



DELEGATE HANDBOOK



YEARS OF
SHAPING LEADERS

BMUNIS'25

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INTRODUCTION

What is MUN?

Model United Nations (MUN) is a simulated diplomatic forum where students engage in debates and discussions to address global issues. Participants represent various countries/persons and act as delegates to different UN committees or councils, such as the General Assembly, Security Council, or specialized agencies. Through research, negotiation, and public speaking, delegates seek to draft resolutions and find diplomatic solutions to real-world problems. **MUN provides a platform for students to develop critical thinking, public speaking, and negotiation skills** while fostering an understanding of international relations and global challenges.

Organization

Delegate

A delegate's responsibility is to represent their assigned nation in the relevant United Nations council. A delegate's role is to participate in council discussions and improve the situation by submitting resolutions, outlining their delegation's position, or contributing to debates by writing changes to resolutions that are up for discussion.

Councils

Every delegate is allocated to a country or a personality in every council. Each council has two issues that are to be debated. (Crisis councils and Press Corps have one issue)

BMUNIS'25 has 16 different councils.

Chairs

Chairs are the two people in charge of a council's proceedings. They guide the delegates through the council, moderate and facilitate debate and discussion. The chairpersons are experienced in the field of MUN and are the neutral, unbiased body that holds absolute power within a committee.

A chair's responsibilities include managing delegates' behavior, moderating debates, keeping time, ruling on points and motions, and enforcing the rules of procedure.

Security

Security is posted inside and outside the councils. They are in charge of making sure everything goes according to plan at the conference and that nobody misbehaves while the council is in session. It is their responsibility to make sure that decorum is maintained during council proceedings. In addition to that, securities will escort delegates outside the conference room and clip participants, if needed.

Runners

Each council is equipped with runners to facilitate its efficiency. Their role encompasses assisting delegates by providing essential stationery and other required items for effective participation. Additionally, they facilitate the transfer of diplomatic notes between delegates or to either of the chairs. Furthermore, runners are summoned by the chairs to clip a misbehaving delegate's badge following the issuance of a warning.

Rules

Dress Code Policy

All attendees are expected to be the embodiment of professionalism. To simulate the feel of an actual United Nations conference, all delegates are required to dress in Western business casual attire at a minimum. **Delegates who are dressed inappropriately for any event will be asked to change into more appropriate attire. (This rule may vary for Delegates of Lok Sabha)**

The following is the expected dress code:

Gentlemen: dress shirt, dress trousers (sweater, blazer, suit, tie optional), formal shoes (no slippers, loafers, sneakers, sports shoes etc.) No hats or caps are allowed.

Ladies: A dress/ suit/ dress slacks, or skirt (strictly below the knee), with a blouse or sweater, formal shoes, heels/boots (no slippers, loafers, sneakers, sports shoes etc.), are all acceptable attire. No hats or caps are allowed.

Duties of Each Delegate

- Delegates must use their placards if they wish to speak.
- Delegates should address the Chairpersons and the council before presenting their speeches (e.g., "Respected Chair, fellow delegates...").
- Speakers must refrain from using personal pronouns and speak in the third person at all times unless in a challenge or an unmoderated caucus (e.g., "The Delegate of..." or fellow delegates," not 'you' or 'I').
- Delegates must not insult or attack any member of the conference: guest, member of the administrative staff, or student officers.
- Delegates must yield the floor when required to do so by the chairperson or when their time is up.
- Delegates should only raise their placards when the chairpersons have asked them to do so or if they have a point or a motion to raise.
- Delegates should refer to Less Economically Developed Countries as LEDCs or underdeveloped countries and not "Third World Countries."
- All delegates are required to maintain decorum during BMUNIS committee sessions.

Disrespect of staff decisions, speaking before recognition, and the usage of undiplomatic language between delegates or chairpersons on unrelated topics are not acceptable whatsoever.

- The use of electronic devices is prohibited while the council is in session (unless it is a crisis committee). Laptops are permitted to be used for making resolutions and directives when council is out of session.
- The delegates are not permitted to eat or indulge in any other recreational activities when the council is in session.
- Posting the work of the conference on social media platforms is strictly prohibited. Strict action will be taken against delegates who violate this rule.

Right to Speak

Every delegate needs the chairperson's approval to speak, except during an unmoderated caucus or a challenge. If a delegate's speech is irrelevant to the matter at hand, is considered personally offensive to another member, or violates the general rules of BMUNIS, the chairperson may call them to order. A delegate cannot prevent another delegate from speaking because they disagree with the ideas presented. All speeches delivered by a delegate should be from a third-person perspective.

POINTS

Points are made by individuals to express any concerns regarding comfort, inquire about council proceedings, or questions about a speech. They are the most common feature in any MUN conference.

- Points are proposed by raising their placard provided it does not interrupt a speaker (unless it is a point of personal privilege).
- Once recognised by the chair, the delegate may state the nature of the point.
- No seconds or objections required. Points are not voted upon.
- Maybe overruled by the chair at their discretion.
- Points take precedence over all motions and must be recognised before any motions or speakers by the chairs.

Four types of points are recognized in the BMUNIS conference:

1. Point of Personal Privilege

Raised when a delegate experiences personal discomfort. Delegates may raise their placards or use notes to the runner to send in their personal privilege.

Examples:

- "The delegate of (country) is not audible."
- "Could the AC be turned off?"
- "Could the delegate use the washroom?"

NOTE: Only a Point of Personal Privilege may be used to interrupt a speaker.

2. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

It's a question directed to the chair when a delegate has doubts regarding the procedures of the conference or even cross-checks the factual content of a speaker's speech.

Examples:

"May the chair please give the lunch schedule?"

"Could the chair explain the difference between a moderated caucus and an unmoderated caucus?"

3. Point of Order

This point is raised to indicate an error in the council proceedings and not for the content of a speech, for example, a logical misconception.

Examples:

"May the delegate of (country) please refrain from using personal pronouns?"

"The delegate of (country) is making offensive remarks that are irrelevant to the discussion."

"The delegate of (country) has gone over the allotted speaking time and is still speaking."

4. Point of Information

It's a concise question raised by a delegate to clarify the content of a speech after the speech has concluded.

Example:

"Could the delegate please clarify the content of Clause 3?"

"Could the delegate of (country) clarify their position on the current topic?"

MOTIONS

A motion is a formal proposition by a delegate to carry out a certain task within a conference. The chairs may ask for motions at any point when the floor is open. Getting a motion to pass is all about proper timing; **a poorly timed motion is most likely to be overruled by the chair or voted against.**

- Proposed by raising their placards when the floor is open to do so.
- In case of more than one motion, the motions will be heard one by one.
- The chairs will then consider the motions in the order of their disruptiveness and which will then be voted on by the committee.
- If a motion passes, all other motions previously raised are removed from the floor and must be raised anew when the Chairs next call for Motions.
- If a motion fails, it is discarded, and the Chairs move on to the next motion. This continues until a motion is passed or the floor returns to the General Speakers' List.

Note: All procedural motions require a simple majority of members voting “in favor” to pass unless otherwise specified.

ORDER OF DISRUPTIVENESS OF MOTIONS (from most to least disruptive):

1. Motion to suspend the meeting
2. Motion to close the debate
3. Motion to adjourn the debate
4. Motion to resume the debate
5. Motion to introduce a draft resolution
6. Motion to introduce an unfriendly amendment
7. Motion to introduce a friendly amendment
8. Motion for an unmoderated caucus
9. Motion for a moderated caucus
10. Motion to extend a caucus
11. Motion to open speakers' list

1. Motion to Set the Agenda
 - This motion must be raised after the quorum is met.
 - The delegate must state the agenda item (Day 1 or Day 2 issue) they'd like to discuss.
2. Motion for Roll Call Vote
 - Requests for the order of voting to be done in the alphabetical order of the represented countries in the council.
 - This motion will be put to a procedural vote without speakers.
3. Motion to Suspend the Meeting
 - For a temporary halt of the meeting at the end of a committee session.
 - It is raised when the floor is open to doing so, and the period for suspension of the meeting should be specified by the delegate.
 - Subjected to a procedural vote without speakers
 - This Motion is used to propose short breaks of the session, i.e., lunch breaks or the end of daily sessions.
 - The Chairs may rule the Motion out of order if the Chairs feel that it is not yet time for the suspension of a session. **This final decision of the Chairs is not open to appeal.**
 - The Chairs may furthermore briefly suspend the Meeting at any time at their discretion. The Meeting may be automatically suspended with direction from the Secretary-General and a designated member of the Secretariat.
4. Motion to Close the Debate
 - Requests ending all activities related to debating and moving into voting procedures on all Draft Resolutions.
 - Subjected to a procedural vote
 - Requires a two-thirds majority to pass.
5. Motion to Adjourn the Debate:
 - Requests the end of the debate procedures at the time of the motion.
 - If the Motion passes, then all discussion on the agenda item is considered to be finished and the agenda item is considered dismissed.

6. Motion to Resume the Debate

- Requests the resumption of the debate that had been adjourned before.

7. Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution

- Requests for the introduction of a delegate's draft resolution.
- Raised after the drafting of resolution by blocs and minimum no. of signatories are acquired.
- After being raised, the operative clauses are read out, seconds and objections are entertained, and the motion is put through a substantive vote

8. Motion to Introduce an Unfriendly Amendment

- Requests for permission to introduce an unfriendly amendment.
- After the introduction of the amendment, a procedural vote without speakers will determine whether the amendment needs to be debated upon.
- Debating includes one FOR and AGAINST speech each and the opening of a supplementary speakers' list at the Chairs' discretion.
- After debating, the council will conduct substantive voting on the implementation of the amendment.

9. Motion to Introduce a Friendly Amendment

- Requests for permission to introduce a friendly amendment
- Friendly amendments don't need to entertain seconds and objections, thus, allowing them to be incorporated into the draft resolution.

Note:

- ***Any amendments made to a second degree (an amendment to an amendment) are always out of order.***
- ***Failed Friendly Amendments may be reintroduced as Unfriendly Amendments.***

10. Motion to Appeal the Decision of a Chair

- Requests to review a particular decision made by the Chair if and when a delegate believes their decision is unfair or biased.
- After this motion is raised, the Chair will be given a minute to explain themselves
- This motion will entertain all seconds and objections. If there aren't any seconds, the decision is not appealed, and the council moves forward normally.
- In case a Chair is appealed twice, the matter will be taken up to the secretariat and the decision of the Secretary-General will be final and binding.
- The following decision of the Chairs' cannot be appealed:
 - Decision of Chair to grant Panel of Authors
 - Decision of Chair to set speaking time
 - Ruling of Chairs on points of order.

11. Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus

- Requests the committee to move into an unmoderated caucus session.
- Delegates must specify the purpose of the caucus and its time limit.
- The motion will then be subject to a procedural vote without speakers.

12. Motion for a Moderated Caucus

- Requests the committee to move into a moderated caucus session.
- When raising this motion, delegates must specify the topic of the caucus, the total time limit, and the individual speakers' time. (*i.e.* "Motion to open a moderated caucus to discuss ___ for the time duration ___ and time ___ per speaker." (max 1 minute)
- The motion will then be subject to a procedural vote without speakers.

13. Motion to Extend a Caucus

- After the total time for the Moderated Caucus has elapsed, Delegates can raise this motion to extend the time limit by no more than half the original length.
- Once the total time for the Unmoderated Caucus has elapsed, the delegates can raise a motion to extend the Unmoderated Caucus by a given time that does not exceed the original time.

14. Motion to Change Speaking Time

- Requests for the change in speaking time of the general speakers' list.
- The proponent of the motion must specify the new speaking time while introducing the motion.
- This motion will be put to a procedural vote without speakers.

15. Motion to Open Speakers' List

- Requests the Chairs to open the general speakers' list.

16. Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions

- Requests for the reorder (as per the proposer's will) of the draft resolutions on the floor for voting procedures.
- This motion will be subject to a procedural vote without speakers.

17. Motion to Split the House

- In the likely event of a vote being particularly close, or even a tie, this motion forces all of those who have abstained to vote either "for" or "against", leading to a success or a failure of the resolution

18. Motion for Question-Answer Session

- Raised when a delegatemwish to ask a series of questions to a particular delegate
- The delegate may only pose a maximum of 10 questions.
- The motion will be put to the procedural vote without speakers.

19. Objection to Main Motion

- This motion is raised to object to the implementation of a motion already on the floor
- After being raised, the proposer has 1 minute to explain the proposal, after which, the motion will be put to a procedural vote without speakers.

20. Motion to Reconsider a Draft Resolution

- Requests for the re-debate and re-vote of a particular draft resolution (passed or failed) after all draft resolutions on the floor have been debated and voted upon.
- This motion will be put to a procedural vote without speakers.

21. Motion to Withdraw a Draft Resolution

- To only be raised before voting on a draft resolution, this motion requests the withdrawal of a draft resolution on the floor.
- Before raising this motion, it must be signed off by all the sponsors of the draft resolution being withdrawn.
- The motion will not entertain any seconds and objections, thus, passed without being voted upon.

22. Motion to Move into Voting

This Motion calls for the disposal of all present procedures and immediately moves onto formal voting.

(NOTE: This is strictly supposed to be a one-on-one debate and other delegates shall not intervene until the Chair opens the floor for more motions.)

24. Motion for a Round Robin

- This motion calls for every delegate in the room to speak for a set speaking time. The order of speakers is the order of roll call.

25. Motion for a Trial Against [Delegate] for [Reason]

- This motion is used if the committee wishes to put a delegate on trial for high crimes and misdemeanors. Generally, a delegate will be the prosecuting lawyer to present arguments against the accused, while another delegate will present arguments on behalf of the accused.
- The Chair may allow for additional arguments.
- To conclude the trial, delegates will vote to find the accused delegate innocent or guilty. This generally requires a two-thirds majority, and if found guilty, the offending delegate can lose voting or speaking privileges at the discretion of the Chair.

CAUCUSING

Caucus

A formal discussion period where delegates can propose ideas and work on solutions to the topic being discussed.

Moderated Caucus

A moderated caucus is a timed formal session of debate that focuses on solving a small piece of the larger issue.

A Motion for a Moderated Caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open. In a moderated caucus, the chair will temporarily depart from the General Speakers' List. Delegates interested will raise their placards and will be selected at the chair's discretion.

The Delegate making the Motion must briefly explain its purpose, specify a time limit for the Caucus, (not exceeding twenty minutes, including motions to extend the caucus), and a time limit for individual speeches.

- The Motion will be subject to a procedural vote without speakers. The decision of the chair to rule the motion out of order is not open to appeal.
- At the start of the Caucus, the proposer of the motion will have the option to be the first or the last speaker during the Caucus.
- Delegates can raise a Motion to Extend a Moderated Caucus by time up to half the original length.

Unmoderated Caucus

Unmoderated Caucuses are informal discussions without individual speaking time limits.

A delegate can raise a motion for an unmoderated caucus at any time when the chairs open the floor to do so. The delegate will state the topic of the caucus, the time limit along with the number of speakers, and the motion will be subjected to a procedural vote. The chairs can discard this motion if they believe it is unnecessary and this decision is not open to appeal.

- When the motion passes, the chair will temporarily close the General Speaker's List and ask delegates interested in being a part of the unmoderated caucus to raise their placards.
- The committee will then depart from the formal debate and the speakers will be permitted to freely discuss the topic.
- After the time has elapsed, the chair may either go back to the GSL or open the floor to any points or motions.

Follow Up

Shortly after making a Point of Information, if the delegate wishes, they have the right to request the chair for a follow-up.

Note: If the delegate wishes to keep questioning the speaker, they can propose a motion to move into a Question- Answer session.

YIELD

Yielding simply means transferring the floor. There are three different types of yields recognised in BMUNIS:

1) **Yield to Another Delegate:** Any remaining time will be given to another delegate, who may not yield any remaining time to a third delegate.

2) **Yield to Points of Information:** Delegates will have to come forward or will be selected by the chair and are limited to one question each. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the chair. Only the speaker's answers to questions will be deducted from the speaker's remaining time.

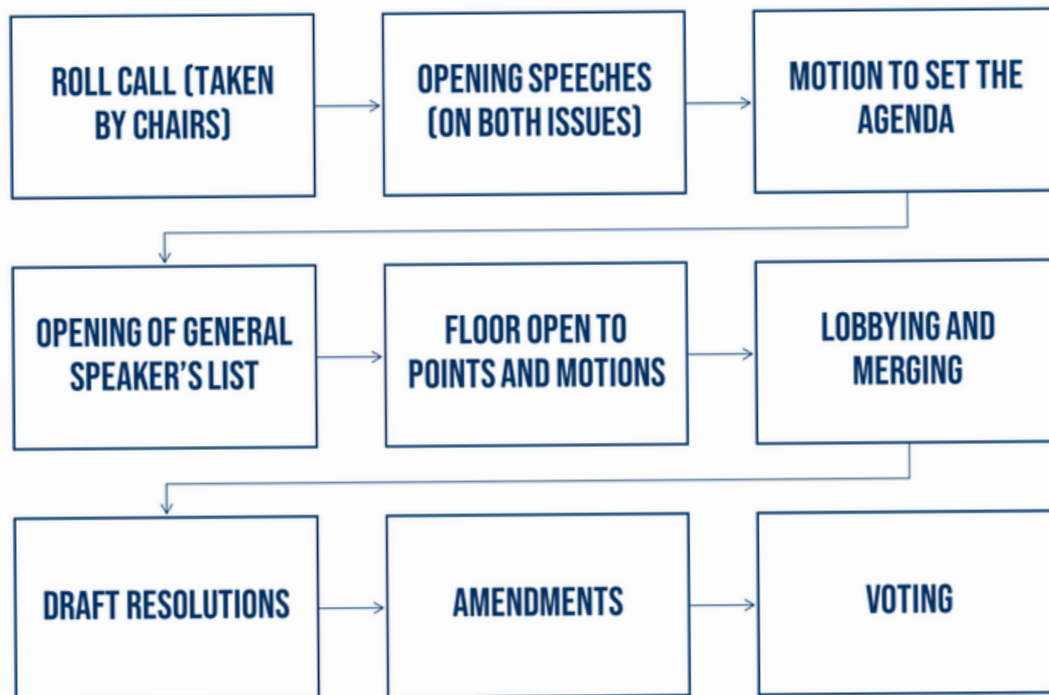
3) **Yield to the Chair:** Such a yield should be made if the delegate has finished speaking and does not wish to yield to another delegate or questions.

Right to Reply

The right to reply is a response allowed by the chair if a comment made by another delegate affects the integrity of the delegate's nation/allocation. The delegate raises their placard stating "right to reply." The Reply, if granted, will take the form of a thirty-second speech.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

BMUNIS conferences follow a simplified version of the procedures followed in a real United Nations conference. A general overview of the proceedings can be found below



ROLL CALL

The Roll Call is carried out by the chairs at the **beginning** of the committee **and after any breaks**. The chairperson will call out the names of each represented country in alphabetical order to which the respective delegate may respond “present” or “present and voting”.

- **Present:** You do not need to vote on resolutions. This is called abstaining. However, you must vote on procedural motions.
- **Present and Voting:** You must vote in favor or against for every motion or resolution. You cannot abstain or pass.

Quorum

A session may be declared open by the chair only if the quorum is met **(at least $\frac{2}{3}$ of the committee is present)**. The total number of countries present will be established by the chairs during the first session via a Roll Call.

Opening Speech

After the quorum has been met, the committee moves on to opening speeches. Chairs proceed with the opening speeches in alphabetical order by country name. Delegates are given 90 seconds to present their opening speeches.

Addressing their contemporaries for the first time, delegates will be required to give speeches tackling the issues from their nation's/personality's point of view. Personal opinions are not permitted. Delegates should be confident and well-informed on the issue at hand.

Delegates are advised to practice their opening speeches beforehand, as this is your first impression on the council.

Content

The opening speech should start by showing diplomatic courtesy to the people present. All speeches should start with a formal salutation. Delegates who exceed the time limit will be cut short by the chair. Ideally, speeches should run from 80 to 85 seconds. To meet the time restrictions, opening speeches should be to the point. Delegates are not advised to incorporate extraneous information as it is assumed that their contemporaries are aware of the background of the issues tackled. Additionally, delegates are not allowed to insult other members of the council under any circumstance

Delivery

Delegates should familiarize themselves with their speeches before delivering them as practice defines their style of speaking as fact-based, humorous, or aggressive. Delegates should use voice modulation to avoid being monotonous. As representatives of the United Nations, delegates should be confident at all times. Eye contact is important and should be maintained throughout speeches.

If a delegate is nervous, they can try focusing to the center or scan from side to side, instead of focusing on individual faces. The delegates must show confidence and conviction in their speeches.

Tips:

- Prepare by doing adequate research
- Make sure that speeches are concise and comprehensible
- Tackle the issues at hand from your nation's/personality's point of view
- Stick to the time limit
- Grab the council's attention by using catchy words or quotes
- Practice your speeches extensively to become well acquainted with it
- Maintain eye contact during speeches
- Usage of notes is not advisable, but allowed.

Sample Opening Speeches:

Delegation: *The United Arab Emirates (UAE)*

Council: *International Olympic Committee (IOC)*

Topic: *Should international sporting events be postponed in the event of significant boycotts?*

Honorable chairpersons, distinguished guests, and fellow delegates, greetings!

Sports are not just exhibitions of talent, skill, and ability but a testament to the fact that despite belonging to different countries, cultures, languages, heritages, races, and genders, we share something in common as well. Being one of the top sporting nations in the region, the United Arab Emirates recognizes the urgent need to address international sporting boycotts in light of their rising prominence in the present world. Athletes of any sport are paradigmatic representatives of their nations on a global stage. As such, also taking into consideration the personal wishes and opinions of the players, a country's decision to withdraw from an event must be acknowledged and respected. The delegate would like to reiterate that the UAE firmly respects the right of every nation to boycott any international sporting event, given a valid justification. It seems quite reasonable then, in the case of a relatively large number of boycotts, to expect these competitions to be postponed

or held elsewhere. **The delegate hopes for a fruitful debate to come up with befitting solutions to the issue at hand.**

Thank you

Delegation: *Christian Horner - Red Bull Racing*

Council: *Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile*

Topic: *2021 Abu Dhabi Grand Prix*

Greetings, honorable chairpersons and fellow delegates, Formula 1 has been a representation of motorsport culture and heritage for more than a few decades now. The sheer will power and adrenaline rush the sport offers is what has driven the popularity of the sport and achieved world wide recognition. So, why is it that we, as a community, are letting the disputes overshadow the phenomenal success of these incredible drivers and machines? Why are we straying further away from the thrill and excitement the races were meant to give and instead letting technical issues and controversy take up the spotlight?

Don't get me wrong, rules serve a purpose and I am totally for enforcing them. The errors and mistakes should never be ignored but always be looked upon and reviewed with proper actions taken as soon as possible. But to let it completely define the sport is what I believe rids it of all the excitement and dedication of the drivers and fans alike. This is exactly what the sport is known for!

Although Michael Massi's decisions were arguable and Oscar Piastri's change of teams shocking, with the different teams having contrasting opinions, **I look forward to a very open and interesting debate to resolve this problem and prevent incidents like these from happening in the future.**

Thank you

SETTING THE AGENDA

The first task of the committee will be to consider the order in which the items in the agenda will be discussed. This can be done by raising a motion to set the agenda. If there are no objections, it will be adopted and if there are seconds and objections, the order will be set via a procedural vote.

GENERAL SPEAKERS' LIST

Once the council is in session, the Chairs will establish a list of speakers for general debate. This list is known as the **General Speakers' List** and is open for the whole duration of the debate. The time limit for speaking is generally set to **ninety (90) seconds**, however, this can be altered at the discretion of the chair. Any delegate can be added to the Speakers' List by raising their placards when the Chairs call upon delegates wishing to be added to the list, or by sending a private message to the Chairs. No delegate can be on the list again if they are already added to it. Delegates may also withdraw their names by sending a private message to the Chair.

LOBBYING AND MERGING

Lobbying is extremely important to improve your resolution and avoid overlapping resolutions. A bloc is a group of countries with common interests that have allied. Forming a bloc is the basis for efficient debate and resolution making.

- During lobbying, you must form blocs and discuss your resolution with your allies so that you can improve it by adding their clauses or merging your resolution with theirs'.
- This is very important as you need the support of allies in passing your resolution. Your aim is to find delegations who agree with your resolution or at least with certain clauses.
- When the lobbying and merging process is finished, the final draft resolution shall be submitted to the Chairs and then is printed out.

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Any delegate involved in the execution of a Draft Resolution will become a sponsor of the Draft and thus, part of the Panel of Authors. For a Draft Resolution to be introduced in the committee, it must be signed by at least **1/5th** of the committee.

- Signatories have no obligations to support the draft resolution but sign the draft with the primary intent of having it debated and voted upon during the proceeding of the council. A request for the removal or addition of a sponsor may be raised by a delegate at any time during the debate procedures.
- The addition of a sponsor will require the consent of prior stated sponsors. Signatories, however, do not.
- The request may be submitted to the chair of the council and is subject to the chair's consent. In the case that a Draft Resolution loses all its sponsors or does not have the minimum number of signatories, the Draft is considered withdrawn.

The goal of a committee session is to create resolutions that solve the crisis or international issues at hand. Resolutions are formal documents with a specific format. You and your bloc should know the different aspects of the issue that you want to include in the resolution. Before submitting the final version of the resolution, you can review it with your chairs and make final changes. Be certain that the final resolution is without any mechanical or stylistic errors and that it is well-written.

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Format

Heading

Centered in capital letters above the main body of the resolution.

Two lines below the heading, the council's name followed by the topic addressed

by the resolution and the submitters on the next line.

Body

Written in the form of a long coherent sentence divided into **clauses** and **sub-clauses**. Each clause deals with a certain aspect of the problem.

Clauses

- **Preambulatory Clauses:** They deal with background information like the problem being addressed, recalling actions taken in the past, explaining the purpose of the resolution, and elucidates reasons for taking actions in the operative clauses, and the purpose of the resolution. **Each clause starts with an underlined word or phrase and ends with a comma[,].**
- **Operative Clauses:** They are present in the next section and are numbered. Operatives suggest actions that should be taken by the UN to resolve the problem, justifying the **'who'** and **'how'** involved in implementing the suggested actions. Each clause starts with **a strong, active verb in the present tense**, and ends with a semicolon [;] except for the last, which ends with a period and is numbered.

General Rules

- The Preambulatory clauses are not numbered.
- The Operative clauses are to be numbered.
- The Preambulatory and operative phrases are to be bold, italic, and underlined. Eg: Declaring
- Each Preambulatory clause must end with a comma. (,)
- Each operative clause must end with a semicolon. (;)
- Only the last operative must end with a full stop. (.)

Common Mistakes

As certain issues may have been debated upon previously, delegates may tend to refer to older resolutions. However, this eliminates the element of creativity. Another common mistake is writing too 'country-specific' resolutions. A resolution that repeatedly mentions a certain nation's name and comes up with solutions that only endorse the nation's stance is too 'country-specific.' The council should deal with problems as an international community rather than individual nations. As the selected issues have broad international applicability, solutions have to be applicable internationally too.

Sample Resolution 1:

Issue- Cyber-Attacks on Financial Institutions

Sponsors- United States of America, United Kingdom[These are the contributors to the resolution]

Signatories- Russian Federation, Republic Of Austria

Expressing its appreciation that NATO is extremely active in cyber-defense activities, it has developed a concept and adopted a policy, and appointed a cyber-defense management authority for the alliance, *[use commas to separate preambulatory clauses]*

Viewing with appreciation that the INTERPOL is committed to becoming a global coordination body on the detection and prevention of digital crimes worldwide,

Alarmed by the recent cyber-attack of the biggest U.S bank 'JPMorgan Chase', the Sony assets which were compromised, as we as all previous systems around the world that have been compromised,

1. **Recommends** the use of a new Internet Transmission Protocol (ITP), which is devised for the use within international financial institutions and corporations; *[use semicolons to separate operative clauses. Also, notice that operative clauses are numbered]*

- Unlike the current ITP system which makes it easier to find loopholes and acts as a manipulative framework,
- The new ITP system would only correlate between financial institutions and World Bank, which requires both parties to sign a security and penalty contract,
- The new ITP system would have the ability to instantly create new algorithms in the event of a cyber-attack; this would act as a permanent defense,

2. **Proposes** the use of intelligence agencies to study the potential and past attackers, their motivations, and methods;

- Create a separate organization within each country dedicated to analyzing cyberattacks that have affected all parties to formulate a constructive cyber defensive system.

3. **Further Recommends** awareness and education programs to individuals using the cyberspace about defending themselves from basic hacking like email phishing, cyber anonymity, and the need for cyber security;

4. **Requests** the use of new technological systems and measures in Cyber-Security Systems like;

- Implementation of virtual execution engines to detect malicious activities;
- The use of analytic data to predict and find suspicious and harmful activities;
- Analysis of website traffic monitoring;
- Use of multiple-layer authentication procedures instead of the ordinary password systems;
- Regular penetration testing; f) Restricting user access rights and login times, reviewing anti-malware and anti-virus defenses, implementing anomaly detection, and utilizing IPS and “white lists” to prevent connections to suspicious sites.

-

5. **Urges** the nations to develop a Cyber Attack Response Plan (CARP) to effectively take immediate decisions against the attack;

6. **Authorizes** the govt. of any nation to survey and intercept all the internet transmission made from the country;

- This would not violate any privacy rights as only the structure of the data intercepted would be surveyed and not the actual content.

-

7. **Suggests** the implementation of a nationwide firewall by methods like IP blocking, DNS filtering, packet filtering, active IP probing, VPN/SSH traffic recognition, etc.

8. **Affirms** that the basic privacy rights of every citizen would not be violated in executing this resolution;

9. **Calls for** a specialized new committee named “International Partnership for Cyber Defense (IPCD)” that consists of leading cybersecurity firms such as Kaspersky Lab, Symantec, and Fire-Eye who are affiliated with the USA and the Russian Federation. These corporations have the latest technologies in cyber defense systems. As a result, UN member countries are encouraged to join this committee, should they lack the infrastructure in securing their financial institutions and corporations from cyber-attacks;

- Registered members within the IPCD will be individually analyzed in terms of their infrastructure and risk of attack. With this, a set amount of fee will be requested to be paid annually.
- The IPCD is responsible to ensure the maximum possible cyber defense for all its registered members. ***[Last operative clause must end with a full stop]***

Sample Resolution 2:

Issue- Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies

Sponsors: United States, Austria, and Italy [These are the contributors to the resolution]

Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands, and Gabon

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality, and inalienable rights of all global citizens, ***[use commas to separate preambulatory clauses]***

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and needs reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. **Encourages** all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; [use semicolons to separate operative clauses. Also, notice that operative clauses are numbered]
2. **Urges** member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;
3. **Requests** that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;
4. **Calls** for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;
5. **Stresses** the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic, and social situations and events of all countries. [Last operative clause must end with a full stop]

ACCEPTED COMMANDS AND TERMS

Preambulatory Clauses

Observing	Noting with approval
Referring	Noting with deep concern
Congratulating	Noting with regret
Declaring	Noting further
Welcoming	Noting with satisfaction
Believing	Expressing satisfaction
Expecting	Expressing appreciation
Reminding	Having adopted
Desiring	Having received
Fulfilling	Having studied

Approving	Having considered
Emphasizing	Having examined
Acknowledging	Keeping in mind
Recognizing	Alarmed by
Recalling	Affirms
Deeply regretting	Pointing out
Deeply disturbed	Taking into account
Deeply concerned	Guided by
Deeply convinced	Bearing in mind

Operative Clauses

Accepts	Further proclaims
Approves	Further recommends
Asks	Further requests
Hopes	Further invites
Invites	Further resolves
Calls for	Confirms
Requests	Recommends
Proclaims	Seeks
Urges	Supports
Condemns	Trusts
Designates	Transmits
Encourages	Authorizes

Endorses	Declares accordingly
Suggests	Expresses it's hope
Proposes	Strongly affirms
Deplores	Strongly condemns
Resolves	Strongly urges

Ammendments

Amendments are any deletions or corrections made to only the clauses or sub-causes of operative clauses of a draft resolution. They do not require any signatories but must be submitted to the chairs for approval. On approval, a sponsor may formally introduce the amendment to the committee when the floor is open. All votes done on amendments come under the category of substantive voting and the sponsors or signatories are not forced or obliged to support the amendment. Although **second-degree amendments are out of order**, a previous successful amendment may be further amended but must be done so through a separate amendment.

Amendments are of two types, Friendly and Unfriendly Amendments.

Friendly Amendments

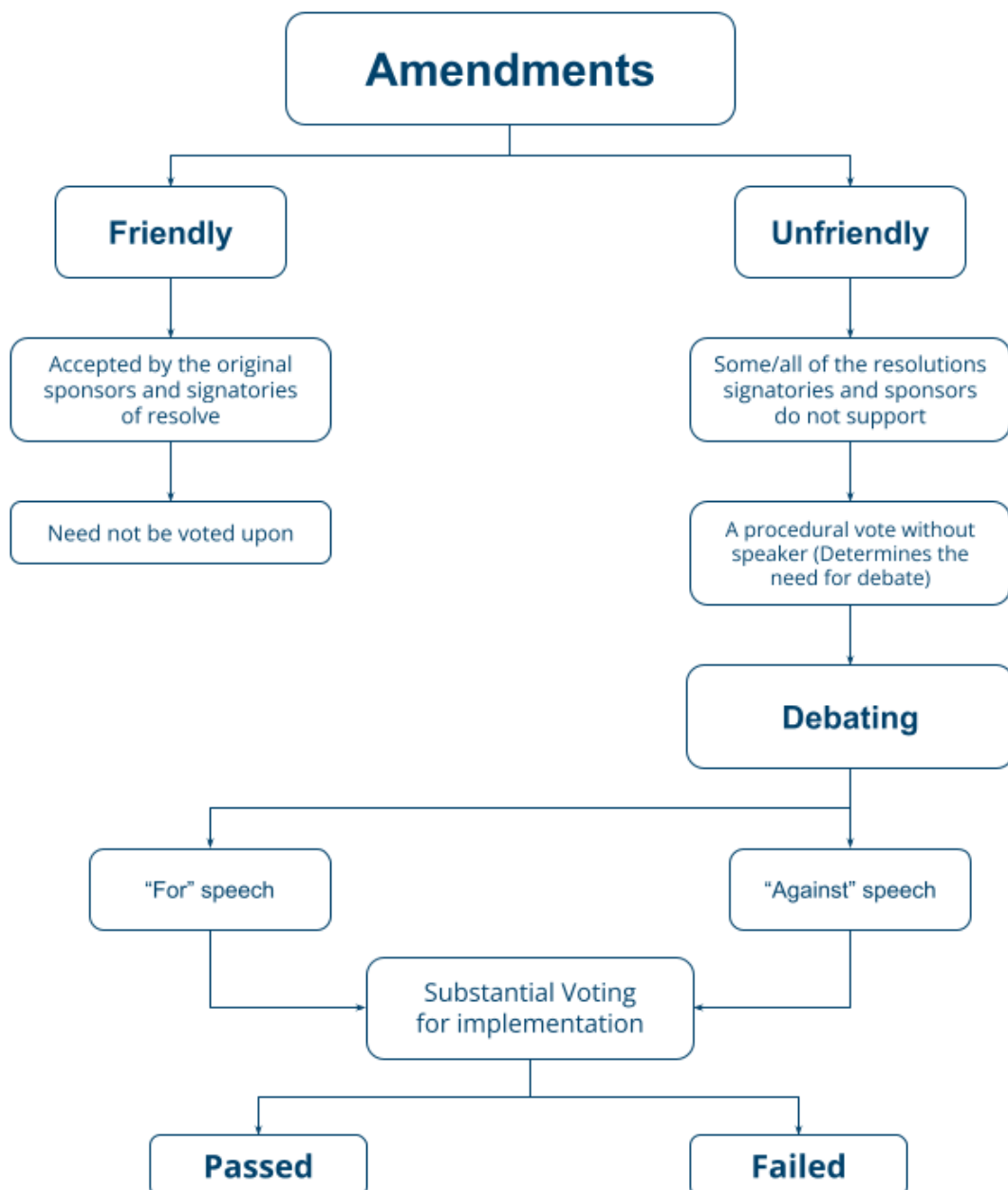
- These amendments are used to make the intention of the resolution more clear. There is no debate on these resolutions, and its primary objective is to make the resolution more clear and concise. There is no debate on a friendly amendment.

Unfriendly Amendments

- An unfriendly amendment is any addition or change to the body of a resolution that is opposed by at least one sponsor to the resolution. After the introduction of the amendment, a procedural vote without speakers will determine whether the amendment needs to be debated upon or not. Debating includes one FOR and AGAINST speech each and the opening of a supplementary speakers' list at the Chairs' discretion. After debating, the council will conduct substantive voting on the implementation of the amendment.

Note:

- **Any amendments made to a second degree (an amendment to an amendment) are always out of order.**
- **Failed Friendly Amendments may be reintroduced as Unfriendly Amendments.**



Introduction of Draft Resolution

1. On **acquiring the minimum no. of signatories** and conclusion of preparation of the draft resolution, a delegate may introduce it to the whole committee.
 2. The delegate introduces a resolution to the committee by **raising a motion to introduce a draft resolution** on approval from the chair.
 3. The Proponent of the motion **reads out the operative clauses** and the committee **entertains second and objections**.
 4. **Motion is put to the procedural vote** without speakers. **After passing, the Panel of Authors takes over the debating process** with the **sponsor** always being the **first speaker**.
- Only one draft will become the **official resolution** and that will be **determined by a substantive vote**.

Debating Process

Sponsor reads out operative clauses



The council re-enters the General Speakers' List and debates the resolution.

*During both these sessions, **delegates may raise points or motions and cannot speak unless they're given the right to speak**. Delegates are also not allowed to argue with the chair but if the delegate feels that a chair is being biased, they can raise the motion to appeal to the decision of a chair. Delegates must also be thoroughly prepared to defend their resolution when another delegate questions its principles.*

Panel of Authors

A Panel of Authors simply refers to the sponsors of a draft resolution who help carry out procedures relevant to their draft. Their work included but is not limited to:-

1. Taking the floor after the sponsor to **engage in a moderated caucus session** of at least 10 minutes.
2. Delegates may also have a session to entertain points of information lasting not more than 15 minutes at the chairs' discretion. (Chair may pick speakers).

Delegates must note that the **Panel of Author answers for the sole purpose of clearing doubts or questions relevant to their draft resolution and not for debating on the general ideas or principles of the agenda item. Time to pose the questions and answer them counts towards the time limit of the Points of information session.**

VOTING

Procedural Votes

Procedural votes are those referring to the proceedings of the council. Delegates shall have one vote each during their procedural vote. The delegates can declare their votes by raising their placards. A simple majority is required unless explicitly stated. No delegate may abstain from voting on procedural matters.

Substantive Votes

Substantive votes are those referring to draft resolutions and amendments. While voting on substantive matters, delegates can vote **“in favor”**, **“not in favor”**, or **“abstain”**. However, delegates that stated **“Present and voting”** during the roll call cannot abstain.

Once the discussions on all draft resolutions have concluded, the committee will move into voting on the drafts. Delegates may cast their votes using the following phrases:

- Yes”- **In favor**. (1st round)
- “Yes, with rights”- **in favor** and willing to justify why the resolution should be passed via a **30-second speech** (2nd round)
- “No”- **Not in favor** (1st round)
- “No with rights”- Not in favor and willing to justify why the resolution shouldn't pass via a **30-second speech** (2nd round)

1. "Abstain"- This vote is neither in favor nor against, but a **neutral** one. (3rd round)
2. "Pass"- The delegate wishes to be the **last to cast their vote**. They **must vote yes, no, or abstain when the chair comes back to them**. (3rd round)

PRESS PROCEDURE

Press delegates will be assigned to observe and report on other councils and will be present in your respective councils after Council Session 1 on both days.

The press delegates may ask only Points of Information on any speech which are to be accepted at the discretion of the chair.

Press Conferences

The press delegate(s) in a council are obliged to conduct at least 1 press conference during the entire committee session. To this end, they must co-ordinate with the respective chairs to find suitable times at which to conduct this conference so that regular council flow may not be disrupted heavily.

As at least 1 press corps chair has to be present during the conference, the respective council chairs may be asked to tweak the timings so that the press chairs may attend every press conference.

During the press conference, the press corps delegate(s) will have the opportunity to ask 10 total questions, to any delegate of their choosing, which may be direct questions or follow ups as per their discretion.

Once the conference is complete, the council may resume normal procedure.

CRISIS PROCEDURES

Compared to a regular committee, a crisis committee functions more quickly and actively. This kind of council would use fictional or historical circumstances to assign the delegates. Council meetings usually start at a set time and go on from there (events that happen later in the initial time frame cannot be taken into consideration). There is virtually little way to foresee the final decision the council will make because it is so dynamic and unexpected.

This committee consists of two parts - the frontroom and the backroom. The front room is the council itself, the Chairs and the delegates and the backroom consists of Research & Training members who are busy noting down everything happening in the council and are writing crisis updates according to the directives that are sent.

The crisis procedures are as follows:



As a crisis council is one that moves with the flow and doesn't have a rigid schedule, the agenda does not have to be followed strictly.

Note:

- ***Points and motions for both types of committees remain the same.***
- ***There will be no lobbying and merging for a crisis council.***

Crisis Updates

A crisis committee requires constant crisis to make the council lively and action packed. So at the start of the committee, as the council is discussing issues relevant to the point in time in which they have been placed, a crisis update will be introduced to disrupt council procedures.

Crisis updates take place when the council is to be aware of an update that has taken place in the world that they are simulating. The primary purpose of a crisis update is to let the delegates know the effect their directives had on the situation, and to introduce new problems into the council. After a crisis update has been announced, points of information are allowed to further clarify the situation.

After this, the Chairs will check if there are any motions on the floor. Usually a delegate will raise the motion to a caucus, so that the council is able to discuss the new development and make directives.

Directives

While resolutions and directives are similar, a directive's structure is less formal and is short in length because it has to be drafted much faster. The idea is the same; however, there aren't any preambulatory or operative clauses. Instead, there are clauses and subclauses outlining the delegates' desired responses to the situation. Although the number of clauses in a directive is not fixed, most directives contain three to four clauses.

There are two types of directives. Private directives and public directives.

A public directive *is one that must be made in response to the present issue by a group of delegates or by all of the delegates.*

The directive will be finished and presented to the entire council for discussion. The Chairs have the authority to combine any directives that appear to be excessively similar and to set a limit on the number of public directives that the delegates may submit.

PUBLIC DIRECTIVE EXAMPLE

Issue - Defence of the nuclear missiles stationed in West Turkey

Sponsors - The Soviet Union, Republic of China, Republic of Türkiye

Signatories - Republic of Poland, Federal Republic of Germany.

1. Defense Measures:

Delegates representing the Soviet Union and Poland proposes the stationing of troops around West Turkey as a defensive measure against potential threats. Emphasizes the capability of both nations to assist Turkey with manpower and artillery support.

1. Humanitarian Aid:

Delegate representing East Turkey announces the continuation of current food resource shipments to underprivileged countries in the Soviet Union, highlighting ongoing commitment to humanitarian efforts.

1. Delegates representing China offer to provide medical supplies and shelter for refugees from Turkey, showcasing China's capacity to contribute to humanitarian aid efforts.

1. Delegates representing Germany pledges to provide housing requirements for refugees affected by the ongoing crisis, demonstrating Germany's willingness to support those in need. Turkey also proposes that all member states contribute additional resources to support humanitarian aid efforts in the affected region, emphasizing the urgency of the situation and the need for collective action.

This directive aims to achieve maximum security of the Soviet Union's most deadly and important resource - nuclear missiles. Direct conflict via nuclear weapons is not the aim we wish for, however if our security is found to be threatened, we will not hesitate to launch at any and all threats.

A **private directive** is one that is submitted by one or more delegates, as a response to the current crisis, it will be submitted directly to the Chairs and will not be shared with the other delegates. This is usually used by the delegates to quietly influence the council to go their way. The action taken by this private directive, if approved of by the backroom, will be shared as a crisis update. A joint private directive is one where there are two or more delegates writing a directive

PRIVATE DIRECTIVE EXAMPLE

From - John .F. Kennedy

To - Chairs

Could you please schedule an emergency closed-door session to discuss sensitive intelligence regarding a potential security threat? It's crucial that this information is shared confidentially with the council members.

PREPARATION

The first step of preparation is thoroughly studying the issues of your committee. You should first read through the delegate handbook and the background guide provided by the chairs. The background guide is a comprehensive document about the issues that will be discussed in committee sessions. Other sources of information can be found in books, government websites, and official websites of organizations. Sources should also be provided by chairs in the background guides.

The second step is learning what your country would do in a real UN conference. Be familiar with your country's history, culture, and political structure. Your responsibility as a delegate is to accurately portray your country's needs and wants. Though your personal opinion may differ from your delegation's, your opinions should never play a role in the debate.

Know your allies and your opposition. To adequately represent your country at the conference, you'll need to interact with the delegates from the other countries. Also, be familiar with the current statistical data on your topic and country.

Country Profile

T

he country profile is a worksheet to help you understand your country. It can play an essential role while engaging in debates as well as impressing your chairs. Your research must always begin with your allotted country/person, and it is important to make note of important matters regarding your country such as

Physical Geography:

- What is your country's official name?
- What region of the world is your country located in?
- How big is your country in square miles?
- Who are your country's neighbors?
- How would you describe your country's physical features and climate?

Cultural Geography:

- How many people live in your country?
- What is your country's ethnic composition?
- What is your country's official language?
- What other languages are spoken in your country?
- What is your country's capital? What are some of its major cities?
- How would you describe the quality of life for the average person living in your country?

Political Geography:

- When was your country founded?
- What type of government does your country have?
- Who are some of your country's leaders?
- How many people serve in your country's military?
- Who are your country's allies? Who are your country's enemies?

Economic Geography:

- What is your country's total gross domestic product (GDP)?
- What are some of your country's natural resources?
- What is your country's currency?
- What are your country's major exports and imports?
- Who are your country's biggest trading partners?

Position Paper

A position paper mostly sums up a delegate's research on the agenda items.

Position papers should be half an A4 page to full A4 page long for **each** of the two issues.

The document may start introducing the history of the issue and the delegate's country's opinion on the issue. It may then proceed into the UN's involvement in the issue followed by the delegate's country's history with the issue. The document must conclude with the possible solutions to the agenda item issues.

DON'T limit yourself to what's already done, show your creativity!!
It is VERY important to note that submission of position papers is necessary for a delegate to be eligible for council awards.

Sample Position Paper 1:

Council - United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime

Issue - Reformation and review of present regulatory laws on hallucinogens and psychedelic drugs to enable research.

Country - Republic of Cuba

Delegate - Shan Diamond Louis

Cancer is the most hated disease in the world. The worst part about this extremely aggravating condition is that there is no cure to it. What if we already had access to a cure to cancer, but didn't realize it yet. While the case is unlikely, there is still a chance that some drug, restricted from research due to the present regulatory law, could cure cancer. There is always such a possibility and we shouldn't just ignore it. Some hindered drugs have an extremely high potential in the medical and therapeutic field, but the present regulatory laws hide their potential. Some of the most notable drugs that could play an innovative role in the medical field are Hallucinogens and Psychedelic Drugs.

Hallucinogens and psychedelic drugs can exponentially contribute to medical and therapeutic fields. Hallucinogens are a category of psychoactive drugs that is capable of heavily altering a person's consciousness, emotions and mind. Psychedelic drugs are a subclass of hallucinogens.

These drugs are specifically used to trigger specific mental states in a person.

The magnificent potential of these drugs has even captured the eyes of the UNODC. The main roadblock to these innovative drugs is ironically the regulatory laws concerned with them. Due to fear of abuse, certain laws have been implemented. Though, they have managed to reduce the abuse of such drugs; they have also restricted their positive benefits.

Cuba, a country with an aim to develop and prosper, enthusiastically supports the act of reforming the current laws to enable better research on these useful drugs. Cuba strongly supports the idea of legalized research centers having proper access to these drugs. But the real challenge is how can we stop the misuse? Cuba, along with the entirety of UNODC, hopes to produce a solution that allows these drugs lead to development in the medical field, without the fear of any abuse.

Cuba believes that the following resolutions regarding the currently discussed issue is best suited for the current circumstances:

An official survey that checks the effectiveness of the present drug laws. *This gives an idea of the current drug situation. Depending on the results of the respective countries, the UNODC can recommend more measures for the national government to implement.*

The international introduction of a new category of drugs - The Medical Assistance Drugs. *Hallucinogens, psychedelic drugs and other drugs that can be used for medical purposes should be classified into a new category of drugs. These drugs aren't answerable to the normal drug laws and are under their own special laws*

Sample Position Paper 2:

Council - World Bank

Issue - Reducing Impacts of Natural Disasters

Country - The Swiss Confederation "Switzerland"

Delegate - Adwait Hareesh Nair

Natural and man-made disasters often threaten human life, and people's health, livelihood, and security. As such they constitute a considerable drawback for sustainable life, prosperity, and development.

Moreover, they can cause a heavy impact on the environment, put communities further at risk, and destroy development gains. Households or communities invest many financial means to recover from a disaster or may even fall into the poverty trap by selling means of production (e.g. cattle) for recovery. In addition, high vulnerability (e.g. as a result of poverty) and poor coping capacities constitute low resilience against shocks and stresses. "Natural disasters" as such do not exist. Natural events turn into a disaster only when human beings and their livelihoods and assets are exposed to nature and are not protected from, adapted to, or prepared to cope with such shocks or stresses.

The number of people affected by natural disasters around the world is rising. Over the past two years, around 700 natural disasters were registered worldwide affecting more than 450 million people. Damages have risen from an estimated US\$20 billion on average per year in the 1990s to about US\$100 billion per year during 2000–10. This upward trend is expected to continue as a result of the rising concentration of people living in areas more exposed to natural disasters and climate change.

Natural disasters often lead to lower economic growth and a worsening in fiscal and external balances. They can also have a significant impact on poverty and social welfare. Developing countries, and their most vulnerable populations, are especially at risk. While natural disasters cannot be prevented, much can be done to reduce their human and economic costs. We propose four key elements that Switzerland considers important to be promoted.

First, it is paramount to develop a comprehensive understanding of the disaster risk landscape. Second, investors – be they public or private – must avoid building-up new disaster risks. Third, existing risks should be further reduced based on a clear prioritization of risks. Finally, governments have to create an enabling environment conducive to strengthening governance and accountability in disaster risk management.

Even in our era of technological advances, there is very little that can stop natural disasters from devastating poorer countries. Switzerland has noted with interest the need for a global effort to deal with the potential effects of natural disasters and aims both to set out proposals for solutions to the problem of natural disasters and ways to deal with the aftermath of various disasters.

The Swiss Confederation hopes that it can also set out plans for a global system to better predict various disasters and save as many lives as possible before said disaster hits.

Sample Position Paper 3:

Council: INTERPOL

Issue: *The Situation in Ukraine: Preventing Crime Proliferation and Weapons Trafficking*

Country: *The Islamic Republic of Iran*

Delegate: Joel Shaiju

The Islamic Republic of Iran being one of the founding 50 members of this prestigious council has always taken a clear and consistent position on the situation in Ukraine which has been vocalized since the start of the conflict. Iran as a country has always emphasized that all member nations must fully respect and abide by the policies of the council and international law, including rights to sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity. Tehran has had a distanced relationship with the matter and maintained a neutral status, advocated for peace and has urged the parties in the conflict to settle the dispute through peaceful means and also taking into consideration and talking through the root causes of the conflict. Abiding by the core foreign policy “Neither East nor West” in the words of foreign minister, Hossein Amir-Abdollahian.

Iran has had its fair share of countering proliferation ,most significant of which was The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action {JCPOA} adopted in 2015 at UN security council with the cooperation of China, Germany ,France ,Russia ,United kingdom and the United states {the P5+1}which helped in insuring the use of Iran’s nuclear programme for peaceful purposes as well as allowing a gradual lifting of sanctions imposed on Iran. The JCPOA has also helped Iran in weapon tracking and management trough the initiative of the procurement channel which helps in establishing a transparent relationship. The procurement channel functions through PWGS {procurement working group} which assembles every three weeks to analyze and establish any weapon and artillery related activity.

As both the parties involved in the conflict have been involved in weapon trafficking to the Middle East in the past, namely through t

he Odessa network established in the 2010's. In which Russia exported weapons worth over \$17.6 billion to Syria in 2012, and Ukraine exported \$1.3 billion worth at the Ukrainian port of Oktyabrsk.. Due to this sensitive relationship Iran fears that if countering of proliferation and trafficking doesn't effectively take place it may end up causing geopolitical instability in the middle east and fuel potential rebel groups and conflicts. War aftermath may open new black markets and establish new trafficking silk routes similar to the consequences faced after the Yugoslavian wars in the Balkans.

To tackle the issues stated it is quintessential to establish cooperation and mutual collaboration between both parties and prevent global geopolitical imbalance, as aftershocks are already being experienced in countries like Finland and Denmark.

Making use of the extensive resources and special forces provided by INTERPOL such as the Integrated Border Management Task Force, Integrated ballistics Identification System {IBIS}et cetera. Good Border management is key to keeping trafficking in control hence Iran urges neighboring countries to show full cooperation. Maintaining an effective system of export and import licensing or authorization, as well as of measures on international transit, for the transfer of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition. Temporary stop over the export of ammunition even for verifiable lawful purposes such as hunting, sport shooting, evaluation, exhibitions or repairs.

Sample Position Paper 3:

Council: Human Rights Committee (UNHRC)

Issue: Human Trafficking in East Asia

Country: The People's Republic of China

Delegate: Rebecca Ann Binu

Human trafficking is the use of force, deception, or coercion to obtain work or perform commercial sex acts. Millions of men, women, and children are trafficked globally each year. People are abducted into slavery and forced to sell their bodies for sex. Some individuals are also trafficked for labor exploitation. East Asia is the eastern region of Asia, which is well-defined in both geographical and ethno-cultural terms. East Asia currently includes China, Japan, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, and Taiwan.

Unfortunately, human trafficking is not a newly coined word or system.

Human trafficking is particularly prevalent in East Asia since this region is perceived to be always at risk due to its large population and persistent poverty. The UN stated that East Asian victims were recovered in Japan, Australia, and other locations. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime estimates that over 150,000 people are trafficked each year, and the figure grows year after year. Women and girls account for approximately 44% and 21%, respectively, of all trafficking victims. The most prevalent kinds of trafficking in this region include labor and sexual exploitation, as well as forced marriages.

China being the most populous country has the second highest number of human trafficking victims in the whole world. They come in with around 3.2 million victims. One of the largest causes of human trafficking in China are due to the very high unemployment cases in the rural areas, increase in mass production in urban areas and also lack of law enforcement.

China serves as an origin, transit, and destination for men and women trafficked for sexual exploitation and forced labor. Even children are being trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation. The bulk of trafficking in China occurs domestically, but there is also significant international trafficking of Chinese individuals to Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, and North America. Women are seduced by falsehoods and false promises of work in other Asian countries such as Taiwan, Thailand, Malaysia, and Japan, only to be pushed into commercial sexual slavery. Chinese men and women are transported into other countries, incurring significant financial charges, and then compelled to work in harsh conditions to repay debts to traffickers. Women in nearby Asian states and Russia are trafficked into China for forced labor and arranged marriages. The Republic of China is taking as much action as possible against this, starting with "China's Action plan to Combat Human trafficking". It is drafted on the basis of relevant international conventions and PRC domestic laws to actively respond to the serious situation of human trafficking crimes at home and abroad, effectively prevent and take action against what's going on. To further resolve the issue the People's Republic of China would like to strengthen law

enforcement, improve victim support, regulate border controls and raise awareness on the signs of human trafficking.

Diplomatic Notes

When the council is in order, if a delegate wishes to pass on a message to another delegate, they may do so by the use of a diplomatic note. A diplomatic note need not have a particular **format** but just the **country to receive the note and the country sending the note**. Although a diplomatic note may be just to send messages to another delegate, they **must be relevant to the council proceedings and have minimal formal etiquette**.

- The notes must be written in English and mustn't be used during voting.
- They will be sent through the runner, who will pass it over to another delegate, or the chair.

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Diplomatic notes can be addressed to the chairs in the council. It is advised that the delegates raise a 'Point of Personal Privilege' to use diplomatic notes.

Key Points Regarding Notes

- Notes should revolve around the debate.
- The administrative staff reads the diplomatic notes before handing them to the person they are addressed to, to make sure they are appropriate.
- Undiplomatic comments can lead to delegates' suspension from the conference.

AWARDS

The BMUNIS conference strives to provide delegates with an experience that is both educational and enjoyable. Although we do not encourage an overly competitive environment, outstanding delegates, and delegations will receive recognition for their achievement. At the heart of BMUNIS lies education and compromise. As such, when BMUNIS does distribute awards, we de-emphasize their importance in comparison to the educational value of Model UN as an activity. We do not believe that awards are the purpose of Model UN.

AWARD CRITERIA

Delegates will be awarded based on the chairs' assessment of their performance.

There are five awards for delegates:

- 1. **Best Delegate** - A delegate who was good at everything council-related from writing position papers and resolutions to delivering speeches.*
- 2. **Best Speaker** – Essentially, a delegate who gave the best speeches that were well-researched and factually appropriate.*
- 3. **Best Researcher** - A delegate who would have submitted the best position paper along with having the best research.*
- 4. **Most Likely to End Up in the UN** - The delegate who shows the most professionalism and has attributes that may help them land a job in the United Nations.*
- 5. **Most Diplomatic** - A delegate who exhibits the most diplomacy - and tries to find the best solution for all without upsetting any country.*

A successful delegate will demonstrate the following at all points throughout the committee:

- Prepares thorough knowledge of committee topics.*
- Remains in line with national policies*
- Demonstrates ability to work with other delegates effectively*
- Exhibits flexibility in pursuit of an international compromise*
- Presents novel propositions that effectively address the relevant issue*
- Articulates ideas clearly and persuasively*
- Position papers reflect outstanding research*
- Adheres to Rules of Procedure*
- Overall performance is of remarkable quality*

SOME BMUNIS TERMINOLOGIES SIMPLIFIED:

- **Amendment:** A proposed change to a resolution that is being debated in the committee.
- **Bloc:** A group of countries that work together in a committee to promote a common agenda.
- **Caucus:** A formal discussion period where delegates can propose ideas and work on solutions to the topic being discussed.
- **Council:** A group of delegates who are debating a particular issue or topic.
- **Crisis:** A situation that arises unexpectedly in the committee, requiring delegates to react in real-time.
- **Draft Resolution:** A preliminary version of a resolution that has not yet been formally proposed
- **Directive:** A directive is a short solution to the crisis at hand. It functions as a resolution in a crisis council.
- **Lobbying and Merging:** Informal discussions between delegates to build alliances and support for a particular resolution.
- **Motion:** A formal proposal made by a delegate to take a specific action, such as to open or close a debate or to vote on a particular issue.
- **Parliamentary Procedure:** A set of rules and procedures that govern how debate and voting take place in the committee.
- **Points:** A tool delegates use to address procedural issues or seek clarification during committee sessions.
- **Roll Call Vote:** A vote where each delegate's name is called and they must state their position on the resolution.
- **Signatories:** A delegate or group of delegates who support a resolution proposed by another delegate or group.
- **Sponsor:** A delegate or group of delegates who propose a resolution.
- **Yielding the floor:** When a delegate finishes speaking and gives the opportunity to speak to another delegate.