MUN MENTOR

COMMITTEE GUIDES AND RESOURCES

1	UNGA (UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY)
2	UNSC(UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL)
3	UNHRC (UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL)
4	ECOSOC (ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL)
5	CRISIS COMMITTEES (JCC, AD HOC)
6	LEGAL COMMITTEES

1) **United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)–** The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) is the largest, most representative body in the UN system. Every recognized country — 193 in total — has one vote, regardless of size or power. It's a non-binding but influential forum for discussing global issues and setting international norms.

Key UNGA Committees Simulated in MUN:

Committee	Focus Area
DISEC (1st Committee)	Disarmament & International Security (nuclear arms, militarization, peacekeeping)
ECOFIN (2nd Committee)	Economic & Financial (aid, global trade, poverty, taxation)
SOCHUM (3rd Committee)	Social, Humanitarian & Cultural (human rights, racism, indigenous rights)
SPECPOL (4th Committee)	Special Political & Decolonization (colonial legacy, Middle East, space law)
Legal (6th Committee)	International Law (treaties, immunity, war crimes)

Objectives of the UNGA:

- Debate and address global issues like climate change, conflict, education, inequality

- Pass non-binding resolutions that reflect the international consensus

- Uphold UN principles, international cooperation, and multilateralism

- Promote dialogue, peaceful solutions, and development goals

How to Excel in UNGA:

1. Master Diplomacy Over Aggression

- UNGA is about consensus-building, not confrontation.

- Avoid overly aggressive or militaristic rhetoric.

- Be formal and courteous at all times — you're representing your country, not your personal views.

2. Craft Well-Researched, Balanced Positions

- Use relevant UN documents: past GA resolutions, UN charters, SDG reports.

- Frame your country's position in context: history, foreign policy, alliances.

3. Form Regional and Political Blocs

- Leverage existing UN blocs:

    - African Union

    - European Union

    - Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

    - G77 + China

    - NATO, ASEAN, Arab League (in context)

- Collaborate with these groups for bloc position papers or joint resolutions.

Paperwork in UNGA Committees:

1. POSITION PAPER
2. WORKING PAPER
3. DRAFT RESOLUTION

I have uploaded a detailed guide to each of these paperworks on my website under documents.

Resources for UNGA preparation:

[United Nations Charter (full text) | United Nations](). Try to use citations in your speeches such as "According to Article X"

Sample Topics You Might Encounter:

- Universal access to digital education in rural regions

- The global refugee crisis and equitable resettlement

- Reducing plastic waste through international agreements

- Preventing the weaponization of Artificial Intelligence

- Water access as a human right

DISEC – 1st Committee

- What it does: Handles issues of global security, disarmament, and international peace.

- Ideal Delegate: Strategic, cautious, good with international law & military policy.

- Key Themes:

  - Nuclear weapons

  - Cyberwarfare

  - Military alliances (NATO, CSTO)

  - WMD treaties

- Tip: Always cite UNSC resolutions, arms treaties (e.g., NPT, CTBT), and your country's defense alliances.

ECOFIN – 2nd Committee

- What it does: Manages global economic governance, development, and financial systems.

- Ideal Delegate: Data-savvy, development-minded, good with finance terms.

- Key Themes:

  - Tax justice

  - Aid programs

  - Digital currency

  - Debt relief for developing nations

- Tip: Reference World Bank, IMF, WTO, and SDG 8 & 10 (economic growth and inequality).

SOCHUM – 3rd Committee

- What it does: Discusses human rights, freedom of expression, and cultural cooperation.

- Ideal Delegate: Empathetic, persuasive, rights-focused.

- Key Themes:

  - Genocide

  - Human trafficking

  - LGBTQ+ rights

  - Press freedom

- Tip: Align arguments with UNHRC, UDHR, Geneva Conventions, and cite NGOs (e.g., Amnesty Intl).

SPECPOL – 4th Committee

- What it does: Focuses on political disputes, decolonization, and sovereignty issues.

- Ideal Delegate: Geopolitically smart, UN-savvy, solution-oriented.

- Key Themes:

    - Palestine

    - Peacekeeping reforms

    - Outer space demilitarization

    - Self-determination movements

- Tip: Use UN Peacekeeping mandates, colonial history, and territorial claims.

Legal Committee – 6th Committee

- What it does: Examines international legal questions, treaties, and justice mechanisms.

- Ideal Delegate: Technical, clear, legally precise.

- Key Themes:

- - Immunities of diplomats

  - War crimes jurisdiction

  - International criminal law

  - Space law treaties

- Tip: Quote Rome Statute, Vienna Convention, UNCLOS, and advisory opinions from the ICJ.

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2) United Nations Security Council- The UNSC is unlike any other MUN committee — it has the power to pass binding resolutions, authorizes the use of force, imposes sanctions, and makes real-time decisions on global crises. It's fast-paced, high-impact, and often crisis-driven.

UNSC BREAKDOWN- 5 PERMANENT MEMBERS AND 10 ROTATING MEMBERS

Type	Principal Organ of the UN
Authority	Binding on all UN members (under Chapter VII of the UN Charter)
Main Role	Maintain international peace and security
Membership	15 members (5 permanent + 10 elected)
Voting Power	P5 have **veto** power

Topics in UNSC-

UNSC doesn't debate broad agendas — it focuses on active conflicts, crises, and security threats:

- Armed conflicts (e.g., Ukraine, Gaza, Sudan)

- Nuclear threats (Iran, North Korea)

- Terrorism and counter-terrorism

- Sanctions regimes

- Peacekeeping mandates

- Civil wars and internal strife

- Maritime and cyber security

⚖️ What Makes UNSC Different from UNGA?

Feature	UNSC	UNGA
Resolution Power	Binding	Non-binding
Size	15 members	193 members
Crisis Mode	Often	Rarely
Voting Power	Veto by P5	Equal votes
Pace	Fast, dynamic	Structured, slower
Direct Action	Can authorize military intervention or sanctions	Cannot

Paperwork required for United Nations Security Council

1. Position Papers

2. Working Paper
3. Draft Resolutions
4. Directives
5. Amendments
6. Voting Procedures (Veto for P5 Nations)

Resources to use for a UNSC conference:

[Homepage | Security Council](), [Chapter V: The Security Council (Articles 23-32) | United Nations](), [298-UN-Charter.pdf]().

Phrasebank for your UNSC Draft Resolution:

1) Preambulatory Clauses (Context-setting)

These clauses outline previous actions, treaties, or events that justify the resolution:

- *Recognizing the threat posed by...*

- *Deeply concerned by the escalation of hostilities in...*

- *Reaffirming the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations...*

- *Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular Resolutions [number], [number], and [number]...*

- *Noting with regret the ongoing violation of international humanitarian law...*

- *Welcoming the efforts of regional organizations such as [AU, ASEAN, EU, etc.]...*

- *Bearing in mind the urgency of restoring peace and stability to the region...*

- *Acknowledging the recommendations of the Secretary-General in Report [Document Code]...*

- *Taking into account the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of all Member States...*

2) Operative Clauses (Action-driven)

These clauses state what the Security Council decides, demands, or authorizes:

- *Decides to establish a United Nations peacekeeping mission in...*

- *Demands the immediate cessation of hostilities by all parties...*

- *Authorizes the use of necessary measures under Chapter VII of the UN Charter...*

- *Calls upon all Member States to fully implement the arms embargo imposed in Resolution [number]...*

- *Urges the parties to return to the negotiating table without preconditions...*

- *Condemns all acts of terrorism in the strongest terms...*

- *Requests the Secretary-General to provide a detailed report within [time frame]...*

- *Emphasizes the importance of protecting civilians and ensuring humanitarian access...*

- *Encourages regional actors to facilitate dialogue and de-escalation...*

- *Supports the deployment of UN observers to monitor compliance...*

- *Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.*
  (Always the last clause in a UNSC resolution)

3) **<u>United Nations Human Rights Council:</u>** The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) is one of the most morally charged and diplomatically sensitive bodies within the United Nations system. Established in 2006 to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms globally, the UNHRC serves as the international community's voice on issues of dignity, justice, and equality. Comprising 47 elected Member States and headquartered in Geneva, the Council investigates human rights violations, reviews countries' records, and issues resolutions that shape global norms and accountability. In MUN simulations, the UNHRC demands a careful balance between national interest and humanitarian principle — where delegates must defend policy positions while upholding the universal values of freedom, safety, and respect. From conflict-driven atrocities to systemic inequality, debating in the UNHRC means confronting the world's hardest truths with diplomacy, empathy, and resolve.

🧠 What is the UNHRC?

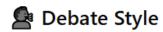| ◆	Details
Full Name	United Nations Human Rights Council
Type	Inter-governmental UN body
Mandate	Promotion and protection of **human rights and freedoms** globally
Founded	2006 (replacing the former Human Rights Commission)
HQ	Geneva, Switzerland
Number of Members	47 elected by the UNGA
Voting System	1 vote per member; **no vetoes**

Key Responsibilities Of a UNHRC delegate

- *Investigating human rights violations*

- *Reviewing the human rights records of all UN Member States (Universal Periodic Review)*

- *Passing resolutions to condemn or advise action*

- *Creating fact-finding missions and special rapporteurs*

- *Promoting fundamental rights: equality, freedom of religion, press, expression, privacy, etc.*

Topics in UNHRC

*UNHRC debates both **broad systemic issues** and **country-specific violations**, such as:*

- *Genocide and ethnic cleansing*

- *LGBTQ+ and gender rights*

- *Torture and extrajudicial killings*

- *Refugee rights and statelessness*

- *Censorship and press freedom*

- *Religious persecution*

- *Human trafficking*

- *Child soldiers and education access*

🧑🏿 Debate Style

Aspect	UNHRC
Tone	Empathetic, humanitarian, passionate
Speech Style	Rights-based, persuasive, legal-grounded
Alliances	Often issue-based (not only regional)
Rhetoric	Centered around moral arguments and humanitarian urgency

Delegates must **balance empathy with national policy.** For instance, while a country may value press freedom, it may oppose foreign intervention on that basis.

Paperwork in UNHRC:

1. Position Paper
2. Working Paper
3. Draft Resolution

✊ Key Conventions & Legal Tools

Cite these to **strengthen your speeches and clauses:**

Instrument	Purpose
UDHR (1948)	Foundational document of human rights
ICCPR	Civil & political rights (freedom of speech, fair trial)
ICESCR	Economic, social, and cultural rights (education, healthcare)
CEDAW	Women's rights
CRC	Rights of the child
CAT	Prohibits torture
UNHRC Resolutions	Past actions against countries (e.g., Myanmar, Syria)

 Resources for UNHRC conferences: **Welcome to the Human Rights Council | OHCHR**, Charter-based Bodies – UN Human Rights Documentation – Research Guides at United Nations Dag Hammarskjöld Library, IHRC.

🧠 Tips for Delegates

Area	Advice
Resolution Writing	Focus on *recommendations, investigations, technical assistance,* and *capacity building.*
Speech Strategy	Balance **criticism with diplomacy**. Name-and-shame can backfire unless backed by evidence.
Evidence	Use **UN reports, NGO data, and treaty articles** to build credibility.
Language	Be *empathetic but neutral* — avoid overly emotional or accusatory phrasing.
Alliances	Align based on human rights records and UN voting patterns — not just geography.

4) United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC- The United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is the UN's central platform for coordinating global efforts on economic development, social progress, and sustainability. As one of the six principal organs of the UN, ECOSOC connects governments, NGOs, and specialized agencies to create solutions for complex challenges ranging from poverty reduction and gender equality to public health, education, and climate resilience. With 54 rotating member states and a wide mandate that includes overseeing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), ECOSOC plays a unique role in bridging policy and implementation. In Model UN, ECOSOC committees simulate real-world development challenges that demand strategic thinking, data-driven proposals, and collaborative diplomacy. Delegates must think beyond debate — focusing on long-term development, measurable impact, and inclusive growth that leaves no one behind.

🧠 What is ECOSOC?

◆	Details
Full Name	United Nations Economic and Social Council
Type	Principal UN organ
Mandate	Address global **economic, social, environmental**, and **development** challenges
Founded	1945 (under the UN Charter)
Members	54 elected by the UNGA for 3-year terms
Voting System	One member, one vote – no veto power
Location	UN Headquarters, New York

Core Responsibilities

ECOSOC is responsible for:

- Coordinating global economic development and social policies

- Promoting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- Facilitating international cooperation through specialized agencies

- Discussing public health, education, infrastructure, gender equality, and more

- Managing NGO consultative status and partnerships

🌍 Common Topics in ECOSOC

Category	Example Topics
Poverty	Microfinance strategies in Sub-Saharan Africa
Education	Universal primary education in conflict zones
Healthcare	Pandemic resilience in least developed countries
Gender Equality	Bridging the digital gender divide
Sustainable Development	Climate-resilient infrastructure for small island nations
Technology	Expanding internet access in low-income regions
Humanitarian Relief	Post-disaster economic recovery plans
Workforce & Labor	Youth unemployment and skill-building initiatives

Paperwork For ECOSOC:

1. Position Papers
2. Working Paper
3. Draft Resolution

Resources for ECOSOC conferences:

https://ecosoc.un.org/en,
https://www.insightsonindia.com/2025/06/05/united-nations-economic-and-social-council-ecosoc/, https://www.unocha.org/ecosoc-2025,
https://ecosoc.un.org/en/about-us

ECOSOC Phrasebank for MUN Delegates

Opening Speeches / General Statements

- "Honourable Chair, esteemed delegates, the delegation of [Country] recognizes the urgent need for coordinated development strategies to address…"

- "As a nation deeply impacted by [issue], we advocate for inclusive, multilateral approaches rooted in sustainability and resilience."

- "This council stands at the intersection of policy and people — we must act now, collaboratively and constructively."

- "Development is not a charity; it is a right. No state should be left behind."

Proposing Solutions

- "Our delegation recommends the establishment of a regional development framework to…"

- "We propose leveraging public-private partnerships to enhance capacity in…"

- "The delegation of [Country] suggests that funding be allocated through existing UNDP channels to ensure equitable distribution."

- "We urge the council to prioritize data-driven decision-making by supporting monitoring mechanisms."

- "We recommend creating a sustainable finance mechanism targeting Least Developed Countries (LDCs)…"

Collaborating with Other States / Agencies

- "We welcome collaboration with fellow Member States and regional partners to co-develop this initiative."

- "Our proposal builds upon existing efforts by UNESCO and the World Bank, ensuring continuity and impact."

- "We are open to aligning our policies with other delegations who prioritize SDG-aligned approaches."

- "This is a shared challenge — and shared challenges require shared solutions."

Moderated Caucus / Motion Language

- "Motion to open a moderated caucus of 10 minutes on 'Bridging the Urban–Rural Infrastructure Divide.'"

- "Motion to extend the current caucus by 5 minutes to further explore implementation mechanisms."

- "Motion for an unmoderated caucus to consolidate resolution ideas among developing countries."

- "Motion to set the agenda to Topic Area A: 'Sustainable Economic Recovery Post–COVID.'"

Draft Resolution Language (Preambulatory Clauses)

- *Recalling* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

- *Acknowledging* the economic disparities between developed and developing nations,

- *Recognizing* the role of civil society and NGOs in advancing development goals,

- *Concerned* by the digital divide that restricts economic growth,

- *Deeply conscious* of the vulnerabilities of LDCs and small island states,

- *Noting with appreciation* the efforts of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),

Draft Resolution Language (Operative Clauses)

- *Recommends* the establishment of regional training centers to support digital literacy and entrepreneurship,

- *Encourages* Member States to allocate at least 0.7% of GNI to Official Development Assistance (ODA),

- *Calls upon* the private sector to contribute to infrastructure financing via ESG-compliant investments,

- *Requests* that the ECOSOC Secretariat prepare an annual progress report on SDG implementation,

- *Supports* the creation of a UN task force for post-disaster economic recovery in vulnerable nations,

- *Urges* collaboration with the World Bank to create emergency contingency funds for at-risk economies,

- *Proposes* partnerships with the International Labour Organization (ILO) to advance decent work programs,

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Closing Statements

- "Let us remember that development is not an event — it is a process that demands unity, vision, and urgency."

- "With meaningful dialogue and practical solutions, this council has the power to turn policy into progress."

- "The delegation of [Country] reaffirms its commitment to building a more equitable, resilient, and sustainable global future."

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5) Crisis Committees (Joint Crisis Committee and Ad-hocs)- Crisis Committees are the heart-pounding, unpredictable, and improvisational side of Model UN. Unlike traditional UN bodies, crisis committees don't follow a set agenda or slow diplomacy — they operate in real-time, with new developments, secret directives, and plot twists unfolding every hour. Delegates represent individuals like heads of state, military generals, CEOs, or historical figures and are given portfolio powers to influence events through creative and strategic actions. These committees simulate war rooms, political cabinets, or even fantasy worlds, where negotiation and narrative-building go hand in hand. Whether resolving a coup, navigating a nuclear standoff, or dealing with corporate collapse, crisis committees reward quick thinking, bold moves, and tactical diplomacy. In a world where every decision counts and chaos is constant, delegates must lead from the front — or risk losing control of the crisis entirely.

🧠 What is a Crisis Committee?

◆	Details
Type	Specialized, fast-paced, and semi-fictional/fictional committee
Format	Dynamic, real-time updates; character-based or portfolio power systems
Focus	Unpredictable, evolving situations — war, political collapse, corporate scandal, etc.
Examples	JCC: World War II, Indian Emergency, Ad-Hoc Crisis, Historical Cabinets, Futuristic Bodies
Purpose	Simulate **decision-making under pressure** with **individual action and group diplomacy**

🔄 How Do Crisis Committees Work?

Crisis committees are **fast-moving**, **event-driven**, and **delegate-driven** — unlike GA committees that are resolution-based and static.

Key Features:

Feature	Description
Portfolio Powers	You act as an individual (e.g., Prime Minister, General, CEO) with control over resources, troops, etc.
Directives	Instead of resolutions, you send written **directives** or orders that influence the committee
Crisis Updates	The Crisis Team introduces **new developments** (news, attacks, scandals) based on your actions
Backroom	Private/directives and secret plots play out in the "backroom" — separate from the general room debate
Dual Committees / JCC	Some simulate **Joint Crisis Committees**, where two blocs (e.g., NATO vs USSR) operate in parallel and clash

Paperworks for Crisis Committees:

1. Personal Directives
2. Joint Directives

3. Committee Directives (SAMPLES CAN BE FOUND UNDER ON MY WEBSITE)
4. Press Releases
5. Communiques
6. Draft Resolutions

💡 Tips for Writing Crisis Paperwork

What to Do	Why
Be concise but detailed	Crisis staff has to read 50+ directives — make yours stand out clearly.
Justify your action	Show logic — make it realistic and grounded in your powers.
Use assets properly	Reference troops, money, media, spies — and know what you control.
Think ahead	Plan ripple effects; your directive should influence the next update.
Track your directives	Always know what you've already done and how Crisis may respond.

6) Legal Committees- Legal committees in MUN simulate the legal and judicial arms of the United Nations and other international organizations. They focus on interpreting, debating, and formulating international legal principles and treaties. Unlike crisis or political bodies, legal committees revolve around deep research, case law, and international jurisprudence. Delegates act as legal representatives of states and often discuss issues like war crimes, state responsibility, maritime disputes, or international humanitarian law. These committees demand precise wording, precedent-based arguments, and a strong grasp of both international treaties and legal frameworks.

Legal committees are perfect for delegates who enjoy structure, reasoned debate, and creating legally binding frameworks. You'll need more than diplomacy — you'll need logic, law, and leadership.

Types of Legal Committees in MUN

Committee	Description
Sixth Committee (Legal) of the UNGA	Handles issues related to international law, treaty interpretation, and legal reform under the UN Charter.
International Court of Justice (ICJ)	Judicial organ of the UN; simulates real-world cases with Judges, Advocates, and Registrars.
International Criminal Court (ICC)	Tries individuals for crimes like genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes.
UN Human Rights Council Tribunals (legal format)	Sometimes simulated as legal adjudicating bodies with prosecution and defense teams.
Custom Legal Simulations	These include mock war crimes tribunals, maritime boundary disputes, and fictional constitutional courts

Paperwork in legal committees:

1. Memorials
2. Draft Resolutions
3. Judgements

Sample Topics

Committee	Topic
UNGA Sixth Committee	Legal status of autonomous AI in warfare
ICJ	Maritime boundary dispute between Country A and B
ICC	Prosecutor v. Commander X (alleged genocide in Darfur)
Ad Hoc Tribunal	Trial of fictional dictator for crimes against humanity
Constitutional Court	Reviewing legality of emergency powers used by a government

Resources:

[Home | INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE](), [| International Criminal Court](),