

DELEGATE GUIDE

REDEFINING THE NARRATIVE:
VOICING THE SILENCED



IGNITE • UNITE • EMPOWER

Within the pages of this delegate guide, you'll find a repository of insights, guidelines and a healthy portion of humour (we've tried to ensure it's the good kind) to accompany delegates on their MUN journey. Whether they're seasoned delegates or wide-eyed newcomers, this delegate guide serves as a compass to navigate the intricate waters of international diplomacy.

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LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Dear Esteemed Delegates,

It is with great pleasure and anticipation that I extend a warm invitation to you, to the 2nd edition of the TSMS Model United Nations Conference 2024.

After an enthralling first edition, we are back again, stronger than ever, hoping for a conference nothing short of the best. The theme for this year's conference is "Redefining the Narrative: Voicing the Silenced." As Secretary-General, I am excited to welcome you to an event created with the sole intention of finding the intersection between diplomacy and discourse.

Our theme underscores the importance of amplifying those voices that have long been marginalised or silenced in global conversations. It is a call to action for all delegates to participate in meaningful dialogue, challenge existing narratives, and work towards creating a more inclusive and equitable world.

The TSMS Model United Nations Conference 2024 promises to be a platform where delegates will engage in rigorous debate, negotiation, and consensus-building on a myriad of global issues.

From international trade to press freedom, from reproductive rights to Indian statehood, we will tackle pressing challenges facing the world today.

Once again, I am delighted to invite you to join us in this journey of discovery, dialogue, and diplomacy, where wit is as crucial as wisdom. Together, I believe that we have the ability to redefine the narrative. So let's start here, at The Shriram Millennium School, Noida on 26th and 27th July, 2024.

Sincerely,

Avnie Saraf,
Secretary-General



ABOUT THE TSMS MUN

The TSMS Model United Nations conference is more than just a simulation of international diplomacy; it's a celebration of diversity, inclusivity and the pursuit of global understanding. At the Shriram Millennium School, we strongly believe in nurturing conscious global citizens who embody the values of integrity, sensitivity, and pursuit of excellence. These values, which form the bedrock of our educational ethos, guide us toward a deeper understanding of the world and our place within it.

In the dynamic arena of the MUN, we extend these principles to the forefront, encouraging delegates to engage with integrity, uphold the highest standards of excellence and approach global issues with sensitivity and empathy. Through dialogue, collaboration and mutual respect, you have the power to effect positive change in the world- one resolution at a time. And who knows, maybe you'll make a few friends along the way- after all, nothing brings people together quite like the shared struggle of drafting a resolution at 3 A.M.

So, while traversing the mystical waters of this conference, remember to keep your wit sharp, your arguments compelling, and your coffee cups close at hand. Welcome once again to the TSMS MUN!

ABOUT THE UNITED NATIONS

For those of you who may have overlooked the details in history class, here's a brief description of the United Nations. While knowing this information is not essential to doing an MUN conference, you may be slightly judged for showing up without knowing anything at all about the United Nations.

(Please note, this is not intended as study material for any UN-related exams. The Secretariat hereby invokes its legal immunity and disavows any consequences of the erroneous utilisation of the delegate guide as a cheat sheet.)

Established in 1945 amidst the rubble of World War II, the United Nations is the world's premier forum for international cooperation, where nations come together to tackle everything from peacekeeping to whether pineapple belongs on pizza.

The UN rose from the ashes of its failed predecessor, the League of Nations, like a diplomatic phoenix ready to take on the world's toughest challenges and prevent catastrophes from happening again, with a mandate to promote peace, security and cooperation.

The United Nations has 6 organs:

- **General Assembly**: The General Assembly is the UN's grand stage, where every country has a voice and opinions clash. From heated debates to moments of camaraderie, it's the heartbeat of the UN.
- **Security Council**: The SC is the UN's task force, entrusted with maintaining global peace and security. With its five permanent members and ten rotating ones, the burden of crises and conflicts fall upon the shoulders of the UNSC.
- **International Court of Justice**: For disputes between states, the ICJ serves as the impartial arbitrator, dispensing justice and upholding the law.
- **Economic and Social Council**: ECOSOC is the UN's hub for tackling economic and social challenges, from poverty to education to sustainable development. It's a space for deep policy discussion and a forum where creative solutions and innovative ideas emerge.
- **Secretariat**: Led by the Secretary-General, the Secretariat is the engine that drives the UN forward. Orchestrating the intricate dance of diplomacy and democracy and ensuring the smooth functioning of the organisation behind the scenes. (A role the authors of this Delegate Guide have assumed for the course of the TSMS MUN)
- **Specialised Agencies**: From WHO and UNICEF to UNESCO and FAO, these agencies are the UN's specialised units, addressing specific challenges with precision and dedication.

This conference, however, is not intended to be a homage to the United Nations. Delegates are not bound to glorify the organisation; rather, they are encouraged to approach their roles with autonomy and present their perspectives and interpretations.

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Now, you may not be judged for not knowing about the United Nations, but you definitely should know what you're doing when you walk into an MUN. It's all in the name - a Model United Nations is a simulation where you are given a portfolio - a country or an organisation - to represent and take through the agenda presented before you. Imagine a room full of teenagers and young adults, all in suits and blazers, passionately arguing about world peace, climate change, and why their country's national dish is superior. MUN is a combination of the best of theatre performances, debate club and the political science class you know you should've paid attention in. Welcome to the beautiful world of Model United Nations.

UNA-USA PROCEDURE OF MUN

TSMS MUN follows the UNA-USA procedure of Model United Nations - one of many forms of MUN procedure. What significance this is to you, is the rules of procedure you will have to abide by during the conference. Pay special attention to keywords (all explained below) like motion, roll call, points, caucuses, etc. In essence, the UNA-USA procedure is a blend of structured debate and creative collaboration, guiding and enabling delegates through a fun yet serious simulation of international diplomacy.

HOW TO RESEARCH FOR AN MUN

MUN delegates are basically undercover fashionistas and wannabe geniuses who think wearing a blazer automatically boosts their IQ by 50 points. Who needs research and preparation when you have a perfectly tailored suit and a knack for pretending to know what you're talking about? It's all about looking sharp and sounding sharp, even if the only thing you've researched is how to tie a Windsor knot, right? Wrong.

As much as we firmly believe in adding to our stress, past experiences have taught us that writing your GSL 12 hours before the conference isn't a rather brilliant idea. But don't worry, we've got you covered. Here are a few tips to ensure you enter your committee armed with enough knowledge to avoid a diplomatic disaster, because nothing ruins a speech like accidentally declaring war on the wrong country.

- **GSL PREP:**

Step 1: Dive deep into the topics like a treasure hunter on a caffeine high, because knowing more than your neighbour is half the battle won.

Step 2: Craft your speech outline with the finesse of a master chef designing a gourmet meal - except instead of ingredients, you're adding facts, statistics, and a pinch of diplomatic charm.

Step 3: Practice your speech delivery in front of a mirror, your pet goldfish, or an unsuspecting houseplant – whoever will listen and won't judge your dramatic gestures and questionable accents. Remember, it's not just about what you say, but how you say it that wins hearts, minds, and maybe even a Best Delegate award!

• **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Country Profile- Make sure you're aware of the basic characteristics of your country: its geography, population, political system, economy, and culture. Know the country's position on the issue and its history of involvement in similar issues. Imagine your country at a family reunion: knowing who they're likely to side with based on past arguments.

Topic Background- Gain a comprehensive understanding of the MUN topic: its definition, causes, consequences, and current state. Identify the key stakeholders involved in the issues and analyze the different perspectives on the agenda along with the historical context of the issue at hand. Or... you could skip that. Nothing screams "diplomatic finesse" like randomly tossing in unrelated facts to derail your own argument. It's like bringing up your neighbour's dog's birthday at a UN summit on climate change—totally relevant.

Country Policy- Make sure you know your country's official stance on the agenda like you know your favourite playlist –stick to it and don't accidentally shuffle into a different track. Be well aware of your country's past statements, voting records, and actions related to the issue, because sounding like a broken record won't win you any diplomatic points.

National Interests and Political Structure- Understand your country's national interests and how they relate to the MUN topic. Make sure your knowledge about your country's political structure and decision-making. Keep up with recent political developments that may make an impact on your country's opinions and DO NOT give outdated references from 10 years ago and refer to recent articles. Countries tend to develop and change opinions as quickly as you change the water from hot to cold during summer handwashes.

Allies and Opponents- There may be nothing more important than a detailed insight into countries that share similar interests and those ones that want to rain on your parade. Research about countries that might oppose your decisions and have arguments ready to back yourself. Remember, in an MUN there are no best friends and no friendly acquaintances, just teenagers hungry to grasp the Best Delegate title so don't make factually incorrect statements and decisions that will come back to haunt you in your dreams 10 years from now (full of stark indignity).

IMPORTANT TIP

When researching or writing your GSL, keep in mind to extensively look through any statistics or data available.

Back up your points with credible sources and historical references, because citing "my neighbour's cousin said so" won't cut it. It wouldn't harm to put in some time in understanding the various treaties your country has signed and having sufficient general knowledge about the overall country and its political stance and relations.

Surely you don't want to walk into the MUN conference and say things that spark POIs and controversies, right? Do your homework, and you'll be the one dropping mic-worthy facts, not cringe-inducing blunders!

CREDIBLE SOURCES

→ News Sources:

1. **Reuters:** Any Reuters' article which mentions the fact stated or is in contradiction of the fact being stated by another delegate in the council can be used to substantiate arguments in the committee.

<https://www.reuters.com/>

2. **State Operated News Agencies:** These reports can be used in support of or against the State that owns the News Agency. These reports, if credible or substantial enough, can be used in support of or against any country. Some examples are:

- PTI (India) <https://www.ptinews.com/>
- RIA Novosti (Russia) <http://en.rian.ru>
- Xinhua News Agency (PR China)
<http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/china/>
- Al Jazeera (Qatar) <http://www.aljazeera.com>

→ Government Reports:

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

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- **State Department of the United States of America**
(<http://www.state.gov/index.htm>)
 - **Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation**
(<http://www.eng.mil.ru/en/index.htm>)
 - **Ministry of Foreign Affairs of various nations like India**
(<http://www.mea.gov.in/>)
 - **People's Republic of China**
(<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/>)
 - **Permanent Representatives to the United Nations Reports** (<http://www.un.org/en/members/>)

→ Multilateral Organisations:

- **NATO**
(<http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/index.htm>)
- **ASEAN**
(<http://www.aseansec.org/>)
- **OPEC**
(https://www.opec.org/opec_web/en/)

Treaty Based Bodies:

- **Antarctic Treaty System**
(<http://www.ats.aq/e/ats.htm>)
- **International Criminal Court**
(<http://www.icccpi.int/Menu/ICC>)
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→ United Nations Report:

- **All UN Reports are considered credible information or evidence for the Executive Board of the UNHRC such as:**
- **UN Bodies like the UNSC/UNHRC/UNW**
<http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/>
or UNGA <http://www.un.org/en/ga>
- **UN Affiliated Bodies like the International Atomic Energy Agency** <http://www.iaea.org/>
- **World Bank** <http://www.worldbank.org/>
- **International Monetary Fund**
<http://www.imf.org/external/index.htm>
- **International Committee of the Red Cross**
<http://www.icrc.org/eng/index.jsp>

→ Other Online Resources:

- **The United Nations Website** <http://www.un.org>
 - **The UN Development Programme**
<http://www.undp.org/>
 - **The UN Economic and Social Committee**
<http://www.un.org/docs/ecosoc/>
 - **The UN Environment Programme** <http://www.unep.org/>
 - **The UN General Assembly** <http://www.un.org/ga/59/>
 - **The UN International Court of Justice** <http://www.icj-cij.org/>
 - **The UN International Law** <http://www.un.org/law/>
 - **The UN Refugee Agency** <http://www.unhcr.ch/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home>
 - **The UN Security Council** <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/>
 - **UNICEF -** <http://www.unicef.org/>
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- **IMPORTANT NOTE:**

Sources or Newspapers like the following are not typically accepted as proof/evidence:

- 1. Wikipedia**
- 2. Amnesty International**
- 3. Human Rights Watch**
- 4. The Guardian**
- 5. Times of India**

However, they can be used for a better understanding of any issue or on rare occasions, be brought up in debate if the information given in such sources is in line with the beliefs of a Government. Further, the information submitted as evidence citing reportage from sources such as specified in this note may be at best, treated as having significance in terms of persuasive value - for example: to cement one's assertions, but never as binding, indisputable facts.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

1. Roll Call:

At the beginning of each committee session, the committee starts with a roll call conducted by the Executive Board (EB). Each of the portfolio names is called out in alphabetical order. Each delegate has an option to either answer the roll call by saying 'Present' or 'Present and Voting'.

- Present - When a delegate answers present, this means that during voting they can vote for or against or they can abstain from voting.
- Present and Voting - When a delegate answers present and voting, this means they must vote decisively, ie. they must either vote for or against. They are not allowed to abstain if they have chosen this option.

Note: A delegate may change their roll call in the next session from 'present' to 'present and voting'; however, they may not change from 'present and voting' to 'present'.

2. Setting the Agenda:

For each committee, the agenda has to be set before the workings of the committee begin. After the roll call, the EB will ask if there are any motions on the floor to set the agenda. The delegates will raise their placards and the delegates will be recognised

Following this, the delegate recognised will raise the motion and a vote will be taken on this motion. The motion to set the agenda is, "The Delegate of XYZ would like to raise a motion to set the agenda to XYZ." Example: The Delegate of India would like to raise a motion to set the agenda to Combating Xenophobia with Respect to Immigration in the 21st century.

3. Points (in order of disruption):

Personal Privilege: A delegate may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege if they are experiencing any inconvenience during a committee session. Such a point should be used with discretion as it interrupts the flow of the committee completely.

Order: This is used to point out any factual or procedural errors during a committee session. The error pointed out must be factual in nature and cannot be an opinion that a delegate disagrees with. For example, if a delegate says that the capital of India is Mumbai, then a Point of Order can be raised to correct them.

Parliamentary Inquiry: This is used to inquire about the rules of procedures. This should only be raised when the floor has been opened by the Chair for any points and shouldn't interrupt the speaker.

Information: These are questions asked by one delegate to another about the agenda. These can be asked when a speaker has yielded their time to POIs. They shouldn't interrupt a speaker.

4. Chits:

- **Normal Chits**: These are not sent to or marked by the EB; however, they must still be appropriate and formal. They are sent between delegates for discussions during committee sessions so as to not interrupt the ongoing session. Please make sure to not share personal information within these chits.
- **Via EB Chits**: These chits are first sent to the EB and marked by them and then sent to the delegate they are for.
They could contain questions asked by one delegate to another about a speech they made in the form of a Point of Information or a response to a POI asked by another delegate.
- **Substantive chits**: Substantive chits are chits written to the Executive Board. These usually include details that may have not been part of your verbatim in committee. Substantive chits are a form of chits where delegates give substance or information.

5. General Speaker's List:

The General Speaker's List (GSL) is the backbone of the committee. The GSL cannot end as its end would signify the completion of the committee. As the delegate is recognised, they are allowed to express their country's views on the agenda.

The GSL will continue over the committee's different sessions and based on the EB, the committee may have one or more GSLs. The default time for the GSL is 90 seconds; however, this time can be changed if the delegates wish to do so.

The motion to set the GSL is: "The delegate of XYZ wishes to raise a motion to open the General Speakers' List." If a delegate has any time left over after completing their speech, they can yield their time to a specific delegate, to Points of Information, or to the Chair.

6. Yields:

Another delegate: Delegates are allowed to yield their remaining time after a GSL speech to another delegate at their discretion. The chosen delegate is supposed to speak for the time yielded. For example, if Delegate X finishes their speech in 60 seconds, he can yield the remaining 30 seconds to Delegate Y who now must speak for this time.

Points of Information: Delegates are allowed to yield their time to POIs, recognised at the discretion of the EB. Any number of questions (usually one or two) can be asked by the other delegates pertaining to the delegate's speech.

Chair: Delegates are allowed to yield their time to the Chair (the EB). This time is now used at the EB's discretion for a POI or the committee may continue.

7. Moderated Caucus:

The Moderated Caucus is a session of formal debate. The topics for such formal sessions are the sub-agendas emerging from the main agenda of the committee.

The motion to start a moderated caucus is: "The delegate of XYZ would like to suspend debate and raise a motion for a moderated caucus on the topic XYZ for the total time XYZ minutes and each speaker's time being XYZ seconds." This motion would then be put to vote. If the motion passes then the delegates may put forth their name for the moderated caucus.

8. Unmoderated Caucus:

The Unmoderated Caucus is an 'informal debate' that takes place in the absence of the EB. Unmoderated Caucuses are of great importance since the delegates get a good opportunity to lobby with their allies and other delegates.

These informal sessions are also used for discussing the topics for moderated caucuses and for documentation. The motion to begin an unmoderated caucus is: "The delegate of XYZ would like to suspend debate and move into an unmoderated caucus for a total time of XYZ minutes." After this, the motion is put to vote and passes based on simple majority.

9. Motions:

Agenda: The motion to set the agenda is at the start of the committee to officially begin with committee proceedings. EG: "The Delegate of XYZ would like to raise a motion to set the agenda to XYZ."

GSL: The motion to set the GSL is of utmost importance as the GSL serves as an ongoing part of the committee for the entire duration of the conference. EG: "The delegate of XYZ wishes to raise a motion to open the General Speakers' List."

Moderated and Unmoderated Caucuses: These motions are used throughout the committee to include formal and informal debate sessions. EG: "The delegate of XYZ would like to suspend debate and raise a motion for a moderated caucus on the topic XYZ for the total time XYZ minutes and each speaker's time being XYZ seconds." and "The delegate of XYZ would like to suspend debate and move into an unmoderated caucus for a total time of XYZ minutes."

Adjournment: These motions are used to adjourn committee sessions for either breaks or the termination of the conference. EG: "The delegate of XYZ would like to suspend formal debate and adjourn the committee."

10. Documentation:

Since MUN is a simulation of the actual workings of the UN, it is imperative for the representatives to work together to make the changes they very well wish to see in the world. Documentation is of great importance since it forms the basis on which the legality of the policies takes place.

Documentation in MUNs includes Position Papers, Directives, Memorandums, and Draft Resolutions. Each document is important. However, the documentation chosen in a committee is up to the discretion of the EB.

11. Position Papers:

A Position Paper is a document in which the Member State writes about its state's position or stance on the topic. You can include your portfolio's history, policies, and administrative measures with respect to the agenda of the committee. Summarise or conclude your position paper towards the end. Use formal and diplomatic language.

12. Draft Resolution:

A Draft Resolution is the culmination of your work for the entire committee. It is the final outcome of the committee which consists of all the steps discussed in regards to what the members of the international organisation feel about global issues.

There are three main parts to a draft resolution: the heading, the preamble and the operative section. The heading shows the committee and topic. It also lists the draft resolution's signatories and sponsors. The preamble and operative sections then describe the current situation and actions that the committee will take in the future. There are two types of clauses used in a DR:

Preambulatory: 'Preambles' help explain the basis of action that will be introduced and requested for in the operative clauses, which present the actual solutions delegates propose. These clauses are used to build arguments on what sub-issue needs most focus, or can build support on having other delegates agree with the group's focus. Each preamble begins with a present participle and ends with a comma. Example: Observing the continuous violations of human rights in Afghanistan,

Operative: Operative clauses identify the actions or recommendations made in a resolution. Operative clauses must be logical and must contain an idea or a proposal. If a clause requires further explanation, bulleted points or roman numbers can be used as bullets. It is important to number the operative clauses. Each operative clause begins with a verb (called an operative phrase) and ends with a semicolon. Example- 1. Authorises the formation of an official UN Working Body in Bangladesh to offer aid and support to the citizens;

13. Amendment Procedure:

An MUN amendment is when one adds a clause, removes a clause, or changes text in an existing clause. There are two types of amendments:

Friendly amendment: If all the sponsors of the DR agree with an amendment, it is automatically added.

Unfriendly amendment: This is an amendment that one or more sponsors disagree with. It is hence debated. Amendments are sent across through email or discussed verbally in the committee itself.

AWARDS

The TSMS MUN appreciates and awards delegates based on their exemplary performance during the Conference. The following are categories under which a delegate may qualify to win an award:

Best Delegate

- UNGA (1)
- UNHRC (1)
- UNSC (1)
- WHO (1)
- UNW (1)
- PMCK (1)

High Commendation

- UNGA (2)
- UNHRC (2)
- UNSC (1)
- WHO (1)
- UNW (2)
- PMCK (1)

Special Mention

- UNGA (4)
- UNHRC (3)
- UNSC (2)
- WHO (2)
- UNW (2)
- PMCK (1)

Verbal Mention

(not certified and upto the discretion of the EB)

International Press

- Best Journalist
 - High Commendation- Journalist
 - Best Caricaturist
 - High Commendation- Caricaturist
 - Best Photographer
 - High Commendation- Photographer
-

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

DAY 1 - 26TH JULY

Registration	8:30 am - 9:00 am
Opening Ceremony	9:00 am - 10:00 am
Breakfast	10:00 am - 10:30 am
Committee Session 1	10:30 am - 12:00 pm
Short Break	12:00 pm - 12:15 pm
Committee Session 2	12:15 pm - 2:15 pm
Lunch	2:15 pm - 3:00 pm
Committee Session 3	3:00 pm - 5:00 pm
High Tea	5:00 pm - 5:15 pm
Dispersal	5:15 pm onwards

DAY 2 - 27TH JULY

Entry	8:00 am onwards
Committee Session 4	8:30 am - 10:00 am
Breakfast	10:00 am - 10:30 am
Committee Session 5	10:30 am - 1:00 pm
Lunch	1:00 pm - 1:45 pm
Committee Session 6	1:45 pm - 3:00 pm
Award Ceremony	3:00 pm - 4:00 pm
High Tea	4:00 pm - 4:30 pm
Socials	4:30 pm - 5:30 pm
Dispersal	5:30 pm onwards

DRESS CODE

Day 1: Business Formals

For BOYS:

Shirts must be collared or button-down. A flamboyant printed shirt might appeal to you, but the fashion police would recommend otherwise. A suit or blazer is recommended but optional.



As much as you'd like to believe that black jeans make the cut, they don't. For further clarification, the Cambridge Dictionary describes 'Dress Pants' as trousers that are suitable to wear in formal situations, rather than informal trousers such as jeans or tracksuit bottoms.

If you're capable of taking on the full corporate look and commit to it with a tie, we support your decision. Nonetheless, we suggest practising your knots and removing it in dramatic slow motion so you fit the Suits vibe, and not the struggling employee one.

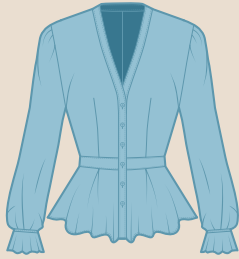


Belts are optional. However, if you're an overenthusiastic MUNer, a belt will help keep your ensemble in place, both in the literal and the figurative sense.

Shoes should be comfortable loafers. PS: Your black Yeezys and Air Forces do not count.



For GIRLS:



Blouses or button-down shirts are expected. Crop tops as makeshift layers under your coat are not expected.



Blazers or Suits: when choosing your outfit, you might want to take inspiration from Lily Van der Woodsen or Blair Waldorf, the decision is yours.



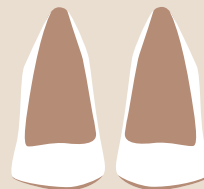
The classic business formal dress - because nothing says "I'm ready to solve world issues" like a well fitted Jessica Pearson core dress



Remember to pick out pants with pockets deeper than your existential crisis and roomy enough to accommodate all your essentials (eyeliner, pens, i-card and confidence)



As much as Social media believes that skirts should be the size of a belt, TSMS does not. A skirt that comes from your mom's closet and also reaching to your knees will still be 'So Fetch!'



Heels do bring on the Boss Lady vibes, but the bruises that follow do not. Make sure your shoes are comfortable so that whether it's running to refresh your gloss during bathroom breaks, or standing tall during your GSL, you're standing on your own two feet, without support.

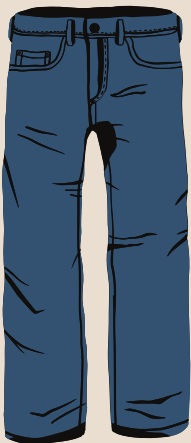
Day 2: Indian Formals

For BOYS:



Kurtas: Like Anjali Sharma from K3G, we also support Kurtas. We do suggest wearing colours other than Black. Expand your horizon, why don't you?

Make sure your pyjamas are up for a dance battle at the TSMS Social and also for an unexpected debate in your Committee session.



The world of MUNs calls for 'tear-iffic' speeches, not jeans. So, dear delegates, leave no loose ends, both in your speech and your denims. You wouldn't want your fellow delegates wondering if your torn jeans are a metaphor for the state of international relations with your nation, would you?

Nehru Jackets or vests are optional.



A comfortable pair of dress shoes are welcome.

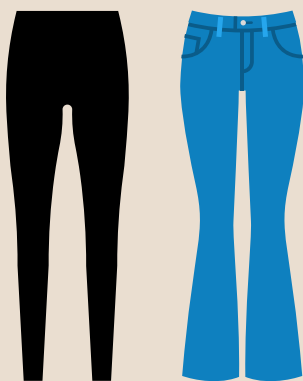
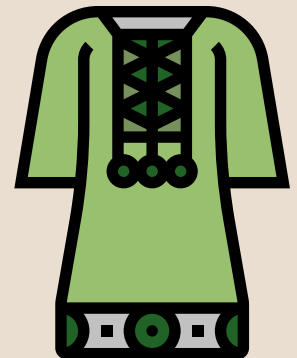
For GIRLS:

Grad and MUNs are the two events where you search for your very own "Om Shanti Om" moment - because let's face it, who doesn't dream of dramatically twirling in slow motion while the universe applauds your fabulousness? Wear an appropriate blouse to complete the outfit and we'll keep our fingers crossed for you Shanti Priyas.



Highly recommend trashing your mother's closet for a good salwar suit and picking one that screams 'Best Dressed & Best Delegate'. Try searching 'Geet- Jab We Met' on Pinterest for inspiration.

Pro tip-you can never go wrong with a Lucknawi kurta. Just remember to practise your diplomatic nods and hand gestures to complete the ensemble, because true style is all about the details.



Pyjamas/Jeans: You're free to channel your inner College Core girl and pre-plan your outfit 2 months in advance.

Sandals are the true unsung heroes of MUN conferences. Who needs heels when you can flaunt your fashion sense and still have happy feet? Because let's be honest, attempting to dance in heels at the delegate social is like signing your own death warrant.



DO'S & DON'TS

DO'S

- **Do behave diplomatically and respectfully during any given point during the Conference, whether it's with your fellow delegates, the EB, the OC, the Secretariat or with the didis and bhaiyas at TSMS.**
 - **Do research your country's stance and foreign policy thoroughly. Ignorance isn't bliss, it's just embarrassing.**
 - **Do speak with confidence and grace. Channel your inner Shakespeare, or at least sound like you know what you're talking about.**
 - **Do embrace the theatrics of diplomacy & maybe throw in a few dramatic pauses for extra effect.**
 - **Do network and forge alliances. Make friends, influence people, and maybe (hopefully) even get a resolution passed.**
 - **Do Dress to Impress! (catch the reference). Remember, it's not just a debate; it's a fashion show with a diplomatic twist. Leave the wrinkled shirts at home and wear a crisp outfit.**
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DO'S & DON'TS

DON'TS

- **Don't carry vapes or e-cigarettes or substances of any kind.**
- **TSMS doesn't support the use of plastic. Don't use it— unless you're trying to win a 'least popular decision' award at MUN!**
- **Don't prepare your GSL last minute (or you can and forever pay the price of embarrassment and ignorance)**
- **Don't bring unhealthy snacks, the conference will provide enough food (and enough entertainment).**
- **Don't rely on AI for your speeches because if we wanted robots making arguments, we would have skipped the meals & provided you with plug points to recharge.**
- **Lastly, don't start a real war. We're here for simulated conflict, not an actual international incident. Keep it civil, folks.**

SEE YOU SOON!