RNPSMUN'25

DELEGATES HANDBOOK

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Dear Delegate,

Welcome to the inter school RNPSMUN'25! This conference is open to all students of grades 8-12 for all budding and exciting minds from NPS and NAFL. 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. This Handbook 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..

Do not forget to have fun while learning and exploring!

Anshu Deshpande

Secretary-General

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RULES OF PROCEDURE

THESE ARE THE RULES OR PROTOCOLS BY WHICH THE COMMITTEE OPERATES. DO NOTE THAT STICKING TO THE ROP IS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE.

1. ABBREVIATIONS USED:

THE FOLLOWING ABBREVIATIONS SHALL BE USED IN THE DOCUMENT:

a. IPC- International Press Corps

b. ROP- rules of procedure

c. HOP- Head Of Press

d. MC- Moderated Caucus

e. GSL- General Speaker's List

f. 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:

a. Yes with rights

b. No with Rights

c. Yes

d. No

e. Abstain

4. LANGUAGE:

THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE FOR FORMAL DEBATE SHALL BE ENGLISH ONLY (EXCEPT FOR LOK SABHA WHICH IS BILINGUAL).

5. RECOGNITION:

FOR THE DELEGATE TO SPEAK, THEY CAN USE THE FEATURES PROVIDED. IF NOT ACKNOWLEDGED, THEY CAN DROP A PRIVATE MESSAGE TO THE EB, FOLLOWING WHICH THEY SHALL BE RECOGNIZED. DELEGATES NEED TO JOIN IN WITH A USERNAME. THEIR USERNAME SHALL BE - PORTFOLIO_COMMITTEE NAME. EXAMPLE: USA_DISEC

6. MOTIONS:

THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF MOTIONS THAT THE DELEGATES SHALL FOLLOW IN THE COMMITTEE. THEY ARE:

a. Moderated Caucus

b. 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:

a. Yield time to the chair: The remaining time shall be utilized as per as the discretion of the EB;

b. Yield time to questions: Point of Informations can be raised. The number of questions to be considered is dependent on the time left.

c. 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:

a. 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.

b. Point of Order: After a delegate finishes their speech, another delegate can raise this point if they feel there has been either a logical fallacy or a statistical error. For the latter, the delegate is expected to submit sources for their correct statistics to the EB immediately.

c. 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;

d. 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.

9. Conduct:

a. 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;

b. 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;

c. 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 chit to the EB;

d. 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 chit to the EB

10. Resolutions:

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

a. 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.

b. Working Paper: Blocs can be formed in this type of resolution, and shall include a minimum of five perambulatory clauses.

c. 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.

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.

1. Roll call:

The roll call is used to check the attendees of the committee. It helps the EB calculate the majority required for voting. This is brought up as a motion at the beginning of the day's session.

2. Points of Simulation of Committee: -

a.   Point of Personal Privilege: This point can be raised with regards to any personal concern

b.   Point of Parliamentary Inquiry: An inquiry on procedure/crisis/ substantive doubts.

c.   Point of Order, validity on the given basis:

   i.   Factual Fallacy

   ii.   Procedural violation by any member.

d.   Point of Information: For questioning a member.

3. Opening Statement:

 Each member of the committee has to present a 60 Sec opening statement to address the issue. This is similar to a General Speakers List in a conventional MUN committee and allows each portfolio to take stances upon the issue and will help in expressing the speaker's stance.

4. Motions:

a.   Motion for a Moderated Caucus: A moderated caucus is a medium for debating on a sub-topic of the main agenda. When making this motion, the delegate must specify the total time and the time allotment per speaker. A delegate may Motion for it in the following manner:

"Motion for a moderated caucus on the topic [topic] for a period of [Total Time duration], allotting [per speaker time] per speaker."

b. Motion to start Unmoderated Caucus: An unmoderated caucus is a time of unrestricted debate. It is a time period wherein the draft communique/Resolution is written. It can also be used to decide the further course of the committee.

c. Motion to Adjourn Session: This is used to end the session for the day.

All motions require a simple majority to be passed..

5. Voting:

Voting done by the committee members to pass or fail a resolution. To pass, at least quorum votes in favor of the mentioned resolution are required. The quorum is two-thirds of the members present in the committee.

6. Directive:

Directive is an official or authoritative document having a list of instructions or steps to execute an action/operation. This lets the executive board and/or the crisis director know about your intentions in committee and the flow of debate.

DIRECTIVE FORMAT:
Author:
Type (Covert/Overt):
Aim of the directive:
Plan of action:

7. Communique:

Communiques are tools used to contact entities outside of the committee in order to involve them in the crisis in a certain way.

Format of a communique:
                              Communique
Addressal: (complete portfolio)
Content (The specific action or information you want them to undertake or give you)

Sincerely, (signature, signatures)
Delegate country/portfolio

8. Press releases:

A press release is a tool used by committees or individuals to inform "the public" in the crisis about certain facts, or to spread misinformation about the ongoing crisis.

Format of Press release:

<div align="center">Press Release</div>

<Title>

<Body>

<Portfolio>
<signature>

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

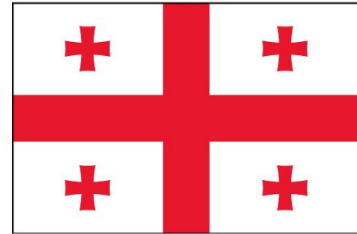· It usually runs into 2 pages, and every Executive Board has a specific word count and font you should follow.

SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

Country: Georgia

Committee: INTERPOL

Agenda: Analysing and implementing project millennium with special emphasis on thieves in law

A prominent feature of Georgian life both before and after the soviet period has been the influence of a powerful criminal network, called the "thieves-in-law". Its rise and endurance is closely linked to the changing character of the Georgian state. Following the collapse of the soviet rule, the small republic of Georgia became engaged in civil and separatist movements and faced economic and political breakdown. In the midst of this political and economic instability a soviet-era criminal elite group known as the thieves-in-law, kanonieri qurdebi in Georgian or more famously known as vory-v-zakone in Russian gained influence. The origin of kanonieri qurdebi can be traced to the prison-camp system- the "gulag archipelago"- across the soviet union, where prison fraternities arose for mutual protection and followed their own codes of honour.

In November 2003, through a popular uprising known as the Rose Revolution, Mikheil Saakashvili rose to power. Saakashvili soon implemented a series of reforms to tackle crime and corruption and imprisoned many officials including the thieves-in-law. In order to avoid prosecution, many Georgian gangsters fled to Russia, Israel and western Europe. Today, the very status of a thief in law is subject to criminal prosecution in Georgia, punishable by 5 to 10 years of imprisonment under the article of the Georgian Criminal code.

Georgia has taken many actions over the years to curb transnational organized crime. Georgia's 2005 legislation, modelled after American RICO (Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act) and Italian Anti-mafia legislation, criminalizes the fact of being a thief-in-law per se and allows for the seizure and sale of property acquired through corruption and organized crime. As a result of the campaign against organized crime, Tbilisi police alone detained 9 thieves-in-law

and 37 criminal authorities in 2005. All qurdebi have been transferred to prison No. 7, and are thus isolated from the rest of the inmates and the outside world. Therefore they lost the ability to exert influence within the prisons and to coordinate various criminal activities in the outside world from inside prison. Currently, Georgian police have joined the fight against organized crime in France. Georgian officers will be directly involved in investigation with the French police when Georgian citizens commit crimes in France. Reportedly there are more than 50 thieves-in-law held in Georgian prisons at present.

Potential solutions:

1. The countries have to work with the international bureaus to freeze assets of the thieves-in-law
2. Artificial intelligence networks must be developed to track the movements of the thieves-in-law and exchange surveillance data in real time across countries
3. Extradition treaties must be signed with the countries across which the thieves-in-law are operating
4. Joint legal proceedings must be conducted between countries in which the thieves-in-law are operating to expedite the extradition of criminals
5. Environment or opportunities must be created for the thieves-in-law to give up illegal operations and get into the mainstream of occupations

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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 CLAUSES

1. Affirming

2. Alarmed by

3. Approving

4. Believing

5. Confident

6. Concerned

7. Deeply convinced/ disturbed/ regretting/ conscious/ concerned

8. Emphasizing

9. Expecting

10. Fulfilling

11. Observing

12. Guided by

13. Having adopted/ considered/ received

14. Keeping in mind

15. Declaring

16. Reaffirming

17. Recalling

18. Referring

19. Expressing its appreciation

20. Bearing in mind

21. Taking into note/ consideration

SOME OPERATIVE CLAUSES

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

20. Further proclaims/ invites/ requests/ resolves

21. Declares accordingly

22. Reminds

23. Takes note of

24. Transmits

25. Trusts

A SAMPLE RESOLUTION:

Sponsors: Denmark, The French Republic, The United Kingdom

Signatories: Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, Georgia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, The People's Republic of China, The Kingdom of Denmark, The Russian Federation, The Kingdom of Thailand, The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, The Republic of Iceland, The Federal Republic of Nigeria, The Kingdom of Spain, The Kingdom of Sweden, The Argentine Republic, The Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, New Zealand, The Republic of Austria, The Federative Republic of Brazil, The Arab Republic of Egypt, The Republic of Haiti, The Republic of Italy, The Republic of Kenya, The State of Libya, The Swiss Confederation, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural organization, Fully aware of the role of non-state actors in the destruction and plunder of *cultural heritage,*

Keeping in mind the destruction of cultural heritages such as Buddhas of Bamiyan in Afghanistan by the Taliban and destruction of 16 of the mausoleums of Timbuktu in a 2012 conflict,

Acknowledging the 1954 and the 1999 protocols of the Hague Convention during the intervention,

Expressing concern on the rise of illicit trade of cultural property,

Recognizing the work of UNOSAT (UNITAR Operational Satellite Applications Programme) in securing and restoring war-torn regions, *Expecting* cultural heritage sites to be detached from military objectives,

Expressing its appreciations of NGOs that spread information about the importance of protecting cultural heritages,

Expecting preventive action and assurance of post-conflict restoration and development;

1) *Recommends* that nation-states intervene during an armed conflict in other countries if and when deemed necessary to protect cultural property and infrastructure essential for human life along with ensuring the following:

- Undertake to maintain international law, customary international humanitarian law, target only militants and military infrastructure and follow principles of Jus ad Bellum and Jus in Bello,

- Ensure that intervention by invitation is guaranteed by the nation that is allowing military intervention in a written format,

- Respect the sovereignty of a nation within its territories at all times;

2) *Recommends* nations to domestically introduce the PRESS plan, prior to, during and post armed conflict to prevent damage to cultural heritage, that shall function under the following measures:

- Protect and preserve tangible and movable cultural heritage within its territories by making it illegal to trade un-certified cultural heritage,
- Restoration of Cultural Heritage in post-conflict zones damaged during the armed conflict by:

  a) Using funding from the World Heritage Fund and collaborating with non-governmental organizations and agencies,

  b) Damage that has taken place due to the armed conflict,

  c) Further collaborating with international instruments like ICOMOS who have expertise in the process and systems of restoration,

  d) Evacuation of movable and tangible cultural property from museums and storage facilities to safer storehouses within or outside the nation's jurisdiction in events of:

    i. Imminent risk of internal or external conflict,

ii.Threats to the destruction or plunder of cultural property,

iii.Using local forces for the evacuation of movable cultural property,

e) Storage of tangible and movable cultural property can be done in the following sites:

i. Imminent risk of internal or external conflict,

ii. Refuges or bunkers that are built by the nation prior to the conflict, to safely store movable cultural property,

f) Security of cultural heritage sites and storage facilities can be ensured by implementing the following:

(i) Allocating state security forces, who will be trained for protection of cultural heritage sites, during armed conflict for the protection of cultural heritage sites as well as a storage facility,

(ii)Raising awareness campaigns amongst the public through social and mass media, such as radios,

(iii) Use of secure local force for the transportation of movable cultural property;

3) *Endorses* the working of non-governmental organizations such as Blue Shield International and International Committee of the Red Cross for the rehabilitation of destroyed and damaged cultural heritage sites and properties;

4) *Recommends* nations to create a plan of action to evacuate the certain cultural property, the steps that will be taken prior to armed conflict and include:

- Drafting disaster management plans, skill development, and professional training in order to make the evacuation of the cultural property feasible,

- Drafting emergency evacuation procedures to be followed during times of conflict in association with UNESCO if necessary;

5) *Recommends* the formation of the International authority for licensing of cultural property (IALCP) that will have the following mandate:

- IALCP will be funded by the International Fund of cultural diversity provided by the UNESCO,

- IALCP will operate from UNESCO offices set up in individual nations or cluster offices,

- IALCP will work as an institution under UNESCO,

- The IALCP will undertake the following functions for protecting the illicit trade of cultural heritage:
  (i) The IALCP will provide a license to companies selling and exporting cultural property that is registered under the nation's domestic acts of import and export upon reviewing their legitimacy,
  (ii) Licensed companies shall apply for certification of cultural property to the IALCP that shall authenticate the legitimacy of the article and its legal trade,

  (iii) IALCP will provide a certification of authentication of each article applied that shall authenticate the legitimacy of the article and its legal trade,

  (iv) IALCP will keep a routine inspection on the Licenced companies to ensure they do not indulge in covert or illicit trade,

  (v) The license of companies found trading cultural property illegally will be revoked,

  (vi) The routine inspection will take place quarterly and will be carried out with the consent and protocol of the regional or national head,

  e) The IALCP will work with the following distribution of power:

- The Director-General of the UNESCO shall assign the chief of IALCP ,

- The chief of IALCP shall further assign national and regional heads,

- National and Regional heads shall then assign the other staff of researchers, archaeologists, historians and managerial staff required for its functioning,

- The IACLP shall submit annual reports of its activities to the UN General Assembly and UNESCO,

- Nations that are not a part of UNESCO can form agreements with UNESCO to function in part or in whole with the IALCP;

6) *Recommends* the preservation of both movable and immovable cultural artifacts through digitization and documentation by taking photographs and storing them, this should be carried out by the UNDP Digital Strategy:

- Adoption of reliable and affordable digital technologies, documenting and storing strategies and exhibition of cultural assets,

- Implementation of Digital Fabrication Technology for redrafting the threads in redesigning an item,

- Partnering with museums and organizations preserving cultural heritage, to document artifacts and the buildings that house them,

- Promotion and funding for research to devise new methods and technologies for long term preservation of cultural heritage,

- The digitized documents can be sent to the UNESCO offices,

- UNESCO offices will then set up databases with the collected digitized documents,

- The UNDP can collate and provide a description for artifacts to identify the same and check if any artifacts require any repair work through cataloguing on a single database;

7) *Suggests* nations to create awareness and provide education to the common people as well as the nation's military by employing the following methods by:

- Spreading awareness about the cultural heritage sites and artefacts to both citizens and military units, to ensure they are aware of their value and can identify them during periods of armed conflict,

- Further recommends nations and organizations throughout the world to implement educational policies that encourage students to learn

about their own culture and recognize their own cultural heritages,

- Ensuring to inculcate cultural education programs for the citizens of a country,

- Education and awareness regarding treaties and conventions pertaining to this specific issue like the Hague convention, Geneva convention, and the UNSC Resolution 2347,

- Launching awareness campaigns to educate the population about the importance of cultural heritage so they would be willing to protect and preserve it,

- Dissemination of information between buyers and sellers regarding repercussions of illicit cultural property,

8) *Recommends* that nation-states domestically implement legislation in an effort to fulfil Sustainable Development Goal 11(4) to "Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage" by implementing solutions by ways such as but not limited to:

Minimizing collateral damage during armed conflict by targeting only military infrastructure keeping in mind the principle of discrimination and principle of proportionality of Jus in Bello,

- Respecting language and culture of religious and culture of religious and ethnic minorities and preserving cultural property significant to them,
- Preserve and promote culture as a form of tourist to protect its heritage as well as generate income;

9) *Encourages* all governments to allocate amounts of their military expenditure, to the best of their ability, in order to:

- Protect cultural heritage sites,
- Create emergency evacuation procedures,

c) Create refuges to safely store movable cultural property, d) Create protocols to defend cultural property;

10) *Endorses* the partnership between UN bodies and other international institutions:

- International organizations such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations can partner with governments to create plans to protect cultural heritage in times of emergency as and when required,

- UNESCO and UNODC should work hand in hand with countries to support them in protecting their cultural heritage;

11) *Recommends* More Economically Developed countries (MEDC's) that are willing to provide aid to Less Economically Developed countries (LEDC's), to support them by taking part in initiatives by providing financial and socio-economic help;

12) *Endorses* the partnership between the country's institutions, museums, NGOs and UNESCO to preserve heritage sites;

13) *Recommends* additional border patrol officers to inspect cargo and investigate smuggling routes in their own countries for the search of illicit cultural heritage property;

14) *Requests* the validation of new cultural sites under the World Heritage site list, with recommendations from other nations, for sites that may contain national or international significance;

15) *Recommends* negotiation to be the first step that should be taken as it would give a chance to understand and analyse the point of view of the opposition, and this would enable the nations to resolve the conflict in a respectful manner.

DIRECTIVE

- An integral part of every CCC 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.

GENERAL RULES AND CODE OF CONDUCT

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

- Use of phones and internet in committees are NOT permitted.

- You must be dressed in formals.

- Even when debating informally, no slurs or derogatory words shall be permitted.

- Do not plagiarize or copy anything directly from the internet.

- Any kind of harassment and/or discrimination will not be tolerated.

- Chewing of gum is **strictly not permitted.**

- 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 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!

Contact us through rnpsmun25@outlook.com