SHIV NADAR SCHOOL

Education for Life

COSMIC ASPHALEIA

Model United Nations Conference 2025

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MISSION STATEMENT

SHIV NADAR SCHOOL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

The Shiv Nadar School Model, United Nations Programme, is an integral component of its Vision - Education for Life - and is designed to encourage each of its students to acquire a well-developed, deeply ethical, empathetic and compassionate appreciation of our diverse, multicultural, multiethnic, multireligious, interdependent world.

Specifically, the Model United Nations Programme will provide a platform for students.

- To sharpen competencies of Inquiry and Research autonomously;

- To enhance Public Speaking, Debating, Collaborating, Negotiating, Drafting and Communication skills;

- To build on their Critical Thinking, Problem Solving and Conflict Resolution capacities;

- To generate an informed understanding of contemporary Global Challenges and Opportunities through an authentic simulation of the United Nations.

MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY GENERAL
UNITED NATIONS
MESSAGE TO MODEL UNITED NATIONS, 2025

ANTONIO GUTERRES
SECRETARY-GENERAL
UNITED NATIONS

Thank you for taking part in this Model United Nations conference and for believing in the power of global cooperation to solve global problems.

Our world needs your engagement and ideas more than ever. We are living through extremely difficult times. Conflicts are raging, tensions are rising, and our planet is burning. Humanitarian needs are at record highs, and human rights are under relentless assault.

Hate speech, misinformation, and disinformation spread like wildfire on social media.. More than ever, we need global solidarity. We need the United Nations, and the United Nations needs you—your energy, creativity, courage, and commitment.

Together, I know we have what it takes to solve our shared challenges.

- To heal divisions, repair relations, and build peace.
- To extend a helping hand to all those engulfed by war, climate catastrophe and hunger.
- To ensure justice and equality for the world's women and girls and all marginalized communities, particularly the world's most vulnerable.
- To expand opportunities for all, leaving no one behind.

We at the United Nations will never give up in our quest for a more peaceful and just world. And I know you, too. That's why I am fully committed to giving young people a much stronger voice in international affairs.

The United Nations is proud to be your ally. We count on you to be a force for positive change now and in the future. I wish you every success.

Thank you.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRINCIPAL

SHIV NADAR SCHOOL, NOIDA

MESSAGE TO THE MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE, 2025

MS. ANJU SONI
PRINCIPAL
SHIV NADAR SCHOOL,
NOIDA

Welcome to the 8th Edition of the Shiv Nadar School Model United Nations (MUN) Conference! It gives us immense pride and joy to witness our students step into the roles of global leaders, tackling one of the most urgent issues of our time — Global Security.

This year's theme challenges each of you to explore the intricate dimensions of peace, diplomacy, and international cooperation. As delegates, you will immerse yourselves in rigorous debate, thoughtful negotiation, and strategic collaboration. Along the way, you will sharpen your skills in critical thinking, public speaking, and conflict resolution — skills that transcend the committee rooms and prepare you for the real-world complexities of leadership.

Over the past editions, our MUN has been a crucible for intellectual growth, creative problem-solving, and student-led leadership.

This 8th edition carries forward that legacy, and we are eager to see how your ideas will reflect both the urgency and the optimism that define this generation.

We encourage you to engage with openness, empathy, and integrity. Listen actively, debate respectfully, and aim to build consensus — not just agreements. It is through such meaningful exchange that we shape a more informed, compassionate, and secure world.

Wishing you a thought-provoking and impactful conference. Let your voices lead the way to change!

MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY GENERAL

SHIV NADAR SCHOOL, Noida

REET SEHRA
SECRETARY GENERAL
MUN 2025
SHIV NADAR SCHOOL,
NOIDA

Dear Delegates,

It is with great pride and anticipation that I extend to you an invitation to the 8th Edition of the Shiv Nadar School Noida Model United Nations Conference, set to unfold from the 16th May to 17th May 2025. This Conference stands as a beacon of diplomacy, critical thinking, and global collaboration, offering students a dynamic platform to engage with some of the most pressing issues of our time.

More than just a platform for debate and diplomacy, this Conference is built on a solution-oriented approach, mirroring the actual discussions and negotiations that shape global policies within the United Nations.

This year, our theme, "Cosmic Asphaleia: Ensuring a Secure Tomorrow," reflects the urgency of addressing security concerns that extend beyond conventional military conflicts.

From geopolitical shifts and cybersecurity threats to economic stability and environmental resilience, this year's conference will encourage delegates to explore multifaceted challenges and pioneer innovative solutions, addressing real-world challenges.

With an array of diverse committees - ranging from the United Nations General Assembly to Crisis Simulations - this edition promises an intellectually stimulating experience. Whether debating strategies for disarmament or navigating the complexities of international diplomacy, you will be immersed in high-level discussions that push the boundaries of traditional policymaking.

We hope that MUN'25 not only challenges you intellectually but also leaves you with unforgettable memories, inspiring conversations, and friendships that last beyond the committee rooms. As you step into this experience, bring with you an open mind, a spirit of collaboration, and the confidence to make your voice heard. In return, we promise you engaging debates, invaluable learning, and, of course, an amazing social with some fantastic food! May this conference ignite a lasting passion for diplomacy and global affairs within you.

Once again, I extend my warmest welcome and heartfelt wishes for an extraordinary conference. Let us stand together to ensure a safer tomorrow for all and create a legacy that reverberates far beyond the confines of the committee halls.

The Secretariat and I eagerly await your presence at the Shiv Nadar School Noida campus on May 16th.

Wishing you all the best for this incredible conference!

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

SHIV NADAR SCHOOL, Noida

LAKSHMI RAO
DIRECTOR GENERAL
MUN SHIV NADAR
SCHOOL, NOIDA

Dear Delegates,

Let this guide be your foundation, but let your voice and curiosity define your experience at SNSMUN this year.
Here, you'll find essential information on committee procedures, research methodology, position paper writing, resolution drafting and more.

Beyond the structure and rules, the essence of Model United Nations lies in perspective and purpose.

As delegates, you are not only representing the government of a country, you are representing its people, its culture, and its national values. With that comes the responsibility to understand the perspectives you present. Do not debate simply for the sake of argument; debate with insight, and above all, remain open to learning from others.
The UN4MUN format, followed at Shiv Nadar School, places a strong emphasis on diplomacy, negotiation, and consensus-building.

UN4MUN mirrors the procedures of the real United Nations by encouraging collaboration over conflict and solutions over statements. Delegates are encouraged to approach every discussion not as a battle of points, but as a collective effort to address, and resolve pressing global challenges with mutual respect and understanding.

The responsibility to question, to analyze, and to reason has never been more important. We live in an era where information is controlled, narratives are shaped, and biases influence what we see. The world needs fresh minds that are willing to go beyond surface-level analysis and truly understand the complexities of the world we are set to inherit, rather than blindly accepting things as they are.

At Shiv Nadar School MUN'25, we encourage you to do exactly that: ask the difficult questions, listen, and approach each topic with the goal of consensus-building. Engage with purpose, challenge ideas with reason and bring bold perspectives to the discussion.

Aligned with the principles of UN4MUN, Shiv Nadar School places student agency at its core. The impact of this conference rests entirely in your hands, delegates. You are not just participants, you are the catalysts of change.

MESSAGE FROM THE HEAD OF INTERNATIONAL PRESS
SHIV NADAR SCHOOL, Noida

MIHIKA GARG
HEAD OF
INTERNATIONAL PRESS
MUN SHIV NADAR
SCHOOL, NOIDA

Dear Delegates,
"Journalism is printing what someone else does not want printed: everything else is public relations."
— George Orwell

In a world brimming with diplomats at each other's throats, personal interests competing in a marathon for profit and glory, and a public blinded to the blatant crimes in front of their eyes, thank God someone (you) remembered to bring a pen (or a camera).

This committee is special in the way it operates. Yes, we have the most fun. Yes, you have the most freedom and variety of experiences as you move through the diverse committees SNSMUN has to offer. Yes, we create the most enthralling deliverables. But, more than that, this committee promotes journalism, transparency, and ethicality above all. Despite living in a world that has designed statutes for equality and laws for collaboration, the worst of human nature never fails to present itself when instincts of possession and protection are challenged, often the reality in such conferences.

Amidst these blurred moral lines, you operate: dusting off the smudged chalk and shining and casting light on those boundaries trampled on for all the world to see.

The IPC's role can never be overstated, for it singularly holds the world by its reins. The media is powerful beyond measure. It sways religions and waivers beliefs and teeters political conformities (a feat beyond any other form of persuasion). Media snatches power from those at the top and doles it out to those at the bottom. This power, delegates, lies in your hands for the duration of this conference.

The words you print, the strokes you sketch, the pixels you capture—these shape how discussions about real people actually affect those they're about. This is, before anything else, an opportunity: to experiment with those powers, to play with the fire that has ignited revolutions, mutinies, and sieges (and all the paperwork after).

Never forget, the truth is only as far as it reaches your ears. So listen, don't just hear, and then, of course, type/draw/click away. We can't wait to see what you bring us. Welcome, delegates, to the IPC.

"If you don't read the newspaper, you're uninformed. If you do, you're misinformed." — Mark Twain

COMMITTEES

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY (FIRST COMMITTEE) (UNGA-1)

AGENDA : STRATEGIES FOR DISARMAMENT IN WEST ASIA WITH A FOCUS ON THE SPREAD AND IMPACT OF ADVANCED WEAPONRY.

The Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) is the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly that attends to disarmament as well as global challenges that threaten peace. DISEC was created in 1945 and contains all 193 member states of the United Nations, establishing a forum for international dialogue and collaboration. The mandate covers seven thematic, which are: nuclear weapons, other weapons of mass destruction, outer space (disarmament aspects), conventional weapons, regional disarmament and security, other disarmament measures and international security, and the disarmament machinery.

In the forthcoming session, DISEC is expected to discuss "Strategies for Disarmament in West Asia with Special Emphasis on Advanced Weaponry Proliferation and Its Effects." This agenda requires analyzing advanced weapon proliferation in West Asia and its consequences on regional stability and political as well as socioeconomic development. The background guide will conduct the analysis of the security situation, historical context of arms proliferation, examining the current disarming strategies in place, and assessing them. It will also analyze the technological development of weapons and how it affects the security of the region and the world.

It is anticipated that delegates will partake in debates that attempt to develop fit solutions to curtail the proliferation of modern sophisticated weapons in West Asia. This involves critically analyzing existing disarmament agreements, suggesting modifications to the international controlling systems, and promoting the establishment of greater confidence-building and transparency measures among states. In addition, delegates will discuss the effects of arms racing on the socioeconomic factors of the region and consider ways through which sustainable development can be advanced to enhance peace and security in the region. The objective of the committee is to consolidate the ideas and draft resolutions that strengthen the prospects of international peace and disarmament in West Asia through active discussions and negotiations.

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY (SECOND COMMITTEE) (UNGA-2)

AGENDA : REGULATING CRYPTOCURRENCIES TO PREVENT FINANCING OF CRIMES WHILE STRENGTHENING CYVERSECURITY.

The Second Committee of the United Nations General Assembly is the Economic and Financial Committee (ECOFIN), often deemed the heart of economic policymaking. With representatives from all 193 member-states, discussions in GA2 pertain to macroeconomic policy, financing for development, globalisation and interdependence, poverty eradication and sustainable development. Pivotal in its functioning, this committee aims to transform the economic future of the world through global coordination and a multifaceted approach to its discussions.

The 'Regulation of Cryptocurrencies' is a discussion that is transforming the financial landscape of the world. Cryptocurrencies are digital assets that allow 2 individuals, anywhere in the world, to make transactions within minutes. Decentralized, providing pseudo-anonymity, and employing intricate technologies and codes, these assets are increasingly being used to facilitate transactions. The problem arises, however, when the same features that have made cryptocurrencies as revolutionary as they are also pose security risks to consumers and enable several criminals to launder money, evade taxes and finance terrorism activities. Therefore, GA2 will look to answer: "How can a global effort be made to regulate cryptocurrencies, while allowing for the growth of these assets to still revolutionise the financial future?"

Delegates in The UNGA2 must collaborate to analyse existing regulatory policies and prioritise global coordination in this endeavor. The multitude of subjects to consider while evaluating policies are crypto-assets and their impact on financial stability; consumer protection; effective curtailment of illicit activities; taxation policies on cryptocurrencies; developing nations' use of crypto; the growth of Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs); and creating a global standard for regulation. While regulation is a priority, delegates are open to discuss the features of cryptocurrencies which could accelerate economic growth exponentially, if regulated to protect the interests of users.

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL (UNSC)

AGENDA : ANALYZING THE SHIFTING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND THEIR IMPACT ON GLOBAL CONFLICTS WITH AN EMPHASIS ON THE RUSSIA - UKRAINE CRISIS.

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six primary organs of the United Nations (UN), established in 1945 with the primary responsibility of maintaining international peace and security. It possesses the ability to determine the existence of a threat to peace or act of aggression and to prescribe measures for response, such as sanctions and can bring up matters in the General Assembly.

While addressing the comprehensive agenda UNSC poses, "Analyzing Shifting International Relations and Their Impact on Global Conflicts with an Emphasis on the Russia-Ukraine Crisis." The evolution of regional conflicts, new geopolitical challenges, and shifts in global relations have all had a significant impact on international relations. With Russia's military invasion of Ukraine impacting stakeholders worldwide, the ongoing conflict needs to be highlighted when working for the betterment of the world.

This conflict has a profound impact on global peace, security, and the established international order. Delegates will deep dive into the current world, highlighting the direct and indirect impact of the war to critically think and form viable solutions, diplomatic negotiations, effective collaboration between nations and solving problems that pose a threat to global security.

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME (UNODC)

AGENDA : ANALYZING THE ROLE OF NARCO - TERRORISM IN FUNDING TERRORST ORGANISATIONS THROUGH CROSS BORDER TRAFFICKING

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) founded in 1997, is a specialized agency which works under the United Nations charter. With its headquarters in Vienna, UNODC has operations set up in over 80 countries. The UNODC serves all 193 member states of the United Nations and does not have any fixed structure. The basic function of the UNODC revolves around combating illicit drug trafficking, transnational crime, corruption, and terrorism. The UNODC works closely with member states to develop policies, provide technical assistance and implement frameworks to weaken the hold of drug cartels and reduce the influence of crime.

The agenda - The Nexus of Narco-Terrorism: Combatting the Role of International Drug Trafficking in Terrorist Financing is multifaceted with deep significance. The agenda forges a vital link between the influence of terrorism with the trade of illicit substances, highlighting their intertwined influence. The two combined set the foundation for a great threat to global security. Delegates are expected to delve into historical patterns, take reference from case studies, and understand the role of transnational criminal networks in facilitating this relationship.

Delegates of this committee are expected to deconstruct the agendas' complexities and propose creative but practical solutions. Diplomatic negotiations should take place in order to table well-rounded resolutions. It is expected that delegates will conduct themselves aligned to their countries national interest with global obligation. This will ensure recommendations are consistent with international law and human rights doctrine. Effective and unwavering collaboration is expected from this committee.

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN (UNCSW)

AGENDA : COMBATING GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT ZONES AND IT'S CHALLENGES TO SECURITY FRAMEWORKS

The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), a functional commission of the UN's Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), is the principal global intergovernmental body dedicated to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. Established in 1946, it develops and implements international norms and standards, issues policy recommendations, adopts agreed conclusions and resolutions, advises on gender mainstreaming across UN entities, and monitors progress towards the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA), a critical framework for advancing women's rights worldwide.

This Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) guide focuses on combatting gender-based violence (GBV) in conflict zones and related security framework challenges. Part I examines GBV manifestations, including sexual violence, rape, and trafficking, and their broader impacts on women. Part II addresses security framework weaknesses: cybersecurity gaps and legal/enforcement deficiencies. Case studies include Ethiopia's sexual violence epidemic and the Russia-Ukraine war's GBV implications. The guide outlines UN initiatives like the Spotlight Initiative, supporting safe migration and empowering migrant women through technology, and the International Survivors of Trafficking Advisory Council (ISTAC), advocating for victim protection and gender-sensitive anti-trafficking measures.

The UNCSW, addressing "Combating Gender-Based Violence in Conflict Zones and its Challenges to Security Frameworks," will examine GBV's root causes, legal gaps, and enforcement issues. Delegates will assess CEDAW, UNSCR 1325, and the roles of peacekeepers, governments, and NGOs in prevention and support. Key areas include integrating gender-sensitive policies into security frameworks, strengthening accountability, and enhancing cooperation. The committee aims to develop consensus-based solutions to protect affected individuals and reinforce global security.

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

AGENDA : ADDRESSING XENOPHOBIA AND PROMOTING ASYLUM FOR REFUGEES DURING GLOBAL MASS MIGRATION CRISES

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is the UN agency mandated to protect and support refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons, and internally displaced people. Established in 1950, UNHCR works to ensure the right to seek asylum, provides humanitarian aid, and facilitates long-term solutions such as resettlement, local integration, or voluntary repatriation. The committee operates in accordance with the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, advocating for international cooperation to uphold refugee rights and address forced displacement caused by conflicts, persecution, and disasters.

This year's agenda, "Addressing Xenophobia and Promoting Asylum for Refugees During Global Mass Migration Crises," examines the rising hostility towards refugees, the impact of restrictive asylum policies, and the double standards applied in refugee protection. With displacement at record levels, refugees increasingly encounter hostility, discrimination, and restrictive immigration policies. Growing xenophobic sentiments in host countries threaten refugee protection, restricting asylum access and challenging international commitments to human rights and humanitarian principles.

This agenda is not just a theoretical debate, it represents the reality of millions who have been forced from their homes, many of whom face discrimination, violence, and legal uncertainty on a daily basis. Refugees are not statistics; they are real people who have fled war, persecution, and instability in search of a future. They are expected to debate with purpose, empathy, and responsibility, while balancing humanitarian needs with national interests and international obligations. Ultimately, discussions must go beyond rhetoric, fostering strategies that uphold refugee rights and promote global solidarity.

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM (UNEP)

AGENDA : ANALYSING THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN RELATION TO TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENTS AND FOOD SECURITY

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) serves as the leading global authority on environmental issues. Established in 1972, UNEP sets international environmental agendas, promotes sustainable development, and plays a significant role in implementing effective environmental policies globally. Governed by the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA), UNEP tackles critical challenges—climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution—through strategic national and international partnerships.

The agenda "Analyzing the Impact of Climate Change in Relation to Technological Advancements and Food Security" discusses the severe consequences of climate change, particularly the disruption to food production and supply chains worldwide, as well as the importance of technology in mitigating these challenges. Key themes addressed in the background guide include the effects of climate change on agriculture, development of climate-resilient crops, sustainable farming practices, and the role of AI and biotechnology in ensuring food security.

In committee, delegates will engage in discussion on the intersection of climate change, technology, and food security. Delegates should debate strategies to enhance resilience in global food production policies, propose innovative technological solutions, and assess the ethical and legal implications of emerging agricultural technologies. Additionally, analysis of international agreements and cooperation in addressing climate-induced food insecurity will be included in discussions and resolutions. Negotiation and collaboration are key to drafting policies that ensure a sustainable future for food security amidst climate challenges.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS CORPS (IPC)

ROLES : JOURNALISTS, CARICATURISTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS

Introducing the International Press Corps (IPC) - a body of journalists, illustrators and photographers that work together to document, analyse, and report on the MUN! Between passionate debates and harmonious resolutions, the IPC acts as a platform that allows students to bring the nuances of the MUN to the forefront through articles, satirical pieces, cartoons, interviews and more. Members of the IPC will be encouraged to cover specific committees in detail while also getting the opportunity to engage in press conferences, held with the aim of accelerating discussions and calling delegates into question. During the conference, students will work on a newsletter (The Delegate Daily) with the objective of providing a comprehensive documentation of all aspects of the same.

This year, journalists will be allotted news agencies which they will report for, displaying their agency bias, while illustrators and photographers will be allotted committees for which they will capture moments. The IPC will provide a foundation for unrestricted and uncensored expression, while also maintaining a level of objectivity and accuracy. We stand for freedom of speech and transparency, and are truly looking forward to seeing impactful analyses, evaluations and art from bright minds!

ESSENTIAL CHARTER ARGUMENTS

2.1 "The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members."

2.3 "All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered."

2.4 "All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations."

2.7 "Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII."

25 "The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter."

CHAPTER VII: ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

42 "Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations."

51 "Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self- defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security. "

RESEARCH AND PREPERATION

Resources

- The Background Guide (Data from the BG cannot be used in the position paper)
- The Internet - (See Helpful Organizations References page X)
- Your Nation's Embassy
- Reuters

Collating your Research

One binder to include
  a. Background information to help understand the agenda
  b. Major treaties
  c. Documents
  d. Articles
  e. Resolutions
  f. Anything else listed in your background guide
  g. Successful UN programs
  h. Relevant and recent statistics and studies
  i. Innovative ideas to address the problems posed.

Resolutions will be primarily statistics and programs/recommendations so it is recommended to take note of those.

Guidelines
  a. Clearly sorted into subtopics
  b. Major treaties are listed
  c. Stats are available
  d. Programs are outlined—one or two sentences each.
  e. A delegate's point of view on the agenda.

COUNTRY INFORMATION SHEET

- Official Name of Country:

- Geographical Location:

- Date of Accession to United Nations:

- President/Prime Minister etc.:

- Border States:

- Major Allies:

- Human Development Index Ranking:

- Gross Domestic Product/ Gross National Product:

- Least Developed Country (LDC)/ Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC)?

- Major Import/Export Goods:

- Major Trading Partners:

- Recent Conflicts:

- General Policy towards:

- Environment:

- International Development:

- Human Rights:

- Social Development:

- Peace and Security:

RESOLUTION FORMAT

Committee Name (w/o Abbreviations)
Topic: Resolution Format
Sponsors: Official Names of Sponsoring Countries
Signatories: Official Names of the Signatories

The General Assembly, (or other organ)

- Recognizing that one line should be skipped after the title and before and after every following clause,

- Gravely concerned that delegates may forget to use a comma at the end of pre-ambulatory clauses,

- Noting that each resolution begins with the name of the organ,

- Recalling that pre-ambulatory clauses CANNOT be amended,

- Aware that the format of a resolution may be changed by a Director or Secretary- General,

Nevertheless recognizes that this format is used at most conferences;

Welcomes clear and simple wording, explanation, and splitting complex ideas into sub-operatives;

- With a colon introducing the first sub-operative;

- With one line between each sub-operative;

- With no underlining in the sub-operative;

- With a semi-colon at the end of each sub-operative and operative;

- With one space between a sub-operative and sub-operatives under it;

- With no spaces between these clauses;

Notes that, when appropriate, an operative having sub-operatives may end in a colon;

Observes that a resolution, being only one sentence, always ends with a period.

RESOLUTION CLAUSES

Preambular clauses state the problem, operative clauses are the proposed solutions to them.

PREAMBULATORY

Adopting
Affirming
Alarmed by
Approving
Aware of
Bearing in mind
Believing
Confident
Considering also
Contemplating
Convinced
Cognizant
Declaring
Deeply concerned

Deeply conscious
Deeply convinced
Deeply disturbed
Deeply regretting
Deploring
Desiring

Emphasizing
Expecting
Expressing its appreciation
Expressing its satisfaction
Expressing its wish
Fulfilling
Fully alarmed
Fully aware
Fully believing
Further deploring
Further recalling
Further recognizing
Gravely concerned
Guided by

Having adopted
Having considered
Having considered further
Having devoted attention
Having examined
Having heard

Having received
Having studied
Keeping in mind
Noting further
Noting with deep concern
Noting with regret
Noting with satisfaction
Observing
Reaffirming
Realizing
Recalling
Recognizing
Referring
Reiterating

Seeking
Taking into account
Taking note
Viewing with appreciation
Welcoming
Regretting

OPERATIVE

Accepts
Adopts
Affirms
Appeals
Approves
Authorizes
Calls
Calls upon
Commends
 Concurs
Condemns
Confirms
Congratulates
Considers
Decides
Declares
Declares accordingly
Demands
Deplores
Designates

Draws attention
Emphasizes
Encourages
Endorses
Expresses conviction
Expresses its appreciation
Expresses its concern
Expresses its hope
Expresses thanks
Expresses the belief
Expresses the hope
Further endorses
Further invites
Further proclaims
Further recommends
Further reminds
Further requests
Further resolves
Have resolved
Instructs

Notes
Offers
Proclaims
Reaffirms
Recommends
Regrets
Reminds
Renews
Repeats
Requests
Resolves
Solemnly affirms
Strongly condemns
Strongly endorses
Strongly requests
Strongly supports
Supports
Takes note of
Transmits
Urges

RESOLUTION WRITING PROCESS IN CONFERENCE

Phase One: The Working Paper

- The first informal informal session is generally spent in regional blocks forming ideas and discussing issues. It is during this time that delegates begin to formulate working papers.
- Working paper: a list of ideas, solutions, and/or general clauses that you believe are important and should be included in an eventual resolution.
- The goal in this phase is to create concrete ideas that can be shared with others in the committee and used to form clauses and finally resolutions. This way, blocs can have something to start a resolution with and also see what other blocs are considering, with the hope of bringing together people with the same ideas. Working papers are used to get debate started.

Phase Two: Draft Resolutions

After Working Papers have been circulated, delegates must then transform these ideas into clauses and resolutions. When ready, delegates will then submit papers to the Executive Board. Once the Executive Board has accepted and approved it the working paper becomes a draft resolution.

- This is the bulk of your time in conference, you will be leading your group in discussion and putting forth your specific recommendations while listening to others to come up with the strongest ideas for the resolution.

Draft Resolution: A resolution submitted to the Executive Board, adhering to the necessary requirements, evaluated and approved by the Executive Board. Draft Resolutions are the product of debate and negotiation.

Draft Resolution Guidelines:

- Content: The Executive Board at its discretion can limit the number of draft resolutions if the presented working papers carry the same content. They will encourage delegates to speak to both groups of sponsors in order that they might combine their efforts.
- Comprehension: The Executive Board will review draft resolutions for readability and understanding. When necessary, the Executive Board will request sponsors to clarify/rewrite any clauses that are vague and unclear so that the clauses state exactly what they mean to accomplish.
- Substance: If the resolution says the same thing over and over, the Dias would encourage sponsors to review clauses and revise if possible

POSITION PAPERS

Position papers are a country's policy statement on the topics under consideration by a committee. They include identifying the key issues for each topic, including providing relevant statistics; important international and regional conventions, treaties, declarations, and resolutions; actions taken by a country to address the issues; and recommendations for actions to be taken by the committee. In position papers, be concise and informative; leave the commentary out.

Format and General Tips

- 12 pt font
- Times New Roman
- Single spaced
- American English
- Agenda Statement, Introduction and Three separate paragraphs:
  - Introduction: Includes one sentence indicating the agenda before the committee and one sentence indicating your country's interest in addressing those topics. It should not exceed 5 lines.
  - Paragraph 1—establish importance of topic utilizing appropriate statistics (16-18 lines)
  - Paragraph 2—discuss international and national precedents utilizing appropriate treaties, resolutions, reports, … (20-22 lines)
  - Paragraph 3—propose solutions and recommendations utilizing specific national and regional programs (26-30 lines)

Example position paper attached at the end of the guide.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

Phase I: The paper will automatically be disqualified if plagiarism crosses more than 7%, additionally one font shall be used throughout the position paper.

Phase II: Each of the following general categories receives a score of 1-5 with 5 being the best. The scores are added up and the paper gets a raw number. After determining each category, the executive board can make minor adjustments.

- Placing the issues in a global context—paragraphs 1, 2
- Discussion of the national and regional significance of the topic (include national and regional **programs**)—paragraphs 1, 2
- Use/incorporation of r**esolutions, reports, and treaties**—paragraph 2
- Indication of current **positions, policies, programs, and actions** of Member State—paragraph 2)
- Indication of the future **objectives** of the Member State—paragraph 3

DOs

General
- Use country names as much as possible.
- Have a topic sentence at the beginning of each paragraph to indicate what you will be discussing and to provide transition from one paragraph to another.
- Have a concluding sentence at the end of each topic that summarizes the position of your country and that stresses the importance of the international community addressing the topic.
- When using an acronym, give its full name in the first mention, and then immediately afterwards include the acronym in parentheses. For all subsequent references, simply use the acronym.
- When citing a UN resolution, list the UN entity that produced the resolution, the resolution number, and the year that it is from, rather than simply providing the document code. For example, cite A/RES/70/1 as General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015).
- Use "Member State" when referring to other states in the UN.
- Italicize conventions, treaties, and declarations, and provide the year of adoption. For example, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948).
- Never use personal pronouns but rather use one's country's name.

Statistics
- Use specific stats Due to a literacy rate of 54%., not Due to a low literacy rate…
- Utilize statistics not post a 5 year time frame.

Recommendations
- Address all subtopics.
- Aim for 3 UN programs and 1 NGO program for each subtopic.
- When looking for programs, first try to find programs located within **your country** then look for programs in your region. Also, try to find unique programs such as bees locating landmines because they are memorable.
- Keep recommendations in line with what your country would do.
- When making a recommendation, answer the **who, when, why**, **how**, and **how much**.
- Write programs the same way you would operative clauses. *Mauritania supports programs such as…; Antigua and Barbados recommends implementing the   program…*
- If you have a program, make sure there is a recommendation to go with it. The easiest way to achieve this if you are getting stuck is to write *The United States recommends implementing programs such as the   in order to achieve the goals of .* Don't use this too much, it is just a backup.

DON'Ts

- DO NOT USE statistics, programs, or treaties mentioned in the background guide or that can easily be found or that are commonly referenced.
- Avoid "fluff" – omit connecting phrases ("however," "in order to," "as well as," "therefore," etc.)—making the paper stronger and less wordy.
- Remember that MUN is about consensus building. No matter how much your country hates a policy or another country does not say it (unless it is Israel—seriously).
- **Never** criticize your own country. If there is something negative you've done (or continue to do) portray it as if you are making progress on the issue. Ex: Sudan was an active participant in the recent Beijing Women's Conference. NOT: Sudan has been widely criticized for torturing, kidnapping and selling women and children, but…

COMMITTEE FLOW

- Meeting is called to order (this is formal formal session)
  - Executive Board makes announcements
  - The Executive Board sets a speaker's list. Raise your placard or submit a piece of paper to the Executive Board to be added to the list.
- Roll Call - state your country name and say "present and voting"/ "present"
- Opening Statements (opening speech explaining your country's stance and solutions while maintaining neutrality)
- Motion to suspend meeting for informal informal session (this is first negotiating session)
- Return to formal informal session (typically lasts 15-20 minutes)
  - Delegates recognized after raising placard
  - Delegates report to committee about progress of negotiations in informal informal session (provide update speeches)
- Closing debate
  - Closing debate will enter the committee into voting procedure.
  - During the voting procedure, pay utmost attention to the proceedings of the committee.

HELPFUL ORGANIZATION REFERENCES

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING
- Food and Agricultural Organization
- Int'l Fund for Agricultural Development
- World Food Program
- World Trade Organization

CULTURE
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization World Intellectual Property Organization
- World Tourism Organization

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCE
- Committee for Development Policy
- Commission for Sustainable Development
- Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
- Economic Commission for Africa
- Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific
- Economic Commission for Europe
- Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean ECLAC Int'l Labor Organization
- Int'l Monetary Fund
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- United Nations Development Program
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- United Nations Office for Project Services
- United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

World Bank (group):
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development International Development Association
- Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
- Int'l Finance Corporation
- Int'l Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
- World Trade Organization

EDUCATION
- International Labour Organization
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization UN Children's Fund

EMPLOYMENT
- Int'l Civil Service Commission
- Int'l Labour Organization
- World Food Programme

HEALTH
- Int'l Labour Organization
- World Food Programme
- World Health Organization

HUMANITARIAN AID AND RELIEF
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- World Food Programme
- World Meteorological Organization
- UN Habitat

INDUSTRY
- Int'l Labour Organization
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- World Tourism Organization
- World Trade Organization

INTERNATIONAL TRADE
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- World Trade Organization

NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT
- Commission for Sustainable Development
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization United Nations Environmental Programme
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- World Meteorological Organization
- World Trade Organization

ORGANIZATION/LEGAL
- Informational Systems Coordination Committee
- Int'l Civil Service Commission
- Int'l Court of Justice
- Int'l Criminal Court
- Int'l Labour Organization ILO
- United Nations Crime and Justice Info. Network

United Nations Information Centres
- United Nations Informational Service at Vienna
- United Nations Institute for Training and Research
- United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute NICRI United Nations Office at Geneva
- United Nations Office at Vienna
- united Nations Research Institute for Social Development United Nations Volunteers
- World Intellectual Property Organization
- World Trade Organization

POPULATION
- United Nations Children's Fund UNICEF
- United Nations Population Fund UNFPA

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
- Int'l Atomic Energy Agency IAEA
- Int'l Telecommunication Union ITU
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization UNESCO United Nations Institute for Training and Research UNITAR
- World Meteorological Organization WMO
- Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons OPCW

SOCIAL ONDITIONS AND EQUITY
- Center for Int'l Crime Prevention
- Commission for the status of Women
- High Commissioner for Refugees
- Int'l Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
- Int'l Criminal Tribunal Former Yugoslavia
- Int'l Labour Organization
- Int'l Narcotics Control Board
- Int'l Research and Training Institute for the Adv. of Women Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention
- Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
- United Nations Development Fund for Women
- United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- United Nations Int'l Drug Control Programme
- United Nations Office at Vienna
- United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
- Transport and Communications
- Int'l Civil Aviation Organization
- Int'l Maritime Organization
- Int'l Telecommunications Union
- Office for Outer Space Affairs
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Universal Postal Union
- World Trade Organization

OPENING SPEECHES

CONTENT OF YOUR SPEECH:
   a. Each sentence is like a sentence of your position paper… EXCEPT that the "pre- ambulatory" part of the sentence should be as short as possible.
   b. Try and utilize a statistic within the first sentence, to grab the audience's attention—but make it brief, super interesting and make sure it is NOT a common statistic.
   c. There is no need to recall reports, conventions, resolutions, etc.

- You will need to preface each recommendation for the sake of your audience—but make this part of the sentence as short as you can! Be concise!
- SAY YOUR COUNTRY NAME IN EVERY SINGLE SENTENCE
- Each recommendation should be the BEST that you have
- Make sure to use ACTION words (like "recommends" instead of "supports") in every sentence
- Use a program in every sentence! Look for programs with cool names or acronyms. The more memorable the name is, the more likely it is to catch your audience's attention and stick with them after you sit down.
- Keep sentences as short as possible. This makes it easier for our audience to pay attention and follow your points. This can be tricky! It is important to include why the resolution will be effective and useful.
- Don't overuse certain clauses (i.e. Don't use "recommends" or "gravely concerned" in every sentence.)
- It's important to specify full names for uncommon UN agencies, however most names that are relevant to your committee can be mentioned as acronyms.

FORMATTING YOUR SPEECH (FOR YOUR OWN COMFORT DURING DELIVERY):
- Use a big font size—I use 16-pt. font
- Use a bullet for each sentence that draws your eye.
- Try and deliver your speech without referring to it on your device or paper too often.

DELIVERING YOUR SPEECH:
- Delivery is just as important as content
- The speech should be well-rehearsed… this means nearly memorized!
- You should deliver the speech in a confident, loud voice
- DO NOT be monotone. Be passionate!
- Plant your feet hip-width apart and don't sway or shift weight
- Stand tall!
- Be aware of your hand gestures and filler words (try to minimize those!)
- It is very important to maintain good eye contact and address the entire committee.

GIVING YOUR OPENING SPEECH AT CONFERENCE:

- The Executive Board will likely set an opening speech time limit of 60-90 seconds
- The opening speech is one of the most important parts of conference.
    a. It gives you the opportunity to talk to everyone at once. This is your big shot to be impressive! You need to sound super knowledgeable, passionate, and good to work with! This is a chance for you to sell your skills to your committee
- It is the ONLY speech of conference that you have a chance to prepare for:
    b. The majority of speeches at conference will be given based off of a few scribbled notes you were able to jot down between the end of informal informal sessions and getting called on to speak in formal informal session.
- Since you get to prepare your speech ahead of time, there is absolutely NO EXCUSE for doing it poorly.

A *sample opening speech has been attached below*, with the the topics, "Integrating a Gender Perspective in the Planning and Implementation of Disarmament, Demobilisation, and Reintegration Processes," "Improving women's Health as a Means to Achieve Gender Equality," and "Women's Economic Empowerment in the Context of the Global Economic and Financial Crisis."

- Thank you Honorable Director and Fellow Delegates. The Gambia would like to set the agenda at …………………………………………………… .

- The Gambia believe women's participation in peace negotiations to be key in building a sustainable peace, and supports Women Peacemakers Program-The African Desk, which trains and mentors women to participate in negotiations, as well as disseminates the work of other female peacemakers.

- Cognizant of the variety of needs in post-conflict communities, Gambia strongly endorses using holistic approaches such as Empowering Adolescents and Young Girls Affected by the War Through Reproductive Health Services, HIV/AIDS Prevention and Reintegration Opportunities, a partnership of the Sierra Leonean government and UN agencies to provide psychosocial support, literacy and vocational training, child care services, health education, and feeding programs for participants.

- Gambia is alarmed that women affected by conflicts are often excluded in DDR programs, and encourages DDR processes to include elements similar to Burundi's Female Former Child Soldier Reintegration that established residential centers that provided health, vocational, legal and counseling services.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

Overview

Rule 1 – SCOPE:
The rules included in this guide apply to all committees. Each rule is self-sufficient unless modified by the Secretariat, in which case the modification will be deemed from adoption before the session begins. No other rules of procedure would apply. If a situation still needs to be addressed by the Rules of Procedure, the Committee Executive Board will be the final authority to guide you on which rule to apply.

Rule 2 – LANGUAGE:
English shall always be the official and working language of the Conference.

Rule 3 – DECORUM:
Delegates must always conduct themselves as diplomats and show courtesy to other Delegates, the Secretariat, Executive Board, and conference staff. They must present themselves in formal business attire. The Director will immediately call to order any Delegate who fails to comply with this rule. The Secretary-General may expel any Delegate for failing to adhere to this rule.

Rule 4 – REPRESENTATION:
A member of the Committee is a representative who is officially registered with the Conference. Each member will be represented by one or two delegates as given in the country matrix for each Committee and will have one vote on each Committee.

Rule 5 – PARTICIPATION OF NON-MEMBERS:
Representatives of accredited observers will have the same rights as full members, except they may not sign or vote on draft resolutions or amendments. These representatives reserve the Right to Vote only on procedural matters, not substantive ones.

Rule 6 – ATTENDANCE:
At the beginning of the first committee session on each day, the members of the Executive Board will call on Member States and Non-Members in English alphabetically to state their attendance. Members may reply either 'present' or 'present and voting'.

Rule 7 – QUORUM:
Quorum denotes the minimum number of delegates who must be present to open debate. One-fourth of the expected committee members shall be present for the committee session to be opened. Regardless of the quorum, the Director may open any meeting and commence its proceedings at his/her discretion. A quorum must have a substantive vote, i.e., a vote on a resolution and/or amendment.

Rule 8 – STATEMENTS BY THE SECRETARIAT:
The Secretary-General, Director-General, or any member of the Secretariat may at any time reserve the right to make either written or oral statements to the Committee.

Rule 9 – GENERAL POWERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD (EB)

The Executive Board consists of the Director and the Assistant Director (AD). The specific responsibilities of the Executive Board members are as follows:

- Director—declares the opening and closing of each meeting of the committee; manages the committee proceedings and maintains order; makes recommendations, in collaboration with the AD, about the direction of debate and negotiations; provides substantive feedback on the work product of negotiations.

- Assistant Director : takes over management of the committee in the Director's absence; assists the Director in building consensus within the committee when appointed as Facilitator; performs other duties as necessary. Also takes roll call; record votes; works collaboratively with the Director to facilitate the work of the committee.

Rule 10 – AGENDA:

The Secretariat shall communicate the agenda to the delegates before the conference.

Rule 11 – REVISION OF THE AGENDA:

Additional items of important and urgent nature may be placed on the agenda during any regular session by the Secretary-General, who may do so at their discretion.

OPENING THE DEBATE

Rule 12 – SETTING THE AGENDA:
- The agenda is set far in advance of the conference and is taken up by the Director. A 2-day conference will usually only have time to discuss a single agenda, if it is to be discussed and acted upon thoroughly.
- Crisis sessions at the UN can only take place in the Specialised Committees, but in the event of a crisis or emergency in the Model UN, the Secretary-General may call upon a committee to table debate on the current topic area so that the other urgent matters can also be addressed.
- After a resolution has been addressed and voted upon, the committee will return to debate the tabled topic.

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 13 – SPEAKERS LIST:

After the agenda has been determined, the Speaker's List will be established for formal debate (this is the opportunity for delegates to give opening speeches discussing their country's perspective on the agenda item.) If no motions are made, the default time will be 90 seconds.

MOTIONS

Rule 14 – SUSPENSION OF MEETING—FORMAL INFORMAL:
A "formal informal" consultation is a mixture of both formal and informal debate. It occurs when the committee is not in an informal-informal session, and involves a motion. The Director calls upon delegates as they raise their placards to address the committee for a specific amount of time (maximum time of 60 seconds). Points will not be suspended throughout the debates.

Rule 15 – SUSPENSION OF MEETING—INFORMAL INFORMAL:
An "informal informal" consultation is a temporary recess during which rules of procedure are suspended. During this time delegates can meet informally with each other and the committee staff to discuss draft resolutions and other issues. Such a motion will not be debated but will be immediately put to a vote. In the case of multiple motions for suspension of the meeting of differing lengths, the Director will rank the motions in descending order of length and the committee will vote accordingly. The first motion to pass will determine the length of the suspension. This is the state in which the committee will spend most of its time, negotiating to reach a consensus on the text. The maximum duration for an informal informal is decided at the discretion of the Executive Board.

Rule 16 – ADJOURNMENT OF MEETING:
During the discussion of any matter, a representative may motion for the adjournment of the meeting. Such motions will not be debated but will be immediately put to a vote. Any continued consideration of an item on the agenda will take place at another session. This motion can be used at the end of a session.

Rule 17 – ADJOURNMENT OF DEBATE:
During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may propose the motion to adjourn the debate on the item under discussion. In addition to the proposer of the motion, two representatives may speak for the motion and two representatives may speak against, after which the proposal will be put to a vote. Adjournment of debate ends parts or all of the agenda item being discussed during the conference. This can be used to block action on specific draft resolutions and is known as a 'no-action motion.'

Rule 19 – CLOSURE OF DEBATE:
A delegate may at any time motion for the closure of debate on the item under discussion. A delegate can motion for this after they feel that sufficient progress has been made on draft resolutions and are ready to be adopted by consensus or forced to a vote. Permission to speak on the closure of the debate shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be immediately put to vote.

Rule 20 – ORDER OF PROCEDURAL MOTIONS:
The motions indicated below shall have precedence in the following order over all other procedures or motions in the meeting:
a) To close debate on the item under discussion
b) To adjourn the meeting
c) To suspend meeting

POINTS & YEILDS

Rule 20 – POINT OF ORDER:
During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may raise a 'point of order' if the delegate believes that the Director is not following the Rules of Procedure or is not being sufficiently active in ensuring that other representatives do so. The point of order shall be immediately ruled on by the Director in accordance with the Rules of Procedure.
A point of order can also be raised when a delegate makes a factual inaccuracy in their speech. However, whether to address them verbally or via chit as at the Director's discretion. In both cases, the source of the correct fact must be mentioned.

Rule 21 – POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE:
During a formal informal session a delegate may raise a Point of Personal Privilege to address issues that may hinder their participation on committee, including, for example, a situation in which the committee is excessively noisy. Such a point may not interrupt a speaker.

Rule 22 – POINT OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY:
During a formal informal session a delegate may raise a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry in order to obtain a clarification about rules of procedure or the general functioning of the committee. Such a point may not interrupt a speaker.

Rule 23 – POINT OF INFORMATION:
After the delegate has made a speech, should time remain, this amount of time may be yielded/given/surrendered to the chair/EB? In this case, the time lapses, and the committee proceeds without disruption. It is important to note that asking many questions does not gain points or favor but increases disruption. Thus, questions must be of significance and value.

Rule 24 - Yielding time to POIs
After the delegate has made a speech, should time remain, this amount must be yielded/given/surrendered. By yielding the remaining time to POIs, if any other delegate has a question about the speech made, this question can be called on to the dais by the EB, provided the duration of the questioning is within the amount of time left.

Rule 25 - Yielding time to the Chair
After the delegate has made a speech, should time remain, this amount of time may be yielded/given/surrendered to the chair/EB? In this case, the time lapses, and the committee proceeds without disruption. It is important to note that asking many questions does not gain points or favor but increases disruption. Thus, questions must be of significance and value.

CHIT POLICY

In this MUN, substantive chits & chits via EB will be allowed. The EB will decide the process of circulation of chits.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Rule 26 – DRAFT RESOLUTIONS:
Any Member State may submit a draft resolution to the Executive Board for which no minimum percentage of support is required. However, since resolutions are sought to be adopted by consensus, it is advised that representatives build significant multilateral support before submitting a draft resolution. Ideally, only one draft resolution should be accepted by the Executive Board, which has been discussed and made acceptable to all delegates during informal consultation.

Rule 27 – AMENDMENTS:
Amendments to a draft resolution shall be submitted formally in writing to the Executive Board. When an amendment is moved to a draft resolution, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the committee shall first vote on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal, then on the amendment next furthest removed from that place, and so on until all the amendments have been put to the vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter amendment shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended draft resolution shall be considered or voted upon. A motion is considered an amendment if it merely adds to, deletes from, or revises part of the draft resolution. There is no distinction between friendly and unfriendly amendments, as a consensus for amendments must be built during informal, and amendments by sponsors of the resolution are to be included without debate in the resolution text. Formal informals can also be used to discuss amendments.

VOTING

Rule 24 – VOTING ON DRAFT RESOLUTION:
It is assumed that draft resolutions will be adopted by consensus and therefore shall not require voting. However, in the event that the draft resolution cannot be accepted by consensus, the meeting will go into a vote. Decisions will be made by a simple majority of the members present and voting, except on important questions including recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security. This applies to both draft resolutions and amendments. The meeting shall normally vote by a show of placards but any delegate may request a roll-call vote. The Director may permit delegates to explain their vote either before or after the voting.

Rule 25 – CONDUCT DURING VOTING:
 After the Director has announced the beginning of voting, no delegate shall interrupt the voting unless on a point of order in connection with the actual voting procedure. The Director may permit members to explain their vote either before or after the voting. The time given for these explanations may be limited by the Director. The Director shall not permit the proposer of an amendment to explain his vote on his own proposal or amendment.

CODE OF CONDUCT

Shiv Nadar School Model United Nations Conference 2025 aims to adopt, adapt and model the best practices of empathetic collaboration and courteous engagement in an environment conducive to learning the art and craft of International diplomacy.

To ensure the above, the Conference will scrupulously enforce the following Code of Conduct:

COMMUNICATIONS

- The Conference expects respectful verbal and non-verbal communication at all times. Personal attacks and disparagement of individual and country positions are not acceptable.
- The Conference strictly discourages signals such as thumbs-downs, boos, catcalls, whistles etc... These are deemed inappropriate.
- Playing Music is actively discouraged inside Committee rooms and during caucus sessions.

IDENTITY CARDS/ BADGES

- Identity Cards/Name Badges issued by the Conference are the only identification recognized by the Shiv Nadar School MUN Conference Staff, 2025.
- To facilitate the smooth functioning of the Conference, all Delegates, Members of the Executive Bureau, Members of the Secretariat, Faculty Mentors, Guest Anchors, Visitors, and Conference Staff are cordially requested to wear their ID Badges when the Conference is in progress.
- It would be helpful if the Badges were worn so that names are visible.

DRESS CODE

- Day 1 - Western Formals
- Day 2 - Indian Formals
- All clothing and accessories must abundantly convey the highest standards of professionalism and modesty - specifically, the overall intention should be neither to distract nor attract undue attention.
- Any delegate wearing an inappropriate dress would be asked to leave the Conference and return properly dressed.
- It is inappropriate for delegates to display national symbols such as flags, emblems, pins, crests etc. However, UN symbols are acceptable.
- Delegates need to wear dark formal trousers with light neutral colour formal shirts. The shirt should be neatly tucked in. Belts should be of dark neutral colour complimenting the trouser and appropriate for formal wear. Ties (solid/stripes) need to be worn as part of the attire.
- Accessories- Delegates may wear watches.

DISCRIMINATION AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT
- The Shiv Nadar Schools and Conferences meticulously foster a sensitive and respectful learning environment throughout its campuses.
- Any instance of discrimination based on race, gender, sexual orientation, national origin, religion, age or disability will not be tolerated. If any delegate, staff or adviser believes that discrimination has taken place, leading to disparate treatment or a hostile and unfriendly
- Conference environment, the matter must be immediately brought to the attention of the Secretary General of the Conference.

The Secretary-General and the Executive Bureau of the Conference will investigate promptly and thoroughly. Based on the findings of the investigation, the Conference may
i) Take no action
ii) Issue a verbal reprimand
iii) Direct the offending individual(s) to leave the Conference
iv) Institute any other action that is deemed appropriate.

COMMITTEE ROOM
- Delegates must respect the sanctity of Committee Rooms and the common spaces on the Campus.
- Furniture and fixtures should be used wisely.
- Delegates found scribbling, writing, drawing, or sketching on tables; chairs and other surfaces will be directed to leave the Conference.
- Delegates must refrain from bringing food into the Committee Rooms.

USAGE OF LAPTOP, MOBILE PHONE & INTERNET
- Delegates are not expected to use mobile phones during the Conference committee time
- Use of laptops and browsing the Internet is permitted.
- The school will not be responsible for lost, stolen, or damaged property.

PRE-WRITTEN RESOLUTIONS
- Delegates are encouraged and expected to engage in all the Committee processes and collaboratively develop Working Papers and Draft Resolutions during the Conference. This is the essence of the Shiv Nadar School MUN Conferences.
- Naturally, pre-written Drafts / Resolutions etc, will not be permitted.

CONFORMITY
- Delegates are expected to scrupulously follow all Guidelines, Instructions, Directives etc. issued by the Conference, both inside and outside the Committee rooms.

ACADEMIC INTEGRITY
SHIV NADAR SCHOOL MUN CONFERENCE

At the Shiv Nadar MUN Conferences,

- The ultimate responsibility of ensuring that all submitted work meets the highest standards of Academic Integrity lies with the concerned delegate / faculty.

- All delegates/faculty must ensure that all the text and images reproduced from any source – whether manuscript, print or digital - are fully referenced...

- Referencing is mandatory irrespective of the form and nature of the reproduced material - words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, images, graphs, tables, statistics, charts, photographs etc.

- Referencing is needed even for borrowed ideas and thoughts.

- It is desirable that delegates and faculty be familiar with the MLA style of referencing.

- The Shiv Nadar MUN Conferences routinely subject all documents (Background Guides, Country Research, Position Papers, Resolutions etc) through an authentication software

- The Conferences believe that Academic Integrity would be adversely impacted by:
  1. Plagiarism
  2. Collusion
  3. Fictitious data
  4. Falsification of data
  5. Use of ghost-written or purchased material etc.

- Even unintentional carelessness and compromises with Integrity will have consequences.

SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

Delegation from Kenya
Position Paper for the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF)

The topics before the United Nations (UN) High-Level Political Forum are Building Partnerships to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Ending Abuse, Exploitation, Trafficking and All Forms of Violence against and Torture of Children. Kenya looks forward to collaborating with fellow Member States to achieve comprehensive and inclusive solutions on these important topics.

Building Partnerships to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

Kenya notes that, according to The Partnering Initiative-UNDESA's report, *Maximizing the Impact of Partnerships for the SDGs (2018)*, effective partnerships bring together diverse resources on behalf of shared objectives. Kenya recognizes that, according to the IMF's 2019 report, *Fiscal Policy and Development: Human, Social, and Physical Investment for the SDGs*, low-income developing countries need to increase, on average, their GDP by 15.4%, amounting to US $520 billion annually, to achieve the SDGs, which highlights the need for additional partnerships. Kenya is alarmed that the *Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IBES)* estimates one in four species are at risk of extinction. Kenya acknowledges the role of partnerships in promoting anti-corruption transparency policies necessary to achieve SDG 16 Targets 5 and 6 focused on ensuring peace, justice, and economic stability.
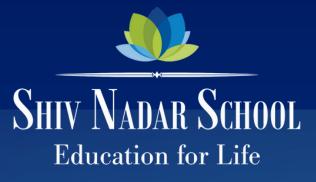
Kenya recognizes that partnerships have expanded significantly since adoption of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* , and applauds *UN- DESA' s SDG Partnerships Platform* , which facilitates information sharing and dissemination of best-practices concerning creating effective SDG-focused partnerships. Kenya, noting the success of the *Multi-Stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology, and Innovation for the SDGs*, emphasizes the importance of utilizing ICTs to strengthen networks, interactions, and facilitation among relevant stakeholders. Kenya commends regional partnership initiatives, highlighting as a model the *Western Indian Ocean Coastal Challenge*, where Member States bordering the Indian Ocean collaborate on financing mechanisms, share technical support, and advocate for science-based decision-making regarding climate resilient development.

Kenya notes that partnerships between Member States and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have increased disaster preparedness in low-income developing countries through the provision of low or no interest loans, a critical need in the face of accelerating climate change impacts. Kenya emphasizes the necessity of including marginalized persons in all political processes, including the building of partnerships, as highlighted by the UN Committee for Development Policy's (UN-CDP), *Leaving No One Behind report*, which lays out a three-pronged approach: examining disadvantages, empowering those at risk of being left behind, and enacting inclusive, far-sighted SDG policies.

To build partnerships to achieve the SDGs, Kenya suggests Member States within the HLPF focus on three major areas: ensuring transparent partnerships through data sharing and a dedication to ending corruption, easing the processes by which partnerships are developed, and involving marginalized persons in building partnerships. Kenya encourages Member States to develop initiatives such as the *Kenya Philanthropy Forum*, which promotes multi-stakeholder engagement in Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) to create harmonized, centralized philanthropic programs. Drawing attention to the *Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development's Eastern and Southern Africa program* that offers participating Member States mapping and surveying services such as aerial photography to encourage smarter natural resources assessment and management, Kenya requests the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) to expand funding to promote further collaborative participation by Member States.

Kenya highlights as a model Global Partnership for *Sustainable Development Data*, which serves as an invaluable convener, facilitator, and catalyst, building trust and encouraging collaboration among stakeholders to fill critical data gaps and ensure data is accessible and useable to end extreme poverty, address climate change, and pave a road to dignity for all by 2030. Kenya, emphasizing the need for Member States to incorporate PPPs in all SDG-related initiatives, suggests as a model its own *Advanced PPP Projects,* directed by Kenya's National Treasury, which establishes clear descriptions of ongoing projects to ensure a straightforward process for implementing partnerships and ensuring quick execution.

Notes

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