

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, KARNAL
MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
SPECIAL POLITICAL AND
DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE
(SPECPOL)

AGENDA

*The Invisible War: Shadows of Proxy Armies —
Dismantling State-Sponsored Terrorism, Narco-Crypto
Financing, and Intelligence Operations Fuelling Middle
East Chaos*

RULES OF PROCEDURE

MUN Rules of Procedure

1. **Roll call** - The EB is required to take the roll call of the entire committee. The delegates will answer to their names in 2 ways:-

A. Present - the delegate who says this is entitled to vote with, against, or refrain from voting.

B. Present and voting - The delegate is entitled to only vote with or against at the time of voting

2. **GSL - General speaker's list** - 90 seconds (ideally). This will be an introductory speech by all the delegates. The EB would first recognise the delegates by noting down their name in order of their choice and then, one by one, listen to the speeches. The marking would be done accordingly.

#It is not necessary to take all GSIs together; instead, it can be done that 8-10 GSIs are taken, and then EB opens the room for motions, and later, after the motions, GSIs can be resumed

3. **Motions** - The delegates would be asked to raise the motions for a moderated or Unmoderated caucus.

Moderated caucus (on record) - Mod caucus, if passed, will further include speeches by the delegate on a specific agenda (raised by them). There can be multiple mods in an MUN, and marks will be given for speech in a single mod:-

A. Agenda

B. Total time

C. Per speaker time

Unmoderated caucus - No specific agenda or per speaker time. It will be a lobbying session, which, if passed, would provide delegates a specific time to discuss the flow of debate. For this time, the EB would not interfere in the proceedings, and the delegates would have the right to discuss freely among themselves

4. **Yielding** - If in a particular speech, a delegate completes the speech before the designated time, then he is entitled to yield. The EB would ask "How would you like to yield the remaining ____ time". The delegate has 3 options:-

A. To chair - He gives the time to chair (EB), where the chair would have full control over how to use the time. They can move on with the session or ask questions to delegate to themselves.

B. For Questions - The delegate allows other delegates to ask questions of him. Upon saying this the EB needs to ask the other delegates questions. Delegates raise their placards, and EB recognises them and allows them to ask questions and answer.

C. To another delegate - The delegate would give its remaining time to some other delegate wishing to complete his views or stance. The other delegate would be entitled to speak for the remaining time.

5. Point of Information

A. Verbal - It is asking questions verbally that is through the yielding process.

B. Written - The delegate asks the questions via chit. There are 2 types of this “Via EB” and “without via EB.”

The chit with “Via EB” would be first sent to EB for review, then to the required delegate and after answering the chit will be sent to EB for review and back to the delegate who asked. These CHITS are just written by delegates during a session and are lifted, The OC would come and pick them up and keep them at the required places

FLOW OF DEBATE

1. Roll Call

2. GSL

3. Motions for a moderated caucus or unmoderated caucus and committee will move further accordingly

About the Committee:-

Procedure: The purpose of putting procedural rules in any committee is to ensure a more organised and efficient debate. The committee will follow the UNA USA Rules of Procedure. Although the Executive Board shall be fairly strict with the Rules of Procedure, the discussion of the agenda will be the main priority. So, delegates are advised not to restrict their statements due to hesitation regarding the procedure.

Foreign Policy: Following the foreign policy of one’s country is the most important aspect of a Model UN Conference. This is what essentially differentiates a Model UN from other debating formats. To violate one’s foreign policy without adequate reason is one of the worst mistakes a delegate can make.

Role of the Executive Board: The Executive Board is appointed to facilitate debate. The committee shall decide the direction and flow of the debate. The delegates are the ones who constitute the committee and hence must be uninhibited while presenting their opinions/stances on any issue. However, the Executive Board may put forward questions and/or ask for clarifications at all points in time to further debate and test participants.

Nature of Source/Evidence: This Background Guide is meant solely for research purposes and must not be cited as evidence to substantiate statements made during the conference. Evidence or proof for substantiating statements made during the formal debate is acceptable from the following sources:

United Nations: Documents and findings by the United Nations or any related UN body are held as credible proof to support a claim or argument. Multilateral Organisations: Documents from international organisations like OIC, NAFTA, SAARC, BRICS, EU, ASEAN, the International Criminal Court, etc. may also be presented as credible sources of information.

Accepted Sources of Proof

Evidence or proof is acceptable from the following sources:

News Sources:

State-operated News Agencies – These reports can be used in support of or against the State that owns the News Agency. These reports, if credible or substantial enough, can be used in support of or against any Country as such, but in that situation, **they can be denied by any other country in the council.** Some examples are,

- RIA Novosti (Russia)
- IRNA (Iran)
- BBC (United Kingdom)
- Xinhua News Agency and CCTV (P.R. China)

Government Reports:

These reports can be used in a similar way as the State Operated News Agencies reports and can, in all circumstances, be denied by another country. However, the nuance is that a report that is being denied by a certain country can still be accepted by the Executive Board as credible information. Examples are,

➤ Government Websites like the State Department of the United States of America

(<http://www.state.gov/index.htm>) or the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation ([http://](http://www.eng.mil.ru/en/index.htm)

www.eng.mil.ru/en/index.htm)

➤ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of various nations like India (<http://www.mea.gov.in/>), People's Republic of China (<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/>), France (<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/>), Russian Federation (http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/main_eng) Permanent Representatives to the United Nations Reports (<http://www.un.org/en/members/>

Note : All of this is still dependent on a case-by-case basis

➤ **Multilateral Organizations Like**

NATO(<http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/index.htm>),

ASEAN(<http://www.aseansec.org/>)

OPEC(http://www.opec.org/opec_web/en/), etc.

UN Reports:

All UN Reports are considered credible information or evidence for the Executive Board.

UN Bodies: Like

1. The SC (<http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/>),
2. GA (<http://www.un.org/en/ga/>),
3. HRC (<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/HRCIndex.aspx>), etc.

UN Affiliated bodies like:

1. The International Atomic Energy Agency (<http://www.iaea.org/>),
2. World Bank (<http://www.worldbank.org/>),

3. International Monetary Fund (<http://www.imf.org/external/index.htm>),

4. Treaty Based Bodies like the Antarctic Treaty System

(<http://www.ats.aq/e/ats.htm>),

Under no circumstances will sources like:

- Wikipedia
- Amnesty International
- Human Rights Watch
- or newspapers like the Guardian, Be considered factual in any shape or form.

Note : Certain sources mentioned above shall be taken on a case-by-case basis