

**Mahindra International
School**

**Model United Nations Conference
(THIMUN procedure)**

April 9th - 10th 2021

Pune, India



Table of Contents

Conference Policies

Registration Policy

Awards Policy

Code of Conduct

Delegate Fees

Rules and Regulations

Schedule

Councils & Committees

Security Council (SC)

Economic & Social Council (ECOSOC)

Human Rights Council (HRC)

General Assembly 4 (SPECPOL)

MUN Preparation

Know Your Country

Your delegation's views

Other delegations' views

Resources

Procedure

Opening Speeches

Sample Opening Speech

Lobbying

Resolutions

Resolution Format

Preambulatory Clauses

Operative Clauses

Sample Resolution

Dress Code

Conference Policies

Registration Policy

The registration fees are intended to cover the basic operating expenses of the simulation. You can register on <http://mun.mbis.org> or email one of us.

Awards Policy

Honorable Mention Award

Best Delegate Award

The delegates need to consistently comply with the Parliamentary Procedure to be eligible for either of the awards. Delegates who display excellence in procedural knowledge, research, teamwork, diplomacy and cultural empathy while being a great ambassador for their country will qualify for the Awards.

Code of Conduct

Since MUN is a simulation of the actual UN, students are expected to behave as diplomats and ambassadors from their country would. Thus, a high standard of behavior and general conduct is expected.

Any use of illicit drugs, tobacco or other illegal substances, as dictated by international and local law are prohibited during the conference. Sexual harassment on any level will not be tolerated at the conference. If any of the above are reported, it will result in the immediate expulsion of the individual and possibly the school from any further conference activities and meetings.

Conference participants should respect at all times the facilities, equipment, rooms, buildings, and surroundings that may be used during the conference. Delegates should never wander off alone without informing the MIS MUN Conference Staff of where they are intending to go. This is to ensure the safety of all participants.

The MIS MUN staff will be available at all times to ensure a smooth functioning of the Conference.

Delegate Fees

Fee per delegate: Rs. 2000/-

Group discount Offer: If you register with a delegation of 10 or more delegates - Rs. 100 discount per delegate.

- This fee must be paid during registration and is non-refundable
- Drafts/cheques are payable to *Mercedes-Benz Education Academy* with MBISMUN mentioned under Remarks
- Online money transfer possible
- Each school is recommended to have 9-10 delegates per delegation
- The fee includes:
 - o Meals that are mentioned in the schedule
 - o Delegate kit (including badges, banners, stationery, notepads, folders, etc.)
 - The fee does not include:
 - o Accommodation during the conference
 - o Transport around Pune
 - o Meals that are not mentioned in the Schedule

Rules and Regulations

- Laptops will be permitted in Council
- Internet usage (Wi-Fi) will be provided by MIS
- Misbehavior during the conference will not be tolerated
- Misusing the given materials will not be appreciated
- Going against the Code of Conduct will be considered an offence
- THIMUN procedure will be followed at all times, with a few additional touches that are unique to MIS MUN

Schedule

Day 1: March 20th		Day 2: March 21st		
Student Officers please report to MIS by 9:00 am		Student Officers please report to MIS by		
Time	Event	Time	Event	
12:30-1:00	Chairs Briefing	7:30-7:50	Chairs Briefing	
1:05 - 1:30	Registration in the Foyer	7:50-8:00	Delegates report to committees	
1:30-1:40	Assemble in DP Auditorium	8:00-8:20	Committees in Session	
1:40-2:20	Opening Ceremony	8:20-12:00		Resolutions
2:20-2:40	Transition to Committee Rooms	12:00 - 12:45		Lunch
2:45- 3:15	ROP Presentation	12:45-3:00		Resolutions
3:15-4:00	Opening Speeches	3:00-3:30		Breaks
4:00-4:30	Lobbying	3:30-5:00		Resolutions
4:30-5:00		5:00-5:15		Transition to the Closing Ceremony
5:00-5:30		5:15-5:45		Closing Ceremony
5:30-6:00		5:45- 7:30		Dinner + Socials
6:00 - 6:15 pm	Chair Debriefing	7:30 onwards		Dispersal
6:00-7:00 pm	Dinner + Dispersal			
7:00 pm onwards	Dispersal + Schools return to their residence			

Councils & Committees

Security Council (SC)

Student Officers: Rishabh Raval and Thavisha Jayawardane

Topics:

- 1. The situation of the Israel-Palestine conflict*
- 2. Regulation of the use of private paramilitary of security contractors in conflict areas*

Brief: Established on October 24, 1945, the United Nations Security Council is the UN's most powerful body. Its main function, to maintain international peace and security. It has many dominating powers in its mandate, which it can use at any time. It can authorize military action or establish international (economic) sanctions upon many countries. Essentially, it assesses threats and takes measures to eliminate them. One of its main assets is that while other organs can only make recommendations, the SC can make decisions and take action. Being the most powerful organ in the United Nations, the Security Council has an immense responsibility.

Economic & Social Council

Student Officers: Purav Mittal and Abhinav Tripathi

Topics:

- 1. Measures to address the economic implications of Artificial Intelligence*
- 2. Promoting female representation in business and finance*
- 3. The question of the legalization of illicit substances as a method of achieving sustainable economic development*

Brief: The Economic and Social committee deals mainly with matters of monetary importance. It is the central forum for worldwide discussion on current international issues of economic or social importance. Countries are not the only bodies represented in this council; several international financial bodies have been granted consultative status such as the IMF and the World Bank.

Student Officers: Sharwari Khare and Denzel Tan

Topics:

1. *Assessing the relevance and effectiveness of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in a digital world*
2. *Measures to combat malnutrition and ensure the healthcare of children in conflict zones*
3. *The question of birth registration*

Brief: As in previous sessions, an important part of the work of the Committee will focus on the examination of human rights questions, including reports of the special procedures of the Human Rights Council. The Committee also discusses questions relating to the advancement of women, the protection of children, indigenous issues, the treatment of refugees, the promotion of fundamental freedoms through the elimination of racism and racial discrimination, and the right to self-determination. The Committee also addresses important social development questions such as issues related to youth, family, ageing, people with disabilities, crime prevention, criminal justice, and international drug control.

General Assembly 4 (SPECPOL)

Student Officers: Ishika Reddy and Junhui Lee

Topics:

1. *The threat of organized crime on international peace and security*
2. *Measures to develop strong institutions in the field of information and telecommunication for international security*
3. *Methods to combat cybercrime and cyber interference*

Brief: The General Assembly is one of the most vital organs of the United Nations; it is the only council in which every single member state has equal representation. As the name suggests, it functions to discuss a wide range of topics; the concept it tends to discuss the most, however, is peacekeeping in all its forms.

MUN Preparation

Know Your Country

This should be the first step of preparing for an MUN conference. How can one discuss and propose solutions to world problems without knowing one's country's policies. Each delegate should know the following:

- Political Structure (origin, type of government, stability)
- Cultural Factors (ethnic groups, religion, cultural history)
- Geography (bordering countries, topography geo-political considerations)
- Economy (monetary system, dependency and debt, membership in trade organizations)
- Natural Resources (basic commodities, trade agreements, degree of self-sufficiency)
- Defenses (military structure, dependency on other nations, membership or alliances)
- Views on World Problems (role and influence in the world, membership in blocs)
- Recent History (50 years)

Your delegation's views

You, as a delegate, must know your country's viewpoints on the topics and possible solutions. Remember, you must not represent your own views, but rather the views of your country.

Not every topic discussed at MUN will relate to current events in your delegation. Instead, the topics have been present for multiple years and in one way or another will impact your delegation. Every delegate should conduct extensive research on the topics. Even if you feel that the topics are not immediately relevant to your delegation, you still need to be willing to discuss possible solutions to the topic. Sometimes, you may not be able to find your country's viewpoints on certain topics. When this happens, you should use information your information about the country to make an educated guess as to your country's stance and what solutions they may propose or prefer.

Other delegations' views

You must also know the viewpoints of the other delegations in your council. This will help you to understand why certain countries do not agree with your viewpoint, and why others do. It can help you find your allies and your enemies.

Resources

- <http://www.un.org/>
- <http://www.icj-cij.org/>
- <http://www.un.int/>
- <http://www.unfoundation.org/>
- <http://www.unsystem.org/>
- <http://www.reuters.com/>
- <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>
- <http://www.economist.co.uk/>
- <http://www.cnn.com/>
- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/>
- <http://www.embassyworld.com/>

Procedure

This year's edition of MISMUN will be following standard THIMUN Singapore procedure. However, there are also some additions that make our MUN unique. In the link below, you can find the procedure and MIS MUN additions.

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1OiofmyYmACC6yifWqTMmBE-KAUsbf23isgoP5zvaEoA/edit?usp=sharing>

Opening Speeches

Opening speeches last for about 1 minute, and they are meant to introduce your country, give a very brief introduction about the topic they are most interested in and their views on other topics.

Sample Opening Speech

Good Morning Chair, Co-chair, delegates of the house.

We are here today, in another United Nations conference, such as the one that created our country. We hope that the present delegations will engage only to fruitful debates, in order to make this conference productive and relevant. Let's all take wise decisions after considering every resolution. Bear in mind that the U.N. was created to make a better world and not to satisfy an individual's will. We would like to share with you, our preoccupation regarding resolution. It is a fact that nuclear weapons are not yet proved to exist, however suspicions are strong. It is not acceptable that countries that can threaten the existence of another one to even have the slightest possibility of producing nuclear weapons. This is an outrage!

Nonetheless the resolution wants nothing more than to protect all of us, so, is in favor and supports this resolution that will, finally, request respect and consideration to all the people from the. Let's all have a wise purpose here!

Thank you for your attention!

Lobbying

Lobbying or unmoderated caucus is a time for delegates to share their resolutions and views on topics without having to adhere to formal parliamentary language.

During lobbying you may:

- Discuss your resolution, learn about its strengths and weaknesses
- Discuss other resolutions, see what other delegations have proposed, and whether or not you agree with them
- Merge resolutions, combine resolutions with other countries to make your final resolution stronger
- Discuss your and others country's views

Resolutions

Resolutions are the primary tools of discussion and decision-making at the United Nations. They form the basis for all UN debate, bringing one or several issues to the floor in a form that Representatives can discuss, amend, and reject or ratify as circumstances dictate. Resolutions usually state a policy that the UN will undertake. They range from very general to very specific in content. They may call for or suggest a course of action, condemn an action, and require action or sanctions on the part of the member states. They may also give specific or general directions to the UN Secretariat at any time.

Amendments to resolutions are the means by which resolutions may be altered by the body involved. Amendments can create additions, deletions, or changes to a resolution in order to increase its acceptability to all nations involved. Amendments are usually needed to move toward a consensus on a resolution.

Resolution Format

The standard format is as follows:

2" top margin and 1" side and bottom margins

Single spaced throughout resolution, with double spacing between clauses

Clauses must begin with proper introductory words/phrases, in capital letters

Preambulatory clauses end with commas and operative clauses end with semi-colons

Each operative clause must be numbered and indented

The final operative clause ends with a period

Please do not number lines in the margin of the resolution

Preambulatory Clauses

Preambulatory clauses explain the issue, and information that will help to support your delegation's point of view. Preambulatory clauses can include references to past resolutions, important treaties on the subject and references to the UN Charter etc.

Each Preambulatory clause must be underlined.

Preambulatory Phrases:

Affirming Alarmed by Approving	Expecting Emphasizing Expecting	Having examined Having received Keeping in mind

Bearing in mind Believing Confident Contemplating Convinced Declaring Deeply concerned Deeply conscious Deeply convinced Deeply Disturbed Deeply Regretting Desiring Emphasizing	Expressing it's appreciation Fulfilling Fully aware Emphasizing Expecting Expressing it's appreciation Fulfilling Fully aware Further deploring Further recalling Guided by Having adopted Having considered	Noting with deep concern Nothing with satisfaction Noting further Observing Reaffirming Realizing Recalling Recognizing Referring Seeking Taking into consideration Taking note Viewing with appreciation Welcoming

Operative Clauses

Operative clauses offer solutions and action that can be taken to resolve the issues mentioned in the Preambulatory phrases.

Operative Phrases:

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

Sample Resolution

Sponsors: United States, Austria and Italy

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

Topic: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

The General Assembly,

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,

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 is in need of 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;
 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.
-
6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance; and
 7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post---conflict assistance through reconstruction and development

Dress Code

MUN is a formal event therefore there is a strict dress code that has to be followed by every delegate.

For boys:

- Formal shirt and blazer
- Formal pants
- Formal Tie
- Appropriate shoes

For girls:

- Formal shirt or blouse
- Formal blazer

Formal pants or skirt

Formal dress

Appropriate shoes

Attire must not consist of:

Jeans

Shorts

Sneakers

Sandals

Specifically for dresses and skirts:

Must not be above knee level

Must not be open below the middle of the back

Must not be overly tight or revealing

No cleavage should be visible

The MISMUN Team

Mahindra International School

P 26 MIDC Phase 1,

Rajeev Gandhi Infotech Park,

Hinjewadi,

Pune – 411056

Phone No: +91 20 2293 4420 / 30

Fax No: +91 20 22932762

Shreya Maragale

Secretary General

Contact: shreyam2021@misp.org

Miheer Potdar

Deputy Secretary General

Contact: miheerp2022@misp.org

