

# INTRODUCTION TO KLE MUN 2024



KLE School Model United Nations (KLE MUN) is an immersive educational simulation designed to emulate the diplomatic processes of the United Nations. As a platform for students to develop key skills in diplomacy, international relations, and policy analysis, KLE MUN empowers young minds to engage in global issues, fostering a generation of critical thinkers and future leaders. The simulation is aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), ensuring that participants tackle

some of the most pressing challenges facing our world today, such as climate change, poverty, inequality, and conflict.

**Mission:**

KLE MUN aims to educate and inspire students by simulating the intricacies of global governance, diplomacy, and multilateral negotiations. Through active participation, students are encouraged to sharpen their analytical abilities, enhance public speaking, and develop collaborative problem-solving skills that transcend borders.

**Vision:**

To cultivate the next generation of global citizens, equipping them with the knowledge, skills, and ethical grounding necessary to contribute to a more peaceful, just, and sustainable world. KLE MUN aspires to create an intellectually stimulating environment that bridges academic theory with real-world diplomatic practice.

**Purpose and Objectives of KLE MUN**

KLE MUN is designed with several overarching objectives:

**1. Fostering Global Awareness:**

Students gain insight into the workings of international organizations, understand the complexity of geopolitical dynamics, and appreciate the cultural, political, and economic diversity of the global community.

**2. Developing Leadership Skills:**

Participants are placed in leadership roles as delegates, chairpersons, and committee members, allowing them to take initiative, negotiate, and lead within the structured simulation of the United Nations.

**3. Encouraging Critical Thinking:**

The program challenges students to analyze international issues from multiple perspectives, encouraging them to think critically and propose innovative solutions to real-world problems.

**4. Enhancing Public Speaking and Debate:**

KLE MUN provides a platform for students to practice public speaking, refine their rhetoric, and engage in formal debates, helping them articulate their positions clearly and persuasively.

**5. Promoting Diplomacy and Collaboration:**

In a world of increasing polarization, KLE MUN emphasizes the importance of diplomacy, consensus-building, and cross-cultural collaboration. Delegates work together to draft resolutions, negotiate terms, and build alliances.

# **COMMITTEES AND AGENDAS**

<b>Name of the Committee</b>	<b>Agenda</b>
<b>1. United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC)</b>	<b>Protecting the Rights of Indigenous people in the context of Climate change.</b>  <b>Description: Examine the impact of climate change on indigenous communities, focusing on their rights to land, culture, and resources. Discuss international frameworks and actions to safeguard their rights against environmental threats.</b>

<p><b>2. Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL)</b></p>	<p><b>Addressing the Issue of Statelessness and the Rights of Stateless Persons.</b></p> <p><b>Description:</b> Focus on the global issue of statelessness, including its causes, impacts on individuals, and challenges to human rights. Discuss strategies for reducing statelessness, improving the legal status of stateless persons, and enhancing international cooperation to protect their rights.</p>
<p><b>3. Disarmament and International Security Committee, (DISEC)</b></p>	<p><b>Combating the Proliferation of Autonomous Weapons Systems.</b></p> <p><b>Description:</b> Discuss the implications of autonomous weapons systems on global security, ethics, and international law. Explore measures to regulate or ban these weapons, and consider frameworks for their control and accountability.</p>
<p><b>4. United Nations Security Council (UNSC)</b></p>	<p><b>Strengthening International Efforts to Prevent and Respond to Cyber security Threats.</b></p> <p><b>Description:</b> Focus on global cyber security challenges, including state-sponsored cyber attacks, cyber terrorism, and the protection of critical infrastructure. Develop international norms, cooperative strategies, and responses to enhance global cyber resilience.</p>

<p><b>5. International Press (IP)</b></p>	
<p><b>6. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)</b></p>	<p><b>Enhancing international collaboration and strengthening legal frameworks to prevent and prosecute transnational criminal activities committed within Eurasia</b></p> <p><b>Description:</b> Focus on the protection of tourists and foreign nationals in high-risk countries, addressing threats such as terrorism, crime, political instability, and natural disasters. Explore international cooperation mechanisms, crisis management protocols, and legal frameworks to</p>
	<p>ensure the safety and security of travelers. Develop preventive measures, diplomatic support systems, and emergency evacuation plans, while promoting awareness campaigns and best practices to mitigate risks for tourists in vulnerable regions.</p>

**7. United Nations Office on  
Drugs and Crime (UNODC)**

**Strengthening International  
Cooperation for Tourist Protection**

**Description:** Focus on the protection of tourists and foreign nationals in high-risk countries, addressing threats such as terrorism, crime, political instability, and natural disasters. Explore international cooperation mechanisms, crisis management protocols, and legal frameworks to ensure the safety and security of travelers. Develop preventive measures, diplomatic support systems, and emergency evacuation plans, while promoting awareness campaigns and best practices to mitigate risks for tourists in vulnerable regions.

**8. United Nation High  
Commissioner for Refugees  
(UNHCR)**

**Bangladeshi Refugee Crisis**

**Description:** Address the ongoing Bangladeshi refugee crisis, focusing on the influx of Rohingya refugees from Myanmar and the challenges faced by Bangladesh in providing humanitarian aid and shelter. Explore international efforts to support Bangladesh in managing the crisis, including resource mobilization, diplomatic interventions, and resettlement programs. Examine the human rights situation, long-term solutions for refugees, and the need for sustainable repatriation processes. Develop strategies for enhancing regional cooperation, securing international aid, and ensuring the protection and dignity of displaced populations.

<p><b>9. International Labor Organisation</b></p> <p><b>(ILO)</b></p>	<p><b>Promoting Workers rights with special reference to South East Asia</b></p> <p><b>Description:</b> Focus on promoting workers' rights with special reference to South East Asia, addressing issues such as labor exploitation, unsafe working conditions, wage theft, and the lack of social protections. Explore strategies to improve labor standards, strengthen legal frameworks, and ensure the enforcement of workers' rights in both formal and informal sectors. Highlight the role of international organizations, governments, and trade unions in advocating for fair wages, safe workplaces, and the elimination of forced labor and child labor.</p>
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<p><b>10. United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women</b></p> <p><b>(UN Women)</b></p>	<p><b>Protection of Women Against Sexual Harassment and Religious Abuse</b></p> <p><b>Description:</b> Focus on the protection of women against sexual harassment and religious abuse, addressing the widespread issues of gender-based violence, discrimination, and exploitation. Explore strategies to strengthen legal frameworks, ensure the enforcement of anti-harassment laws, and promote women's rights in both public and private spheres. Examine the intersection of gender and religion, particularly where religious practices or beliefs are used to justify the mistreatment or subjugation of women.</p>
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# **RULES OF PROCEDURE**

**Applicability:** The below-mentioned rules apply to all the committees that are a part of KLE MUN 2024

### **Powers of The Secretary-General and The Executive Board:**

Secretary-General: The Secretary-General has the final say on all regulatory and substantive matters throughout the conference. His/her decision cannot be questioned in topics of dispute.

**The Executive Board:** The Chair's decision on matters of debate is final and enforceable on all delegates. The Chair is responsible for ensuring that the Committee meetings run smoothly. However, the Chair is also accountable for ensuring that the Committee generates a solution that is instantly acceptable to all—or at least the vast majority of delegates. The Chair represents the entire Committee, hence their actions must be acceptable to everyone. Furthermore, if a delegate does not behave properly in parliamentary proceedings, he or she may be excluded from the council after three warnings from the Chair. The Chair has the authority to challenge any delegate and seek explanations for his or her position on a specific topic if they believe it is detrimental to their country policy or could help guide the committee.

**Impeachment:** A request in writing signed by at least two-thirds of its members can be made to the Secretary-General if the delegates of any council are highly unhappy with the manner in which the Chair is handling the proceedings.

**Appeal:** If a delegate wishes to query the chair about how the committee is being run, he or she may do so within a minute after being acknowledged for "permission to appeal to the chair". If not happy with the verdict of the chair after the appeal, a maximum of two pleas to follow up will be granted.



**Addressing the Chair:** Always address the chairperson with the proper title, which is typically "Honorable Chair" or "Mr./Madam Chair."

**Addressing Other Delegates:** Address other delegates by their country names, not their personal names. For instance, "The delegate of France" or "The representative of Brazil." Speak in the third person when addressing the committee. For example, "The delegate of Germany believes..." instead of "I believe..." Use formal and respectful language. Avoid personal attacks or informal language.

### **Position Paper:**

A position paper is a document written by delegates prior to the MUN that discusses the agenda proposed by the committee.

Unlike a working paper or a draft resolution, delegates write their own position papers about their country's stance and policies with regard to the agenda.

## **FLOW OF COMMITTEE SESSION**

### **ROLECALL**

The roll call is basically like the attendance for the delegates. The delegate's country will be called out and they can say either of the 2 options given below :-

**Present:** When a delegate votes present, the delegate has three options during the voting period regarding the resolution, those being Yes, No, and Abstain. Abstain is when the delegate is neither voting Yes or No for the issue or agenda at hand. This is sometimes necessary due to the foreign

policies of different countries. The option of abstaining only applies during the voting of the resolution and not during parliamentary procedure such as voting of motions and points.

**Present and Voting:** When a delegate votes present and voting, they can only vote a yes or a no during the voting regarding the resolution. A present and voting means that the country has a strong stance on the given agenda.

## **SETTING UP THE AGENDA**

MUN usually has 2-3 agendas which are present in a pre-defined order. However for KLE MUN we will have only 1 agenda for all committees.

In this stage of the debate, delegates have the opportunity to change the default order of the agendas through a process of voting. The Agenda is set through a motion.

The stage after setting the agenda is the opening of the General Speakers List or the GSL.

## **OPENING OF THE GSL**

The GSL is opened through a motion. Once the motion passes, the chair will ask for delegates who're willing to speak in the General Speakers List.

The default speaker time is 90 seconds which is subject to change. The speaker time can be changed through a motion as mentioned previously. The General Speakers List cannot be exhausted as it signals the end of formal debate and the MUN as a whole.

# **DEBATE**

Whenever the committee deems it necessary, it can move into informal debate through the use of a motion.

**Moderated Caucus**: It is by far one of the most important parts of an MUN. It is simply a discussion on any topic that falls within the ambit of the agenda. A moderated caucus is raised by a motion to suspend formal debate.

**Unmoderated Caucus**: This is a type of caucus that allows the delegates to leave their seats and mingle amongst one another to lobby. Delegates can use this time to form Blocs, find support and to write working papers and draft resolutions. An unmoderated caucus is raised by a motion to suspend debate.

## **RESOLUTION PROCESS**

### 1) **Working Paper**:

The resolution process starts with the introduction of a working paper. A working paper is often developed throughout an unmoderated caucus and introduced once the committee believes that the agenda has been sufficiently reviewed. It is an accumulation of recommended solutions.

It does not have a specific format and can be given on any day of the MUN.

### 2) **Draft resolution**: This document aims to address problems identified by a committee. If it passes, it will become a resolution.

Sponsors - A sponsor is someone who has authored the draft resolution, can defend all of its points, and has made significant contributions to it. A delegate cannot be the sponsor of more than one draft resolution.

Signatories - A signatory is someone who has agreed with the resolution because they wish to see it examined on the committee

floor. There is no limit to the number of signatories, as it depends on the number of delegates in the committee. They can be signatories to as many resolutions present in the committee.

After the draft resolution has been introduced, it can be considered in either a moderated caucus or a Provisional Speakers List (PSL). In each situation, the sponsors are anticipated to standby their draft resolution and respond to any concerns that may arise

### **Format of Draft Resolution:**

**Committee:**

**Agenda:**

**Sponsors:**

**Signatories:**

**Preambulatory clauses:**

**Clause 1 , Clause 2 , Operative**

**clauses:**

1\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ;

2\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ;

3\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ . (the last clause of the resolution ends with a full stop)

### **Preambulatory clauses:**

Preamble clauses explain why the committee is acting on a specific topic. It should emphasize key legal precedents, previous important United Nations resolutions, and prior international activities on the subject. Each clause should start with a preambulatory phrase (also referred to as a present participle) written in italics and end with a comma. Here are the preambulatory phrases you can use:

1. Acknowledging
2. Acting
3. Affirming
4. Alarmed by
5. Alarmed
6. Anxious
7. Appreciating
8. Approving
9. Aware of
10. Bearing in mind
11. Believing
12. Cognizant
13. Concerned
14. Confident
15. Conscious
16. Considering
17. Contemplating
18. Convinced
19. Declaring
20. Deeply concerned
21. Deeply conscious
22. Deeply convinced
23. Deeply disturbed
24. Deeply regretting
25. Deploring
26. Desiring
27. Determined

29. Encouraged
30. Expecting
31. Expressing appreciation
32. Noting with approval
33. Expressing concern also
34. Expressing concern
35. Expressing its appreciation
36. Expressing its satisfaction
37. Expressing satisfaction
38. Firmly convinced
39. Fulfilling
40. Fully alarmed
41. Fully aware
42. Fully believing
43. Further deploring
44. Further recalling
45. Guided by
46. Having adopted
47. Having considered
48. Having considered further
49. Having devoted attention
50. Having examined
51. Having heard
52. Having received
53. Having reviewed
54. Having studied
55. Having adopted
56. Having approved
57. Having considered
58. Having decided
59. Keeping in mind
60. Mindful
61. Noting

- 1. Accepts
- 2. Acknowledges
- 3. Adopts
- 4. Advises
- 5. Affirms
- 6. Also calls for
- 7. Also recommends
- 8. Also strongly condemns
- 9. Also urges
- 10. Appeals
- 11. Appreciates
- 12. Approves
- 13. Authorizes
- 14. Calls
- 15. Calls for
- 16. Calls upon
- 17. Commends
- 18. Concurs
- 19. Condemns
- 20. Confirms
- 21. Congratulates

- 26. Demands
- 27. Deplores
- 28. Designates
- 29. Directs
- 30. Draws the attention
- 31. Emphasizes
- 32. Encourages
- 33. Endorses
- 34. Expresses its appreciation
- 35. Expresses its hope
- 36. Expresses its regret
- 37. Further invites
- 38. Further proclaims
- 39. Further recommends
- 40. Further reminds
- 41. Further requests
- 42. Further resolves
- 43. Has resolved
- 44. Instructs
- 45. Introduces
- 46. Invites
- 47. Notes
- 48. Notes with satisfaction
- 49. Proclaims

- 62. Noting further
- 63. Noting with deep concern
- 64. Noting with regret
- 65. Noting with satisfaction
- 66. Observing
- 67. Reaffirming

- 81. Seized
- 82. Stressing
- 83. Taking into account
- 84. Taking into consideration
- 85. Taking note
- 86. Taking note also

68. Reaffirming also  
69. Realizing  
70. Recalling  
71. Recalling also  
72. Recognizing  
73. Recognizing also  
74. Recognizing with satisfaction  
75. Referring  
76. Regretting  
77. Reiterating  
78. Reiterating its call for 79. Reminding 80. Seeking

87. Taking note further  
89. Underlining  
90. Viewing with  
    appreciation apprehension  
92. Welcoming

91. Viewing with

**Operative clauses:**

22. Considers 23. Decides 24. Declares 25. Declares accordingly	50.Reaffirms
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## Amendments:

There are two types of amendments.

**Friendly:** Friendly amendments are amendments agreed upon by the sponsors and are included in the draft resolution without a vote.

**Unfriendly:** Unfriendly amendments are those that the sponsors do not agree to include in the draft resolution. A vote is taken, and if one-fifth of the committee members agree, the amendment gets added to the resolution.

## Points:

There are four points to keep in mind in a MUN:

**Point of Personal Privilege:** This is raised when a delegate experiences discomfort. If the delegate needs water, a temperature adjustment, or is unable to hear the speaker, this point can be addressed. This is the only point that can pause the speaker and can be addressed at any time during the debate.

**Point of Order:** This can be raised when the executive board makes an error in procedure or when another delegate makes a factual or procedural mistake. This point may only be used to interrupt the speaker during formal debate or resolution discussion. It is not applicable during a moderated caucus.



**Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:** A delegate may raise questions about committee procedure, such as the upcoming speaker or current motions on the floor.

**Point of Information:** This can be used to gather further insight on speeches given by the delegates by questioning the speaker. This can only be raised if the delegate yields time for it.

## **Yields:**

When a delegate is finished with their speech and has time left, they can yield it to the following:

**To Points of Information:** The delegate welcomes queries or points of information from other delegates.

**To the chair:** The delegate can hand over the time to the Executive Board (EB) or the chair, and then head back to their seat.

**To another delegate:** This yield is typically used during the discussion of a resolution on the Provisional Speakers List (PSL). The speaker will give the remaining part of their time to another delegate.

**To comments:** The speaker yields time for comments.

## **Motions:**

A motion is an official method for a delegate to initiate an action. Many types of motions serve a variety of objectives. Below are some syntaxes for common motions:

**Motion to begin roll call:** The delegate of XYZ would like to raise a motion to begin roll call

**Motion to set the agenda:** The delegate of XYZ proposes the motion to set the agenda of the committee as ABC

**Motion to open General Speakers' List (GSL):** The delegate of XYZ moves to open the General Speakers' List

**Motion to set speaker time:** This motion allows delegates to change the speaker's time in the GSL from a default of 90 seconds. This time limit can be increased or decreased to any degree. This motion is debatable, with two delegates to speak for and against it. This passes by a simple majority.

The syntax: The delegate of XYZ moves/ raises a motion to increase/decrease the time from 90 seconds to x seconds.

**Motion to suspend debate:[Moderated caucus]:** The delegate of XYZ moves to suspend formal debate and begin a moderated caucus on the topic ABC with a total time of x minutes allotting y minutes/seconds to each speaker.

**[Unmoderated caucus]:** The delegate of XYZ moves to suspend formal debate and enter into an unmoderated caucus for a total time of x minutes.

**Motion to suspend meeting:** The delegate of XYZ moves to suspend meeting and break for the day/tea/lunch.

**Motion to adjourn meeting:** The delegate of XYZ moves to adjourn the session.

**Motion to close debate:** The delegate of XYZ moves to close debate and move into voting

**Motion to appeal to the chair:** The delegate of XYZ seeks permission to appeal to the chair.

## **Plea to Follow Up & Right to Reply:**

### **1) Plea to Follow Up**

A plea to follow up is used when a delegate believes that another delegate has not fully answered his or her inquiry or point of information. Only the delegate whose point of information was recognized can ask for it. In simple terms, it is a tool for asking cross questions.

### **2) Right to Reply**

If a committee member makes a personal attack on a delegate, the offended delegate has the right to respond. It does not apply if the attack is against a delegate's stance. The chair takes the final decision on whether the delegate in controversy requires the right to reply. All Rights of Reply must be given in writing to the chairperson.

## **Chits:**

Chits are tiny pieces of paper provided to delegates to ensure that the committee's decorum is maintained while delegates discuss key issues without disrupting the speaker.

Chits need to have the following details within them:

The country (From)

The country (To)

\*The content of the chit in the form of a question or a comment.\*

A chit's content should not be offensive to the delegate in any way, and it must be relevant to the committee's agenda. The Executive Board will check the chits before sending them to their designated delegate.

## **Crisis:**

As the simulation begins, organizers provide crisis updates, which may take the shape of news stories, urgent messages, intelligence reports, or unexpected happenings. These revisions bring new difficulties, dilemmas, and possibilities for delegates to address.

Delegates need to examine the changing scenario and make decisions that are consistent with their character's objectives and goals. Depending on the crisis, they may draft statements, propose actions, establish alliances, negotiate, or even plan military moves.

Throughout the crisis, delegates can create directives, which are brief resolutions outlining particular actions or reactions. These crisis notes can be discussed, amended, and voted on to determine the next action. A covert directive is a hidden or secretive directive submitted to the Executive Board. An overt directive is submitted and discussed in the committee in front of all the delegates.

## **Rules and Regulations of KLE MUN 2024:**

1. Electronic devices such as mobile phones, laptops, etc. are allowed. However, if a delegate is caught using the Internet during committee sessions, they may lose points or be barred from the committee.
2. All committees shall have delegates who will represent one country having one vote.
3. The official language for the conference shall be English. The use of any other regional languages in committee is not permitted.
4. All delegates must be recognized by the chair before they can speak.
5. Delegates must use proper language and communicate respectfully. Unparliamentary language is strictly prohibited, both within and outside the committee.
6. By registering, the participants are agreeing to the rules mentioned above. Any breach of the rules and regulations will result in severe penalties.
7. In case of disputes, the Chairperson's decision is final and binding.