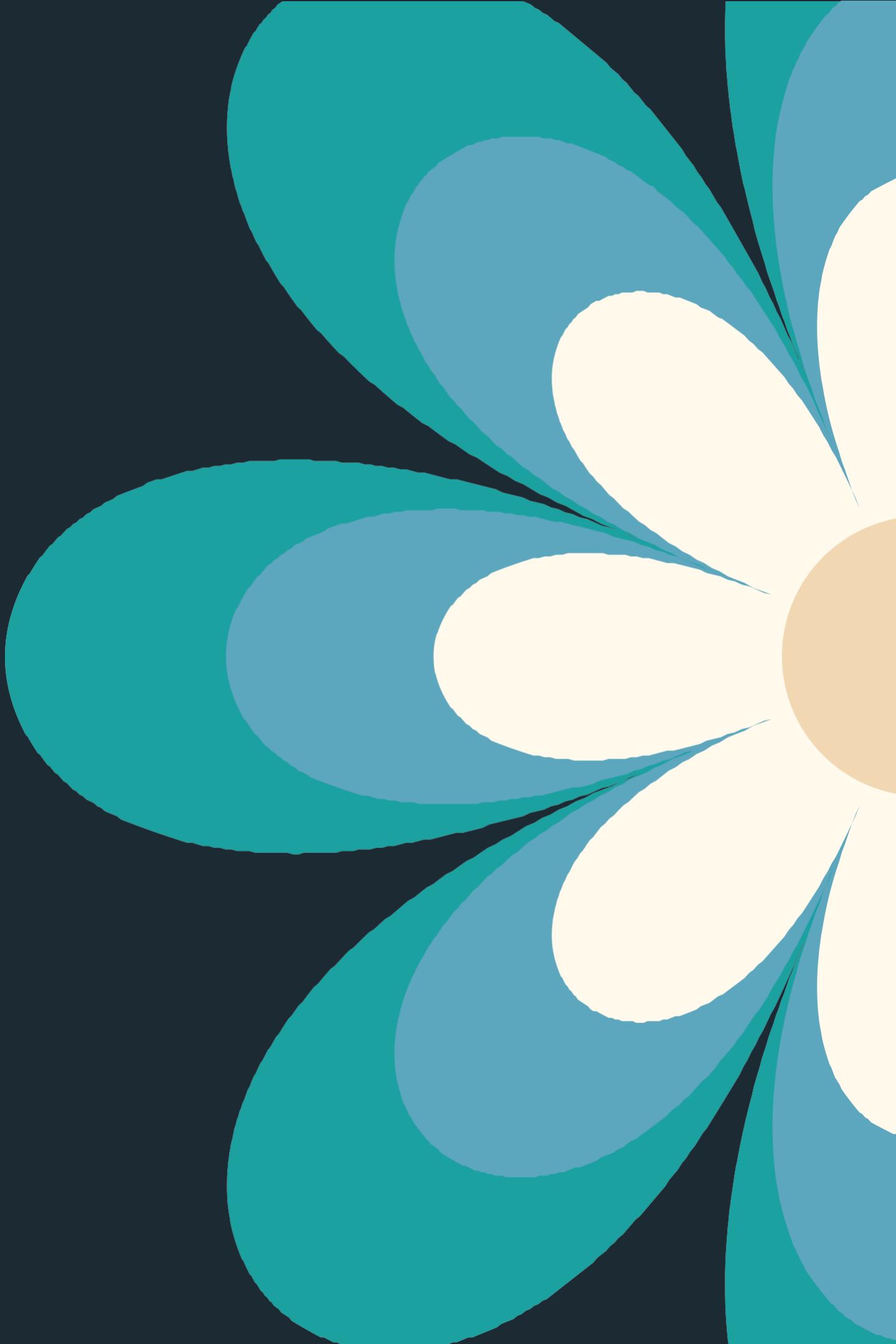
Used where the delegate believes there has been some insult or threat to their national integrity or sovereignty by statements from another delegate. If the Chair rules it in order, the delegate may demand an apology, this cannot disrupt a speech

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

Used to ask any questions about procedure that one may have. Can only be raised after speeches.

POINTS

**WALK
THROUGH**



WALK THROUGH

Opening of the session

Greetings from the chair and a formal start along with remarks once all have settled in

Roll call

Roll call will follow an alphabetical order, instigate a quorum . Simple- 'Present' and 'Present and Voting'.

The former signifies voting and latter signifies , countries must vote

Setting the agenda.

The agenda is set by the delegates , voted for with a complete majority.

Opening of the General Speaker's List

Although not compulsory committees tend to start by opening up the GSL.
A motion has to be raised.

Moderated and Unmoderated caucus

'Moderated'- Formal , Surveyed
'Unmoderated'- Informal, surveyed to a lesser extent Mods come after GSL and start by suspending the GSL. Mod are formal debates including a set time duration/speaker and an agenda . Similarly un-mods are raised and will come after 2 mods.

WALK THROUGH

Resolution drafting

Blocs will need to have a draft resolution [also called a working paper] ready, before the committee begins, on the day of committee, blocs will deliberate amongst themselves to come up with a resolution that is passed with a 2/3rd majority vote- obtained via formal voting procedure

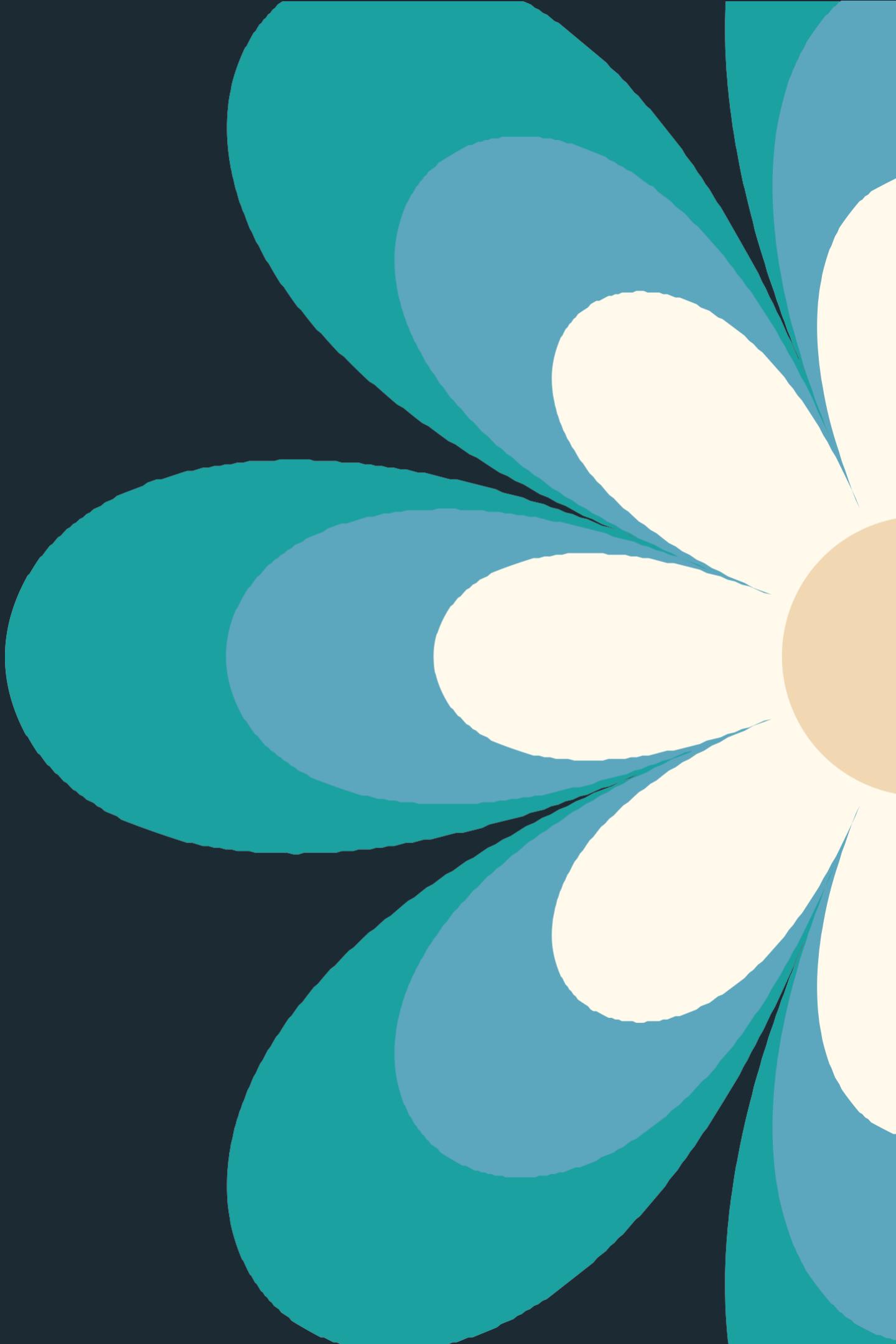
Adjournment

Following the passing of the resolution the chair will adjourn the committee.
Delegates then can move into informal conversations.

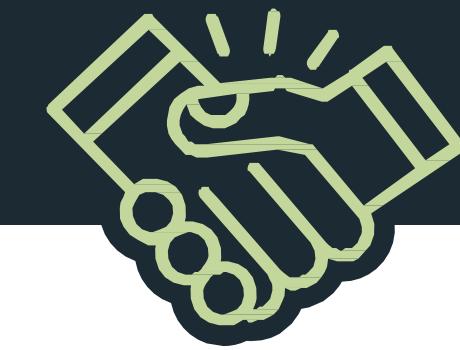
To Note-

- 1) No Veto Power
- 2) Simple Majority
- 3) Agenda is set by the delegates
- 4) Debate Sessions

MEET THE COMMITTEES



MEET THE COMMITTEES



UNGA

**United Nations
General
Assembly**

UNHRC

**United Nations
Human Rights
Council**

UNSC

**United Nations
Security
Council**

DISEC

**Disarmament and
International Security
Committee**



UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

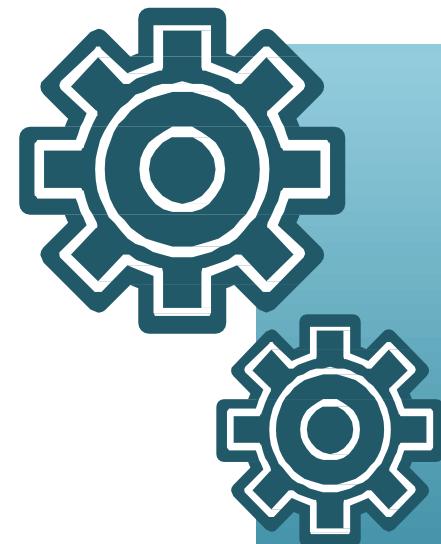
Chair: Sanskruti Patil (12C)

Co-Chair: Palak Khandelwal (12C)

Rapporteur: Ishan Nair (12C)

IP: Darsh Gerewal (12C)

**Addressing Threats to
International Peace and
Security posed by Armed
Non-State Entities, with
Emphasis on Growing Militant
Activities in the Middle East.**



UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

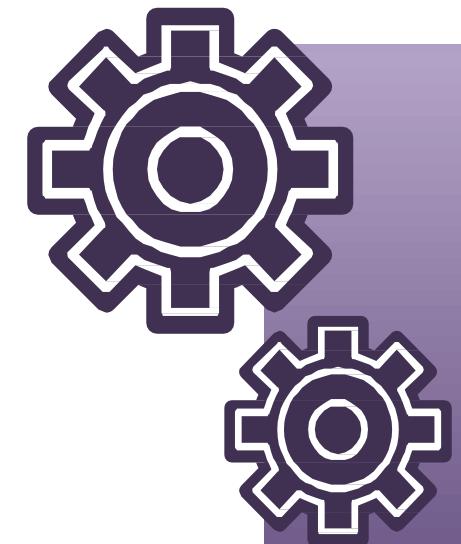
Chair: Riddhima Acharya (12D)

Co-Chair: Saumya Thorat (12D)

Rapporteur: Manavi Agarwal (12D)

IP: Prapti Kalsi (12A)

Ensuring Human Rights and Accountability in The Israel and Palestine Conflict: With Special Emphasis on Protection of Women, Children and Vulnerable Individuals Amid Armed Conflict.



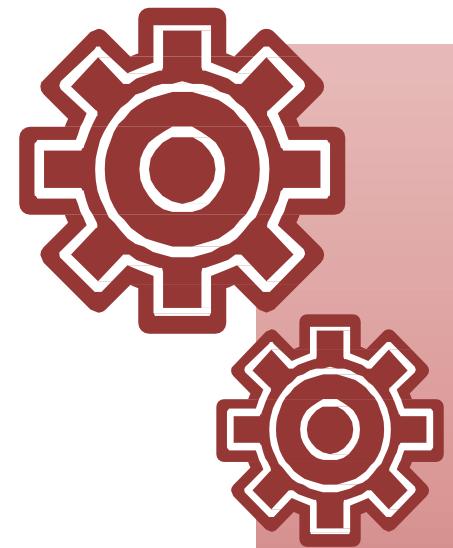
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

Chair: Pratham Singh Bali (12A)

Co-Chair: Nytsa Kaul (12C)

Rapporteur: Janhavi Shitole (12C)

IP: Suhavi Kaur (12A)



**Security Implications of
Modern Armed Conflict:
Addressing Territorial
Disputes, Strategic
Deterrence, and Proxy
Dynamics Through The Lens
Of The Russia-Ukraine War**

DISARMAMENT & INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE

Chair: Atraie Das (12C)

Co-Chair: Yashvi Goyal (12D)

Rapporteur: Prarthana Bajpai (12D)

IP: Riddhi Jalwal (12D)



**Disarmament and Maritime
Security in the Middle East
and North Africa: Addressing
Proxy Forces and U.S.
Involvement in Iran, Israel,
and the Red Sea to Prevent
Regional Flashpoints from
Escalating into Global Conflict**

When researching,

Remember to keep track of your sources, cite them properly, and critically evaluate the information you gather. Balance your research with a variety of perspectives to present a well-informed and nuanced MUN position during the conference

- 1) Stay updated with recent news articles from reputable news outlets. They provide real-time information, analysis, and opinions on the agenda.
- 2) Remember to consider multiple sources and cross-reference information.
- 3) Seek out sources that provide regional perspectives and insights.
- 4) Consult newspapers, magazines, and research institutes based in the region or countries directly affected by the agenda.
- 5) Read official statements and policy documents issued by governments involved in the agenda. They provide insights into countries' positions, policies, and proposed solutions

expertise

SOURCES FOR RESEARCH



1. Reutars

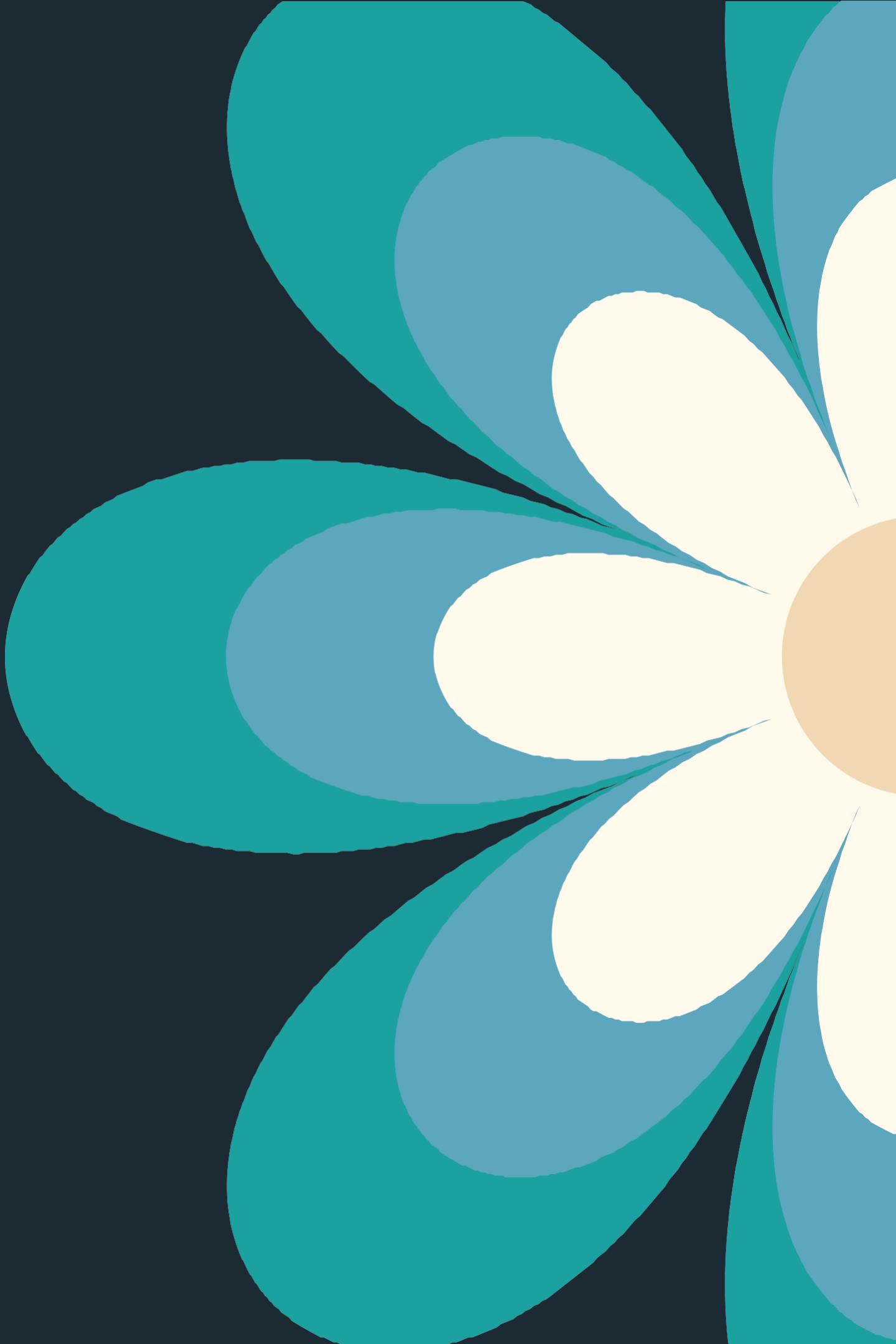


2. Britannica

3. BBC NEWS



DELEGATE'S LANGUAGE



SO, HOW TO TALK LIKE A DELEGATE?

As a delegate, it is expected to use third-person language when addressing the committee. The following phrase are an example :

1. The delegate raises a point of concern regarding...
2. The delegate emphasizes the importance of...
3. The delegate seeks clarification on...
4. The delegate believes it should be considered...

The delegate raises their placard

This is signaling to chair about their intention to make a motion

Once the chair, recognizes the delegate

The delegate of [country] would like to raise a motion...

State the motion clearly

Chair acknowledges and

Voting takes place, once the committee agrees on a unanimously, the motion is approved

Expand on the motion (if necessary)

The delegate may provide additional details or background information about the motion if necessary

After presenting the motion and securing a seconder,

The chair acknowledges the motion

The floor is now open

The motion now has been passed



Remember to state the motion clearly and concisely, using formal language and avoiding personal pronouns.

The delegate from [organization/country] would like to raise a motion...

The delegate moves that [state the motion]

The delegate proposes that [state the motion].

The delegate seeks the committee's attention for a motion regarding [state the subject of the motion].

The delegate requests consideration of a motion to [state the motion]





DRESS CODE

What to wear?



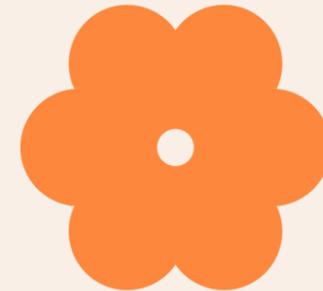
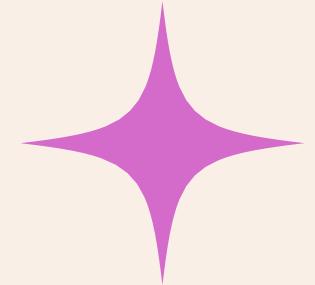
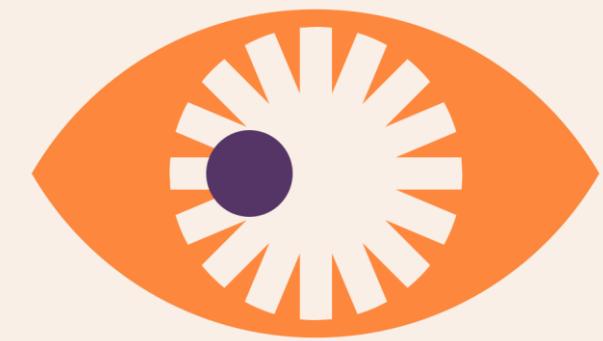
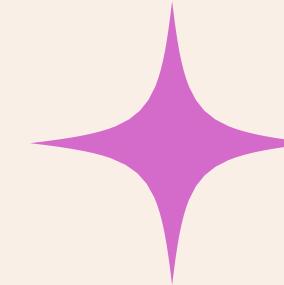


DRESS CODE

What not to wear?



Q/A SESSION



Q/A SESSION