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2025

Forging The Future
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Note of Secretary General

Greetings,

My name is Ahmed Faz, and I am deeply honored to serve as the Secretary General for the 11th Edition of the NUST International Model United Nations (NIMUN). As I observe the world grappling with chaos, uncertainty, and instability, I am reminded of the responsibility we all share in shaping a better tomorrow. It is my firm belief that through collective action, dialogue, and collaboration, we can become the vital threads weaving the fabric of a brighter, more hopeful future.

NIMUN serves as an unparalleled platform for aspiring individuals to engage in an intellectually stimulating environment. It enables participants to delve into the intricate complexities of international relations and explore how foreign policies and geopolitical decisions resonate across the globe, shaping lives in profound ways.

This year, with the introduction of **ten dynamic committees**, NIMUN is committed to fostering an inclusive environment where participants can engage in extensive political, economic, and social discourse. Guided by our theme, "*Forging the Future*," our mission is to inspire proactive action towards a better tomorrow through socio-cultural exchange, intricate geopolitical discussions, and a steadfast commitment to diplomacy.

Our aim is to empower the youth to voice their perspectives on contemporary global issues and to collaboratively work towards sustainable solutions. The Principal Organs will address critical global challenges, including matters of security, humanitarian crises, and judicial conflicts.

Meanwhile, our Specialized Committees will tackle pressing yet nuanced topics that demand focused deliberation. Additionally, the Exclusive Committees will simulate intricate real-world crises, challenging delegates to think critically and foster mutual collaboration to devise innovative solutions.

With immense excitement and anticipation, I warmly invite all prospective delegates to join us in this transformative experience. NIMUN is more than just a conference; it is a celebration of ideas, a meeting ground for diverse perspectives, and a journey of growth and inspiration.

Whether you are a seasoned MUN participant or embarking on this journey for the first time, we assure you an intellectually enriching and unforgettable experience. Together, let us embrace this opportunity to shape the future, one resolution at a time.

Regards,

Ahmed Faz

Secretary General | NIMUN '25

NIMUN'25 RULES OF PROCEDURE

General Rules

1. Scope

The Rules of Procedure outlined here are designed to facilitate the smooth and orderly conduct of the National Institute Model United Nations 2025 (NIMUN'25). These rules are binding for all participants and committees. The Secretariat holds ultimate authority over all procedural matters, and its decisions are final in cases of ambiguity or disputes.

2. Language

The official and working language of the conference is English, with the exception of a bilingual committee, in which case the official and working language shall be the language that is set by the bilingual committee.

3. Delegations

Each member state will be represented by one or two delegates, with one vote per committee. Accredited observers will have the same rights as full member states, except they cannot sign or vote on resolutions or amendments. The Secretary-General will provide a list of member states and accredited observers for each committee, which will be made available upon request.

4. Participation of Non-Members

Guest speakers, expert witnesses, or representatives of entities that are neither committee members nor accredited observers may address the committee only with prior approval from the Director.

5. Credentials

Credentials for all delegations are confirmed upon registration. The Secretary-General is the final authority on credential validity. Any delegate whose admission is contested will be provisionally seated with full rights until a decision is made by the Secretary-General.

6. Statements by the Secretariat

The Secretary-General or a designated member of the Secretariat may deliver written or oral statements to the committee at any time.

7. General Powers of the Committee Staff

The Director will open and close each meeting and may propose procedural motions with no significant objections. The Director will oversee all proceedings, while the Moderator

will manage discussions, grant speaking rights, put forth questions, announce decisions, rule on points of order, and enforce adherence to the rules. The Moderator may delegate their duties temporarily to another committee staff member or designee as necessary. Committee staff may provide guidance to delegations on the course of debate. At all times, committee staff must adhere to these rules and are accountable to the Secretary-General.

8. Appeal

Decisions made by the Moderator, except those explicitly exempted from appeal, can be contested immediately by a delegate. The Moderator may defend their ruling briefly before the appeal is put to a vote. The decision will stand unless overturned by a two-thirds majority. The Director retains ultimate discretion over any ruling, whether appealed successfully or not.

9. Courtesy

Delegates are expected to maintain respect and professionalism toward committee staff and fellow delegates. The Moderator will immediately call to order any delegate who breaches this rule.

10. Electronic Devices

Laptops, tablets, cell phones, and other electronic devices are prohibited during formal debate and moderated caucuses. Their use is permitted outside the committee room or during unmoderated caucuses at the discretion of the Director.

11. Dress Code Policy

At NIMUN, we prioritize professionalism in every aspect of the conference, including attire. Delegates are required to adhere to a dress code during all committee sessions and conference events.

The standard dress code is western business attire, though national and religious attire is also acceptable. Western business attire consists of a suit jacket, suit trousers, a dress shirt (with a tie, if applicable), and dress shoes. Hats and caps are not permitted. Delegates and faculty advisors are expected to use good judgment when interpreting the dress code.

When casual attire is allowed, basic standards of appropriateness must still be observed. Delegates dressed inappropriately for any event may be asked to return to their accommodations to change into suitable attire.

12. Pre-Writing Policy

Delegates are prohibited from submitting documents prepared prior to the conference to the committee staff at NIMUN. Upholding the philosophy of fostering collaboration and

compromise, NIMUN emphasizes that all written work should be developed during committee sessions.

Committee staff have been directed to reject any document that appears unlikely to have been created within the conference timeframe, based on its content or the timing of submission. Delegates found submitting pre-written materials may face disciplinary actions, which could include notifying faculty advisors, forfeiting individual or delegation awards, expulsion from the conference, and/or disqualification from future NIMUN events.

All submissions will be carefully reviewed for compliance, and any suspected violations should be promptly reported to the committee Director.

13. Plagiarism & AI policy/cross check:

NIMUN strives to make the exchange of ideas as free as possible, however, any work submitted by the delegates is expected to be their own. Delegates are expected to distinguish their own ideas from those derived from other sources, with the use of citation and referencing.

NIMUN will be using 'Turnitin' to check for plagiarism, thus delegates are advised to verify that their submissions are free of plagiarism. Any delegate suspected of plagiarism shall be investigated and may be subject to disciplinary action if need be. This disciplinary action can include disqualification from receiving an award and expulsion from the conference.

Delegates are strictly prohibited from using artificial intelligence (AI) tools such as ChatGPT or similar platforms for the drafting of position papers, working papers, draft resolutions, or any other official documentation submitted during the Model United Nations (MUN) conference.

The use of AI tools for generating content, copying pre-existing material, or facilitating plagiarism is considered a violation of the conference's academic integrity policies. Any content found to have been generated by such tools will be invalidated, and the delegate(s) responsible will face appropriate disciplinary actions, which may include disqualification.

The Secretariat reserves the right to subject submitted documentation to plagiarism detection software and other verification mechanisms to ensure compliance with this clause.

Rules Governing Debate

14. Crisis or Emergency

In the event of an international crisis or urgent situation, the Secretary-General or their representative may request a committee to temporarily suspend debate on the current topic to address the pressing matter. A delegate may motion to table the current topic and set the agenda to the crisis. Once a resolution is passed regarding the crisis, the committee will return to the original topic. However, the committee may only resume debate on the tabled topic before passing a resolution with the Secretary-General's approval.

15. General Debate

A single, continuous speakers' list will be maintained throughout the discussion of a topic, unless interrupted by procedural motions, caucuses, amendments, or draft resolutions. Delegates can address the general topic or refer to any working paper or draft resolution formally introduced to the committee.

16. Unmoderated Caucus

An unmoderated caucus allows delegates to engage in informal discussions by temporarily suspending formal debate. Delegates may motion for an unmoderated caucus at any time when the floor is open. The motion must include a brief explanation of its purpose and specify a time limit, not exceeding 20 minutes. The motion requires a simple majority to pass and is subject to the Moderator's approval, which cannot be appealed. The Moderator may also end an unmoderated caucus early if deemed unproductive.

17. Moderated Caucus

A moderated caucus aims to encourage structured and focused debate at critical points. Delegates may motion for a moderated caucus, specifying the topic, speaking time, and total duration (not exceeding 20 minutes). The motion requires a simple majority to pass. The Moderator will recognize speakers for the specified time, and only speeches count toward the overall time. The Moderator may end the caucus early if it becomes unproductive, and this decision can be appealed.

18. Closing Debate

Delegates may motion to close debate on a substantive or procedural matter when the floor is open. The Moderator may allow up to two speakers against the motion but none in favor. Closure of debate requires a two-thirds majority to pass. If approved, voting on the resolutions or amendments under discussion will proceed immediately.

19. Suspension or Adjournment

Delegates may motion to suspend or adjourn the meeting. Suspension pauses committee functions until the next scheduled session, while adjournment ends all committee functions for the duration of the conference. Such motions are not debatable and require a simple majority to pass. The Moderator may rule these motions dilatory, and this decision cannot be appealed.

20. Postponement and Resumption of Debate

Delegates may motion to postpone (table) debate on a resolution or amendment, requiring a two-thirds majority. Two speakers will argue in favor, and two against. Postponed topics cannot be addressed unless a motion to resume debate passes with a simple majority. Resumption cancels the effects of postponement, allowing discussion and action on the topic.

Rules Governing Speeches

21. Speakers' List

The committee will maintain an open speakers' list for the topic under discussion. Separate speakers' lists may be created for specific debates, such as on amendments. Delegates may request to be added to the speakers' list when prompted by the Moderator or remove their names via written request. If all motions on the floor fail, the committee will revert temporarily to the speakers' list until a consensus is reached.

22. Speeches

Delegates may address the committee only after obtaining the Moderator's permission. The Moderator has the authority to call a speaker to order if their remarks are irrelevant, offensive, or disruptive. Delegates absent when recognized by the dais will forfeit their speaking time, and debate will proceed to the next speaker.

23. Speaking Time

When a speakers' list is established, the default speaking time is set to one minute. Delegates may motion to change the speaking time during formal debate. This motion requires a simple majority to pass.

24. Yields

After speaking, a delegate recognized from the speakers' list may yield their remaining time in one of three ways:

- To Another Delegate: The remaining time is granted to another delegate, who cannot yield this time further. Turning the floor over to a co-delegate is not considered a yield.
- To Questions: The Moderator selects questioners, allowing one question per delegate. Follow-up questions are at the Moderator's discretion. Only the time taken to answer questions will be deducted from the speaker's remaining time.
- To the Chair: If the delegate has no further remarks and does not wish to yield to another delegate or to questions, they may yield to the Chair. The Moderator will then move to the next speaker. A yield to the Chair is permissible but not automatic if the speaker's time has expired.

Yields are only applicable for substantive speeches and are not permitted during moderated caucuses.

25. Comments

If a substantive speech concludes without a yield, the Moderator may recognize two delegations to comment for 30 seconds each on the speech just delivered. Comments must pertain specifically to the speech and cannot be further yielded. Comments are not allowed during procedural debates, moderated caucuses, or amendment discussions.

26. Right of Reply

If a delegate's personal integrity is directly impugned by another delegate's remarks, they may request a Right of Reply. If granted, the delegate will deliver a 30-second response. The Moderator's decision to grant or deny a Right of Reply is final and cannot be appealed. A delegate granted a Right of Reply must wait to speak until called upon by the Moderator.

Rules Governing Points

27. Point of Personal Privilege

Delegates may raise a Point of Personal Privilege to address personal discomfort that impairs their ability to participate in the proceedings. This point may interrupt a speaker only if the issue prevents the delegate from hearing the speech. Examples include requesting adjustments to temperature or noise levels. Such points should be used sparingly and with discretion.

28. Point of Order

Point of Order may be raised to identify improper use of parliamentary procedure. The Moderator will immediately rule on the point in accordance with the Rules of Procedure. Dilatory or improper points may be ruled out of order, and such rulings cannot be appealed. A Point of Order cannot address the substance of the discussion and may interrupt a speaker only if their speech violates parliamentary procedure.

29. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

Delegates may raise a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the Moderator about the Rules of Procedure. This point cannot interrupt a speaker and should only address procedural questions. Delegates with substantive queries should approach committee staff at an appropriate time instead of raising this point.

Rules Governing Writing

30. Sponsors and Signatories:

Both working papers and resolutions will require a minimum number of sponsors and signatories to be introduced to the committee, as will be specified by the Director. While sponsors represent the delegates who contributed substantially to the final document, signatories represent the delegates who consider the document to be worthy of debate. Note, in particular, that signatories need not support the document that they are signing.

31. Working Papers

Delegates will propose working papers for the committee's consideration. These papers are designed to support the committee's discussion and assist in developing resolutions. The Director will determine the minimum number of sponsors and signatories needed for a working paper to be reviewed, as well as the maximum and minimum number of working papers the committee can address.

32. Resolutions

A resolution can be introduced once it is approved by the Director and meets the required minimum number of sponsors and signatories. The Director will determine the limits on the number of resolutions the committee can consider. Resolutions need a simple majority to pass. Multiple resolutions can be discussed simultaneously, but if more than one is adopted, any contradictions will be resolved based on the framework of the most recently approved resolution.

33. Introducing Resolutions

After all resolutions have been approved as outlined above, a delegate may propose a motion to introduce them. This motion can determine the order of introduction, which will otherwise follow the sequence in which the resolutions were submitted to the dais. A simple majority is required for this motion to pass. During the introduction of each resolution, designated sponsors will provide a summary and explanation, followed by sponsors who will lead a question-and-answer session regarding the resolution. The Director will specify the duration of both sessions.

34. Authors' Panel:

The collection of delegates who will present and lead the question and answer session for each resolution is known as the authors' panel. The total number of delegates who will be permitted to speak on behalf of the resolution for both presentation and the questions and answer session will be specified by the Director, and delegates will submit which of the sponsors will represent the resolution for both presentation and the questions and answer session before a motion to introduce resolutions can be entertained.

35. Amendments

Amendments: Delegates can propose amendments to any resolution on the floor after it has been introduced. The Director will specify the minimum number of signatories needed for an amendment to be considered and will communicate this requirement after the introduction of resolutions. Amendments to existing amendments are not permitted. At the Director's discretion, the Dais may stop accepting motions to introduce amendments at any time. The process for handling amendments is as follows:

- An amendment must be introduced through a motion to introduce an amendment, requiring a simple majority to pass in a procedural vote.
- If all sponsors of the resolution agree to the amendment, it is considered friendly and will be immediately adopted.
- If any sponsor disagrees with the amendment, it is considered unfriendly and will require a two-thirds majority in a substantive vote to be adopted.

Rules Governing Voting

36. Procedural and Substantive Votes:

There are two types of votes that will take place in committee, namely, procedural and substantive votes. In a procedural vote, all delegates must either vote "Yes" or "No." In a

substantive vote, delegates are permitted to “Abstain” from voting. The voting on resolutions and amendments are substantive, while all other votes are procedural.

37. Attendance:

At the beginning of each session, the Moderator will take attendance by roll call. Each delegation will declare themselves as either present or present and voting. A delegation that is present reserves the right to abstain from substantive votes, while a delegation that is present and voting waives its right to abstain from substantive votes. Once a delegation is present and voting, they cannot reclaim their right to abstain from substantive votes.

38. Quorum

The Director can declare a committee open and allow debate to begin when at least one-fourth of the voting members are present. A member is deemed present if at least one delegate representing that member is in the committee chamber. A simple majority of members must be present for any voting to occur. Quorum may be adjusted as delegates enter or leave the committee, and the Moderator will announce the updated quorum when necessary.

39. Division of the Question

After debate on a resolution or amendment has concluded, a delegate may motion to divide the question, allowing specific operative clauses to be voted on separately from the rest of the document. Preambulatory clauses cannot be removed through this process. This motion may be debated with two speakers in favor and two against and requires a simple majority to pass.

- The Moderator will first entertain motions to divide the question in general. This procedural motion does not specify how the question will be divided and requires a simple majority.
- If the motion to divide passes, the Moderator will accept proposals detailing how the question should be divided. Proposals may split the question into two or more parts. The Moderator will arrange these proposals from most to least severe, and each will be voted on in sequence. A substantive vote is required for each proposal, and a simple majority is needed to pass.
- If any proposal to divide passes, the resolution or amendment will be divided accordingly, and all other proposals are discarded. Each divided part will then undergo a substantive vote to determine whether it will be included in the final draft. A simple majority is required for each part’s inclusion. Once all parts have been voted on, those approved will be recombined into the final draft resolution, which will be voted upon as a whole under the standard Rules of Procedure. If all operative parts are rejected, the entire proposal is considered defeated.

40. Reordering Resolutions

By default, resolutions are voted on in the order in which they were introduced. After debate has been closed, a delegate may motion to change the voting order. The motion must specify the desired order, and the Moderator will then accept alternative proposals. These motions take precedence over motions to divide the question on a resolution. Proposals will be voted on in the order they were received, and a simple majority is required for passage. Once a motion to reorder passes, all subsequent proposals are discarded, and voting will proceed in the newly established order.

41. Voting

Once the committee enters voting procedure and all relevant motions have been addressed, resolutions on the floor will be voted on in succession. Only one resolution may pass on any given topic. Each country is entitled to one vote per matter, which may be “Yes,” “No,” or “Abstain.” Procedural votes require all countries to vote either “Yes” or “No.” Voting will generally occur by placards unless a roll call vote is specifically requested.

- After the Moderator announces the start of voting, no delegate may interrupt the procedure except to raise a point of personal privilege or a point of order concerning the voting process.
- A simple majority requires more “Yes” votes than “No” votes, with abstentions not counted in the totals. A two-thirds majority requires at least twice as many “Yes” votes as “No” votes.

42. Roll Call Voting

A roll call vote may be requested by any delegate after debate on a topic or amendment has been closed. This motion applies only to substantive matters and must be seconded by a specific number of members, depending on the committee. The Moderator’s decision to accept or reject the motion cannot be appealed. Roll call voting is mandatory in the Security Council and Historical Security Council but is otherwise at the discretion of the Director.

- During a roll call vote, the Moderator will call on countries alphabetically as recorded by the dais.
- In the first round of voting, delegates may vote “Yes,” “No,” “Abstain,” “Pass,” “Yes with rights,” or “No with rights.”
- Delegates who pass during the first round must vote “Yes” or “No” in the second round but cannot request the right of explanation.
- A delegate may request the right of explanation only if their vote diverges from their country’s stated policy and if they vote “Yes with rights” or “No with rights” in the first round. Delegates granted this right will have 30 seconds to explain their votes after all voting has concluded.

The Moderator will announce the results once all votes have been cast and explanations provided.

Rules Governing Precedence of Motions

43. Precedence

Motions will be addressed in the following order of disruptiveness. If a point or motion is already under consideration, any points or motions lower in precedence will be ruled out of order.

1. Parliamentary Points:
 - a. Points that may interrupt a speaker:
 - i. Points of Personal Privilege
 - b. Points allowed only when the floor is open:
 - i. Point of Order
 - ii. Points of Parliamentary Inquiry
2. Procedural Motions (Non-Debatable):
 - a. Suspensions of the Rules of Parliamentary Procedure
 - b. Adjournment of the Meeting
 - c. Suspension of the Meeting
 - d. Extension to a Caucus
 - e. Unmoderated Caucus
 - f. Moderated Caucus
 - g. Motion to Change the Speaking Time
 - h. Introduction of a Resolution
 - i. Introduction of an Amendment
3. Procedural Motions that are applicable to a resolution or amendment under consideration:

- a. Entering Voting Procedure
 - b. Reordering Resolutions
 - c. Division of the Question
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Rules Governing Specialized Bodies and Crisis Committees

44. Directives

In a Specialized Body or Crisis Committee, delegates will draft a series of directives to address the numerous challenges faced by the committee, rather than producing traditional working papers and resolutions. These directives will be structured similarly to a working paper; however, the Directors will allow more flexibility in their format and structure, recognizing that they are handwritten and prepared within a significantly shorter timeframe.

45. Introducing Directives

Directives will be introduced and voted on in the same manner as in other committees. However, instead of authors' panels, directives will typically be presented by alternating speakers for and against the directive, with the number of speakers and their speaking time determined by the motion.

46. Round Robins

A common suspension of the rules in a Specialized Body or Crisis Committee is the round robin. To motion for a round robin, a delegate must specify its purpose and the allotted speaking time. The motion requires a simple majority to pass. If approved, the delegate proposing the motion may choose to speak either first or last, and then every delegate will have an opportunity to speak in turn, proceeding around the room in a circle.

Special Rules Governing Crisis Committees

46. Crisis Notes

In a Crisis Committee, delegates will not only draft directives but also write crisis notes in the form of letters that outline a secret, personal agenda their character aims to advance. Detailed guidance on the structure and objectives of a crisis note can be found in the sample provided below. Additionally, Directors will share more specific information and address any questions at the start of the first committee session.

International Court of Justice Rules of Procedure

General Rules

1. Scope

The Court shall abide by Rules set out in NIMUN 25 official Rules of Procedure, as well as The Statute of the International Court of Justice, in case of conflict the former shall be prioritized.

2. Language

English shall be the official working language of the court.

3. Courtesy and Discipline

The Secretary General, committee chairs, staff members, advisors, and other delegates must all be treated with respect and courtesy by all members of the Court. Except for note-passing communication, one-on-one conversations are absolutely prohibited during sessions. Any member of the Court who violates this rule will be summoned to order right away by the Court's President.

4. Secretary General and Secretariat

The staff will be managed by the Secretary General. He or she will have ultimate control over all such committees and may at any moment assign a member of the Secretariat with that power.

Additionally, the committees may hear written or oral statements from the Secretary General or another member of the Secretariat at any time.

5. Members

Members of this committee will include not only the members of the court(i.e. The advocates) but also the Committee Director also addressed as 'Chair', Co-Chair of the Committee and the Assistant Committee Director.

6. Dias

The committee Dias will be made up of the Chairpersons and the ACD. Each committee meeting must have a chairman who will announce the start and end of each session, facilitate debate, and oversee adherence to the rules of procedure. He or she will create the speaker's list, grant the opportunity to speak, provide a time limit for debate, and make decisions. Additionally, he or she shall be permitted to counsel delegates regarding

the potential direction of the debate. A member of the dias may temporarily assume the chairperson's duties while the meeting is open or suspended. The chairperson must always adhere to the rules of procedure and provide reports to the secretary general when performing these duties. A two-thirds majority is required to overturn a decision by the dias.

7. Meetings and Dates of Convening

Each committee shall meet at the time and place designated. (16th to 19th January 2025)

8. Attendance

Before the commencement of each session, the Attendance Procedure is conducted to ensure that all participants are present and ready to proceed. This step, equivalent to Roll Call involves the dias calling out the advocates.

Each participant is expected to respond with: **"Present"**- Indicating their presence and readiness to participate in the proceedings.

Attendance is a critical procedural formality in the ICJ, as it confirms the quorum required for the session to proceed. It also ensures that all parties are aware of the participants present, maintaining transparency and order in the courtroom. If a delegate is not present during roll call, he or she is considered absent until a note is sent to the dais staff.

9. Use of Electronic Devices

The Chair may, at his or her discretion, permit the use of any kind of electronic device in the committee room when the committee has been called to order for formal debate. Working papers and resolution draughts may also be sent out electronically by mail or cloud storage, at the Chair's discretion. If he or she does, particular care must be taken to guarantee that all delegates have equitable access.

Rules Governing Documents

1. Memorial

Each advocate has to send a memorial to the president before the first session of the conference. A Memorial is the equivalent of a Position Paper, it consists of the main arguments of the party to the case at hand. A sample memorial shall be provided at the website.

Sample Format:

Memorial of Somalia

Chapter I: Introduction

Chapter II: Statement of Facts

Chapter III: Statement of Law Jurisdiction

Chapter IV: Submission

2. Comments/Observations

An equivalent to a Working Paper, Comments/Observations serve as a formal mechanism for advocates to share their interpretations, opinions, or clarifications regarding the arguments, evidence, or procedures presented during the proceedings aimed at enriching the court's deliberations.

3. Advisory Opinion

In the ICJ at NIMUN 2025, the final output of deliberations will be termed an Advisory Opinion, reflecting the ICJ's mandate to provide non-binding legal advice on the specific dispute under consideration. This document, representative of a resolution, is to be drafted collaboratively by the advocates, outlining the court's interpretation of the legal questions posed, supported by relevant arguments, precedents, and evidence presented during the proceedings.

Rules Governing Debate

1. Opening Statements

Opening Statements will serve as the equivalent of the traditional General Speakers' List. These statements allow each advocate to formally present their case and outline their key arguments on the issue under discussion. Unlike the GSL in standard MUN committees:

- a) Opening Statements are session-bound: They will only take place during the first session and will not extend beyond it.
- b) No continuation or failure of committee: The conclusion of the Opening Statements does not halt or disrupt the proceedings.

If advocates wish to deliver general speeches on broader aspects of the case after the Opening Statements, they may raise a motion “for a Moderated Caucus/Issue for General Speeches on (specific topic)”

2. Issues

Issues will replace Moderated Caucuses, providing a structured platform for focused discussions on specific aspects of the case. Delegates can propose motions to discuss particular legal questions, procedural matters, or contentious points raised during the proceedings.

Key points about Issues:

- a) Proposing an Issue: Advocates or judges may raise a motion by specifying the topic (e.g., "Motion to discuss the issue of jurisdiction").
- b) Time Allocation: Each Issue will have a set time frame and individual speaking times for participants.
- c) Purpose: The goal of an Issue is to narrow the discussion to specific legal or procedural aspects, fostering clarity and resolution.

An example of how an advocate might propose an Issue in the ICJ:

- a) Honorable Chair, the advocate representing Maldives would like to raise a motion to discuss the issue of jurisdiction, specifically whether the court has the authority to adjudicate on this matter for a total time of 20 minutes, with each speaker allotted 2 minutes.
- b) Honorable Chair, we motion to open an Issue to deliberate on the interpretation of Article 38 of the ICJ Statute and its relevance to the arguments presented. With a total time of 15 minutes with 1.5 minutes individual speaking time.

In response, the President would either:

- a) Call for a vote (if multiple motions are raised) or
- b) Directly approve the motion (if it aligns with the committee's needs and no objections are raised).

3. Adjournments

Adjournments will refer to Unmoderated Caucuses and the Suspension of Debate, offering flexibility for participants to collaborate or pause proceedings.

Key Points:

- a) Adjournments for Unmoderated Debate: Delegates may propose a motion to adjourn for a specific period (e.g., "Motion to adjourn debate for 30 minutes").

During this time, advocates can move freely to discuss and collaborate on evidence, arguments, or drafting documents.

- b) **Adjournments for Suspension of Debate:** At the end of a session, a motion may be raised to adjourn without specifying a time frame (e.g., "Motion to adjourn the court"). This formally concludes proceedings for the day.

4. Rebuttals and Questions

After the opening statements and main arguments (presenting evidence, witness examination etc.) a round of rebuttals by both teams (the applicant and respondent respectively) is held. Both teams are allowed to rebut on the arguments presented by the other party. No new evidence can be provided during the rebuttals. An advocate presenting the rebuttal can be questioned by the judge. The time allocated for rebuttal is set by the President.

5. Closing Arguments

At the end of each rebuttal, a closing statement/prayer for relief is supposed to be given by the closing advocate of each party. It is a concise statement addressing the judges consisting of what the party wants from the court.

Rules Governing Deliberation

1. Criteria to Judge Delegates

- a) **Advocacy:** Advocacy encompasses how advocates present their case, including their arguments, demeanor, and overall style. It's a mix of substance and theatrics, allowing participants to sway the court with persuasion and eloquence.

- Clearly articulate legal arguments based on facts, precedent, and statutes.
- Maintain professionalism and decorum; theatrics should enhance arguments without being excessive.
- Engage with the court (judges and opposing advocates) confidently and respectfully.

- b) **Drafting:** Drafting refers to the process of creating formal documents within the ICJ, such as Advisory Opinions, Comments/Observations, and other legal submissions.

- Precision in language, ensuring that documents reflect the court's legal reasoning clearly and logically.
- Collaboration among advocates to produce coherent drafts.
- Incorporating arguments and evidence discussed during the debate.

c) **Content of Debate:** The content of debate pertains to the quality and depth of discussions in court, focusing on the legal, procedural, and factual aspects of the case.

- Advocates should bring forward substantive arguments backed by case law, international treaties, and credible evidence.
- Debates should remain focused on the case at hand, avoiding tangential or irrelevant points.
- Questions and rebuttals should aim to clarify ambiguities or challenge inconsistencies in arguments.

2. Announcement of the Advisory Opinion

The Committee Director reconvenes a session, in presence of all the advocates, to deliver and read the advisory opinion of the Court which the Dias has discussed in private.

Rules Governing Voting

1. Quorum

A Quorum is the number of members of the Court present necessary for any vote to be taken. The chairperson may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when at least one fourth of the expected number of members in the committee are present. The presence of three fourth of the members will be required for any substantive vote to be taken.

2. Voting

Each advocate will have one vote on both substantive and procedural matters. All matters will be voted upon by a show of placards. After the Chair has announced the beginning of voting procedure, no advocate is allowed to leave the room or to interrupt the procedure except for a point of order regarding the conduct of voting. All motions require a simple majority of members present to pass, except the motion to Vote for Judgment, which requires a two-thirds majority.

No advocate may abstain from any vote at any time during procedural matters or substantive matters.

a) Voting on Substantive Matters

The only substantive voting at the simulation will be the final voting on notes and the judgment. Passage requires a two-thirds majority of the total number of voting judges. No abstentions are permitted.

b) Voting on Procedural Matters

Apart from the final voting on notes and the judgment, all voting done at the simulation will be considered procedural voting. Procedural voting requires a simple majority for passage.

c) Roll Call Vote

During a roll call vote delegates are called upon in alphabetical order. Each delegate then shall answer with either “Yes”/“In favor” or “No”/“Against”.

Resolution Formatting Guidelines

Heading

The title should be centered, in capital letters, above the body of the draft resolution. The next two lines should list the name of the committee and the title of the topic, left-aligned. The following two lines should list the sponsors and signatories of the resolution. The minimum number of sponsors and signatories will be clarified by the Director based on the total number of delegations represented in the committee.

Body

The body of a resolution is written in the format of a long sentence, with the following rules:

- The committees of the General Assembly and Economic and Social Council should begin their resolutions with “The General Assembly” and “The Economic and Social Council,” respectively. All other committees should use their own names in the introductory line. The rest of the resolution consists of two sets of clauses.
- The first set consists of perambulatory clauses, which describe the problem being addressed, recall past actions taken, explain the purpose of the resolution, and offer support for the operative clauses that follow. Each clause in the preamble begins with an italicized (or underlined, if handwritten) word or phrase and ends with a comma.
- The second set consists of operative clauses, which are numbered and state the action(s) to be taken by the body.

These clauses all begin with present tense active verbs, which are generally stronger words than those used to begin perambulatory clauses. These verbs are underlined. All operative clauses, except the last, which ends with a period, are followed by semi-colons.

Sample Working Paper

Working Paper 1.1

Disarmament and International Security

Sponsors: Russia, Germany, China

Signatories: Pakistan, Iran, P.L.O, Germany, Malaysia, Ivory Coast

This bloc:

1. Recognizes that a rogue state is defined as

- A nation using its nuclear program in such a manner that breaches international stability;
- One that fails to comply with DISEC safeguards and inspections; furthermore it does not allow IAEA inspections;
- The state that is ambiguous in their stance and is against transparency;

2. Believes that

- There should be nuclear disarmament of nuclear weaponry that is a threat to civilians as nuclear warfare can lead to devastating after effects such as mutations in later generations, inhabitable land for decades and much more;
- Recent events that could lead to warfare are of concern thus we need to disarm before a large scale war takes place;
- Threats of terrorist organizations trying to acquire nuclear and fissile material, make disarming a necessity so these inhuman organizations do not get their hands on them;

3. Affirms that prior attempts for complete disarmament have been partially successful in the case of developing countries;

4. Stresses on the fact that there are various loopholes in the nuclear Non proliferation treaty, as well as other treaties; As a solution, either amendments should be made to existing treaties, or new treaties should be proposed;

5. Thinks that

- The countries that are a part of the NPT or are not a part of the NPT can both pose the same kind of threat. Furthermore countries that were once part of the NPT used NPT's benefits and loopholes to later become a non NPT and a potential threat to world peace;
 - Countries not subjected to NPT could even use the nuclear energy for civilian use;
 - Not all non NPT countries pose a threat only countries that have never grasped the full extent of nuclear technology are the ones that could be potentially threatening as they are naive and could steer the power of the nuclear energy either way.
-

Sample Draft Resolution

Committee: UN Commission on Science and Technology

Topic: International News flow Imbalance

Sponsors: Belarus, Libya, Costa Rica, Belgium, Gabon, Mexico, Thailand

Signatories: Algeria, United States, Colombia, United Kingdom, South Africa, Portugal, Republic of Korea, and Spain

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting its Resolution A/36/89 of 16 December 1981, "The Declaration on Fundamental Principles Concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding,"

Recalling further Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, "Everyone has the right to...receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers,"

Recognizing that the problem of news flow imbalance is that two-way information among countries of a region is either nonexistent or insufficient and information exchanged between regions of the world is inadequate,

Realizing the need for all sovereign nations to maintain their integrity and still play an active role in the international system,

1. Recommends that a three-level information interchange system be established on the National, Regional, and

International levels to ameliorate the current problems of news flow imbalance, operating as follows:

- a) Each region's member nations will report their national information and receive the information of other nations in their region from the regional level of this interchange system;
 - b) Nations will decide the character of the newsflow media best suited to the need of their sovereign territory, be this printed, audio, or audio-visual;
 - c) Regional News Gathering Agencies will serve to gather information from the nations in their region, and these boards will have no editorial discretion and will serve to forward all information to the International Board;
 - d) Each regional agency will be composed of representatives from every member nation of the region;
 - e) The primary function of the International Board will be to translate information accumulated from the regional news gathering agencies;
 - f) The secondary purpose will be to transmit all information gathered back to the member nations via the regional news gathering agencies;
 - g) In order to expedite the transfer of information from the international to regional level the International Board will utilize a UN frequency on an EEC (European Economic Community) satellite;
2. Urges the establishment of the University of International Communications, with main branch in Geneva, Switzerland, and additional branches located in each of the aforementioned regions, to pursue the following aims:
- a) The University and branches will be established with the express purpose of bringing together world views and facilitating the transfer of technology;
 - b) All member nations of the United Nations will be equally represented at the University;
 - c) Incentives will be offered to students of journalism and communications at the University to return to their countries to teach upon completion of instruction;
 - d) The instructors of the regional education centers will be comprised of a multi-partisan coalition of educators from throughout the world;
3. Calls for the continued use of funds from the International Program for the Development of Communications, Special Account, UNESCO, the UNDP, and other sources of funding including national governments and private donors;
4. Further recommends that the distribution of funds be decided by the IPDC.

<i>Perambulatory Phrases</i>		<i>Operative Clauses</i>	
	Affirming		Has resolved
Alarmed by	Guided by	Accepts	Notes
Approving	Having adopted	Affirms	Proclaims
Aware of	Having considered	Approves	Reaffirms
Bearing in mind	Having considered further	Authorizes	Recommends
Believing	Having devoted attention	Calls for	Regrets
Cognizant of	Having examined	Calls upon	Reminds
Confident	Having heard	Condemns (Security Council only)	Requests
Contemplating	Having received	Confirms	Resolves
Convinced	Having studied	Congratulates	Solemnly affirms
Declaring	Keeping in mind	Considers	Strongly condemns
Deeply concerned	Noting further	Declares accordingly	Supports

Deeply conscious	Noting with approval	Demands (Security Council only)	Takes note of
Deeply convinced	Noting with deep concern	Deplores	Trusts
Deeply disturbed	Noting with regret	Designates	Urges
Deeply regretting	Noting with satisfaction	Draws attention	Welcomes
Desiring	Observing	Emphasizes	Has resolved
Emphasizing	Reaffirming	Encourages	Notes
Expecting	Realizing	Endorses	Proclaims
Expressing its appreciation	Recalling	Expresses its appreciation	Reaffirms
Expressing its satisfaction	Recognizing	Expresses its hope	Recommends

Sample Position Paper

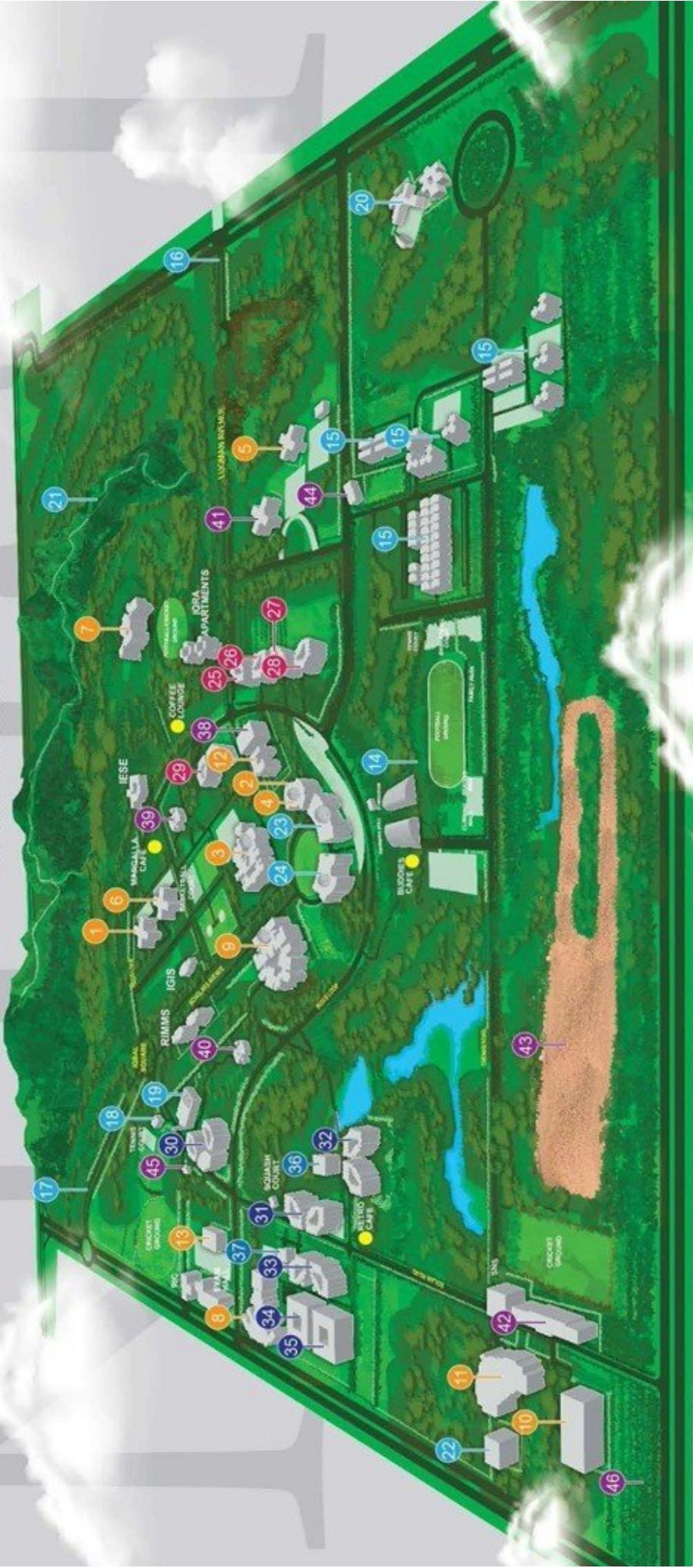
Committee: DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, DISEC

Committee Topic: COMBATING THE THREAT OF ISIS Country: IRAN

Islamic State of Iraq and Syria commonly known to the western world as ISIS and to eastern world as daish or dayesh. This is an extremist organization led by Baghdadi. It symbolizes itself as a Muslim organization formed to establish a caliphate but unfortunately their actions tell us a different story. It has been in the headlines since the day it started to occupy Iraqi territory. Since then it has shown its real intent, public beheadings of locals and foreigners, taking captive women as sex slaves, treating minorities harshly and such extremist things have been part of their “establishing a peaceful caliphate” scheme. Not only is this organization a threat to the western world but is also a threat to the Muslim states as it is trying to erase all modern borders and establish their own rule and implement their own law relative to the actions they are indulged in. Furthermore it has been influenced by the fact that they are khorasani and according to Muslim belief, Imam Mehdi will raise his force in khorasan, therefore using this as a mere excuse to recruit illiterate and uneducated Muslims from all around the globe. Moreover their beliefs towards worldly pleasures and lust have attracted many people from different religions to accompany this force, only to fulfill their lustful needs.

Iran, despite being a Muslim country, condemns the whole ideology of ISIS. Furthermore being a part of the United Nations it is our responsibility to stop such terrorist organizations. Iran does not support such organizations and has never been involved in raising such organizations either. Some may point out Hezbollah, but it is to be noted that Hezbollah never had such hard motives nor was it violent, it was created to save the oppressed Muslims in Lebanon. Iran does not contain any kind of support group for this organization; instead it is actually fighting to destroy this threat completely.

SRINAGAR HIGHWAY



LEGEND

1. ATTA-UR-RAHMAN SCHOOL OF APPLIED BIOSCIENCES (ASAB)
2. CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE & STABILITY (CIPS)
3. MUST BUSINESS SCHOOL (MBS)
4. MUST INSTITUTE OF PEACE & CONFLICT STUDIES (NIPCONS)
5. SCHOOL OF INTERDISCIPLINARY ENGINEERING & SCIENCES (SINES)
6. SCHOOL OF ART, DESIGN & ARCHITECTURE (SADA)
7. SCHOOL OF CHEMICAL & MATERIALS ENGINEERING (SCME)
8. SCHOOL OF CIVIL & ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING (SCEE/IESE)
9. SCHOOL OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING & COMPUTER SCIENCE (SECS)
10. SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL & MANUFACTURING ENGINEERING (SMME/MPRE)
11. SCHOOL OF NATURAL SCIENCES (SNS)
12. SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES (SSH)
13. US PAKISTAN CENTRE FOR ADVANCED STUDIES IN ENERGY (USPCAS-E)

14. MUST SPORTS COMPLEX
15. FACULTY & STAFF RESIDENTIAL AREA
16. GATE 1
17. GATE 2
18. ADMINISTRATION BLOCK
19. CENTRAL MOSQUE
20. MUST CREATIVE LEARNING SCHOOL & COLLEGE (NCLSM&C)
21. HIKING TRAIL
22. N-OVATIVE HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES (NHT)
23. MAIN OFFICE
24. CENTRAL LIBRARY

- GIRLS HOSTEL**
25. ZAINAB HOSTELS
 26. AYESHA HOSTELS
 27. AMNA HOSTELS
 28. MARYAM BLOCK
 29. FATIMA HOSTELS
- BOYS HOSTEL**
30. RUMI HOSTELS
 31. GHAZALI HOSTELS
 32. ATTAR HOSTELS
 33. RAZI HOSTELS
 34. ZAKARIA HOSTELS
 35. HAJVERI HOSTELS
 36. BHITAI MESS I
 37. BHITAI MESS II

38. GYMNASIUM
39. CONCORDIA 1
40. CONCORDIA 2
41. NATIONAL SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY PARK (NSTP)
42. NATIONAL CENTRE FOR ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (NC)
43. RIDING CLUB
44. MUST MEDICAL CENTRE
45. BANK
46. MUST PRESS