

**APLMUN 2025**

**Delegate Manual**

# APLMUN 2025

## Delegate Manual



## **Table of Contents:**

1. Purpose
2. Letter from Secretariat
3. What is the United Nations?
4. Purpose and Goals
5. Conference Schedule
6. Committee Descriptions and Agendas
7. Rules of Procedure
8. Delegate Conference Awards

## Purpose

Dear delegates,

Welcome to APL MUN 2025! 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 Secretariat of APLMUN'25 we are pleased to welcome you all to the milestone 10th edition of APL GLOBAL MUN. Our journey these past 10 years has been one to inculcate the values of diplomacy, debate and dynamic leadership, bringing together the brightest minds of Tamil Nadu.

As we mark this historic edition of the MUN, we are proud to announce that we are a hub for delegates and chairs, experienced and not, to showcase their talents and develop their skills. This year, we aim to push boundaries further, challenging delegates to engage in nuanced discussions, craft innovative solutions, through our carefully crafted committees; UNHRC, DISEC, AIPPM, Bretton Woods Conference, United States vs. Mangione (The Flagship committee), ICJ, JCC, and IPJ. We offer delegates an unmatched experience.

This year we invite you, delegates, to be the change-makers and global thinkers, driving conversations that matter and shaping resolutions that reflect ingenuity and purpose. Whether you are here to refine your argumentation, immerse yourself in crisis simulations, or simply connect with like-minded individuals, APLMUN'25 offers you the stage to do so.

As we celebrate a decade of diplomacy, we envision APLMUN'25 as a catalyst for growth—one that pushes you to question, innovate, and lead with purpose.

Warm regards,

**Secretary General : Bavinka Sivakumar**  
**Deputy Secretary General : Shradha Balaji**

## 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

Final schedule	
Day 1 (11th July)	Day 2 (12th July)
8:00 am : Reporting Time	8:00 am : Reporting Time
8.00 am to 8.30 am : Registrations	8:15 am to 10:30 am : Committee Session 5
8.30 am to 9.15 am : Opening Ceremony	10:30am to 10:45am Break
9.30 am to 11.20 am : Committee Session 1	10:45 am to 12:45 pm : Committee Session 6
11.20 am to 11.35 am : Break	12:45 pm to 2.00 pm : Staggered lunch
11.35 am to 1.00 pm : Committee Session 2	2.00 pm to 3.45 pm : Committee Session 7
1:00 pm to 2:00 pm : Staggered lunch	3:45 pm to 4:00 pm : Snack
2:00 pm to 3:15 pm : Committee Session 3	4:15 pm to 5:15 pm : Valedictory function
3.15 pm to 3:30 pm : Break	
3:30 pm to 5:00 pm Committee Session 4	
5.00 pm to 6.30 pm Special Committee	

## Committee Agendas

### United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC)

The Human Rights Council is an intergovernmental body within the United Nations system responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe and for addressing situations of human rights violations and making recommendations on them. It has the ability to discuss all thematic human rights issues and situations that require its attention throughout the year.

The Agenda for UNHRC at APL MUN'25: Discussing the human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the obligation to ensure accountability and justice. Freeze date april 5th 2024

## Disarmament and International security committee (DISEC)

The Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) is the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. The committee concerns itself with questions of international importance regarding the security and demilitarization throughout all countries and regions, along with ensuring that citizens across the globe remain protected. This year we will be adopting a unique ROP of UNGA PLENARY in this committee.

The Agenda for DISEC at APL MUN'25: Deliberation upon Statehood with special emphasis on Middle East. Freeze date: November 29, 1947.

## All India Political Parties Meet (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. Here delegates delve into the nuances and intricacies of modern-day Indian politics with its caveats. With members from both houses of the parliament present, the AIPPM strives to encourage deliberation on discourses surrounding socio-economic and geopolitical issues.

The Agenda for AIPPM at APL MUN'25: Discussing the rise of governmental oversight on the internet and its implications on digital freedom

## Bretton Woods Conference (Reconceptualized)

Global leaders will meet to rethink the Bretton Woods framework for today's world, aiming to build a more stable, resilient financial order amid 21st-century disruptions. Key topics include currency stability, fair trade, and reforming global institutions.

The Agenda for Bretton Woods Conference (Reconceptualized) at APL MUN'25: Discussing stability in the age of chaos by reimagining Bretton Woods for the 21st century, July 18–19, 2025

## International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations (UN). The ICJ was established through the UN Charter in 1945, designed as an improved successor to the Permanent Court of Justice (PCIJ) which fulfilled a similar (but not such a strong role) within the League of Nations. The first President of the ICJ was elected on 1st April 1946, and the first public sitting took place on the 18th in the same month. The ICJ's first case, the Corfu Channel Case, was submitted by the United Kingdom against Albania in 1947.

The Agenda for ICJ at APL MUN'25: Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (The Gambia v. Myanmar: 7 States intervening)

## United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) was established by Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 9(I) in 1946, to assist the ECOSOC in supervising the application of the international drug control treaties. In 1991, the General Assembly (GA) expanded the mandate of the CND to function as the governing body of UNODC (A/RES/46/104). The CND's agenda has two distinct segments: a normative segment for discharging treaty-based and normative functions; and an operational segment for exercising the role as the governing body of UNODC.

The Agenda for UNCND at APL MUN'25: Addressing the War on Captagon and Methamphetamine in the Middle East and Oceania. Freeze Date: 15 September 2020

## Joint Continuous Crisis (JCC)

In 1956, Egypt's nationalization of the Suez Canal sparked a geopolitical crisis. The Allied Cabinet—made up of the UK, France, and Israel—strives to regain control and protect important trade routes. Standing in their way, the Arab Cabinet, with Egypt at its helm, seeks to exercise sovereignty and thwart foreign interference. Delegates will have to navigate Cold War tensions, colonial histories, and regional alliances in this high-stakes simulation. Strategic diplomacy and quick decision-making will decide the fate of this turning point in history.

## International Press Journalism (IPC/IPP)

Founded in 1948, The United Nations Correspondents Association, or UNCA, is a collective of reporters that work tirelessly to accurately display the events that take place among United Nations members and committees. The UNCA, which is currently run by over 200 members from dozens of countries, is an essential part of international politics in the modern world. It provides a direct link between the United Nations and the public while critical decisions about the future are being

The Agenda for IPJ at APL MUN'25: CLASSIFIED

## Flagship Committee

This mock trial will simulate committee proceedings around the case *United States v. Mangione* as well as the issues surrounding the healthcare and insurance industries of the United States.

The Agenda for United States VS Mangione at APL MUN'25: Day 1: Freeze date of April 17th .  
Deliberation on the criminal liability of Luigi Mangione and determination of an appropriate sentence. Day 2: To evaluate systemic failures and propose legal reforms in the healthcare and insurance industries on the basis of the criminal case of United States v. Mangione

## Awards

(UNHRC, DISEC, JCC, ICJ, BWC, AIPPM, JCC, United states vs Mangione)

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

NOTE: JCC will give two awards for each category, one for each committee

### IPJ

- One Best Reporter (Trophy + Certificate)
- One Best Photojournalist (Trophy + Certificate)
- Two High Commendations (Trophy + Certificate)
- Special mention (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:

E.g. “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**

**Delegates must note that documentation will differ per committee, please read through your background guides as given to you by the respective chairs.**

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