



Committee guide

IPC

Combating the effects of information warfare on the trajectory of global military conflicts

Navrachana International
Model United Nations XV

25th to 26th September 2025

Navrachana International
School, Vadodara



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Educating - Empowering - Enlightening

Chairperson's Address

Greetings Delegates,

Welcome to the International Press Corps at NIMUN XV. My name is Amogh Jhamb, and it is a great honor to serve as the Chairperson, alongside Co-Chairperson Shubhi Shah, for the committee that stands at a unique intersection of journalism and diplomacy, where information is not merely reported but actively shapes the course of events. As members of the press, you will be tasked with questioning, investigating, and presenting narratives in a way that withstands both public scrutiny and political challenge. The weight of this responsibility lies not in rhetoric, but in the consequences your words may carry far beyond these walls.

This year, our agenda is **Combatting the effects of information warfare on the trajectory of global military conflicts**. In the modern age, conflicts are fought not only on battlefields but also in the realm of perception with headlines, broadcasts, and social media feeds. Global media can uncover atrocities and promote peace, or it can deepen mistrust and inflame tensions. In pursuing this discussion, you will face the challenge of distinguishing truth from deliberate distortion, navigating competing narratives, and resisting the pressures that seek to influence your coverage.

The IPC will test your ability to operate under constant tension. You will move between observing events in other chambers and defending your own organisation's position in this one. At times, the demand for impartial reporting will conflict with the expectations of representation. At others, you may face resistance, evasion, or hostility in pursuit of answers. It is in these moments that your role becomes most vital: when your commitment to clarity, accuracy, and fairness must prevail over convenience or expedience.

Approach these sessions with diligence and discernment. Every question you ask, every report you produce, and every statement you defend has the potential to influence how events are understood, both within this conference and in the world your work reflects.

To integrity in every story told,

Amogh Jhamb

Chairperson, International Press Corps (IPC)

NIMUN XV

Introduction to the IPC

Acting as the voice of the global community, the International Press Corps (IPC) holds a vital position in the landscape of international affairs. Though not a formal organ of the United Nations, the IPC works alongside diplomatic processes, closely observing and reporting on the decisions, discussions, and dynamics that shape global policy. Journalists under the IPC banner serve as the bridge between closed-door diplomacy and public understanding, ensuring that international developments are conveyed to the world with accuracy, clarity, and impartiality. With access to high-level summits, negotiations, and committee proceedings, IPC journalists are tasked with shedding light on the actions of state and non-state actors, often under intense political and ethical pressures. While they do not influence decisions directly, their reporting plays a powerful role in shaping public discourse and holding decision-makers accountable. The IPC emphasizes freedom of expression, transparency, and responsible journalism while upholding the values enshrined in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It reinforces the principle that diplomacy, no matter how complex or sensitive, must remain answerable to the people it ultimately affects. Through this lens, the IPC becomes not just an observer of international affairs, but a safeguard of truth in an increasingly interconnected world.

History of the IPC

The International Press Corps (IPC) in Model United Nations (MUN) conferences serves as a dynamic simulation of the media's role in global diplomacy. While not an official organ of the United Nations, the IPC has become a staple in many MUN conferences worldwide. Delegates in the IPC assume the roles of journalists, representing various media outlets, and are tasked with observing committee sessions, conducting interviews, and producing news articles that reflect the proceedings and dynamics of the conference. This committee offers a unique perspective, focusing on the dissemination of information and the influence of media on international relations. The concept of incorporating a press corps into MUNs emerged as conferences sought to diversify delegate experiences and enhance the realism of their simulations. By introducing the IPC, organizers aimed to mirror the complexities of modern diplomacy, where media coverage can significantly impact public opinion and policy decisions. Delegates in the IPC are expected to uphold journalistic standards, providing accurate and balanced reporting, while also navigating the challenges of bias and perspective inherent in media representation. Over time, the role of the IPC has expanded beyond traditional reporting. In some conferences, IPC delegates engage in real-time coverage, producing articles, interviews, and multimedia content that are disseminated throughout the event. This dynamic approach not only enriches the MUN experience but also underscores the integral role of the media in shaping diplomatic discourse.

Beat committee

Each International Press delegate will be assigned a beat committee before the start of the conference. Under the double-delegation system, each corporation has two delegates: while one attends the IPC session, the other observes their assigned beat committee. These roles switch at the start of every session, and both delegates will cover the same beat committee for the entire conference. This arrangement ensures that reporting remains consistent and that each delegate has an equal opportunity to experience both IPC debates and beat committee coverage.

Delegates should prepare by researching their beat committee in detail ahead of the conference. This includes understanding the committee's background, its membership, the agenda it will be discussing, past outcomes relevant to that agenda, and any recurring patterns in how debates have been conducted. Being familiar with these details will make it easier to follow discussions and identify the significance of developments as they happen.

While observing the beat committee, delegates are not permitted to interrupt proceedings. The only time direct engagement is allowed is during press conferences, where IP delegates may question beat committee delegates about the positions they take and the points they make. These sessions are intended for direct exchanges and should be approached with thoughtful, well-prepared questions. In addition, delegates may choose to conduct interviews during unmoderated caucuses if they wish to gather extra perspectives for their reporting. Interviews are optional and can be used to add context or variety to articles.

After each session, the delegate who observed the beat committee will write one article summarising the main events and discussions of that session. Articles should follow a straightforward newspaper style:

- Focus on the key topics covered and any major developments.
- Include relevant quotes or paraphrased remarks from delegates in the beat committee.
- Present the information clearly and neutrally, without speculation or personal opinion.

Articles are generally expected to be 400–600 words, with accuracy and clarity as the main priorities. Delegates should review their work carefully to ensure that all details are correct and that any information drawn from outside sources is properly acknowledged in line with the plagiarism and AI policy.

Throughout all interactions, whether in the beat committee, the IPC, press conferences, or interviews, delegates should maintain a professional and respectful approach. Clear, accurate, and well-organised reporting is the goal in every case.

Agenda: Combatting the effects of information warfare on the trajectory of global military conflicts

Day 1: Exploring the prevalence of state-sponsored disinformation and propaganda campaigns and neutralizing their impacts.

Day 2: Protecting against cyber- based information warfare tactics (hacking and leaking news, social media bots and propaganda, etc.).

Introduction to the Agenda

In today's rapidly digitized world, warfare is no longer limited to armed forces and territorial battles. A parallel war is being fought online — through misinformation, psychological manipulation, and weaponized narratives. This form of information warfare has become a decisive factor in modern military conflicts, shaping not just outcomes on the ground, but also global perception and public response.

From fabricated headlines and deepfakes to state-sponsored disinformation campaigns, conflicts are increasingly influenced by what people believe rather than what is true. Civilian populations, foreign governments, humanitarian agencies, and even military operations can be swayed by falsehoods that go viral before facts can catch up.

For the International Press Corps, this poses both a crisis and a calling. Journalists are now operating in contested information environments, where truth is vulnerable to distortion, and every word carries geopolitical weight. The core question is no longer just how to report a conflict — but how to report in a world where the conflict itself may be constructed or concealed by narrative.

This agenda compels the press to examine the evolving role of journalism in warfare: not as a bystander, but as a frontline actor in the fight for truth, context, and global accountability.

Current conflicts

1. Russia–Ukraine War

Disinformation tactics and communication tools

Both Russia and Ukraine have used information as a tactical tool, with Russia launching sustained state-sponsored disinformation campaigns targeting both domestic and international audiences. Russian media outlets like RT and Sputnik have been sanctioned or banned in several countries for spreading propaganda. Ukraine, in response, has enacted wartime information laws that limit Russian broadcasts, and has used online platforms to rally international support. Internationally, platforms like Meta and X (formerly Twitter) have adopted policies to flag or restrict state-backed disinformation, but enforcement remains inconsistent.

Impact

This conflict has seen the weaponization of narratives on an unprecedented scale. False reports about biological weapons labs, staged footage, and manipulated casualty figures have created widespread confusion. Journalists face challenges verifying battlefield updates, and disinformation has affected humanitarian aid, military morale, and public opinion in both NATO and non-aligned countries. The information war has significantly influenced diplomatic positioning and prolonged polarization over the war's legitimacy.

2. Israel–Hamás Conflict (2023–Present)

Disinformation tactics and communication tools

Both Israeli and Palestinian factions have engaged in narrative warfare. Israel has enforced restrictions on international and local press coverage in Gaza and has ramped up online surveillance. Hamas and affiliated groups have circulated unverified or misleading content via Telegram and other platforms. Global social media giants have come under fire for algorithmic bias — accused alternately of suppressing or amplifying one-sided narratives. Press freedom organizations have raised concerns about the lack of legal safeguards for frontline reporting.

Impact

Deepfakes, altered images, and fabricated testimonies have distorted public perception. Competing casualty claims and conflicting narratives of ceasefires or war crimes have made objective reporting nearly impossible. Information warfare has inflamed international protests, swayed diplomatic responses, and deeply divided global audiences. Journalists have become

targets — both digitally and physically — caught in a battlefield where controlling the narrative is as important as controlling territory.

3. Sudanese Civil War (SAF vs RSF)

Disinformation tactics and communication tools

In Sudan, both the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) have imposed media blackouts and launched social media campaigns portraying themselves as protectors of democracy. There is little to no legal oversight of digital content, and international journalists have been blocked or detained. Internet shutdowns, particularly in Khartoum and Darfur, have been used as tools to suppress both real-time reporting and internal dissent.

Impact

In the absence of verified information, false narratives about territorial gains, massacres, and ceasefires have spread rapidly online. International media has had to rely on diaspora communities, satellite imagery, and NGO reports — often with conflicting details. Information warfare has delayed humanitarian access, confused diplomatic interventions, and undermined trust in any official statements. The press struggles to present a clear picture, making journalistic objectivity nearly unattainable.

4. Sahel Region Conflicts (Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger)

Disinformation tactics and communication tools

Military juntas in the Sahel have tightened their grip on national narratives, expelling international journalists, restricting social media, and amplifying state-controlled messaging. With support from foreign actors such as the Wagner Group, coordinated anti-Western propaganda has flourished online. There are few legal protections for press freedom, and little to no institutional capacity to verify or counter disinformation.

Impact

Misinformation about foreign troop withdrawals, civilian casualties, and “terrorist” identities has fueled instability and distrust. Local populations are often exposed only to state-approved narratives, while international journalists report under threat. The result is an information vacuum, where truth is overshadowed by agenda-driven messaging — preventing accurate assessments of both the humanitarian and military situation on the ground.

5. Taiwan–China Tensions

Disinformation tactics and communication tools

China has consistently used state media and online influence operations to frame its military

maneuvers around Taiwan as legitimate. In contrast, Taiwan has introduced new cyber defense and media literacy campaigns to counter disinformation. Legal frameworks for digital warfare remain ambiguous, and international journalists reporting from either side face state surveillance and digital harassment.

Impact

Online campaigns and doctored media have targeted Taiwan's democratic institutions, especially during elections. Misinformation has fueled geopolitical anxiety, especially in the Indo-Pacific. Journalists covering the region must navigate strict censorship, bot-driven misinformation, and diplomatic sensitivities, making balanced reporting increasingly difficult. The conflict illustrates how information warfare is used not just to obscure military intentions, but to pre-condition global narratives long before a physical conflict begins.

Measures taken

1. Russia–Ukraine War

Multilateral platform responses

The European Union and NATO have launched joint initiatives to counter disinformation originating from Russian state-linked sources. The EU's *East StratCom Task Force* maintains the **EUvsDisinfo** database, debunking Russian propaganda targeting Ukraine and its allies. The G7 Rapid Response Mechanism also addresses foreign influence operations on democratic discourse.

Media platform action

Social media platforms such as YouTube, Facebook, and X have implemented partial bans on Russian state media in Europe and added “state-affiliated” labels. However, enforcement remains inconsistent, especially across non-Western audiences.

Journalistic impact

International media agencies have adopted more rigorous verification protocols, including geolocation tools and satellite imagery validation. Newsrooms have expanded use of OSINT (Open Source Intelligence) teams to track and authenticate real-time conflict updates.

2. Israel– Hamas Conflict

Platform interventions

Following public criticism, companies like Meta and TikTok have pledged greater transparency

regarding content moderation in conflict zones. New third-party oversight boards have been tasked with reviewing takedown decisions related to war coverage.

International watchdog response

Organizations like Reporters Without Borders (RSF) and the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) have called for protections for war correspondents and condemned attacks on press infrastructure. Amnesty International has also published reports on narrative manipulation and media targeting.

Public literacy efforts

Israeli and Palestinian civil society groups have launched media literacy campaigns to combat the spread of deepfakes and propaganda videos — though reach remains limited in high-risk areas.

3. Sudanese Civil War

NGO-led monitoring

Due to limited on-ground access, groups like Human Rights Watch, Amnesty, and Sudanese diaspora networks have worked to verify human rights violations using open-source intelligence and satellite data.

Counter-disinformation efforts

UN agencies and digital rights coalitions have promoted fact-checking collaborations, such as **Africa Check**, to monitor false narratives in the region. However, government-imposed internet blackouts continue to suppress independent verification.

Emergency journalist protocols

The International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) has developed special risk guidelines and safety grants for reporters displaced or endangered by the conflict.

4. Sahel Region Conflicts

Regional cooperation

ECOWAS has condemned the expulsion of foreign journalists and urged military regimes in Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger to restore press freedom. Yet, enforcement has been limited due to political instability.

Global tech company involvement

Major platforms have begun partnering with Francophone fact-checking networks to label or remove disinformation related to foreign intervention and extremist narratives. These efforts are still in early stages and face linguistic and infrastructural limitations.

Journalist training

International media NGOs have initiated training programs for local reporters on conflict-sensitive reporting, misinformation detection, and source protection in authoritarian settings.

5. Taiwan–China Tensions

Cyber defense expansion

Taiwan has strengthened its Digital Affairs Ministry and launched a national campaign to counter deepfakes, false election information, and social media influence operations. It also partners with media watchdogs to track misinformation.

Cross-national collaboration

The Global Cooperation and Training Framework (GCTF), co-led by Taiwan, the US, and Japan, has expanded its focus to include combating digital authoritarianism and information warfare.

Media adaptation

Taiwanese newsrooms have integrated cyber-intelligence experts into editorial teams and increased the use of cross-border verification networks. Foreign correspondents covering China and Taiwan are increasingly reliant on anonymized sources due to rising surveillance threats.

Timeline - Combatting the Effects of Information Warfare on the Trajectory of Global Military Conflicts

1939–1945: World War II and the Use of Propaganda

Nazi Germany, Imperial Japan, and Allied nations use mass media as a core element of warfare. Radio broadcasts, newspapers, and posters are used to influence civilian morale, manipulate public perception, and justify wartime atrocities.

1948: Adoption of Article 19 in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The UN formally recognizes the right to freedom of expression and access to information — a foundational principle for press freedom in wartime.

1991: Gulf War and the Birth of 24/7 War Media Coverage

CNN's live reporting from Baghdad changes the role of media in war. "Real-time warfare" begins, marking the emergence of media as a primary tool for shaping international opinion.

2001–2011: War on Terror and the Rise of Narrative Warfare

Following 9/11, the U.S. and allied forces engage in conflicts where control of narratives — especially in Afghanistan and Iraq — becomes as strategic as territorial gains. Online radicalization through misinformation also begins to escalate.

2014: Russian Annexation of Crimea and Hybrid Warfare

Russia pioneers "hybrid warfare" by combining military action with cyber operations, disinformation campaigns, and state-controlled media to justify its invasion and confuse foreign observers.

2016: Global Awareness of Disinformation Post-U.S. Election

The role of bots, troll farms, and algorithmic manipulation comes into global focus, revealing how digital media can be weaponized in shaping political and security outcomes.

2022–Present: Russia–Ukraine War and Viral Battlefield Narratives

Ukraine uses viral storytelling, social media, and drone footage to gain international support, while Russia deploys deepfake videos and coordinated propaganda. Journalists are forced to adapt to a real-time digital propaganda war.

2023: Sudan Conflict & Information Blackouts

As Sudan descends into civil war, internet shutdowns and state-controlled narratives hinder humanitarian coverage. Independent verification becomes impossible in blackout zones.

2024–2025: Global Rise in Deepfakes and AI-Mediated Disinformation

The use of AI-generated content in warzones — from fake leader speeches to synthetic battlefield footage — escalates concerns about media credibility and ethical journalism.

Guiding Questions

1. How has the evolution of information warfare influenced the way global military conflicts are reported, perceived, and responded to by international audiences?
2. What are the challenges journalists face in verifying facts, sources, and visuals during ongoing disinformation campaigns in conflict zones?
3. In what ways can journalists and media houses uphold impartiality, accuracy, and public trust while navigating narratives shaped by propaganda and cyber manipulation?
4. To what extent should journalists rely on open-source intelligence (OSINT), citizen journalism, or algorithm-driven content when reporting on sensitive military operations?
5. What role should digital platforms (e.g., X, Meta, YouTube, Telegram) play in curbing state-sponsored disinformation without impinging on press freedom?
6. How can the press protect itself from cyber threats, harassment, and state surveillance while covering high-risk conflict areas influenced by information warfare?
7. What ethical boundaries must be considered when publishing war-related content that may shape international sentiment or escalate tensions?
8. Should there be global legal standards governing information warfare in relation to conflict reporting — and what form should these take?
9. How can the International Press Corps collaborate across borders to resist manipulation, share intelligence, and promote transparent war coverage?
10. Ultimately, how can the press maintain its role as a neutral observer in a world where information has become a weapon of war?

Links for further reading

1. **United Nations Digital Library**
<https://digitallibrary.un.org/>
The official archive of all UN resolutions, debates, and country statements. Use this to explore references to disinformation, cyber threats, and press freedom.
2. **UNESCO – Disinformation and Freedom of Expression**
<https://www.unesco.org/en/freedom-expression/disinformation>
UNESCO leads global efforts to combat disinformation while safeguarding freedom of the press. Includes research papers, policy guides, and conference proceedings.

3. **United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) – Article 19 and Media Freedom**

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/freedom-expression>

The OHCHR monitors global press freedom and the right to information under international law, particularly in conflict zones.

4. **United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) – Online Extremism and Disinformation**

<https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/ctc/news/online-extremism>

Official UN reports and briefings on how disinformation and media manipulation are used by terrorist groups and armed actors.

5. **UNESCO Observatory on Disinformation**

<https://www.unesco.org/en/days/world-press-freedom-day/observatory-disinformation>

Launched in 2023, this portal tracks how disinformation intersects with conflict, elections, and the safety of journalists.

6. **United Nations Secretary-General's Report on Digital Cooperation**

<https://www.un.org/en/digital-cooperation>

Highlights the UN's vision for a safer digital world — including recommendations for regulating misinformation and preserving digital rights during conflict.

7. **UNESCO – World Trends in Freedom of Expression and Media Development Report (2022)**

<https://www.unesco.org/reports/world-media-trends>

Assesses how disinformation, AI, and political polarization are shaping media environments, especially in crisis regions.

8. **United Nations Peacekeeping – Protection of Civilians and Media Access**

<https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/protection-of-civilians>

Explores how UN peacekeeping missions deal with media access, information control, and misinformation in conflict zones.

Committee Proceedings

Double Delegation

The International Press Corps operates under a double-delegation system. Each corporation is represented by two delegates who share responsibilities across the IPC and their assigned beat committee. At any given time, one delegate will participate in the IPC's own debates, while the other will observe proceedings in the beat committee. These roles will switch at the start of every session, ensuring that both delegates contribute equally to IPC deliberations and beat committee coverage. This system is designed to provide continuous presence in both settings, allowing for comprehensive reporting while maintaining active participation in IPC discussions.

Roll call

During roll call, delegates are required to respond with either "present" or "present and voting" when their corporation's name is announced by the Chair. By choosing the former, the delegate has the right to abstain from voting on proposed resolutions. By choosing the latter, the delegate must vote on proposed resolutions.

General Speakers' List (GSL)

The General Speakers' List allows delegates to present their corporation's views and stance on the agenda at hand. The GSL is usually the first discourse of the conference. The GSL is established after the Chairperson approves, under their discretion, a motion raised by a recognised delegate to establish the GSL. Like any other Speakers' List, the GSL determines the order in which delegates will speak to present their opening remarks. The Chair will create the list by asking all delegates wishing to speak to raise their placards and calling on them one at a time. During the conference, a delegate may indicate that he or she wishes to be added to the GSL by sending a note to the Dais. The Chairperson may call a delegate to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion. The GSL can be interrupted by procedural points or motions, caucuses, discussion of amendments, and introduction of draft resolutions. **GSL: Time limit** Delegates are given 1 minute to present their opening speeches. Exceeding the time limit is not permitted, and will result in an immediate call to order by the Chairperson.

GSL: Yielding

While adhering to the time limit is extremely important, effectively utilising the time to present substantive material is equally significant. Delegates are encouraged to make full use of the time

allotted to them, expressing relevant claims. A short or haphazard completion of the GSL speech will result in a negative impression and low marking. Yielding (time) is only applicable if the delegate has time remaining from the allotted time after the completion of his/her speech. The speaker must respond to the Chairperson when asked “delegate, how would you like to use your remaining time?”, with “the delegate of (corporation) would like to yield the remaining time to (the Chair/ another delegate/ questions). Delegates must adhere to the remaining time.

Yield type	What is it?	Notes
Yield to the Chair	The delegate does not wish for his/her speech to be subject to comments.	Although this choice does not result in the marking-down of delegates, delegates are encouraged to choose either of the other two options to present more involvement in the conference and exude confidence in themselves and their work.
Yield to another delegate	The delegate chooses another delegate to make his/her remarks.	
Yield to points of information or questions	Delegates are selected by the Chairperson to state factual inaccuracies or ask one question on the speaker’s (delegate’s) speech.	The chairperson will call to order any delegate, whose question is irrelevant to the speaker’s speech or is curated to elicit information.

Moderated caucus

The purpose of the moderated caucus is to facilitate substantive debate at critical junctures in the discussion. A motion for a moderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open. The delegate raising the motion must specify the topic, followed by the time limit (total time, per speaker time). The motion will be on vote with a simple majority required for its passage. If the motion passes, delegates, wishing to speak on the motion, must raise their placards. The Chairperson will call on delegates to speak for the stipulated time. The only time yield allowed in a moderated caucus is “yield to points of information”; however, the Chair may decide to disallow it and this is not subject to appeal. Otherwise, each speech will be considered as taking up the full duration of the per speaker time. If no delegates wish to speak, the moderated caucus will immediately conclude, even if time remains in the caucus. The Chairperson may also decide, subject to appeal, to suspend the caucus early or prolong it.

Unmoderated caucus

An unmoderated caucus temporarily suspends formal debate and allows delegates to discuss ideas informally in the committee. A motion for an unmoderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open. The delegate raising the motion must state the purpose of the unmoderated caucus and specify a time limit. The motion is voted upon and a simple majority allows its passage. The Chairperson may prematurely end an unmoderated caucus if they feel that the caucus has ceased to be productive. Contrarily, the Chairperson may extend the unmoderated caucus. These decisions are not subject to appeal.

Resolutions

Working Papers

A working paper is a document that contains the ideas of a group of delegates about how to resolve issues pertaining to the agenda. It is a precursor to a draft resolution. A working paper is used to communicate ideas to delegates in a less formal manner before it is converted to a formal draft resolution. It need not be written in the format of a draft resolution; however, to be presented to the committee, it requires the signature or approval of the Dais. Unlike draft resolutions, working papers do not have signatories.

Draft Resolutions

The discussion, writing and negotiation for a committee's agenda concludes with the presentation of a resolution. A resolution includes written suggestions for addressing a specific problem or issue, in relevance to the agenda. This document is drafted by one or more blocs formed over the course of the conference, and usually requires only a simple majority vote to pass (with the exception of the Security Council).

A draft resolution is one that has not yet been voted upon. Delegates draft these resolutions in a format including three main sections:

1. The heading

Includes: the sponsors, signatories, agenda and the committee.

2. The preamble

Includes: the current situation.

3. The operative section

Includes: recommended actions.

Each draft resolution is one clear and decisive sentence separated by commas and semicolons. The subject of the sentence is the body making the statement (e.g. UNSC, DISEC, Economic and

Social Council). A draft resolution must always gain the support of a certain number of member corporations in the committee before the sponsors may submit it to the committee's Dais.

Many conferences require signatures from 20 percent of the members present in order to submit a draft resolution. A member of the Dais will read the draft resolution to ensure that it is relevant and in the proper format. Only when the document is formally accepted and is assigned a number can it be referred to in formal debate. A delegate must bring forward a motion to introduce the draft resolution, once accepted, sponsors will be called upon to explain the operative clauses in the resolution.

Preambulatory clauses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preambulatory clauses provide the context of a resolution • Format: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Must be the first word of the statement ○ Must be italicised ○ Must not be numbered ○ Must end with a comma 		
Alarmed by Approving Aware of Bearing in mind Believing Confident Contemplating Convinced Declaring Deeply concerned Deeply conscious Deeply convinced Deeply disturbed Deeply regretting Emphasising Expecting	Expressing its satisfaction Fulfilling Fully alarmed Fully aware Fully believing Further deploring Further recalling Guided by Having adopted Having considered Having considered further Having devoted attention Having examined Having heard Having received Keeping in mind	Noting with regret Noting with deep concern Noting with satisfaction Noting with approval Observing Reaffirming Realising Recalling Recognizing Reminding Seeking Taking note Taking into account Taking into consideration Viewing with appreciation Welcoming

Operative clauses

- Format:
 - Must be the first word of the statement
 - Must be italicised
 - Must be numbered
 - Must end with a semicolon
 - Only the last clause should end with period
 - Sub-clauses must be indicated with a lowercase alphabet
 - Sub-sub-clauses must be indicated with a lowercase roman numeral
 - There are no italicised words in sub-clauses or sub-sub-clauses

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

Only resolutions of the Security Council are binding. As resolutions of other committees are not binding, delegates must not use phrases such as “forces”, “compels” and “obligates”.

Sample Draft 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 non-governmental Organisations,

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;
 - a. *Calls* upon States to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance; and
 - b. *Requests* the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction

Rules of Procedure

Language

English will be the working and official language of the conference (during formal and informal discussions).

Decorum

Student delegates must obey instructions given by the secretariat. Failure to obey instructions, misconduct or disrespect directed towards the secretariat or any student delegates will result in dismissal from the conference. Delegates must address the secretariat by their respective roles.

Delegates must address the secretariat members by their positions at all times; a delegate must address the Dais as the “Dais”, “Chair” or “Chairperson”.

Agenda

This is the first order of business for the committee. Since there is only one agenda for the committee, it will automatically be adopted.

Voting

Voting is initiated on resolutions, motions and caucuses' topics. Following either the closure of debate or exhaustion of the speakers list, the committee moves immediately into voting procedure. Absolute decorum is to be maintained in the committee room at all times; it is essential that there is no disturbance during voting procedure. Please be aware that the voting procedure is typically a long process and depends on the number of draft resolutions, amendments, and roll call votes. Votes will be counted electronically and the delegates will be informed about the procedure to vote prior to the conference.

Points

Point of Order

Points of order are used when delegates believe the Chairperson has made an error in the running of the committee. Delegates rising to points of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. They should only specify the errors they believe were made in the formal committee procedure.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

When the floor is open (i.e. no other delegate is speaking), a delegate may rise to a point of inquiry in order to ask the Chairperson a question regarding the rules of procedure.

Point of Personal Privilege

Points of personal privilege are used to inform the Chairperson of a physical discomfort a delegate is experiencing, such as the inability to hear another delegate's speech.

Point of Information

Points of information can be used to point out factual inaccuracies in a delegate's speech and ask the delegate questions pertaining to his/her speech.

Delegate Preparation

The following is the marking criteria for NIMUN:

Knowledge	10
Analysation	10
Confidence	10
Listener	10
Coherence	10

Position Paper

The Position Paper is a comprehensive document, which details your corporation's views on the topic of discussion in your committee, and also outlines your perspective. Writing a position paper helps you to organise your ideas so that you can share your corporation's stance with the rest of the committee. The conduct of extensive research and analysis makes a position paper substantial. Moreover, a well written position paper can often be used as the opening speech on a general speaker's list. Writing a position paper might appear to be a daunting task, especially for new delegates. However, the guidelines provided should scaffold your endeavour. Position papers are usually one to one-and-a-half sides of an A4 paper in length. Your position paper should include a brief introduction followed by a comprehensive breakdown of your corporation's position on the topic being discussed by the committee. A sound position paper will not only provide facts but focus also on making proposals for resolutions.

Elements of a position paper

A substantive position paper will include the following:

- A brief introduction to the corporation and its history concerning the agenda
- How the corporation is affected by the agenda
- A justified account of the corporation's policies with respect to the agenda
- Statistics and/or other data to support the position adopted by the corporation
- Quotes from the corporation's high-ranking officials (like the CEO) regarding the agenda
- Actions undertaken by the corporation towards the issue

- What the corporation believes should be done to address the issue
- What the corporation would like to accomplish in the committee's resolution
- How the position of other corporations affects the corporation's position

Format of a position paper

- A position paper is written from the perspective of the corporation and not of the delegate. As such, avoid using 'I' or 'The Delegate'; instead, use the corporation's name.
- A position paper is written in the present tense.
- The length of a good position paper is between one and two pages. This roughly corresponds to about 1000 words.
- The font used is Times New Roman, Size 12, line spacing 1.5 and adequate margins.
- If possible, include the corporation's official logo as a watermark or a signature.
- Organise the position paper into clear paragraphs and make use of bullet points when possible.
- Cite any factual data, quotes, statistics, etc, according to the referencing format.
- Include at least one quote from your corporation's high-ranking officials about the agenda.

Referencing

Delegates must use the Modern Language Association (MLA 8 or 9) referencing style within their position paper's body (using footnotes) and/ or in the bibliography.

Writing the position paper

- Begin by extensively researching the corporation, the committee and the agenda.
- Contextualise your research by identifying the corporation's stance on the agenda.
- Identify important treaties, conventions, resolutions, etc. related to the agenda.
- Read interviews and speeches given by the corporation's officials in the recent past and identify the common thread in all the data – this common thread will be the position that the corporation adopts.
- Try and understand why the corporation has adopted such a position. This can be gauged by looking at the history of the corporation, the agenda, and its evolution.
- Identify possible solutions or the next steps that the corporation would like to see adopted in the committee resolution.
- Develop arguments for why these solutions are adequate and necessary for the corporation and for the issue at hand.

- Identify the counter-position – the opposite position or the opponent’s position – and develop arguments for why your position is better or why the counter-position is weak.
- Organise all the data and draft your position paper.

Organise your position paper into paragraphs, dedicating each paragraph to a new idea or topic of research. There is no hard and fast rule that governs the structure of a position paper. A good position paper is one that includes all elements, and is easy to read and understand.

- Introduction: Begin by introducing the committee, the corporation and the agenda.
- History: Trace the history of the corporation and the agenda.
- Position: Identify how the issue affects the corporation, and describe the position adopted by the corporation towards the issue.
- Substantiate: Elaborate on the position, and include the corporation’s views, actions, etc. towards the issue.
- Support: Support the claims with quotes, data and statistics.
- Action Framework: Actions taken by the corporation towards the issue, along with the justification of the corporation’s position on them.
- Way Forward: Solutions that the corporation wishes to adopt and what the corporation hopes to achieve from the committee.
- Counter Positions: Identify counter positions and explain how they affect the corporation’s stance.
- Conclusion Statement: Conclude with a statement about what the corporation hopes for, in the larger picture.

Position Paper Tips

- Do not use complex sentence structures, keep the language simple.
- Make sure the paper is well organised and contains all the key elements.
- Ensure that the paper is less than 2 pages (one side and back).
- Avoid using personal pronouns.
- Make it look official by using your corporation’s logo.
- Include recent quotes or statistics, but only where necessary.
- Maintain the flow of the paper – each paragraph should lead into the next.
- Write a draft to begin with, and keep improving upon the paper.
- Refer to the sample position paper provided and follow all the guidelines given.
- Remember to include the corporation, agenda and committee name before beginning the position paper.

Position Paper Criteria

Knowledge On Criteria	10
Topic / Background	10
Structured exposition of delegates stance	10
Considered recommendation for resolutions	10
Format	10

Sample Position Paper

The following position paper was the top scoring paper in the 13th iteration of the Navrachana Model United Nations:

Committee: United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC)

Agenda: Addressing the protection and prevention of human rights in a situation of war

Country: USA

The United States of America has inculcated fundamental human rights from the very first day of its creation about 250 years ago. 10th December of 1948 marked just one such instance when the United States portrayed its ethical measures for humanity as it signed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Being a democratic nation, the US has always kept the safety, stability and wellbeing of the American citizens as a priority to achieve prosperity.

Going hand in hand with the USA's motto, securing people's rights has been at the heart of UNHRC's mission ever since it was founded on 15th March 2006. Especially during warfare, international humanitarian law(IHL) is essential in limiting the consequences of disputes, ensuring the safety of civilians, women, children, severely injured, captives, etc. The US has worked according to the three constituents of this "law of war" - Distinction, Proportionality, and Precaution

After 1890, no war took place on American soil, protecting its population from the threat of human rights violation through armed conflicts. Nevertheless, the US has been involved in external wars over the years, but the IHL has governed the better part of it. Besides, the USA has introduced several policies to address pressing humanitarian issues such as those that follow:

- Human Trafficking
 - In the year 2000, the US government initiated the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act(VTVPA). Based on annual reports on assessments of different countries' anti-trafficking policies, the United States is in the Tier 1 of the list, making it amongst the most proactive countries.
 - The US Department of Home Security established the Blue Campaign in 1997 to spread awareness about the issue.
- Shelter to refugees
 - The US Admission Refugee Programme (USRAP) has always been welcoming to refugees, providing aid and shelter to those who truly need it. President Biden has declared the United States' target of having 125000 refugee admissions in FY2023, the highest in several decades.
- Treatment of victims
 - The US has signed the 4 Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Protocol III of 2005.
 - Despite not being a federal organization, the American Red Cross helps nearly 20000 people every day, improving humanitarian aid for military members and their families.

In current times of armed conflicts around the world, basic human rights are being neglected, if not heightened. Solely in 2021, nearly 20000 innocent children were recruited as soldiers, prostitutes or trafficked. The US recognizes that most of these numbers keep countries like Afghanistan, Syria and Yemen responsible. Not to mention the Russia-Ukraine war where 14 million Ukrainians as of just May 2022 were forced to flee their homes.

Whether it is the \$3.9 billion(5% of what the US' total aid) in Ukraine or the \$1.1 billion in the Afghanistan crisis since August 2021, the USA is always in search of ways to fund humanitarian aid. In fact, about one-fourth of the peacekeeping budget comes from the United States.

As Martin Luther King once said, "A right delayed is a right denied". Thus, the US wishes to take immediate action as a mindful committee, working towards rethinking present resolutions

into stricter ones, such as having heavy sanctions, a greater budget, and rightful actions in the IJC against those violating the IHL.

In words of Jan Eliasson, former foreign affairs minister of Sweden:-

“There can be no peace without development, no development without peace, and no lasting peace or sustainable development without respect for human rights and the rule of law.”

Note: The delegate had cited their sources.

Opening speech (GSL Speech)

A committee session commences with the establishment of the ‘General Speakers List’ (GSL), during which delegates provide a short, comprehensive opening speech, typically lasting no more than 60 seconds. This speech is a vital opportunity to present the corporation’s current situation, policies, and introduce a resolution initiative pertaining to the committee’s agenda.

Elements of an opening speech

An opening speech is often prepared prior to the conference, allowing delegates to form a concise and coherent statement on the subject matter, without compromising the formality and diplomacy. Although there is no particular format to this speech, a clear introduction, systematic body, and a definitive resolution is key.

A GSL speech must begin with the following:

“Thank you for the recognition Honourable Chair/ President/ Dais” Followed by:

1. A brief history on the issue outlined in the agenda from the perspective of the corporation allocated.
2. Highlight the impact of this issue in various aspects, for example: governmental/ political, economic, environment, foreign relations, etc.
3. Clearly establish, with an explanation, the stance of the corporation’s stance on the issue.
 - a. This must be supported by data from a valid source, covering concerns across aspects.
4. A delegate may choose to explain the international effect of their corporation’s position; discussing correlations, trade, monetary aid, etc. This often incentivises other members of

a committee to form an inclusive bloc during the drafting process for working papers and draft resolutions.

5. The delegate must outline past actions done by the UN, member states and NGOs to address the global issue, and, in brief, its efficacy.
6. Lastly, a 'Call for Action' is the decisive moment in establishing the corporation's presence in the committee, for the given agenda.
 - a. Clearly mention the proposed resolution, the role of the stakeholders and the importance or need of collective global action.

Fact Checking

- All claims, facts and statements made in the speech must be supported by empirical data.
- The data should be no older than 2 years, and must be extracted from a verified source.
- The Dais have the right to ask for evidence supporting the claims made or data presented at any point in time during the conference. Subsequently inaccuracies in data, false claims and inflammatory remarks would result in consequences including dismissal from the committee.

Policies

Pre-writing policy

Any documents written prior to the conference will not be accepted as part of working papers, draft resolution and amendments. Our philosophy is founded on the idea that the best solutions are generated through debate, collaboration, and compromise. All papers presented before a committee should reflect collaboration that occurred within that committee. Writing is expected to take place after the start of the committee session and must comprise the work of more than one delegation. The secretariat will not accept documents that do not seem as though they could have been feasibly written during the conference, based on various criteria, including the content of the document and/or the time at which it is submitted. Any delegates suspected of submitting pre-written words will be subject to an investigation that may result in disciplinary action, including notification of Faculty Advisors, reduced consideration or ineligibility for individual awards, and/ or expulsion from the conference. Any suspicions regarding an infraction of the prewriting policy should be brought to the immediate attention of the Dais.

No-research policy

Delegates are not permitted to access the internet during the committee session. Any delegates suspected of accessing the internet during the committee session will be subject to an investigation that may result in disciplinary action, including notification of Faculty Advisors, reduced consideration or ineligibility for individual awards, and/ or expulsion from the conference.

Plagiarism and AI Policy

It is mandatory for delegates to acknowledge the resources they have relied upon or incorporated in their own work. It is expected that all documents submitted prior to and during the conference are entirely the delegate's own work. The use of generative artificial intelligence tools for the creation, drafting, or editing of submitted documents is strictly prohibited. All documents will be vetted through rigorous plagiarism detection and AI-content analysis systems, and any work found to be plagiarised or to contain AI-generated material, without proper acknowledgement, will result in reduced consideration of the delegate for awards.

Useful Resources

1. <https://www.swp-berlin.org/>
2. <https://unidir.org/>

3. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/>
4. <https://www.un.org/en/>
5. <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en>
6. <https://www.un.org/en/ga/first/>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

How do delegates raise a motion?

Delegates will be provided with placards with their corporation's name. The Chair will ask for motions on the floor. To raise a motion, delegates must raise their placards to be recognised by the Chair. It should be noted that not all delegates will be selected.

How do delegates prepare for their first MUN?

An MUN is an interactive way of participating in the vital discussion of global issues. Preparing for an MUN will most importantly require adequate knowledge of the current global issues. Along with this, the delegate handbook will be the delegate's golden ticket as it covers every aspect of the MUN. The Core Team also recommends that delegates watch the mock simulation observantly along with sample MUN videos to attain practical knowledge. The training videos provided by Navrachana International School Vadodara (NISV) will assure the delegates are well prepared.

When multiple motions have been proposed, what will be the order in which they are considered?

1. Right of Reply
2. Unmoderated Caucus
3. Moderated Caucus
4. Introduction of a Draft Resolution
5. Introduction of an Amendment
6. Postponement (Tabling) of Debate
7. Opening/Reopening Debate
8. Closure of Debate
9. Suspension of Debate
10. Adjournment of Debate
11. All points take precedence over motions.

What is the Right of Reply and when should a delegate exercise it?

Right of Reply is a rule that is invoked when a delegate feels their corporation or integrity has been compromised in another delegate's speech. There are two ways to exercise the Right of Reply: via chit to the Chair, or raising your placard and waiting to be recognised. If and when the Chair grants the Right of Reply, the delegate is allowed to speak on behalf of their corporation, and they will not be interrupted.

Is a motion to reorder resolutions allowed?

Yes, it is allowed. However, it will require 2/3 majority to pass.

MUN Terminology

Abstain: During a vote on a substantive matter, delegates may abstain rather than vote yes or no. This generally signals that a corporation does not support the resolution being voted on, but does not oppose it enough to vote no.

Adjourn: All UN or Model UN sessions end with a vote to adjourn. This means that the debate is suspended until the next meeting. This can be a short time (e.g., overnight) or a long time (until next year's conference).

Agenda: The order in which the issues before a committee will be discussed. The first duty of a committee following the roll call is usually to set the agenda.

Amendment: A change to a draft resolution on the floor. Can be of two types: a "friendly amendment" is supported by the original draft resolution's sponsors, and is passed automatically, while an "unfriendly amendment" is not supported by the original sponsors and must be voted on by the committee as a whole.

Background guide: A guide to a topic being discussed in a Model UN committee usually written by conference organisers and distributed to delegates before the conference. The starting point for any research before a Model UN conference.

Binding: Having legal force in UN member states. Security Council resolutions are binding, as are decisions of the International Court of Justice; resolutions of the General Assembly and Economic and Social Council are not.

Bloc: A group of corporation in a similar geographical region or with a similar opinion on a particular topic. Blocs typically vote together.

Caucus: A break in formal debate in which corporations can more easily and informally discuss a topic. There are two types: moderated caucus and unmoderated caucus.

Chair: A member of the Dais that moderates debate, keeps time, rules on points and motions, and enforces the rules of procedure. Also known as a Moderator.

Dais: The group of people, usually high school or college students, in charge of a Model UN committee. It generally consists of a Chair, a Director, and a Rapporteur. The Dais is also the raised platform on which the chair traditionally sits.

Decorum: The order and respect for others that all delegates at a Model UN conference must exhibit. The Chair will call for decorum when he or she feels that the committee is not being respectful of a speaker, of the Dais, or of their roles as ambassadors.

Delegate: A student acting as a representative of a member corporation or observer in a Model UN committee.

Delegation: The entire group of people representing a member state or observer in all committees at a particular Model UN conference. They are usually all from the same school.

Director: A member of the Dais that oversees the creation of working papers and draft resolutions acts as an expert on the topic, makes sure delegates accurately reflect the policy of their corporations, and ensures that decorum is maintained during caucuses.

Division of the Question: During the voting bloc, delegates may motion to vote on certain clauses of a resolution separately, so that only the clauses that are passed become part of the final resolution. This is known as the division of the question.

Draft resolution: A document that seeks to fix the problems addressed by a Model UN committee. If passed by the committee, the draft resolution will become a resolution.

Faculty Advisor: The faculty member in charge of a Model UN team, class or club.

Flow of events: The order in which events proceed during a Model UN conference. This usually indicates the movement between formal and informal debate and the process of drafting, debating and voting on resolutions.

Formal debate: The "standard" type of debate at a Model UN conference, in which delegates speak for a certain time in an order based on a speakers' list.

Head Delegate: The student leader of a Model UN club or team.

Moderated Caucus: A type of caucus in which delegates remain seated and the Chair calls on them one at a time to speak for a short period of time, enabling a freer exchange of opinions than would be a possible informal debate.

Motion: A request made by a delegate that the committee as a whole do something. Some motions might be to go into a caucus, to adjourn, to introduce a draft resolution, or to move into a voting procedure.

Observer: A state, national organisation, regional organisation, or non-governmental organisation that is not a member of the UN but participates in its debates. Observers can vote on procedural matters, but not substantive matters. An example is the Holy See.

On the floor: At a Model UN conference, when a working paper or draft resolution is first written, it may not be discussed in the debate. After it is approved by the Director and introduced by the committee, it is put "on the floor" and may be discussed.

Operative clause: The part of a resolution which describes how the UN will address a problem. It begins with an action verb (decides, establishes, recommends, etc.).

Page: A delegate in a Model UN committee that has volunteered to pass notes from one delegate to another, or from a delegate to the Dais, for a short period of time.

Placard: A piece of cardstock with a corporation's name on it that a delegate raises in the air to signal to the Chair that he or she wishes to speak.

Point: A request raised by a delegate for information or for an action relating to that delegate. Examples include a point of order, a point of inquiry, and a point of personal privilege

Position paper: A summary of a corporation's position on a topic, written by a delegate before an MUN conference.

Preambulatory Clause: The part of a resolution that describes previous actions taken on the topic and reasons why the resolution is necessary. It begins with a participle or adjective (noting, concerned, regretting, aware of, recalling, etc.).

Procedural: Having to do with the way a committee is run, as opposed to the topic being discussed. All delegates present must vote on procedural matters and may not abstain.

Quorum: The minimum number of delegates needed to be present for a committee to meet. In the General Assembly, a quorum consists of one-third of the members to begin debate, and a majority of members to pass a resolution.

Rapporteur: A member of the dais whose duties include keeping the speakers' list and taking the roll call, as well as assisting in and keeping track of administrative duties in the committee room.

Resolution: A document that has been passed by an organ of the UN that aims to address a particular problem or issue.

Right of Reply: A right to speak in reply to a previous speaker's comment, invoked when a delegate feels personally insulted by another's speech. It generally requires a written note to the Chair to be invoked.

Roll Call: The first order of business in a Model UN committee, during which the Rapporteur reads aloud the names of each member corporation in the committee. When a delegate's corporation's name is called, he or she may respond "present" or "present and voting." A delegate responding "present and voting" may not abstain on a substantive vote.

Rules of Procedure: The rules by which a Model UN committee is run.

Second: To agree with a motion being proposed. Many motions must be seconded before they can be brought to a vote.

Secretariat: The staff of a Model UN conference.

Secretary-General: The leader of a Model UN conference.

Signatory: A corporation that wishes a draft resolution to be put on the floor and signs the draft resolution to accomplish this. A signatory need not support a resolution; it only wants it to be discussed. Usually, Model UN conferences require some minimum number of sponsors and signatories for a draft resolution to be approved.

Simple majority: 50% plus one vote of the number of delegates in a committee.

Speakers' List: A list that determines the order in which delegates will speak. Whenever a new topic is opened for discussion, the Chair will create a speakers' list by asking all delegates wishing to speak to raise their placards and calling on them one at a time. During the debate, a delegate may indicate that he or she wishes to be added to the speakers' list by sending a note to the Dais.

Sponsor: One of the writers of a draft resolution. A friendly amendment can only be created if all sponsors agree.

Substantive: Having to do with the topic being discussed. A substantive vote is a vote on a draft resolution or amendment already on the floor during a voting bloc. Only member states (not observer states or non-governmental organisations) may vote on substantive issues.

Unmoderated Caucus: A type of caucus in which delegates leave their seats to mingle and speak freely. Enables the free sharing of ideas to an extent not possible in formal debate or even a moderated caucus. Frequently used to sort corporations into blocs and to write working papers and draft resolutions.

Working Paper: A document in which the ideas of some delegates on how to resolve an issue are proposed. It is known as the precursor to a draft resolution.

Veto: The ability, held by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States to prevent any draft resolution in the Security Council from passing by voting no.

Vote: A time at which delegates indicate whether they do or do not support a proposed action for the committee. There are two types: procedural and substantive.

Voting procedure: The period at the end of a committee session during which delegates vote on proposed amendments and draft resolutions. Nobody may enter the committee room while voting on resolutions is underway.