

BJMC MUN 2025



#MUN101



# DECODING DIPLOMACY

*HOW MUN'S WORK— FROM RULES TO RESOLUTIONS*



# UNITED NATIONS



The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945. Currently made up of **193 Member States**, the UN and its work are guided by the purposes and principles contained in its Founding Charter.



The main bodies of the United Nations:

- General Assembly (UNGA)
- Security Council (UNSC)
- Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
- Trusteeship Council
- International Court of Justice (ICJ)
- UN Secretariat



# WHAT IS MUN?

- Model United Nations
- **Participants = delegates** representing countries to discuss and debate global issues
- DELEGATES DEFEND NATIONAL INTERESTS





# ✦ BASIC TERMS ✦

1. Delegate: **participant = representative of member country**
2. Agenda: The **main topic of discussion**. Example: Russia-Ukraine Crisis
3. Chairperson: moderates the debate, keeps time, rules upon decisions and enforces rules of procedure (*the "judge"*)
4. Vice Chairperson: The Second in command to the Chairperson.
5. Head of Committee: A member of the EB, whose duties are taking roll call, going through chits passed and administrative duties in committee.

**CHAIR+VICE CHAIR+HOC= EXECUTIVE BOARD (EB)**

# EVENT FLOW



1. Roll call
2. Setting the agenda
3. General speakers list
4. Informal debate
5. Draft resolution
6. Passing resolution paper

# WHAT IS A MOTION?

A motion is a **request to the committee** for a certain action to be done

Decision taken by a vote and simple majority.

- *"The delegate of India wishes to raise a motion to set the agenda as...."*
- *"The delegate of Chile wishes to raise a motion to enter a moderated caucus on the topic..."*
- *"The delegate of Italy wishes to suspend formal debate and establish an unmoderated caucus for a duration of..."*

Why should we **"set the agenda"**?

There is a provisional speakers list the UN in which delegates can speak about any topic they wish to address. "Setting the agenda" implies that the PSL is now over and the committee can discuss the actual agenda now



# GENERAL SPEAKERS LIST

FORMAL DEBATE ✨

Delegates can discuss **any aspect of the agenda.**

List of speakers made at the beginning of session, session dissolves when list ✨ ends.

*"The delegate of Ethiopia would like to raise a **motion** to establish the General Speakers List with individual speaker time being 90 seconds"*

60 to 120 seconds, normally **90 seconds**

# MODERATED CAUCUS

## INFORMAL DEBATE

Discussion on a **part of the agenda**

- limited speakers
- limited per person time.

Example:

Agenda: Economic empowerment of women

committee: UNW (United Nations Women)

*"The delegate of USA wishes to suspend formal debate and enter a moderated caucus on the topic **Women's safety in the workplace** for a time period of **20 minutes**, individual speaker time being 1 minute with extra time being yielded to questions".*



# UNMODERATED CAUCUS

## INFORMAL DEBATE

Delegates can **leave their seats to mingle and speak freely**. This enables the free sharing of ideas, lobby with other delegates, sort countries into blocs and to write working papers and draft resolutions

*"The delegate of USA wishes to suspend formal debate and enter an unmoderated caucus for a time period of 20 minutes".*

Usually 10–15 min, **maximum 20 minutes.**



# YIELDS



Using leftover time after a speech.

1. Yield to questions
2. Yield to comments
3. Yield to the floor/EB (most commonly used)
4. Yield to another delegate.



# POINTS

## **General requests by delegates.**

In order of higher to lower precedence, the points are as follows:

1. Point of Personal Privilege(only point that can be raised during another delegates speech)
2. Point of Parliamentary Enquiry
3. Point of Order
4. Point of Information.

(Position papers)



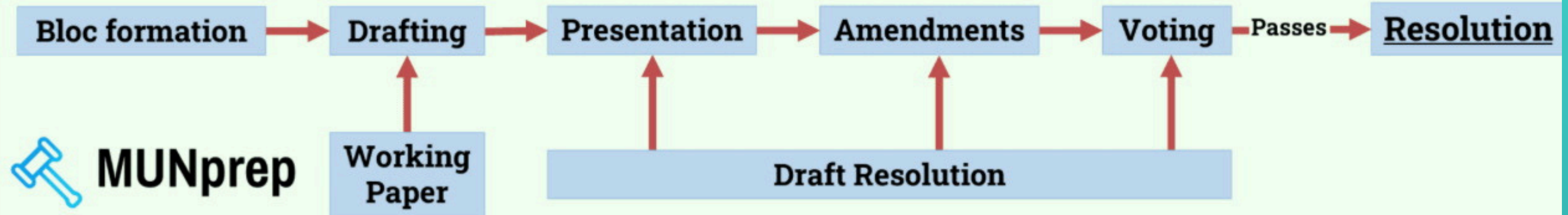
# CHITS

- Delegate to delegate
- Delegate to delegate via EB
- Delegate to EB

From: Delegate of India VIA EB  
To: Delegate of USA  
How does the delegate aim to justify  
the lack of women's reproductive  
autonomy in light of the overturning  
of Roe v. Wade?

# WHAT'S THE OUTCOME?

## Creating a MUN Resolution -



## DRAFT RESOLUTION.

- Drafted when debate is over
- One or more per committee

Introduction— Committee, topic, authors, co authors and signatories.

Preambulatory clauses— basically acknowledge the issue and work already done for it

Operative clauses/recommendations—

1. *Urges all Member States to work towards education for all by:*
  - (a) *making primary education free and mandatory,*
  - (b) *subsidising higher education*

**NO FULL STOPS AFTER A CLAUSE.**

**ONLY UNSC CAN ENFORCE, REST CAN ONLY RECOMMEND.**



# ✦ THE WINNERS

3 main prizes:

- Best delegate
- High Commendation
- Special Mention

# WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

- **Country profile** — kind of government, head of state, stance on the issue, history with the committee etc
- **Agenda related**— if it's a geopolitical issue, know the countries involved and what the fight is about, what your country has to do with it.
- Bonus: ***DIRT***. On countries your country doesn't like according to foreign relations.

# ✦ RESEARCH ✦

## NO WIKIPEDIA OR CHATGPT.

- OFFICIAL UN WEBSITES: UN.org websites, UN news, UN data

Read past resolution papers !!

- Al Jazeera for current news, BBC for country profile

Basically any source you feel confident you can quote or reference.



# ✦ FOR MEDICOS ✦

- Keeps med students in contact with world issues, health related and otherwise
- Enhance public speaking skills and communication skills
- Improve critical thinking and decision making
- Builds confidence

# OTHER FUN STUFF

*(if the committee gets boring)*



- crisis committee
- challenges 1v1, 2v2
- press corps

THANK  
*YOU*

