

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Dear Delegate,

Welcome to the inter school RNPSMUN'23! This conference is open to all students of grades 8-12 for all budding and exciting minds. We have wholeheartedly worked hard to ensure that not only do you engage in high-yielding debates, but also make bonds and develop skills that will last a long time.

This handbook will get you started on the Rules of Procedure and will assist you in writing your position paper, directives, and drafting a resolution and is suitable for experienced delegates and beginners alike. Lastly, I would like to thank the Head of the Organizing Committee and the Head of Tech for intricately designing this delegate handbook. This handbook would not have been possible without them. In case you have any more queries, please contact us on the given mail address.

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Do not forget to have fun while learning and

exploring! Dhruti Kedilaya

Secretary-General

Table of Contents

1. Message from the Secretary-General	1
2. Rules of Procedure	3
3. Writing your position paper	10
4. Drafting your resolution	11
5. Planning your directive	16
6. Committees in R-NPSMUN 2023	17
7. General rules and code of conduct	20
8. Closing Notes	21

RULES OF PROCEDURE

These are the rules or protocols by which the committee operates. Do note that following the ROP is of paramount importance.

1. Abbreviations used:

The following abbreviations shall be used in the document:

1. IPC- International Press Corps
2. ROP- Rules Of Procedure
3. HOP- Head Of Press
4. MC- Moderated Caucus
5. GSL- General Speaker's List
6. EB- Executive Board.

2. Applicability:

This ROP applies to all committees, **including IPC.**

3. Vote:

Every delegate gets one vote each. The five types of elections are:

1. Yes: a substantive vote in the affirmative.
2. No: a substantive vote against.
3. Yes, with Rights: a substantive vote in the affirmative that allows the delegate to explain their vote. You may only declare “rights,” if you are voting against your national policy or if you decide to switch your vote from your declared position during committee.
4. No, with Rights: a substantive vote against that allows the delegate to explain their vote. You may only declare “rights,” if you are voting against your national policy or if you decide to switch your vote from your declared position during committee.
5. Abstain: Neither a vote in favor nor against. An abstention lowers the total vote count.

For example, a draft resolution with a vote of 10 in favor, 5 against, and 99 abstentions passes. Abstention votes are not votes against.

6. Pass: Upon declaring a pass, the chairperson will continue with roll call vote, passing the delegate that has passed. After all states have voted, the chairperson will again call on the delegate to vote; however, if you use a pass, you abandon your right to abstain and must vote ‘Yes’ or ‘No

4. Language:

The official language for formal debate shall be English only (Except for the Constituent Assembly which is bilingual).

5. Internet Usage:

Delegates are not allowed to use the internet to gather information for debate during the committee. If found violating the same, they will be demarcated heavily. Cameras need to be switched on during the Press conference

6. Motions:

There are two types of motions that the delegates shall follow in the committee. THEY ARE:

1. Moderated Caucus
2. Unmoderated Caucus (usually abbreviated as Unmod)

When a delegate raises a motion, they are expected to mention the topic to be discussed, stating the time period per speaker and total time (in the Moderated Caucus) or the total time required (in the Unmoderated Caucus, it cannot extend beyond twenty minutes)

7. Yielding time:

Once a delegate finishes a speech, and if they have time left, they may do either of the following:

1. Yield time to the chair: The remaining time shall be utilized as per as the discretion of the EB;
2. Yield time to questions: Point of Informations can be raised. The number of questions to be considered is dependent on the time left.

3. Yield to comments: Once the speech is done, a delegate can raise their hand for time to yield to comments, and raise points on the delegate's speech in the form of comments. The delegate who made a speech does not have to answer.

8. Points:

When points are raised, delegates are expected to show proper restraint and decorum, and shall only then be acknowledged by the EB. During a moderated caucus, a delegate can put forward a point(s), which are:

1. Point of Personal Privilege: A delegate can use this point when they are experiencing any discomfort during another delegate's speech. They can interrupt the current speaker if they are facing any difficulty.
2. Point of Information: After a delegate finishes his/her speech, another delegate can raise a point of information if they feel the former needs to elaborate on any point. This shall be entertained only if the delegate (who just finished their speech) yields their time to Point of Information, or after GSL speeches;
3. Point of Enquiry: A delegate can raise this point after another delegate's speech if they want to obtain clarity on the flow of the committee, or have any queries regarding how the committee is going to proceed.
4. Point of Order: Points of order can be raised by Member States at any point in the meeting. If a delegate believes that the Chairman is not following the Rules of Procedure or not being sufficiently active in ensuring others do so, he/she may raise a point of order.

9. Conduct:

1. Quorum: Quorum is the total number of delegates that should be present in committee to begin its proceedings. The Quorum should be at least one-third of the total committee strength;
2. General Speaker's List: Abbreviated as GSL, this is the first set of speeches in committee. The time limit is set to one minute per speaker. Points of Information are entertained on a delegate's speech, even if they exceed one minute;
3. Right to Reply: If a delegate feels the interests of his/her portfolio is compromised, or if any other delegate makes remarks such that they affect the delegate's or portfolio's sentiment, they can raise a Right To Reply. Both the delegates will have to deliver a speech for a minute each, either on why they feel violated, or how they are justifying their comment. After this, the committee shall vote in favour of the delegate who they feel is right, and the other delegate shall be asked to leave the committee session for ten minutes. Right to Replies can be submitted via private chat to the EB;
4. Appeal to EB's decision: If a delegate feels that the EB has taken any decision that either violates ROP, or has made an incorrect ruling, they can raise an appeal to the HOP's decision. The appeal will be taken to the Secretary General, and appropriate measures will be taken. These can be submitted via private chat to the EB

10. Resolutions:

The initial documentation of the solutions can be put forward in the following three ways:

1. Press Communique: An official document comprising the solutions by individual delegates is called a communique. It is unanimous, and shall not include perambulatory clauses. Instead, the delegates are required to mention their agency name, mention their solutions, followed by the next delegate, in no particular order.
2. Draft resolution: Both the resolutions shall be discussed in committee either by the procedure of moderated caucuses or question and answer sessions. Friendly amendments are accepted in both situations.
3. Working Paper: Blocs can be formed in this type of resolution, and shall include a minimum of five preambulatory clauses.

11. Press Conference:

Preceding the sessions, the press members shall be allotted time to question any delegate of their choice (in their allotted committee) based on the discretion of the EB of that committee and the HOP. Their questions can be based on anything the delegate stated.

12. Table debate:

In this type of discussion, delegates can, in pairs, argue on a topic related to the agenda. There shall be two pairs, one for, and the other against, and ROP shall be suspended for that current time. Points of information and order are entertained post the discussion. In case any delegates want to have a table debate, they can send a private message to the EB. Though the ROP is relaxed, delegates are expected to follow basic quorum.

13. Passing of the resolution:

For a resolution to pass, it should be voted by the majority of the committee. A simple majority is 50% of the committee plus one vote.

14. Suspending debate:

Once the resolution is passed, or the committee has failed, or the committee has to be suspended for a current time frame, the delegates are expected to raise a motion to stop formal debate. The discretion of the HOP can also pass it.

WRITING YOUR POSITION PAPER

- The position paper is written with the help of the Background Guide.

So a position paper is an essay which is supposed to reflect your or your country's stance on the issue in discussion.

- The position paper must be original and must not contain information copy pasted from any site as it will count as plagiarism.
- It has 3 parts to it:
 - A. The background of the topic: mention the history, the response received
 - B. Your portfolio's stance: what has your country/ representation done
 - C. Solutions to the agenda
- It usually runs into 2 pages, and every Executive Board has a specific **word count and font** you should follow.
- Add your country's flag or party's symbol

DRAFTING YOUR RESOLUTION

A resolution is a written document between submitters and co-submitters, where the issue being discussed in the committees is solved within that document.

A resolution should include the following:

1. Name of the committee

2. Name of the debated issue

3. Sponsors

4. Signatories

5. Perambulatory clauses

These are clauses which address the issues at hand. Perambulatory clauses have specific formats, the very beginning of the perambulatory clause includes a phrase called the perambulatory phrase. This phrase is italicized. Perambulatory clauses can include sub-clauses and sub-sub clauses, but at the end of the general clause, a comma must be put, and at the very final clause, a semicolon is used.

6. Operative clauses

These are clauses which suggest a solution to the issue at hand. Operative clauses have specific formats, the very beginning of the operative clause includes a phrase called the operative phrase. This phrase is underlined and bolded. Operative clauses are numbered, and can include sub-clauses and sub-sub clauses, but at the end of the general clause, a comma must be put, and at the very final clause, a full-stop is used.

SOME PRE-AMBULATORY PHRASES

1. Affirming
2. Alarmed by
3. Approving
4. Believing
4. Confident
5. Concerned
6. Deeply convinced/ disturbed/ regretting/ conscious/ concerned
7. Emphasizing
8. Expecting
9. Fulfilling
10. Observing
11. Guided by
12. Having adopted/ considered/ received
13. Keeping in mind
14. Declaring
15. Reaffirming
16. Recalling
17. Referring
18. Expressing its appreciation
19. Bearing in mind
20. Taking into note/ consideration

SOME OPERATIVE PHRASES

1. Affirming
2. Draws attention
3. Approves
4. Authorizes
5. Calls
6. Calls upon
7. Designates
8. Notes
9. Encourages
10. Endorses
11. Emphasizes
12. Expresses
13. Has resolved
14. Trusts
15. Proclaims
16. Reaffirms
17. Recommends
18. Condemns
19. Confirms/Trusts

20.Further proclaims/ invites/ requests/ resolves

21.Declares accordingly

22.Reminds

23.Takes note of

24. Transmit

A SAMPLE RESOLUTION:

Signatories: Denmark, Portugal, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Bahrain, Armenia, Italy, Liberia, Norway, France, Colombia, Canada, Libya

Topic: Climate Change

The United Nations World Tourism Organization,

Alarmed by the ways in which climate change has already impacted nations, including flooding, hurricanes, and wildfires,

Acknowledging tourism's large carbon footprint and vast detrimental effects climate change,

Bearing in mind the importance of tourism-related climate change solutions and documents such as the Paris Climate Accords,

Recognizing the critical role tourism plays in numerous economies and the importance of maintaining tourism revenue,

1. Trusts provinces/regions to be better capable of managing available resources in their jurisdiction than national governments

a) Noting with satisfaction that this method has already been implemented in nations such as Canada with great success,

b) Stressing that each region is more aware of its own resources and should have agency regarding tourism;

2. Further recommends education on climate issues through environmental awareness programs;

a) Emphasizing changes in early schooling, including:

i) An implementation of a comprehensive climate issues curriculum,

ii) Teacher training on encouraging climate discussions in various spheres of the classroom,

b) Promoting environmentally friendly tourism practices among tourism stakeholders, through:

i) Creation and distribution of pamphlets to key tourism stakeholders, including hotels, resorts, and travel agencies,

ii) Virtual training programs for tourism stakeholders on energy-efficient practices;

iii) Awards and benefits offered to stakeholders exemplifying green practices.

DIRECTIVE

- An integral part of every CCC or FC of HC is a “directive”. It is a document, submitted by you, which orders for the killing or deportation of someone, or moving troops.
- It is basically you recommending actions that the EB can take on any other delegate.
- You can submit a “covert directive” to the EB, which means they will not reveal the directive’s author to the committee. Else, you submit an “overt directive”.
- The format is:
 1. Portfolio name
 2. Nature: (whether the directive is covert or overt)
 3. Aim: (what do you want to achieve out of the directive?)
 4. Plan of Action: (how will you carry forward the plan?)
 5. Result: (what did you achieve in the end?)
- Your PoA should be written in points, and should be only instructions.

COMMITTEES IN RNPS-MUN 2023

The committees in RNPS-MUN 23 are designed for you to put in research that will help you in future, make you think on your feet, retrospect on governments' decisions and finally, have fun! The committees are as follows:

1. UNHRC (United Nations Human Rights Committee)

Agenda: Addressing the Treatment of Prisoners with special reference to Capital Punishment

Description: "To deny people their human rights is to challenge their humanity."
- Nelson Mandela

Within the complex tapestry of the criminal justice system, the topic of prisoner rights stands as a controversial subject, particularly when juxtaposed with the disputable issue of capital punishment. In this captivating exploration, we unravel the tapestry of legal complexities and moral dilemmas that shape the lives of those sentenced to incarceration.

From the fiery debates surrounding this contentious agenda, we invite you to ponder the intricacies of justice behind and beyond the prison walls. Will this committee successfully determine the delicate equilibrium that must be struck between punishment and compassion?

2. UNSC (United Nations Emergency Meeting)

Agenda: Addressing The Conflict in the South-China sea

Description: "Unable to make what is just strong, we have made what is strong just."
Pascal

We live in a world where the ever-lasting war for economic strength fuels territorial disputes. Atrocities have been committed, they have been hidden from the world, and all the while the innocent have suffered. They deserve justice.

Justice that this committee is willing to provide.

We tackle a conflict whose true history has been lost to time. An issue with such great implications, that those across the globe find themselves affected by it.

One of the best examples showcasing the intricate web of global diplomacy: The South China Sea Conflict.

UNSC continues to be a forum where the direct agenda is not the only one that affects the committee. We welcome you, delegates, to join this committee and see for yourselves, the beauty of the divided world we live in.

3. DISEC (Disarmament and International Security

Committee) Agenda: Emerging Technologies and

Arms Control

Description: "There can be no true disarmament without peace, there can be no real peace without very material disarmament."

Dwight D. Eisenhower

From fast-paced conflict resolution to revolutionary policy changes, DISEC lies at the forefront of the UN General Assembly. With nuanced networks and clandestine routes, arms trafficking circumvents legal regulations, thriving on the black market. This illicit trade poses a grave challenge to global security, as it fuels conflicts, supports terrorism, and perpetuates violence. As AI technologies continue to advance, the arms trafficking landscape becomes a battleground where these intelligent systems compete against each other, the intricate dance between weapons traffickers and law enforcement continues to unfold in a relentless pursuit of technological supremacy.

Will the committee rise to the challenge of the emerging AI technologies and keep ahead of the curve?

4. Lok Sabha

Agenda: Freedom of expression in India i.e Article 19(1)(a), and its hindrance both by Government and General Public for issues not related to National Security or Defense

Description: "satyaṁ brūyāt priyaṁ brūyāt nabrūyātsatyaṁ apriyam"

Manusmriti 4.138

The free man in a democracy is granted the right to express, write, publish, declare and broadcast what comes of his mind using the resources within his means as declared by any constitution, in written or in spirit within means of his own or those granted by his government but every feeling expressed can be a cause for commotion at any and all degree and so the obvious question if control is an apt solution arises, not in the mind of any lawmaker but also the lawful man, the participating citizen.

Can the Committee decide if all words under the sky as free as every man should be?

5. IPC (International Press Corps)

Agenda: Control the Money, Control the Media: Fund vs. Fact

Description: "Put it before them briefly, so they **w**ill read it; clearly so they **w**ill appreciate it, picturesquely so they **w**ill remember it and, above all, accurately so they **w**ill be guided by its light."

Joseph Pulitzer

A committee brimming with bright ideas, sophisticated opinions and a love for writing, delegates are tasked with the duty of holding the authority accountable. A council of reputed news outlets must collaborate to settle a debate for the ages, whether it be a rising conflict between state and private funded agencies or battle of sensationalism. Does money manipulate facts? Can power polarise the press?

Let us unite, and together, navigate the problems faced by today's media

GENERAL RULES AND CODE OF CONDUCT

The general code of conduct, will include, but is not restricted to the following:

- In an offline MUN, you are not allowed to use the internet in committee (except in the IPC). If you are caught, you will be gagged (sent out of the committee for a period of time)
- You must be dressed in Western/Indian formals
- Even when debating informally, refrain from using any slurs or derogatory terms.

On the informal WhatsApp groups, some delegates may be using their parents' numbers

- Do not plagiarize or copy anything directly from the internet.
- Any kind of harassment and/or discrimination will not be tolerated.
- Falsification of records which threaten the integrity of the institution will be considered as a security breach. This will result in a wide range of penalties.
- If any member of the EB or participating delegate is found to be sending any inappropriate messages via personal/private messages or chats during the conference, they will be banned from the conference.

CLOSING NOTES

A MUN is not only a platform for passionate debating and picking faults of the government or the opposition. It is a lot more than that- finding practical solutions and heartfelt involvement matters. Post conference, if you feel the solutions or points you made hold good for the development of a community/ nation, please approach official authorities, NGOs, governmental organizations or even newspapers to give wings to your ideas.

If you have any further queries or feedback, please feel free to contact us. Happy researching!

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