

# APL MUN 2024

## Delegate Manual



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## Purpose

Dear delegates,

Welcome to APL MUN 2024! This guide is your roadmap to navigating our conference smoothly. We urge all delegates, regardless of experience level, to thoroughly read this document for the best possible MUN experience. For newcomers, it provides essential insights into MUN procedures, committee structures, and participation strategies to ensure your conference experience is successful.

For detailed committee agendas and background information, visit [www.aplmun.aplglobalschool.com](http://www.aplmun.aplglobalschool.com)

There, you'll find tailored resources made by your chairs to aid your preparation. Reach out to us at **aplmun@apl.edu.in** for any other prompt support.

## Letter from Secretariat

Dear Delegates,

As the Secretary General and Deputy Secretary General of the 9th Edition of APL Model United Nations, we extend a warm welcome to each of you. APL MUN has always been a hub of diplomatic discourse and collaboration, and we are excited to continue this tradition with you.

Throughout the conference, you'll engage in debates, negotiations, and problem-solving sessions on a range of global issues in our 8 finely selected committees. Our curated agendas hold promise for thought-provoking discussions and actionable outcomes, with fruitful resolutions. Whether you're a seasoned delegate or new to Model UN, we're dedicated to providing an enriching experience for you!

APL MUN isn't just about simulation; it's about personal and professional growth. You'll enhance your public speaking, negotiation, and leadership skills while gaining a deeper understanding of diverse perspectives and cultures. Your active participation and engagement are vital to the success of the conference.

We're grateful for your dedication and enthusiasm for international affairs. Together, we have the power to cultivate and foster responsible global citizenship and create a more peaceful and sustainable world for all. We look forward to meeting you all and witnessing the contributions you'll make to APL MUN 2024.

Warm regards,

**Secretary General : Tanika Kapa**

**Deputy Secretary General : Varun Jeyanthilal**

## What is the United Nations?

The United Nations, founded in 1945, is an international organization comprising 193 Member States. Its mission and activities are guided by the purposes and principles outlined in its founding Charter.

Formed in the aftermath of World War II, the United Nations has a central mission to uphold international peace and security. It achieves this through various means, including conflict prevention, facilitating peace negotiations, peacekeeping operations, and creating conducive conditions for sustainable peace.

The promotion and protection of human rights are fundamental to the United Nations' work. The term "human rights" is mentioned seven times in the UN Charter, highlighting its significance. In 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights established human rights as a cornerstone of international law. Since then, the United Nations has been actively safeguarding human rights through legal frameworks and on-the-ground initiatives.

The United Nations Charter also emphasizes the importance of international cooperation in addressing economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian challenges. After the Second World War, the UN played a vital role in rebuilding Europe. Today, the international community relies on the UN to coordinate humanitarian assistance during natural and man-made disasters in regions where national authorities require additional support.

Since its inception, the United Nations has placed great importance on achieving international cooperation to solve global problems and promote human rights without discrimination. Enhancing people's well-being remains a primary focus for the organization. Over time, the concept of development has evolved, with sustainable development emerging as the preferred approach. Sustainable development encompasses prosperity, economic opportunities, social well-being, and environmental protection, offering a comprehensive path towards improving lives worldwide.

The United Nations Charter's preamble establishes the objective of maintaining justice and respect for international law, including treaty obligations. Upholding and developing international law has been an integral part of the UN's work, ensuring the maintenance of peaceful and cooperative international relations.

The United Nations remains committed to fulfilling its mandate by addressing the pressing issues of our time and promoting a more just, peaceful, and sustainable world for all.

## Goals of APL MUN

APL Model United Nations conferences are for young individuals to engage in meaningful discussions, develop critical thinking skills, and gain insights into international affairs. One such prominent conference is the APL MUN, which stands out for its unique approach in empowering youth for engagement. This section aims to explore the main purpose of APL MUN and highlight its significance.

### **Fostering Diplomacy and International Relations:**

APL MUN serves as a dynamic platform where students from various schools gather to simulate United Nations committees. By assuming the roles of diplomats, delegates are exposed to various global issues and challenges. The primary purpose of APL MUN is to foster diplomacy and encourage dialogue among participants. Through engaging in negotiations and drafting resolutions, delegates develop a deep understanding of the complexities involved in international relations. This experience equips them with essential skills such as negotiation, compromise, and consensus-building, which are crucial for effective diplomacy.

### **Enhancing Knowledge and Awareness:**

APL MUN encourages extensive research on a wide range of global issues. Delegates are required to familiarize themselves with the policies and positions of the countries they represent, as well as understand the historical, political, and socioeconomic aspects of the assigned topics. The purpose is to expand participants' knowledge and awareness of global challenges, thereby promoting a more informed and engaged generation. APL MUN allows young individuals to delve into complex issues and develop a comprehensive understanding of global affairs, allowing them to critically analyze problems and propose innovative solutions.

### **Promoting Public Speaking and Leadership Skills:**

APL MUN plays a crucial role in honing participants' public speaking and leadership abilities. Delegates are given opportunities to address the committee, deliver speeches, and engage in debates. These activities improve their communication skills, including articulation, persuasion, and the ability to think on their feet. Moreover, APL MUN cultivates leadership qualities by assigning students to positions of authority within committees. This experience allows delegates to develop confidence, learn effective teamwork, and assume responsibility for managing discussions and guiding the committee toward productive outcomes.

**Collaboration and teamwork:**

APL MUN provides an invaluable networking platform, connecting young individuals with other peers. Participants have the opportunity to forge lasting friendships, build professional connections, and establish collaborations. These connections and interactions contribute to the personal and professional growth of participants, broadening their horizons and opening doors for future opportunities in academia, diplomacy, and various fields related to international affairs.

APL MUN aims to empower youth for global engagement by fostering diplomacy, enhancing knowledge and awareness, promoting public speaking and leadership skills, fostering global citizenship, and providing networking opportunities. By participating in APL MUN, young individuals are equipped with the skills, knowledge, and perspectives necessary.

# Conference Schedule

## **DAY 1:**

8:00 Reporting Time  
8.00 to 8.30 Registrations  
8.30 to 9.30 Opening Ceremony  
9.45 to 11.00 Committee Session 1  
11.00 to 11.15 Break  
11.15 to 1.00 Committee Session 2  
1.00 to 2.00 Staggered lunch  
2.00 to 3.15 Committee Session 3  
3.15 to 3.30 Break  
3.30 to 5.00 Committee Session 4  
5.00 to 6.30 Special Committee

## **DAY 2:**

8.00 Reporting Time  
8.15 to 10.15 Committee Session 1  
10.15 to 10.30 Break  
10.30 to 12.30 Committee Session 2  
12.30 to 1.30 Staggered Lunch  
1.45 to 3.30 Committee Session 3  
3.30 to 4.00 High Tea  
4.00 to 5.00 Valedictory Function  
5.00 Farewell



## Committee Agendas

### United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

Invasion of Iraq freeze date: 2 October, 2003

### United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC)

Addressing the humanitarian crisis in the Syrian Civil War. Freeze date: 5th March, 2020

### Economic and Financial Affairs Council Configuration (ECOFIN)

Housing crisis in the United States with special emphasis on Financial institutions and the EURO market crash

### US Congress

The need for aid to Israel in the wake of the Gaza War

### G20 Summit

Addressing the Economic Implications of Migration and Refugee Flows on a Global Scale.

### United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Promoting ethical and responsible use of artificial intelligence in crime prevention and criminal justice with an emphasis on lowering drug-related crimes

### World Health Organization (WHO)

Establishment of a commission to prevent and combat Antimicrobial-resistant (AMR) disease outbreaks.

## International Press Corps (IPC) Debate

The Closed Room Briefs Process will begin on day 1. More details to be shared about the same soon!

Aside from the Closed Room Debates , the general roles of IPC reporters will apply. They will work as individual reporters to record the happenings for a specific committee over the 2 days and will make a literary or media piece for example: an article, cartoon, short film, etc.

Additionally, they will conduct a press conference for their allotted committee. More details can be found in the IPC Background Guide.

## Awards

(UNSC, UNHRC, UNODC, ECOFIN, US Congress, WHO, G20 Summit)

- One Best Delegate (Trophy + Certificate)
- One Best Debutante (Trophy + Certificate)
- One High Commendation (Certificate)
- Two Special Mentions (Verbal Announcements)

## IPC

- One Best Reporter (Trophy + Certificate)
- One High Commendation (Certificate)

## Rules Of Procedure

Success at the APL MUN conference depends on your understanding of the parliamentary process. The broad list of considerations and motions is provided below, along with a brief description of each.

### PARLIAMENTARY RULES

#### Always address the EB before you speak:

Eg. “With the prior permission of the Executive Board, the delegate of India would like to raise a point of information”

#### Use of personal pronouns:

Personal pronouns are not acceptable, delegates are always expected to refer to themselves, and all other delegates present in the room, in the third person.

E.g. “I would like to know if you would support the resolution” – **Incorrect**  
“The delegate of China would like to know if the delegate of Burkina Faso will support the resolution” – **Correct**

#### Note passing:

Delegates can communicate with other delegates in the form of chits, which will be passed by the admins in a room. Casual and inappropriate language is not permitted even in notes, it can result in suspension.

### POINTS & MOTIONS:

- Points and motions are tools for delegates to ask questions about the committee and its proceedings, rather than the content of the debate
  - Motions change what the committee is *doing* and generally require a *vote*
  - Points do not require a vote
- Delegates may only introduce motions while the Speakers’ List is open and between speakers
  - When motions require a vote, the vote may be either substantive or procedural
  - Some votes require a two-thirds majority to pass, while others require a simple majority.
- Points may be raised during caucuses, and some points may be used to interrupt a speaker

## POINTS

**Point of Personal Privilege:** Personal inconveniences or argument challenges are mentioned at this stage. If, for instance, you are unable to hear the speaker or are uncomfortable due to the temperature, you may bring it up during the discussion. This statement may be made to stop a speaker, but it must not discuss the subject matter of any working paper or speech.

**Point of Parliamentary Enquiry:** This may be raised to the Executive Board to ask them about the rules of procedure and any concerns with the structure of the MUN over the 2 days of the conference.

**Point of Order:** You may raise this when you think a delegate has said something that you believe to be factually incorrect. The Chairpersons may bring up this point of parliamentary inquiry to clarify certain provisions of the Rules of Procedure. When the floor is open for points and motions, such a point may be introduced but may not disrupt speakers.

**Point of Information:** This point may be brought up following a GSL speech made by a delegate. It serves to address the speaker directly regarding the previous discussion.

## MOTIONS

**Motion to Open Debate:** This motion to enter the formal debate and release the key speakers list is the first of the conference. If there are several issues on the agenda, the body will first consider the order in which they should be covered until a motion to set the agenda is made. Any delegate who wants to speak should raise their placards when chairs ask them to or submit a note to the dais. With a Motion to Limit Debate, speaking time during debate may be restricted.

**Motion to Set the Agenda:** This motion requests that one particular topic be discussed first, followed by another. A simple majority is needed to pass after two speakers spoke in favor and two spoke against.

**Motion to Adjourn the Session:** The chair will only consider it after the conclusion of the last committee meeting. This motion needs a second, must pass with a simple majority, and is not subject to debate.

**Motion to Enter Unmoderated Caucus:** This move puts the meeting on hold for a specific amount of time. Use it for everything you might need to perform, such as drafting resolutions or conversing with other delegates. It takes a simple majority to pass, needs a second, and is not subject to debate.

**Motion to Enter Moderated Caucus:** This motion calls for the body to engage in a moderated discussion on the matter for a set period on the floor. The moderator will then acknowledge speakers for a certain time; after their remarks, they are not permitted to yield to anybody other than the Chair. This

motion needs a second, must pass with a simple majority, and is not subject to debate. Upon the conclusion of the debate, this motion cannot be made.

**Motion to Table the Issue:** This motion puts an issue on hold, putting a halt to discussion until a Motion to Reconsider is made. There are two speeches in support and two speeches against this resolution, which needs a two-thirds vote to pass.

**Request for a Roll-Call Vote:** This motion asks that the resolution be put to a vote in a roll-call format. It will just take a second to approve this motion.

**Motion to Present an Unfavorable Amendment:** This motion brings an amendment that has been previously submitted to the Chair with the required number of signatures to the floor for discussion and a vote after the resolution's debate has ended. A second is not necessary. Only for unfriendly amendments, as friendly amendments are simply taken to be a part of the resolution by default.

**Motion to Introduce a Working Paper:** This motion calls to the floor for general discussion a working paper that has already received the Chair's approval and has the required number of signatures. It takes a simple majority to pass, needs a second, and is not subject to debate.

## **START OF COMMITTEE**

- Executive Board (Chairs) begins with roll call
- Delegates may respond “present” or “present and voting”
- Next, the Executive Board asks to hear any points or motions
- If there are no points or motions on the floor, the Executive Board will recognize the next speaker on the Speakers’ List from the previous session
- In the first committee session, a delegate must move to open the Speakers’ List
- During the first committee session, the agenda must also be set (choose topic 1 or 2)

## **GENERAL SPEAKERS’ LIST (GSL)**

- The Speakers’ List is the default format of committee if there are no points or motions ●  
A country may only appear on the list once at any given time
- A delegate can be added by raising their placard when the Executive Board asks or by sending a note to the Executive Board
- The speaking time will be set by the delegate who moves to open the Speakers’ List, and will automatically be 90 seconds but a delegate may move to change the speaking time
- If the Speakers’ List is exhausted and no other delegates wish to be added, the committee moves immediately into voting procedure on any draft resolutions that have been introduced
- If there is still time remaining when a delegate concludes his or her speech, he or she must yield his or her time (to the Executive Board, to another delegate, or questions, by saying either “The delegate

wishes to yield their time to ...”)

- Yielding to the Executive Board ends the speech, yielding to another delegate allocates the remainder of the time to that delegate (the second delegate may not yield to a third delegate), and yielding to questions allows for feedback from other delegates

### **MODERATED CAUCUS**

- When the Speakers’ List is open, a delegate may introduce a motion for a moderated caucus, which is a less formal debate format to debate a specific subset of the topic
- No set speaking order; each new speaker is chosen after the previous speaker concludes
- A delegate may not yield her or his time; if the delegate finishes early, move to the next speaker
- No Points of Information or Point of Order is allowed during this time.
- Must have a set topic, duration, and speaking time (which will be voted on)

### **UNMODERATED CAUCUS**

- When the Speakers’ List is open, a delegate may introduce a motion for an unmoderated caucus, the least formal debate format
- Delegates may move around the room and speak freely to one another to draft resolutions
- Delegates may not leave the room without permission from the committee director

### **SPECIAL SPEAKERS’ LIST (SSL)**

- When there is a crisis, a special speakers list will open solely to discuss the crisis at hand
- This is still a formal debate and is used to inform the committee on a country’s stance during the development of the crisis
- Some countries will be forced to speak in an SSL (especially if the crisis is on a group of nations), while others may speak if they wish
- Delegates will get time to prepare their speeches

## Resolution

A resolution is a formal document that outlines proposed solutions to a specific issue or problem being discussed by delegates representing different countries or organizations. Resolutions serve as a means to express the opinions, suggestions, and policies of the delegates and aim to find consensus among the participants.

When writing a resolution for MUN, it's important to follow a specific format and structure. Here are the key components of a typical MUN resolution:

**Heading:** Include the name of the committee, the topic being addressed, and the resolution number.

**Preambulatory Clauses:** These clauses provide the background information and context of the issue. They usually start with phrases such as "Acknowledging," "Recognizing," or "Emphasizing." Preambulatory clauses address the reasons why the issue is important and the principles that guide the proposed solutions.

**Operative Clauses:** These clauses contain the proposed actions and solutions to address the issue at hand. Each operative clause should start with a verb and clearly state the proposed action or policy. It is common to number the operative clauses for easier reference during debate.

**Signatories:** The delegates or countries that have contributed to writing and supporting the resolution should sign it. This demonstrates their commitment to the proposed solutions and their willingness to work towards their implementation.

**Supporting countries:** Delegates or countries that may not have actively participated in drafting the resolution but express their support for it can be listed as supporting countries. They typically do not sign the resolution but indicate their agreement with the proposed solutions.

**Sources and citations:** If specific information or statistics are included in the resolution, it is good practice to provide references or citations to back up the claims made in the document.



## Sample Resolution

**Committee:** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

**Topic:** Emergency Preparedness

**Sponsors:** Angola, Malaysia

**Signatories:** France, Myanmar, Mongolia, Japan, Russia, Qatar, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Malawi, Canada, Ukraine, Argentina, Uganda, Brazil, Turkmenistan, Peru, Burundi

*Noting* that national food stockpiles are at their lowest levels since 2042,  
*Deeply saddened* by the recent famine in Germany that claimed thousands of lives  
*Reaffirming* our international commitment to food security,

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

1. Recommends that all member states stockpile sufficient food to last for one year in the event of a catastrophic crop failure,
  - a. Emphasizing foodstuffs that do not spoil easily, such as:
    - i. Grains,
    - ii. Canned foods, and
    - iii. Other dried foods, and
  - b. Storing these foodstuffs in a physically secure location to reduce the risk of destruction as a result of a natural disaster or an act of war;
2. Encourages the establishment of international emergency food transport routes that can be mobilized to carry food across borders within 48 hours;
3. Proclaims June 14th to be International Food Security Awareness day.

List of Preambulatory Clauses:

Affirming	Alarmed by	Approving	Aware of	Bearing in mind	Believing	Cognizant of
Confident	Contemplating Convinced	Declaring	Deeply concerned	Deeply conscious	Deeply convinced	Deeply disturbed
Deeply regretting	Deeply conscious	Emphasizing	Expecting	Expressing its appreciation	Expressing its Satisfaction	Fully alarmed
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 approval	Noting with Deep concern	Noting with satisfaction
Observing	Reaffirming	Realizing	Recalling	Recognizing	Referring	Seeking
Taking into account	Taking note	Viewing with appreciation	Welcoming	Fully aware	Fully believing	Fulfilling

### List of Operative Clauses:

Accepts/ Approves	Affirms	Welcomes	Authorizes	Calls for	Calls upon	Condemns	Confirms
Congratulates	Considers	Declares accordingly	Demands	Deplores	Designates	Draws attention	Emphasizes
Encourages	Endorses	Expresses its appreciation	Expresses its hope	Further invites	Further proclaims	Further recommends	Further reminds
Further requests	Further resolves	Has resolved	Notes	Proclaims	Reaffirms	Recommends	Regrets

Reminds	Requests	Resolves	Solemnly affirms	Strongly condemns	Supports	Trusts	Urges
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