

DELEGATE HANDBOOK



GNIMUN 2025

MESSAGE

From core committee

Greetings!

It is with immense pride and excitement that we welcome you to The 2025 edition of GNIMUN, scheduled on the 10th and 11th of October, 2025.

GNIMUN represents a legacy at GNI - one built on dialogue, diplomacy, and determination. Our vision is to establish a platform where young leaders continuously question, challenge, and redefine the way national and global issues are understood and addressed.

GNIMUN stands as a platform where students can voice their opinions, engage in thought-provoking debates, and cultivate essential skills in leadership, diplomacy, and problem-solving. Through this conference, participants not only gain deeper insights into international relations and policy-making but also sharpen their abilities in communication, collaboration, and critical thinking qualities that prepare them to take on real-world challenges with confidence.

We present to you the three committees of GNIMUN 2025: The All India Political Parties Meet (AIPPM), Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) and United Nations Security Council (UNSC). These committees unite national and international perspectives, giving delegates the platform to debate, negotiate, and lead on issues of critical importance.

Every detail has been thoughtfully crafted to ensure that this edition becomes the foundation of a remarkable tradition. We extend our deepest gratitude to all who have supported us in bringing GNIMUN to life, and we eagerly look forward to welcoming you to this milestone event.

Warm Regards,
Core Committee
GNIMUN 2025

About **GNIMUN**

GNIMUN 2025 is a space where talented individuals come together to debate, discuss, and create ideas that matter. It's about stepping into the shoes of leaders, diplomats, and change-makers, and experiencing how real-world problems are tackled through dialogue and collaboration.

At GNIMUN, we celebrate diversity of thought and the courage to speak up. This is not just a conference it's an opportunity to connect with like-minded individuals, exchange perspectives, and sharpen the skills that define true global citizens. From thought-provoking debates on international crises to innovative solutions for the future, every discussion here moves beyond words and inspires action.

We believe talent has no boundaries. It doesn't matter if you're a student, a professional, or simply someone passionate about global issues this is your platform.

"The world needs voices that dare to speak, ideas that dare to challenge, and leaders that dare to rise. GNIMUN 2025 is where they begin."

GNIMUN 2025

SECRETARIAT

"Meet the dynamic team behind GNIMUN 2025 - a group of dedicated individuals whose commitment, leadership, and tireless efforts brought this vision to life."

Krithi Bhaskara
Secretary General

Aditya Kiran Varanasi
Deputy Secretary General

- Ajay Manyam
- Sahithi Aele
- N. Charitha Reddy
- B. V. Tharun Teja Reddy
- Rathna Prasad Challa
- Mohammed Raashad
- Manikanta Parimi
- Vamshi

- Sri Sanidh
- Uday Punna
- Laxmi Devulapally
- Srujan Gandla
- J. Ashwik
- Shreetirth Talpallikar
- Mohammad Irfan
- Rahamatulla Khaja

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EXECUTIVE BOARD

and Committees



DISEC

Chair – Sanjana Bathini

Vice Chair – Vansh Rajwani

UNSC

Chair – Unnathi Pande

**Vice Chair – Abhishyant
Reddy**



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AIPPM

**Co-Chairs – Charan Krishna
Tejh**

**Co-Chairs – Aashrith
Sharma**

COMMITTIES at GNIMUN 2025

- **AIPPM – All India Political Parties Meet**

Experience the role of India's most dynamic leaders. AIPPM gives you the chance to represent your favorite political figure and debate on pressing national issues. From policies to politics, this committee is the stage where India's future takes shape through dialogue, strategy, and debate.

Agenda: Deliberating on the Provisions and Ramifications of "THE CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH AMENDMENT) BILL, 2025" concerning Constitutional Morality and Political Integrity in the Nation.

- **DISEC – Disarmament and International Security Committee**

DISEC is a part of the UN General Assembly that deals with questions of global security. Its focus is on disarmament reducing weapons, preventing wars, and making the world safer. As a delegate, you will discuss issues like nuclear weapons, arms trade, and ways to stop conflicts before they grow. DISEC gives you the chance to work with other nations to build trust, reduce tensions, and create a more peaceful future.

Agenda: Evaluating the Threat of Private Military Companies (PMCs) and Non-State Armed Actors in Contemporary Conflicts

- **UNSC – United Nations Security Council**

The UNSC stands at the center of global peace and security. In this committee, delegates deliberate on the world's most urgent crises and have the authority to pass resolutions, impose sanctions, or mandate peacekeeping missions. Every decision here can change the course of global events.

Agenda: Nuclear Proliferation with Reference to the Breakdown of UNSC Resolution 2231 and its Implications for Middle Eastern Security.

GENERAL REGISTRATION Guidelines

- Registration will take place at the venue on 10th October between 8:30 AM to 10:00AM). Late registrations will not be allowed.
- Delegates must carry a valid government-issued ID proof like Aadhaar, Passport, or Driving License).
- A proof of payment (transaction slip or screenshot) must be shown at the time of registration.
- One passport-size photograph is required for the delegate ID card.
- Details of a local guardian must be submitted, along with a soft copy of the guardian's valid ID.
- Room allocation will be done only after successful registration.
- Registration will not be processed if any of the above requirements are missing.
- Delegates are expected to follow the process respectfully and cooperate with the organizing team.

RESTRICTIONS

- The following items are strictly prohibited within the venue:
 - Alcohol of any kind
 - Tobacco products
 - Drugs or other narcotic substances
 - Weapons or sharp objects
- Delegates found in possession of, or under the influence of, alcohol or drugs will face:
 - Immediate cancellation of participation (including denial of certificates and cash awards).
 - Instant dismissal from the venue.
- Any act of theft, damage, or vandalism will be dealt with seriously and reported to the police.
- The Core Committee and Organising Committee of GNIMUN reserve the right to remove any delegate violating these rules and to cancel their participation without exception.

DRESS CODE

Day 1 - Formals

Day 2 - Formals



For Female Delegates:

- Only mid-length or longer outfits are permitted.
- Spaghetti straps, strapless tops, and crop tops are not allowed.
- Outfits must be modest and professional in appearance.



For Male Delegates:

- Shorts are not permitted.
- Attire must be formal and professional at all times.

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General:

- Shorts are not permitted.
- Attire must be formal and professional at all times.

PRICE POOL

With a total **Prize Pool** worth ₹30,000 GNIMUN 2025 ensures that excellence and effort are recognized at every level.

Awards

Best Delegate

Cash prize of ₹10,000, Trophy, and Certificate of Excellence

High Commendation

Trophy and Certificate of Achievement

Special Mention

Trophy and Certificate of Achievement

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All delegates receive a Certificate of Participation for their valuable contribution.

SCHEDULE

Day 1

↓ 10 OCTOBER

↓ 2025

8:30 AM – 10:00 AM

Registrations

10:00 AM – 11:30 AM

opening ceremony

11:30 AM – 1:15 PM

Committee Session – 1

1:15PM – 2:00 PM

Lunch Break

2:00 PM – 4:15 PM

Committee Session – 2

4:15PM onwards

High Tea & Departure

SCHEDULE

Day 2

↓ 11 OCTOBER

↓ 2025

9:30 AM – 11:15 AM

Committee Session – 1

11:15 AM – 11:30 AM

High Tea

11:30 AM – 12:30 PM

Committee Session – 2

12:30 PM – 1:15 PM

Lunch Break

1:30 PM – 3:30 PM

Committee Session – 3

3:30 PM – 4:15 PM

Closing Ceremony

4:15 PM - 5:00 PM

Socials

DELEGATE DECORUM

- Delegates are expected to maintain respect and professionalism towards fellow participants, the Executive Board, and the Organising Committee at all times.
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- All formal communication must be in the third person, following diplomatic practice (e.g., "*The delegate of Japan proposes...*" instead of "*I propose...*").
- Delegates may speak only when recognized by the Chair and must refrain from interruptions, side conversations, or personal remarks.
- Language used in committee must remain polite, diplomatic, and issue-focused, even during heated debates.
- Delegates should remain punctual, well-prepared, and actively engaged, contributing constructively to discussions and collaboration.

RULES of procedure

Each of the following rules is considered complete in itself, unless explicitly modified by the Secretariat. No other procedural frameworks shall be applied beyond those outlined here. In situations where a specific procedural issue is not addressed within this document, the Chair shall act as the final authority and decision-maker. It is important to note that all rules, including those stated here, remain subject to the interpretation and discretion of the Chair.

1. Setting the Agenda

The first motion to be raised in the opening session is that of setting the agenda. Any delegate may propose a motion to prioritize a specific topic area for debate, and this must be seconded by another delegate. Upon doing so, a provisional speakers list is established, consisting of three speakers in favour and three against the proposed order. Once this list has been exhausted, the committee shall proceed to vote on the motion, which requires a simple majority to pass.

It is important to note that this motion is applicable only when a delegate wishes to change the order of topics proposed by the Chair. For instance, if they believe the second topic should be addressed before the first. Once the agenda is set, a motion to move on to the second topic will only be considered after the committee has either passed or rejected a resolution on the first topic, or once debate has been formally adjourned.

2. Speaker's List

Once the agenda is set, the Speaker's List for the current topic will be created and remain open. Delegates will be recognised in the order they are added to the list. This list is the main structure for formal debate and can only be interrupted by procedural motions such as a Moderated Caucus or by formal reports. Delegates may speak generally on the topic and refer to draft resolutions during their time.

3. Speeches

No delegate may speak during formal debate without first receiving permission from the Chair. Delegates are expected to remain on topic and conduct themselves with diplomatic decorum. Any remarks that are deemed off-topic, inappropriate, or offensive may result in the delegate being called to order by the Chair, and in repeated cases, may lead to further disciplinary measures.

4. Limitation of Speaking Time

The Chair has the authority to set and manage the time given for each speech. Delegates may propose motions to either increase or decrease the speaking time, and such motions will be decided through a committee vote. If a delegate exceeds the allotted time, the Chair may call them to order immediately. However, depending on the flow of debate and the relevance of the remarks, the Chair may use discretion to allow some flexibility in timing.

5. Yields

After delivering a speech on the general Speaker's List, if the delegate has not exhausted their speaking time, they are required to yield the remainder of their time. Delegates may choose to yield in one of the following three ways:

- **To Points of Information** – allows other delegates to ask questions related to the speech just delivered. These questions must be addressed through the Chair.
- **To the Chair** – any remaining time is forfeited and the next speaker is called upon.
- **To another Delegate** – the remaining time is transferred to another delegate, who must use the time to continue on the same topic.

6. Right of Reply

If a delegate feels their personal dignity or national integrity has been insulted or misrepresented during formal debate, they may request a Right of Reply from the Chair. This is subject to the Secretariat's approval. If granted, the offending delegate may receive a formal warning or be removed from the committee, depending on the severity. Misuse of this right may result in disciplinary action.

7. Moderated Caucuses

A Moderated Caucus is used to encourage more dynamic and focused discussion at important points in the debate. The decision to allow such a motion rests entirely with the committee staff and, once made, cannot be appealed. If a moderated caucus is approved, the Chair will pause the Speaker's List and invite delegates to speak in an order they decide. Each moderated caucus must clearly state its purpose (such as a sub-topic or specific angle of discussion) along with its total duration and the speaking time for each delegate. This format allows delegates to respond to each other more directly while still maintaining a structured setting.

8. Unmoderated Caucuses

An Unmoderated Caucus facilitates informal interaction among delegates and is free from procedural formalities. This setting is typically used for drafting working papers, negotiating resolutions, or engaging in informal consultations . Delegates must raise a motion for an unmoderated caucus, clearly stating its purpose and time limit. During this period, the Speaker's List is paused, and delegates may move freely around the room to engage in discussions. Once the time expires, the Speaker's List resumes from where it was interrupted.

9. Voting Procedures

A. Procedural Voting

This refers to all votes related to the functioning of the committee such as motions, setting the agenda, or extending debate rather than on draft resolutions. All members present must vote, and abstentions are not permitted.

- A simple majority requires more "Yes" votes than "No" votes.
- A two-thirds majority is achieved when the number of "Yes" votes is at least twice that of the "No" votes.

B. Substantive Voting

Substantive voting applies to resolutions, amendments, and any matter directly impacting the topic under discussion. Delegates may vote "Yes", "No", or "Abstain". Abstentions are not counted in the final tally.Voting is typically conducted using placards, unless a roll call vote is requested and approved. Only full member states (i.e., not observers) are permitted to vote on substantive matters.

C. Roll Call Voting

After the formal debate on a resolution has concluded, any delegate may request a roll call vote, applicable only to substantive matters. If granted, the Chair will call out the names of countries in alphabetical order, and each delegate will respond with one of the following options:

- **Yes** – voting in favor of the resolution.
- **No** – voting against the resolution.
- **Yes with Rights / No with Rights** – used when a delegate votes against their country's known policy and wishes to explain their vote afterward.
- **Abstain** – choosing not to vote (only for substantive matters).
- **Pass** – temporarily deferring their vote to the second round. However, in the second round, the delegate must vote either Yes or No : no abstentions are permitted.

Please note that Observer States may not vote on substantive matters but are expected to vote on procedural issues and other such matters as required

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POINTS and motions

→ Point of Personal Privilege

- **When to Use:** Only when a delegate is facing personal discomfort that affects their ability to participate.
- **Rule:** Must be raised immediately when the issue occurs. Does not require a second or a vote
- **Example:** *You cannot hear the speaker due to background noise, or the room temperature is too hot/cold.*

→ Point of Order

- **When to Use:** To ensure the correct procedure is being followed during the debate.
- **Rule:** May interrupt a speaker only if the procedural error is urgent. No second or vote is required; the Chair rules on it immediately.
- **Example:** *A delegate starts speaking without being recognised by the Chair, or the Chair skips a step in voting procedure.*

→ Point of Inquiry

- **When to Use:** To ask the Chair a question about the rules, procedure, or ongoing proceedings.
- **Rule:** Cannot interrupt a speaker. Directed to the Chair at an appropriate pause in proceedings.
- **Example:** *You are unsure whether a motion for a Moderated Caucus can be raised at that point in debate.*

→ Withdrawal of Draft Resolution

- **When to Use:** To remove a draft resolution that has already been submitted to the committee.
- **Rule:** Requires the written approval of all sponsors. No debate is necessary; the withdrawal is processed once approval is confirmed.
- **Example:** *All sponsors agree that the draft resolution needs major changes and should not be discussed in its current form.*

→ Appeal to the Chair's Decision

- **When to Use:** When a delegate believes the Chair has made an incorrect ruling.
- **Rule:** Must be submitted in writing. The committee then votes on whether to uphold or overturn the Chair's decision.
- **Example:** *The Chair rejects your motion for a Moderated Caucus even though you believe the timing and rules allow it.*

→ **Moderated Caucus (Suspend Debate)**

- **When to Use:** To pause formal debate for structured, timed speeches on a sub-topic, or to temporarily focus discussion within the same agenda.
- **Rule:** Requires a second and passes with a simple majority vote.
- **Example:** *Delegates give short speeches on a specific issue when discussion needs more focus.*

→ **Unmoderated Caucus (Suspend Debate)**

- **When to Use:** To pause debate for informal movement, negotiation, and resolution drafting.
- **Rule:** Requires a second and passes with a simple majority vote.
- **Example:** *Delegates move around to negotiate and draft a resolution informally.*

→ **Table Debate**

- **When to Use:** To set aside the current topic temporarily when discussion is stuck or unproductive, with the option to return to it later.
- **Rule:** Requires a second and usually a simple majority vote (some committees may require two-thirds).
- **Example:** *If Topic A is deadlocked, delegates can table it and move to Topic B, then return to Topic A later.*

→ **Closure of Debate**

- **When to Use:** To end discussion on the current topic and move directly to voting on any draft resolutions or amendments.
- **Rule:** Requires a second and usually a two-thirds majority vote, as it stops all further speeches on the topic
- **Example:** *After extensive discussion, the committee feels ready to vote on the resolution.*

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→ **Adjourn a Meeting**

- **When to Use:** To officially end the committee session for the day.
- **Rule:** Requires a motion, a second, and a simple majority vote
- **Example:** *The scheduled end time for the day's session is approaching, and business for the day is complete.*

Resolution Writing:

The final results of discussions, writing, and negotiation are presented as resolutions.

- Resolutions are written suggestions for addressing a specific problem or issue.
- They are drafted by delegates and voted on by the committee.
- Normally, a simple majority is required for a resolution to pass, except in the UN Security Council.
- Only Security Council resolutions can compel nations to take action.

Preambulatory Clauses

- The preamble of a draft resolution states the reasons the committee is addressing the topic and highlights past international actions taken on the issue.
- Each preambulatory clause:
- Begins with a present participle (*preambulatory phrase*)
- Ends with a comma (,)
- They can include:
- References to the UN Charter
- Citations of past UN resolutions or treaties on the topic
- Recognition of the efforts of regional organizations or non-governmental organizations
- General statements about the topic's importance and impact

Sample Preambulatory Clauses include:

Affirming, Deeply convinced, Further recalling, Noting with satisfaction, Alarmed by, Deeply disturbed, Guided by, Noting further, Approving, Deeply regretting, Having adopted, Noting with approval, Aware of, Desiring, Having considered, Observing, Bearing in mind, Expecting, Having examined, Reaffirming, Believing, Expressing its appreciation, Having heard, Realizing, Confident, Expressing its satisfaction, Having studied, Recalling, Contemplating, Fulfilling, Having considered, Recognizing, Declaring, Fully alarmed, Keeping in mind, Referring, Deeply concerned, Fully aware, Noting with regret, Seeking, Deeply conscious, Further believing, Noting with deep concern, Taking into account.

Operative Clauses

- Operative clauses identify the actions or recommendations made in a resolution.
- Each operative clause:
- Begins with a verb (*operative phrase*)
- Ends with a semicolon (;)
- They should:
- Be numbered
- Be logically arranged
- Contain only one idea or proposal each
- If more explanation is needed, sub-points in letters or Roman numerals may be included.
- The final operative clause ends with a period (.)

Sample Operative Clauses include:

Accepts, Draws the attention, Proclaims, Affirms, Emphasizes, Reaffirms, Approves, Encourages, Recommends, Authorizes, Endorses, Regrets, Calls, Expresses its appreciation, Reminds, Calls upon, Expresses its hope, Requests, Condemns, Further invites, Solemnly affirms, Confirms, Further proclaims, Strongly condemns, Congratulates, Further recommends, Strongly recommends, Considers, Further requests, Supports, Declares accordingly, Further resolves, Takes note of, Deplores, Has resolved, Transmits, Designates, Notes, Trusts.

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Our SPONSORS



Contact **INFORMATION.**

For inquiries or to schedule a call, please contact

Address	Guru Nanak Institutions, Ibrahimpatnam, 501506
Instagram	@gnimunhyd
Email Id	gnimun@gniindia.org
Website	gnimun.org

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