



JAMNABAI NARSEE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

◆ A Decade of Excellence ◆



INTERNATIONAL YOUTH CONFERENCE
CONFERENCE HANDBOOK

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Delegates,

It is with great honor that we welcome you to the 21st International Youth Conference, a testament not only to its longevity but also to its growing relevance in a rapidly changing world. For over two decades, IYC has been a platform where young leaders confront the challenges of their time. Today, those challenges are more complex, more interwoven, and more urgent than ever before.

We gather at a moment of profound global transformation. Multipolar politics reshape alliances and rivalries. Climate change accelerates, threatening ecosystems and livelihoods across continents. Humanitarian crises, from forced migration to food insecurity, reveal the fragility of our systems. Meanwhile, technological innovation redefines economies, governance, and even the ethics of war and peace. These converging forces demand not only new policies but also new ways of thinking.

It is here that youth leadership proves indispensable. History shows us that meaningful progress often comes from those who challenge convention and reject complacency. Today, young people contribute perspectives unbound by entrenched interests, informed by digital fluency, and guided by a pressing awareness of sustainability and equity. Their role is not symbolic; it is strategic and essential to shaping solutions that balance urgency with long-term vision.

The International Youth Conference exists to channel this potential. It is a forum where diverse perspectives meet in structured debate, where dialogue is sharpened by evidence, and where compromise strengthens rather than weakens collective action. Through rigorous committees and dynamic exchanges, you will test your diplomatic skill, deepen your analytical insight, and practice the delicate art of reconciling principle with pragmatism.

As we embark on IYC 2025, let us recognize the stakes before us: the defense of human rights, the pursuit of sustainable development, and the preservation of peace in an era of uncertainty. These are not abstract ideals, but urgent imperatives, and the responsibility to advance them belongs to every delegate in this room.

We extend our gratitude for your dedication and resolve. May this conference challenge your intellect, strengthen your conviction, and affirm your belief in dialogue as a force for progress.

Welcome to the International Youth Conference 2025, where knowledge, diplomacy, and leadership converge to shape the world we will all inherit.

Ayaana Rupani and Aadi Shetty

Presidents, International Youth Conference 2025

COMMITTEES AT IYC 2025

Fasten your seatbelts to embark on an extraordinary journey at the International Youth Conference 2025, where opportunities abound in five exceptional committees: the Group of 8, the Group of 14, the Group of 20, the Global Security Organization, and the Global Media Consortium. Select delegates who excel in their respective committees will earn an exclusive invitation to the prestigious Night Crisis.

The Group of Eight (G8)

Plunge into the past as you step into the historical committee, the Group of Eight (G8) at IYC 2025. Traverse significant historical events, engage in diplomatic negotiations, and experience the complexities of international relations during distinct time periods. Delve into the causes, consequences, and legacies of key moments in history, honing your research, elocution, and negotiation skills. The G8 committee offers a unique and intellectually stimulating environment for exploring the rich tapestry of history and encouraging better decision-making and broader perspectives today.

This year, G8 will navigate the intriguing topic of *Preserving the Revolution: The Fall of the Monarchy or the Rise of Terror?*

The Group of Fourteen (G14)

Step into the riveting and high-octane atmosphere of the Group of Fourteen (G14), IYC's Constant Crisis Committee, focusing on another belligerent conflict. Engage in fervent debates and navigate the volatile nature of this ongoing crisis, showcasing your diplomatic skills to prevent further escalation. This committee simulates real-world dilemmas faced by the countries involved in the conflict. Protect your respective countries' interests while striving for peace and diplomacy whenever possible. Demonstrate your ability to make difficult decisions as you navigate this challenging geopolitical landscape.

This year, G14 will address the challenging topic of *Insurgency in the Sahel*

The Group of Twenty (G20)

Join the influential G20 Committee, where you have the extraordinary opportunity to shape and strengthen the global economic and political landscape. Engage in stimulating debates and collaborate with young leaders from around the world, addressing pressing global challenges and fostering international cooperation. Known for its expertise in economic affairs, the G20 aims to explore innovative solutions that will contribute to a brighter future for our planet.

This year, G20 will delve into the captivating topic of *Golden Visas, Dark Money: Investigating Citizenship for Investment Scandals*

Global Security Organisation (GSO)

Engage in the fast-paced and high-stakes Global Security Organisation (GSO), where passionate and visionary delegates play a vital role in addressing global security concerns. In an increasingly complex and interconnected world, the importance of international security has never been greater. From traditional threats like conflict prevention and terrorism to emerging challenges like cyber warfare and climate security, GSO provides a thrilling and action-packed platform to propose innovative solutions and shape the future. Experience the intricacies of international relations, engage in diplomacy, negotiation, and critical thinking, and find common ground to address diverse interests and concerns.

This year, GSO will delve into *Assessing the Use and Misuse of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) Doctrine in the Syrian Civil War*

The Global Media Consortium (GMC)

Immerse yourself in the Global Media Consortium (GMC), a committee unique to IYC, where you will witness firsthand the impact of global communication forums on world politics. As representatives of various media houses, delegates possess unparalleled power to shape opinions, influence history, and catalyse change. This thrilling committee provides an international stage for showcasing your critical thinking, analysis, and communication skills. Embark on a captivating journey in the realm of news coverage as you craft eloquent articles, deliver enlightening press conferences, and breathe life into captivating broadcast videos. Embrace the exhilarating challenge of seeking truth, defying adversity, and empowering the world with your unwavering pursuit of veracity.

The Night Crisis

Prepare for an exclusive and adrenaline-filled experience at the Night Crisis, the after-hours committee where the best-performing delegates convene to debate an urgent and top-secret agenda. Engage in intense discussions, strategic planning, and crisis management, showcasing your leadership

abilities and ability to think on your feet. This highly confidential setting demands swift action and innovative solutions.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

IYC follows a slightly modified UNA USA procedure. Do read the ROP section of this handbook to familiarise yourself with committee procedures. As always, all of us are more than happy to help you navigate these.

Wherever applicable, we have provided prompts in italics to invoke the given procedure.

Attendance

Delegates can opt to be marked as either *‘Present’* or *‘Present and Voting’*. Those who opt for the latter may not abstain from voting.

Discourse

Within the realm of Model UN, debate can be classified into two primary categories: formal and informal. Formal debate manifests through the General Speaker's List, whereas informal debate encompasses Moderated and Unmoderated Caucuses.

General Speaker's List (GSL)

The General Speakers List serves as a structured platform for delegates to present their introductory speeches or make short interventions on specific agenda items during the conference. The GSL is typically established at the beginning of a session or committee meeting and allows all delegates to have an equal opportunity to address the assembly. Each delegate will have a chance to deliver a short introductory speech, usually around 90 seconds, (this may be amended through a motion) sharing their country's position on the agenda topics or adding to committee discourse. If there is time remaining after the delegate is done speaking, they may [yield](#) it.

PROMPT: *“The delegate of [Country] would like to raise a motion to enter the General Speaker's List”*

Moderated Caucus

Moderated Caucuses provide a platform for delegates to engage in focused discussions on specific aspects of the agenda. Delegates may raise motions to enter a moderated caucus and provide the committee with the topic, per speaker time and number of total delegates speaking in their proposed moderated caucus before a simple majority vote is conducted in committee on the same.

PROMPT: *“The delegate of [Country] would like to raise a moderated caucus on the topic [Topic] for total time [X minutes] and per speaker time [Y].”*

Unmoderated Caucus

Unmoderated Caucuses are where delegates “lobby,” they offer a more open-ended and flexible setting. Delegates are free to move around the conference room, form coalitions, and engage in informal conversations with their counterparts. The executive board will not actively facilitate these sessions.

PROMPT: “*The delegate of [Country] would like to raise an unmoderated caucus for total time [X minutes]*”

Yields

Yielding occurs when a delegate either offers the floor to another delegate or returns the floor to the chair. Under UNA USA procedure, yields are only valid during the [General Speakers’ List \(GSL\)](#). During moderated caucuses, any remaining time is absorbed by the executive board unless otherwise instructed.

- a. *Yield to chair/ Yield to the Executive Board*
This refers to when the delegate returns the floor to the chair. The remaining speaking time is absorbed.
- b. *Yield to another delegate*
This refers to when a delegate offers the floor to another delegate to speak in the remaining time.
- c. *Yield to Questions and/ or Comments*
This refers to when a delegate offers the floor to questions and/or comments from other delegates in the remaining time. Delegates may refuse to answer any questions or defer answers to responses by chair via the Executive Board.

Points

A Point is a question raised by the delegate pertaining to the resolution or to the committee. They can be addressed to the chair or to delegates who have the floor. The five points that can be raised are:

- a. ***Point of Information to the speaker***
It is a question directed at the delegate who has the floor on their delegation's position or the speech. Please note that the point of information to the speaker is used to ask questions and not make comments. Delegates should refrain from asking follow up questions without prior permission from the chair, during formal debate there is no direct communication between delegates. This point can not interrupt a speaker.
- b. ***Point of Information to the chair***
It is a question or clarification directed at the executive board on the subject being debated. It may refer to anything that does not pertain to the rules of procedure or personal privileges. This point can not interrupt a speaker.

- c. ***Point of Order***
It relates to a recent chair judgement or a general procedural matter. This point can not interrupt a speaker.
- d. ***Point of Parliamentary Enquiry***
It is a question to the executive board about the rules of procedure. This point can not interrupt a speaker.
- e. ***Point of Personal Privilege***
Refers to a delegate's comfort. It is usually raised to address matters relating to audibility or coherence. This is the only point that can interrupt a speaker.

Motions

A motion is a formal proposal made by a delegate during a committee session. Delegates use motions to suggest specific actions or procedures to be taken within the committee. Delegates may put forth their motion when the EB opens the floor for the same.

Right of Reply

Situations wherein a delegate believes their country faces challenges to its national integrity or sovereignty, the delegate may request the Right to Reply and demand a formal apology. The Chairpersons will determine the time limit for the delegate's response and decide if the Right of Reply is appropriate. **Note that the Chairs' decision regarding the Right of Reply is final and cannot be appealed.**

"The delegate of [Country] would like a Right of Reply against the delegate of [Country] regarding their statement [state the contentious statement verbatim]."

Voting Procedure

Simple Voting:

Simple voting is a voting method based on a simple majority. To pass through simple voting, an idea or motion requires more than half of the committee to affirm to pass. Simple voting is used for procedural motions, such as those for moderated and unmoderated caucuses.

Substantive Voting:

Substantive voting is commonly associated with resolutions in MUN. Substantive voting follows a special majority rule, where a resolution requires the support of 2/3 of the delegations present in the committee to pass. When voting for resolutions, a roll call vote will be used wherein three rounds of voting will be held.

In the first round, delegations can vote "Yes," "No," "Yes with Rights," "No with Rights," or "Pass." Only delegates who have not stated "Present and Voting" in their roll call have the option to "Abstain."

The "with Rights" option are used by delegates who want to explain why they voted "Yes" or "No" or when a delegation contradicts its foreign policy. For instance, Russia voting for the USA's resolution would require a "Yes with Rights" vote. In the second round, all delegations who voted "with Rights" get one minute each to justify their positions.

The final round of voting does not allow for the "with Rights" option. It takes place because some delegations may change their decision after hearing the justifications in the second round.

For a resolution to pass in the final round, it requires the support of two-thirds of committee. A delegate who voted "Pass" in the first round must vote in the second round and cannot abstain or pass. Delegates may justify their vote only once.

DURING CRISIS

Crises are highly hypothetical situations presented to committee members that are tangential to the overarching agenda. Below are the conventions used during a crisis session.

Please note that all directives, communiques and press releases are ratified by the discretion of the executive board.

Special Speakers' List (SSL)

Conventionally, all discussion on all crises begin with the Special Speakers' list, it is comparable to the GSL and speeches are delivered in the order of country's relevance to the crisis at hand.

Press Releases

In Model United Nations (MUNs), press releases serve as a common means of disseminating information about recent developments or the outcomes of specific actions. Typically assumed to be published by the government of a nation, press releases can be used to propagate government agendas. They should be written as news reports released by government affiliated bodies.

Directives

Directives in Model United Nations (MUN) are formal proposals made by delegates to suggest specific actions, strategies, or measures to be taken by the committee or individual delegates. These proposals aim to address the issues and topics under discussion and guide the committee towards finding practical and feasible solutions.

There are two main types of directives in MUN:

1. **Covert Directives:** Covert directives are proposals that are communicated and enacted only by the sponsors (authors) of the directive. Details of the actions taken are not shared with the rest of the committee. Covert directives are typically used for confidential or sensitive strategies, crisis management, or coordination within a specific bloc of countries.
2. **Overt Directives:** Overt directives, in contrast, are shared with the entire committee, not just the sponsors. They are openly discussed and debated among all delegates, and the proposed actions are known to everyone. Overt directives are usually designed to address specific aspects of the crisis or resolution and may involve tasks, solutions, or procedural measures.

Covert Directive: Operation Eagle's Claw**Overview:**

Operation Eagle's Claw is a covert military mission initiated by the United States of America based on credible intelligence provided by Indian authorities. The primary objective of the operation is to rescue President Joe Biden, who has been abducted in the region of Pakistan-administered Kashmir (PoK). Simultaneously, the operation aims to establish a temporary, controlled presence in Pakistan and Kashmir to maintain regional stability and safeguard American interests.

Operation Objectives:

- **Rescue President Joe Biden:** The immediate goal of Operation Eagle's Claw is to locate and rescue President Joe Biden from captivity in the PoK region.
- **Assumption of Control:** Following the successful rescue of President Biden, the U.S. forces will establish a secure, temporary control in Pakistan and Kashmir to prevent further destabilisation and safeguard regional security.
- **Neutralisation of Hostile Elements:** In coordination with Indian intelligence, identified hostile elements responsible for President Biden's abduction will be neutralised to eliminate threats to national security.

Execution:

- **Multi-Agency Task Force:** A specialised, highly trained multi-agency task force comprising elite units from the U.S. Armed Forces, CIA, and other intelligence agencies will be assembled for the execution of Operation Eagle's Claw.
- **Stealth and Precision:** The mission will be conducted with utmost stealth and precision to minimise collateral damage and avoid unnecessary escalation.
- **Collaboration with Indian Authorities:** Close coordination and collaboration with Indian intelligence and military units will be maintained throughout the operation to leverage their regional expertise and support.
- **Controlled Presence:** Once President Biden is safely rescued, a temporary, controlled U.S. presence will be established in Pakistan and Kashmir to maintain stability and prevent any hostile forces from gaining control.
- **Limited Engagement:** The U.S. forces will engage only in defensive actions and will avoid any actions that could be perceived as an occupation. Diplomatic channels will be utilised to explain the temporary presence.

Security and Secrecy:

- **Need-to-Know Basis:** Information regarding Operation Eagle's Claw will be restricted to individuals with a "need-to-know" classification to ensure maximum secrecy.
- **Operational Security (OPSEC):** Strict adherence to OPSEC protocols will be maintained at all stages of the operation to prevent any leaks or compromises.
- **Deniable Operation:** The operation will be designed in a way to maintain plausible deniability, safeguarding the interests of both the United States and India.

Communiqués

Communiqués are specific and confidential messages exchanged between different entities. Their purpose is to convey important information, make requests, issue instructions, or share updates.

Communiqués can be between governments, international organisations, military officials, or other relevant parties in order to impact the ongoing crisis.

A sample of the same is provided below.

Confidential Communiqué

To: Egypt Authorities
 From: USA Embassy in Egypt
 Date: [Date] [Time]

Subject: Urgent Action - Arrest of Rogue CIA Agent in Faiyum

Dear Authorities,

We write with utmost urgency and concern regarding a rogue CIA agent who has been reported to be operating in the Faiyum region of Egypt. We request your immediate assistance in apprehending this individual to prevent any further unauthorised activities that could potentially jeopardise the security and stability of both our nations.

The individual in question goes by the name [Agent's Name], and we believe they are acting independently and without the knowledge or authorization of the United States government. It is imperative to detain and question them promptly to ascertain the motives behind their actions and prevent any potential harm to national interests.

We understand the sensitivities of this matter and assure you that our full cooperation will be extended to support your investigation and legal proceedings. Please treat this communication with the utmost confidentiality.

We trust in the strong partnership between the United States and Egypt and the shared commitment to maintaining regional security. Your swift action in this matter is of utmost importance, and we look forward to your prompt response on the progress made in locating and apprehending the rogue agent.

Sincerely,
USA

RESEARCH

Reading the study guides prepared by the committee executive board is an ideal way to begin preparing for the conference. These should equip you with a better understanding of the agenda, key stakeholders and past actions. Do keep in mind that these study guides are intended to be a starting point and not the sole basis of research, delegates are encouraged to undertake independent research.

Using the Research Template

Delegates should research their country profile, committee, background, agenda, past actions and their country policy towards the agendas thoroughly. You may use our research template which contains helpful prompts to organise your preliminary research. Whilst researching it is important to use reliable sources and acknowledge biases.

[*Click here to access the research template.*](#)

RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions are formal papers drafted by the United Nations that attempt to solve a particular concern. In MUN, resolutions are submitted by one member state, which is often the bloc's main contributor to the resolution and/or the most involved in the issue. Resolutions are not prepared by a single member state, but rather by a group of member states who have a similar collective stance on combating the issue.

A resolution typically contains the following elements:

The Heading

The heading is a required component of resolutions. Though they do not contribute to the resolution's substance, they address the committee; state the problem being resolved, the resolution's submitter, and those who have co-submitted the resolution (signatories).

Formatting the Heading

Committee: < Insert Committee Name >

Question of: < Insert Agenda (may be rephrased) >

Main Submitter ¹: < Insert the official name of main submitter >

Co-Submitters ²: < Insert the official name of signatories >

1. At IYC 2025, the number of main submitters/authors will be restricted to two.
2. At IYC 2025, the number of co-submitters/co-authors will be restricted to up to four.

The Address

As its name suggests, this element addresses the committee.

Formatting the address

The address is simply the committee name written in uppercase followed by a comma.

For instance if the resolution is being discussed by the FAO, the address would read "FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION,".

Preambulatory Clauses

The Preambulatory clauses describe what the issue is. They discuss the issue's history and current status, as well as provide integral facts about it. Preambulatory clauses help set precedence for solutions.

Formatting preambulatory clauses

Preambulatory phrases are italicised and preambulatory clauses end in commas.

Here is a list of useful preambulatory phrases:

Affirming	Declaring	Fully believing
Alarmed by	Deploring	Guided by
Approving	Disturbed	Having adopted
Aware of	Desiring	Having considered
Bearing in mind	Emphasising	Having considered further
Believing	Expecting	Having devoted attention
Confident	Expressing its appreciation	Having examined
Contemplating	Expressing its satisfaction	Having heard
Concerned	Fulfilling	Having received
Conscious	Fully alarmed	Having studied
Convinced	Fully aware	Keeping in mind

Noting with regret	Reaffirming	Seeking
Noting with deep concern	Realising	Taking into account
Noting with satisfaction	Recalling	Taking into consideration
Noting further	Recognizing	Taking note
Noting with approval	Referring	Viewing with appreciation
Observing	Regretting	Welcoming

Operative Clauses

The Operative clauses are the most important element of a resolution. The operative clauses explain what can be done to address the agenda. Keep in mind that effective and powerful operative clauses not only explain what may be done, but also provide various sub-clauses for how it can be done.

Formatting operative clauses

Operative phrases are underlined and operative clauses end in semicolons. All operative clauses are numbered ('1.', '2.', '3.', '4.' and so on), sub clauses use a lowercase letter (a), b), c), d)...) and sub-sub clauses are indicated with lowercase roman numerals(i.ii.iii,iv...). Sub and sub-sub clauses do not need operative phrases. Only the last clause of the resolution ends with a period. Remember to first list all acronyms before they appear in abbreviated form.

Here is a list of useful operative phrases:

Accepts	Declares	Reaffirms
Affirms	Accordingly*	Recommends
Approves	Demands*	Regrets
Asks	Deplores	Reminds
Asks for	Designates	Requests
Asks that	Draws the Attention	Resolves
Authorises	Emphasises	Sanctions
Calls	Encourages	Solemnly Affirms
Calls for	Endorses	Supports
Calls upon	Expresses its Appreciation	Suggests
Condemns*	Expresses its Hope	Takes Note of
Confirms	Hopes	Transmits
Congratulates	Invites	Trusts
Considers	Notes	Urges
Decides*	Proclaims*	Wishes

NOTE: Traditionally, all imperative operative clauses as marked by asterisks (*) are exclusively reserved for use by the UNSC. At IYC 2025, the use of these is by the discretion of committee chairs.

Sample Resolution

Committee: General Assembly Sixth Committee
 Question of: Legal accountability of United Nations officers and experts on mission.
 Submitted By: Union of Myanmar

Co-Submitters: The Czech Republic, The Russian Federation, The Republic of Estonia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SIXTH COMMITTEE,

Reaffirming the need to promote and ensure respect for the principles and rules of international law, the obligation of United Nations officials and experts on mission to respect the national laws of the host State, as well as the right of the host State to exercise, where applicable, its criminal jurisdiction, in accordance with the relevant rules of international law and agreements governing operations of United Nations missions,

Recognizing the valuable contribution of United Nations officials and experts on mission towards the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Underlining the importance of a zero-tolerance policy for misconduct and the commission of crimes by United Nations officials and experts on mission,

Alarmed by the actions of UN officials who commit any crime in the nations they are working in,
Recalling the atrocities committed by United Nations officers in areas such as the Central African Republic, Haiti and Sierra Leone,

Aware of the lack of prosecution and accountability of United Nations personnel following criminal activities in overseas missions,

Expressing its concern with respect to all alleged crimes on the part of United Nations officials and experts on mission, including allegations of fraud, corruption and other financial crimes, and in that regard welcoming the reaffirmation by the Secretary-General that there will be no tolerance for any corruption at the United Nations,

1. Urges all States to consider establishing, jurisdiction over crimes, particularly those characterised as serious crimes in operative clause 5, committed by their nationals while serving as United Nations officials or experts on mission so that there is an overlapping legal framework between the host state and state of origin;
2. Further urges States and appropriate international organisations provide technical and other appropriate assistance in developing such legal measures to States requesting such support;
3. Endorses the implementation of a yearly operational review in which host nations and colleagues can input their perspective on areas such as:
 - a) the conduct of the official during the mission
 - b) any potential or suspected violation of the code of conduct
 - c) the efficacy of the overall operation;
4. Calls for the creation in Switzerland of the International Court of United Nations Officers (ICUNO) as an organ under the jurisdiction of the United Nations with the following offices such as:
 - a) a prosecutor's office with responsibilities such as:
 - i. reviewing previous case files including transcripts, entered pieces of evidence and testimony, to determine the necessity of a retrial
 - ii. conducting a retrial, if needed, abiding by the legal code of the defendant's nation state to ensure sovereign jurisprudence is upheld
 - iii. developing and maintaining a collective group of specialised lawyers on each member state's legal code
 - b) administrative office which has responsibilities such as:
 - i. working in coordination with the data centre mentioned in operative clause 6 to compile and organise pertinent data
 - ii. issuing and updating open warrants for defendants and working in tandem with local and regional law enforcement for the transfer of individuals and physical evidence
 - c) judge's office which has responsibilities such as:

- i. recruiting and managing the presiding judges in specific cases
 - ii. positing the final verdict for retrial with an objective and fresh perspective on the issue;
- 5. Further calls for the creation of a rubric by the ICUNO to determine the degree of one's potential criminal activities, categorising behaviour into groups such as:
 - a) misdemeanours which encompass crimes such as:
 - i. petty theft
 - ii. drug possession
 - iii. vandalism
 - iv. harassment
 - v. mismanagement of United Nations resources
 - b) felonies which encompass crimes such as:
 - i. embezzlement
 - ii. murder
 - iii. hate crimes
 - iv. sexual assault
 - v. rape;
- 6. Requests the creation of a multinational information centre, stationed in Switzerland next to the ICUNO, which specialises in data collection and debriefing of missions for purposes such as:
 - a) citing and organising the debriefed reports of all United Nations Missions
 - b) organising and storing all postoperative rating system data that has been collected
 - c) acting as a reference for all past complaints and post-operational victim testimonies
 - d) organising an extensive history of previous trials with a list of plaintiff, outcome, and transcripts
 - e) compiling the post-operation debrief review data as mentioned in operative clause 3;
- 7. Supports the creation of Offices of Trial Accountability (OTA) in each continent with the headquarters in Switzerland next to the ICUNO and the information centre for the purposes of:
 - a) ensuring the authenticity and due process of the trials of United Nations Officers and Experts by sending officers to observe the trial process
 - b) acting as the intermediary in the process of transferring information from the court such as the documentation referred to in operative clause 6, in order to expedite and maintain a chain of command
 - c) establishing a regional connection in an effort to not overextend one body of authority, effectively maintaining and stabilising the overarching office of accountability;
- 8. Further suggests the creation of a new subsection of the ICUNO which will be devoted to ensuring that the ICUNO remains effective in the long-term, through means such as:
 - a) Holding an annual convention at which member states may submit information regarding the work being done by the ICUNO so that it can be taken into consideration in the future
 - b) Publishing a regular report, to be made available to the public, which will outline the achievements and work done by the ICUNO so as to ensure transparency between the ICUNO, member states, and any other relevant organisations
 - c) Taking into consideration the yearly operational review in clause 3, especially in sub-clause c;
- 9. Endorses the elevation of training standards for current and future officials and experts on mission by instituting a set of general, mandatory guidelines and standards that member states must follow before offering the services of their officers and experts; standards may include:

- a) education of the host nation's criminal laws as well as the corresponding punishments
- b) training in the host nation's traditions and customs so as to improve cultural awareness
- c) training in the recognition of signals of abuse by fellow officers as well as how to aid the person abused;

10. Resolves to remain actively seized on the matter.

DEBATING RESOLUTIONS

Introducing Resolutions

PROMPT: *"The delegate of [Country] would like to raise a motion to introduce the Resolution titled [XYZ]"*

Funding Questions: During Model United Nations, funding for the proposed initiatives is never in question. When you debate, please do not stray towards discussing financing issues - assume that the United Nations can carte blanche support all of these initiatives.

QnA

A Question-Answer Session may be used to debate resolutions, providing delegates with the opportunity to ask the sponsors multiple questions and seek clarifications. It is an efficient way to gather specific details about certain phrases or clauses directly from the sponsors. The Question-Answer Session will continue until all questions have been addressed or the allocated time is used up, whichever comes first.

PROMPT: *"The delegate of [Country] would like to raise a Question Answer Session regarding the [Resolution Title] for a total time [X minutes] and [Y questions.]"*

Alternatively, resolutions may be discussed through moderated caucuses as well.

Amendments

Amendments in Model United Nations (MUN) are formal changes proposed for resolutions once they are up for discussion. There are two types of amendments: friendly and unfriendly. Friendly amendments occur when the authors of a resolution agree with the proposed changes, these changes are then directly incorporated into the resolution. On the other hand, unfriendly amendments require voting, and if passed, they are applied to the resolution.

Amendments fall into three categories: addition, revision, or deletion. As the names suggest, they can add to, revise, or delete parts of or an entire clause within the resolution. Delegates may propose amendments if a clause or sub-clause is deemed invalid, contradicts a nation's foreign policy, or lacks sufficient detail.

It's important to note that if more than half of the preambulatory or operative clauses have been amended, the resolution will be tabled, meaning it will no longer be considered for debate. In

such a scenario, if any other resolution has been submitted, it will be discussed; otherwise, the committee will not succeed in passing a resolution.

BEHAVIOUR AND ATTIRE

Diversity of Thought

You may be required to represent perspectives you don't agree with, endorse, or even personally affiliate with at IYC. Being able to articulate views that run contrary to your personal code is part of the role of being a delegate, and an important skill to learn for any public speaking endeavour. We encourage you to be as mindful as possible of other delegates articulating views that do not align with your own beliefs, or those of your countries. Embody the position of your delegation and its foreign policies to the best of your abilities, while being appreciative that other delegates are simply trying to do the same!

Use of Electronics and Internet

Delegates are allowed to access offline files on their devices during committee sessions. However, please note that the use of the Internet and mobile phones is strictly prohibited, except for during unmoderated caucuses, breaks, or instances where prior permission from the chair has been granted. If delegates require fact checks, they can request the Executive Board (EB) for assistance as needed.

Attire

All participants are required to comply with a western formal dress code throughout the conference, including committee meetings, opening/closing ceremonies. **Please take note that dresses, skirts and sleeveless attire is not permitted.**

POINTS OF CONTACT

For any questions or concerns, please contact the IYC core team at: presidentsiyc@jnis.ac.in
IYC faculty advisors can be reached at coordinatorsiyc@jnis.ac.in

Emails IDs of committee chairs can be found on the study guide of the respective committee.