



DELEGATES TODAY LEADERS TOMORROW

WELCOME TO DAV MUN 6.0



 **DAV MUN**
 **davmun_dgp**
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What is MUN?

Model United Nations (MUN) is a simulation where students act as delegates to the United Nations (UN). MUN helps students learn about diplomacy, international relations, and global issues.



SIX COMMITTEES



UNSC



UNGA



UNHRC



AIPPM



DISEC



ECOSOC



UNSC

United Nations Security Council





UNSC



UNGA

United Nations General Assembly



U A D E
N I C
H P S O
R P E S
C M C O



UNHRC

United Nations Human Rights Council





UNSC



UNGA



UNHRC



AIPPM

All India Political Parties Meet



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AIPPM



DISEC

**Disarmament and International Security
Committee**



ECOSOC



UNSC



UNGA



UNHRC



AIPPM



DISEC



ECOSOC

Economic and Social Council



UNSC



UNGA



UNHRC



AIPPM



DISEC



ECOSOC



UNSC



UNSC stands for the United Nations Security Council , responsible for maintaining international peace and security. It is composed of 15 member states, including 5 permanent members with veto power.

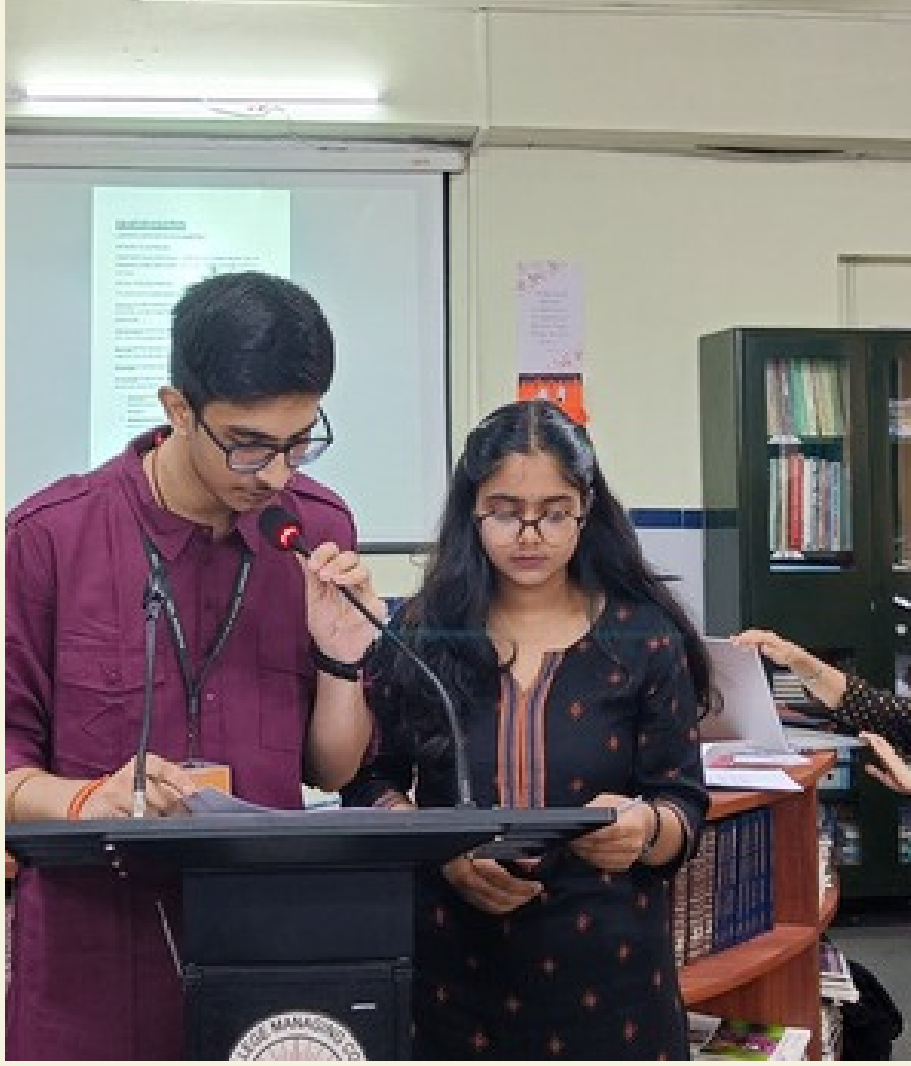




UNGA



The UN General Assembly (UNGA) is the main policy-making organ of the Organization. Comprising all Member States, it provides a unique forum for multilateral discussion of the full spectrum of international issues covered by the Charter of the United Nations.





UNHRC



The UNHRC's primary objective is to enhance the global promotion and protection of human rights and to address human rights violations and situations of concern.

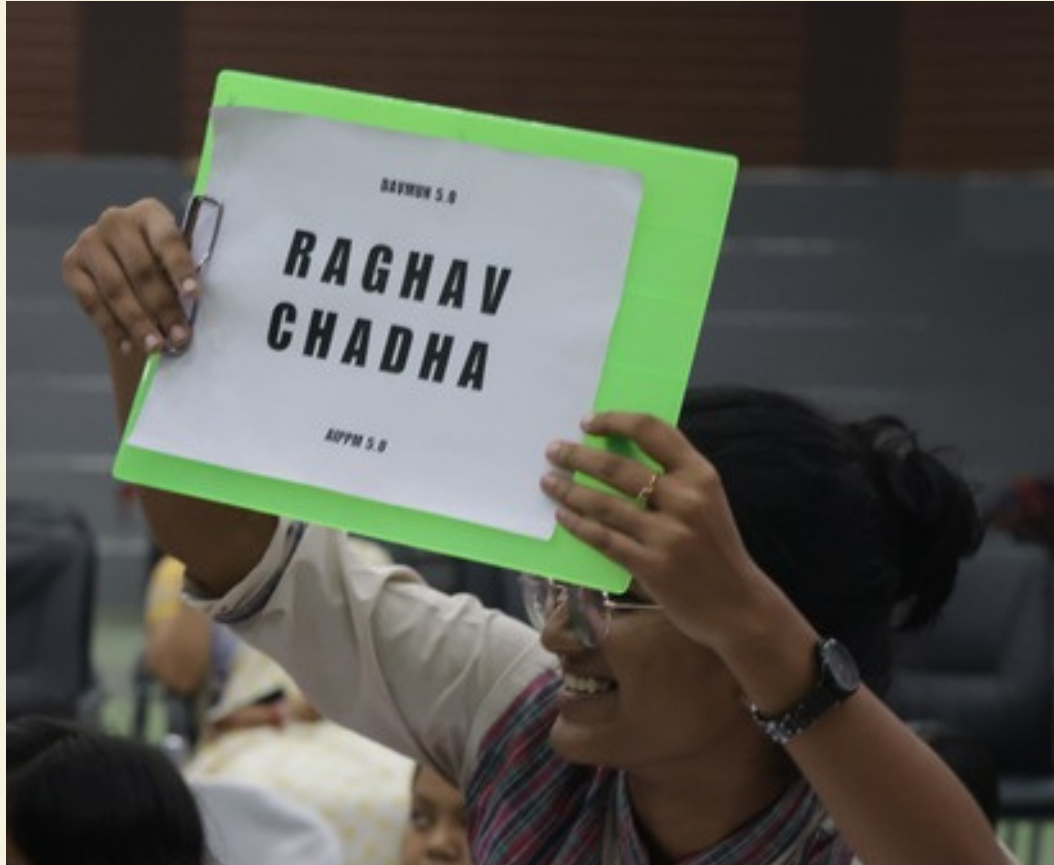




AIPPM



**The All India Political Parties Meet
is a forum for discussion and
deliberation that is being called
before the session of the
parliament takes place.**





DISEC



DISEC stands for the Disarmament and International Security Committee, also known as the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. This committee focuses on issues related to disarmament, global security, and threats to international peace





ECOSOC



ECOSOC stands for the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. Responsible for coordinating the organization's work on economic, social, cultural, and related matters. It also serves as a forum for discussion and policy recommendations on these issues.



HOW DOES MODEL UN WORK?



1. Participants known as delegates , are placed in committees and are assigned countries or others organization or political figures to represent.
2. Delegates receive an agenda that their committee will discuss.
3. Delegates conduct research and come up with policy proposals that they will then debate with their fellow delegates in the committee.
4. At the end of a conference, The delegates will vote on “DRAFT RESOLUTIONS” , with the goal of passing them with a majority vote



ROLL CALL

During roll call, each portfolio's name is called out, and the delegates representing that portfolio respond to indicate their presence. They need to reply with "PRESENT" or "PRESENT AND VOTING". If a delegate replies "PRESENT", the delegate may choose to abstain during voting. When a delegate replies with "PRESENT AND VOTING", the delegate can not abstain from voting and must vote in all situations and regarding all the motions that come up on the table.



HOW TO SET A MOTION:

GSL - “The delegate of, ‘your portfolio’ would like the committee to enter into a GSL for the total time being (time) mins and each speaker getting (time) seconds.”

MOD - “The delegate of, ‘your portfolio’ would like to end the GSL and enter into a moderated-caucus for the topic ___ and total time being 15 mins and each speaker getting 60 seconds to speak.”

UNMOD - “The delegate of, ‘your portfolio’ would like to end the GSL/Moderated-Caucus and enter into an Un-Moderated Caucus for total time being 20 mins”



GSL- General Speaker's List

AFTER SETTING THE AGENDA

The GSL provides a structured way for delegates to voice their opinions and share their portfolio's stance on the topic being discussed.



MODERATED CAUCUS



A structured debate within a Model United Nations (MUN) committee, focused on a specific subtopic, where delegates take turns speaking for a set time, with the chair controlling the speaking order.





YEILDING OF TIME

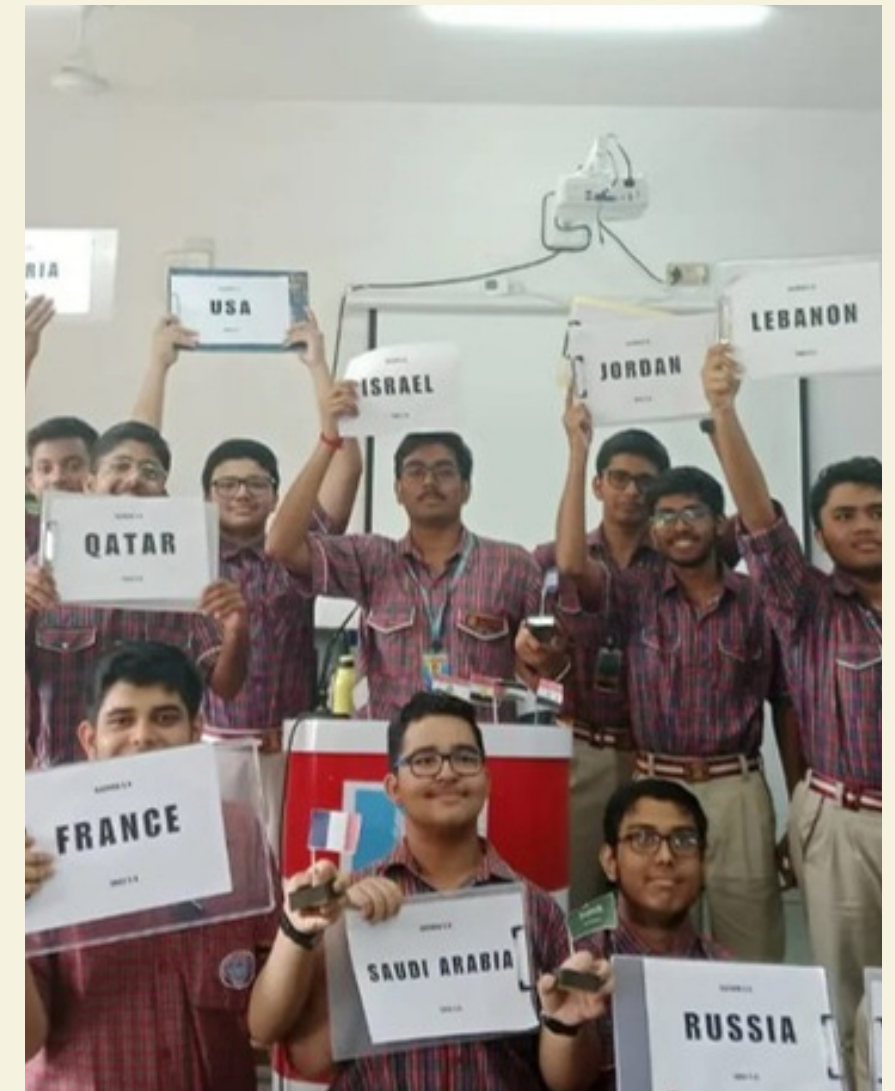
When a delegate is left with extra time after their speech is over in a moderated caucus, they can yield their remaining time in the following three ways:

- Yield to the Chair**
- Yield to The FLOOR**
- Yield to another delegate**

UNMODERATED CAUCUS



A period where formal debate is suspended, and delegates can move freely and discuss issues informally, often forming alliances and negotiating resolutions. It's essentially a time for delegates to connect, share ideas, and work on resolutions outside the formal debate structure.



FORMAL DEBATE

SPEAKERS ARE ADDED TO THE SPEAKER'S LIST BY RAISING THEIR PLACARDS. DURING THIS TIME, DELEGATES TALK TO THE ENTIRE COMMITTEE. THEY MAKE SPEECHES, ANSWER QUESTIONS, AND DEBATE ON RESOLUTIONS AND AMENDMENTS. IF THERE ARE NO OTHER MOTIONS, THE COMMITTEE GOES BACK TO FORMAL DEBATE BY DEFAULT. THERE IS USUALLY A TIME LIMIT

UNMODERATED

THE COMMITTEE GOES INTO A RECESS AND THE RULES OF PROCEDURE ARE SUSPENDED. ANYONE MAY SPEAK IF RECOGNIZED BY THE CHAIR. A VOTE ON A MOTION IS NECESSARY TO GO INTO A MODERATED CAUCUS. THERE IS A COMPARATIVELY SHORTER TIME LIMIT PER SPEECH.



POINTS:

Points are tools used to communicate with fellow delegates and the chair. It is the formal language to ask for things, clarify things and, when necessary, appeal them. POINTS are raised to put forward ideas/suggestions/doubts/modifications/rectifications.

The points are-



POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Used where you experience some discomfort which hinders you from participating fully in the committee proceedings (e.g. it is too cold in the room, you can't hear the speaker, etc.) This point may interrupt a speaker if the purpose is to get him/her to speak more loudly.



RIGHT TO REPLY- A representative whose personal integrity has been impugned by another Delegate's comments may rise to a Right to Reply. This point may not interrupt a speaker but should be addressed the moment he/she has finished his/her speech.

POINT OF INFORMATION- The point raised helps in questioning any delegate on the basis of their speech. It cannot interrupt the speaker.



POINT OF ORDER- Used where you believe a mistake of procedure has been made, e.g. where someone was skipped on the Speaker's list, or the wrong voting procedure was used for a matter.

****THIS POINT CANNOT INTERRUPT A SPEAKER**

POINT OF PARLIAMENTARY ENQUIRY- A Representative may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry requesting an explanation from the Executive Board on the Rules of Procedure. This point may not interrupt a speaker. This can be used anytime.



CHITS:

Your paragraph textchits are an excellent way for delegates to maintain communication without interrupting the speaker. They are submitted via “EB” OR “OC” on the following grounds-

POIs

Replies

Lobbying

Substantive Chitt

TO: Delegate of USA
FROM: Delegate of Israel
VIA: The executive board

[CONTENT]



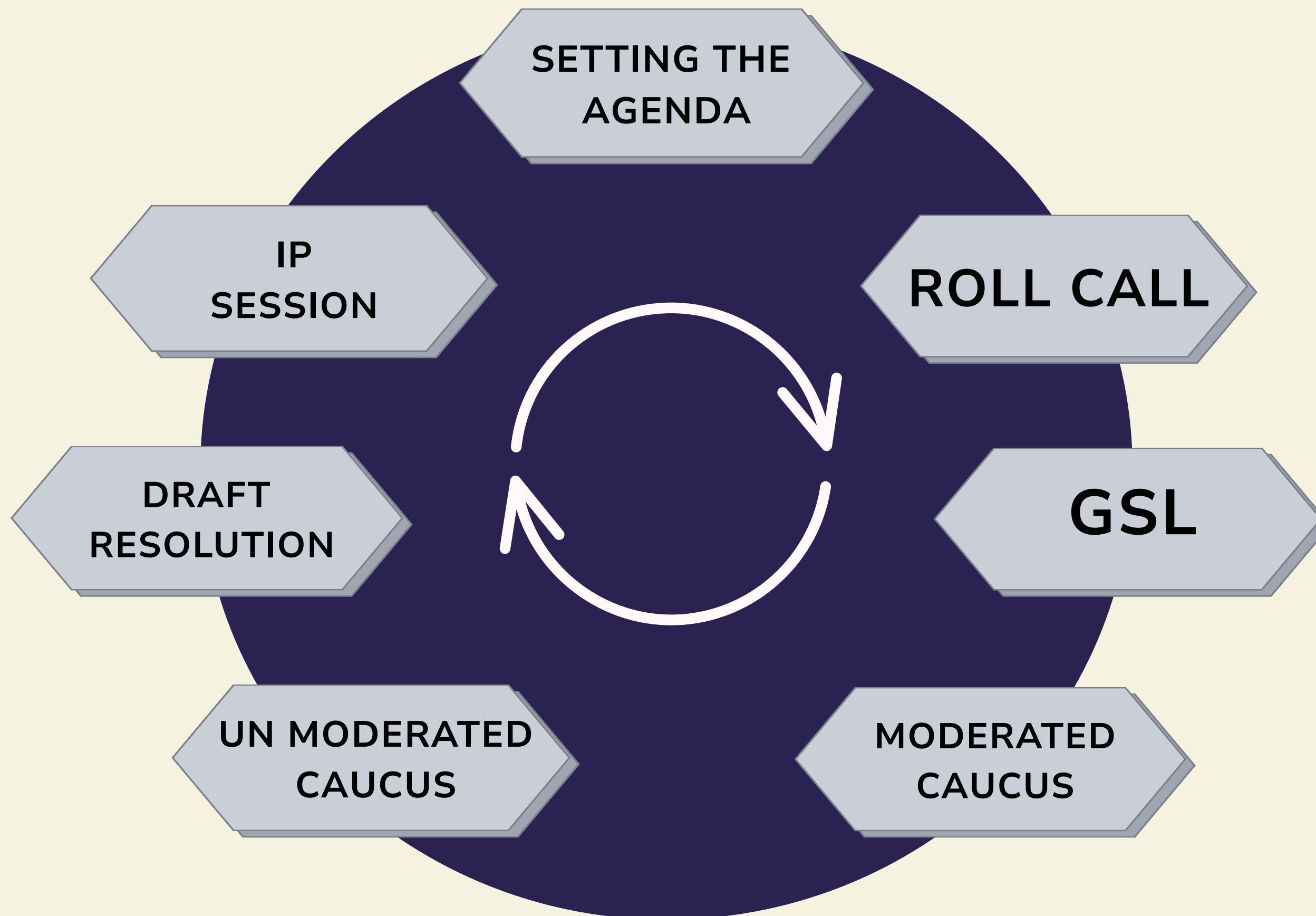
DRAFT RESOLUTION

A paperwork has to be done at the end of the session in the form of a Draft Resolution. NOW- WHAT REALLY IS A DRAFT RESOLUTION? A draft resolution is a document which states the proposed solution of the issue at the hand and is supposed to be representing the viewpoints and the agenda of those who have written and signed it. it must have a minimum number of sponsors who support it and will vote in favor of it.



PRESS CONFERENCE

Before the session ends, There would be a press conference conducted by the INTERNATIONAL PRESS(IP). Committees will allow IP members to ask delegates, questions about their proposed solutions, moderated caucus speeches, specific clauses on draft resolutions, or about the agenda in general.





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