

FNLMUN OFFICIAL HANDBOOK

Written by Director General / Melek Güner

-CONTENTS

- **What is MUN**
- **Why mun Matters**
- **Roles**
- **Dress code**
- **General conduct and etiquette**
- **How a committee works**
- **Inside the MUN experience**
- **FNLMUN comitees**
- **How committees work at FNLMUN**
- **The resolution paper**
- **Rules of procedure**
- **Our schedule**
- **Acknowledgements**
- **Final words**

WHAT IS MUN?

Model United Nations (MUN) is an academic simulation of the United Nations.

Each participant, known as a *delegate*, represents a country or organization in a specific committee, such as the UN Security Council (UNSC), the Legal Committee, or the UNODC.

Delegates discuss global issues, prepare speeches, propose resolutions, and collaborate to find peaceful solutions.

At *FNLMUN*, our goal is not only to debate but also to understand the complex world we live in.

You'll learn how countries interact, why diplomacy matters, and how one person's ideas can create meaningful impact when expressed effectively.

Remember: MUN is not about being the loudest. It's about being the most thoughtful.

WHY MUN MATTERS

Participating in MUN can change the way you see the world and yourself.

You will learn to see conflicts not in black and white, but in shades of complexity.

You'll learn to listen before you speak, and when you speak, you'll learn to make every word count.

Many people who start MUN at a young age end up becoming ambassadors, journalists, lawyers, researchers, or even UN officials.

Even if that's not your path, the skills you gain public speaking, leadership, teamwork will stay with you forever.

MUN ROLES

Secretariat

The main organizers of the conference. They plan, manage, and make sure everything runs smoothly from committees to socials.

Director General

Leads the whole event and makes sure every team works together with unity, professionalism, and passion.

Chairs

The leaders of each committee. They guide debates, keep order, and help delegates stay on track.

Delegates

Represent their assigned countries, debate, write resolutions, and find diplomatic solutions to global issues.

Crisis Team

Adds surprise and energy by creating unexpected events or emergencies that challenge delegates to think fast.

Press Team

Captures the spirit of the conference through photos, articles, and interviews turning moments into memories.

PR Team

Handles announcements, visuals, and social media, giving FNL MUN its identity and voice.

Entertainment Team

Plans the fun side of MUN from games to parties making sure everyone enjoys the experience.

Security Team

Keeps everything organized and safe, helping delegates and guests throughout the event.

Admin Team

Distributes materials, takes attendance, and helps with logistics inside committees.

IT Team

Manages technology from presentations to sound systems ensuring every session works perfectly.

DRESS CODE: REPRESENT YOUR COUNTRY WITH RESPECT

MUN is a formal event, which means what you wear reflects how seriously you take diplomacy.

Your outfit does not need to be expensive, but it must be appropriate, formal, and neat.

Here's how to get it right:

For Female Delegates:

- Blazers, dress shirts, and dress pants or a modest-length skirt.

- Neutral or classic colors like black, navy, beige, or white work best.
- Closed-toe shoes — no sneakers, no sandals.
- Minimal accessories, subtle makeup.

For Male Delegates:

- Suit or blazer, dress shirt, tie, and formal pants.
- Polished shoes (no sneakers).
- Keep your hair neat and face clean-shaven if possible.

GENERAL CONDUCT AND ETIQUETTE

MUN is a place of respect.

You might disagree with other delegates and that's the point! But always express disagreement politely and diplomatically.

- Never interrupt another delegate while they're speaking.
- Use third person: say "The delegate of France believes..." not "I think..."
- No shouting, gossiping, or disrespect.
- Respect chairs, fellow delegates, and staff members at all times.

You are not just yourself at MUN *you are your country*.

HOW A COMMITTEE WORKS

Each committee has a *Chair*(the moderators) who guide debate, give speaking rights, and ensure procedure is followed.

There are three main sessions in a typical committee day:

1. Formal Debate : speeches and moderated discussions.
2. Moderated Caucus: short speeches on a specific sub-topic.
3. Unmoderated Caucus: informal discussions for writing resolutions and lobbying.

You'll also write draft resolutions (proposed solutions to the problem)

Your goal as a delegate is not to “win” but to create the most effective and realistic solution possible.

INSIDE THE MUN EXPERIENCE

MUN can be intense, but it’s also full of joy.

During breaks, you’ll laugh, exchange stories, and maybe even dance together at the *Social Night*

But remember: MUN is a balance of professionalism and fun. Be diplomatic during sessions, and be yourself during socials. That’s the magic!

FNLMUN COMMITTEES

Every FNLMUN delegate is placed in one of our six main committees.

Each committee has its own topic, atmosphere, and style of debate but all share the same goal: finding peace through discussion.

~1. LEGAL COMMITTEE : DEFINITION AND PROSECUTION OF LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

The Legal Committee deals with the world’s most complex questions of law.

The committee focuses on how international courts, such as the International Criminal Court (ICC), can ensure accountability for those who commit crimes against humanity.

Delegates will discuss questions like:

- *How can justice be applied fairly when politics and law conflict?*
- *What are the limits of international law when a country refuses to cooperate?*
- *How can victims of war crimes receive real justice, not just symbolic trials?*

Debates will revolve around principles of sovereignty, legal frameworks, and humanitarian rights.

At the end of the session, resolutions should propose legal frameworks that promote justice without undermining state sovereignty.

This committee is ideal for delegates who enjoy law, human rights, and moral debates, those who want to understand not only what is legal, but what is right.

~2. UNODC: EFFECTS OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN SOCIETY

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) addresses one of the most urgent global issues: the international drug trade and the criminal networks behind it.

Delegates will analyze the roots of drug trafficking, from poverty and corruption to the lack of rehabilitation programs.

They will also discuss modern solutions, such as intelligence sharing, technological tracking, and financial monitoring of illegal markets.

Important points of debate include:

- *Should countries legalize certain drugs to reduce illegal markets?*
- *How can we protect youth from addiction while respecting personal freedoms?*
- *What role do international organizations and NGOs play in rehabilitation?*

The UNODC committee teaches the importance of cooperation because no single country can fight crime alone.

It's perfect for delegates interested in law enforcement, human rights, and the fight for global safety.

~3. UNSC: THE BLACK SEA GRAIN INITIATIVE

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is the most powerful body of the UN, responsible for maintaining international peace and security.

This topic goes far beyond trade; it touches upon global hunger, security, and diplomacy.

Delegates will explore:

- *How maritime security can be guaranteed in conflict zones.*
- *The humanitarian effects of food shortages in developing nations.*
- *The political tension between Russia, Ukraine, and other international actors.*

The challenge lies in balancing political realism with humanitarian values.

Delegates must craft resolutions that protect both peace and people's right to food.

This committee demands sharp negotiation skills, strong argumentation, and an understanding of world politics.

It's a great choice for those who enjoy crisis situations and high-level diplomacy.

~4. **FGA: CONSCIOUSNESS TRANSFER: DIGITAL IMMORTALITY AND THE FUTURE OF HUMAN EXISTENCE**

The Future Generations Assembly (FGA) explores the edge where technology meets humanity.

Delegates will debate the ethical, psychological, and social consequences of transferring human consciousness into digital form, the possibility of living forever through machines.

Core questions include:

- *Is digital immortality the next step of evolution or the end of humanity?*
- *Who owns a consciousness once it's uploaded — the person, the company, or the code?*
- *What happens to emotion, identity, and morality when death is no longer natural?*

This committee is philosophical, futuristic, and deeply emotional.

Delegates are encouraged to think beyond science, to explore what it truly means to be human.

FGA is perfect for visionaries and creative thinkers who want to challenge both logic and imagination.

~5. **HCC : THE FRENCH REVOLUTION**

The Historical Crisis Committee (HCC) transports delegates to one of history's most explosive eras: The French Revolution (1789–1799).

They must navigate the chaos of revolution, balancing ideals of liberty and equality against the realities of power and bloodshed.

Crisis updates will come in real time: riots, executions, shifting alliances, and new decrees.

Every decision changes history.

Key dynamics include:

- *The struggle between monarchy and republic.*
- *The power of propaganda and fear.*
- *The question of whether freedom can exist without order.*

This committee is immersive and unpredictable ideal for passionate delegates who enjoy historical drama, quick thinking, and moral dilemmas.

~6. **SPECIAL COMMITTEE: COVID-19**

The Special Committee brings FNLMUN delegates face-to-face with the recent past, a time that reshaped every nation on Earth.

Delegates will revisit the pandemic not as victims, but as policymakers.

They will analyze what went right, what failed, and how the world can prepare for the next outbreak.

Key points of debate:

- *The role of WHO and international coordination.*
- *Vaccine distribution, intellectual property, and global inequality.*
- *The psychological and economic scars left by lockdowns.*

Delegates are encouraged to propose concrete reforms in health governance, communication systems, and emergency cooperation.

This committee blends science, politics, and humanity, reminding us that health is not a privilege, but a foundation of peace.

HOW COMMITTEES WORK AT FNLMUN

At FNLMUN, committees are the heart of this experience. They are places where students from different backgrounds come together to solve real-world problems in imaginative and respectful ways.

Every committee is different. Some are calm and procedural; others are chaotic and full of crisis updates. But they all share the same purpose: to show that discussion and empathy can build something greater than conflict.

>The Structure

A committee session usually follows a clear rhythm: opening speeches, debates, caucuses, and resolution writing.

You'll learn when to speak, when to move a motion, and when to quietly observe the room to read the energy.

>The Chair

The Chair is like the conductor of an orchestra.

They make sure everyone follows the rules, keeps time, and stays respectful.

But at FNLMUN, chairs are also mentors. They guide, encourage, and sometimes even joke to calm the tension.

>The Delegate's Experience

The first hours are full of nerves, everyone feels lost in the motions and formal phrases. But soon, that nervous energy turns into excitement. And oh, when that arrives...

>CRISES

Crisis in Model United Nations is a simulation that changes in real time based on the actions and decisions of the delegates. Delegates submit written requests in the form of directives that can make changes in real time, changing the scenario being discussed.

- A “crisis” in a regular MUN committee is different from a “crisis committee”. A crisis in a standard MUN committee is a surprise situation which the delegates have to deal with.

Example: *The United Nations Development Program can discuss water access in Sub Saharan Africa and suddenly a 7.8 earthquake hits central Chad.*

- In a crisis committee delegates are able to impact the simulation through directives which make changes to the simulation in real time.

Example: *The UN Security Council is dealing with a succession crisis in North Korea.*

≈ A crisis committee can take form in many different scenarios. There are types of crisis committees such as historical crisis, futuristic crisis etc.

THE RESOLUTION PAPER

The resolution paper is where every speech, debate, and idea finally comes together.

It's the soul of MUN, the document that transforms talking into action. Writing it is one of the most exciting -and chaotic- parts of the conference.

What starts as a messy Google Doc or handwritten note slowly becomes a structured, powerful piece of writing.

A resolution is divided into two main sections:

1.

Preambulatory Clauses

These describe the situation, why the issue exists, what the United Nations has done before, and why it still matters.

They often begin with phrases like:

Acknowledging, Noting with concern, Deeply alarmed by, Recalling previous resolutions, or Recognizing the importance of international cooperation.

Deeply concerned by the continuous spread of synthetic drugs and the challenges they pose to global health and safety,

Recognizing the efforts of international organizations to combat drug trafficking,

Acknowledging the role of education in preventing substance abuse among youth,

2.

Operative Clauses

This is the action part, what you want the UN to actually do. Every clause starts with a strong verb, such as Encourages, Requests, Urges, Calls upon, Supports, Establishes, or Proposes.

Example:

Encourages member states to strengthen border control systems with new technology to detect synthetic drugs,

Urges the creation of an international task force under UNODC to share intelligence and coordinate law enforcement actions,

Requests NGOs to launch awareness campaigns targeting youth about the dangers of substance abuse,

Calls upon governments to invest in rehabilitation programs instead of punishment-based approaches.

Tips for Writing a Resolution

- *Be clear. Don't try to sound "smart." Be understandable.*
- *Be specific. If you say "increase cooperation," explain how.*
- *Use active verbs. "Encourages" is stronger than "hopes."*
- *Be diplomatic. Never attack other nations; invite them to join you.*
- *Be creative. Real diplomacy requires imagination*

Sometimes, you'll feel frustrated when your clause gets deleted. Sometimes, you'll cheer when your phrase makes it to the final version.

And when it's finally ready for voting the room changes. Everyone becomes quiet. You've worked for hours, and now, it's time to see if your collective effort will pass.

When the gavel hits and the Chair says, "The resolution passes," the applause feels electric. Because you didn't just debate, you created.

The Spirit of Cooperation

At FNLMUN, cooperation isn't just encouraged, it's essential.

You can't write a resolution alone. You need others. You need to listen, to compromise, and to sometimes let go of your idea for the greater good.

It's a quiet lesson, but one that stays long after the conference ends: true diplomacy is not about winning, it's about understanding.

Rules of Procedure

Every FNL MUN committee follows a structured yet dynamic process that allows delegates to express their national policies, negotiate, and reach meaningful resolutions. Rules of Procedure are the backbone of every debate.

1. Roll Call

Each committee session begins with roll call. Delegates respond “Present” or “Present and Voting.”

- *Present: You may abstain during voting.*
- *Present and Voting: You must vote either for or against the resolution.*

2. Opening of the Debate

After roll call, the Chair opens the floor for motions. The most common motion is to open the General Speakers’ List (GSL).

- *The GSL is where delegates deliver formal speeches stating their country’s stance.*
- *Each speech has a time limit (usually 60–90 seconds).*

This is your chance to represent your delegation’s identity and vision clearly.

3. Motions

Motions are tools used by delegates to control the flow of debate. They must be stated clearly, seconded by another delegate, and approved by the Chair.

Common motions include:

- *Motion to Open Debate: To begin formal discussion.*
- *Motion for a Moderated Caucus: Short, timed speeches on a specific subtopic.*
- *Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus: Informal lobbying and resolution drafting.*
- *Motion to Close Debate: Ends discussion and moves to voting.*
- *Motion to Suspend Session: Ends the current session or day.*

4. Points

Points are special requests directed to the Chair to maintain order or clarify confusion.

The main types are:

- *Point of Order: To indicate a procedural error.*
- *Point of Personal Privilege: For personal discomfort (e.g., can't hear the speaker).*
- *Point of Information: To ask or answer questions after a speech.*
- *Point of Inquiry: To clarify procedure or rules.*

Remember: Points are for order, not argument.

5. Yield System

When a delegate finishes speaking during the General Speakers' List, they can yield their remaining time:

- *To another delegate: For continuation of their country's view.*
- *To questions: Allowing others to ask about their speech.*
- *To the Chair: To end the speech formally.*

6. Voting Procedure

When debate closes, committees move to Voting Bloc, where all draft resolutions are reviewed.

- *Delegates must remain silent and cannot leave the room.*
- *Voting is done by placard (raising signs) or roll call (by country name).*
- *The Chair announces if the draft resolution passes or fails.*

7. Chair Authority

The Chair's decision is final in all procedural matters. Delegates may respectfully raise a Point of Order, but the Chair's ruling ensures fairness and discipline.

At FNL MUN, Chairs are not just moderators, they are mentors ensuring the spirit of debate stays alive

8. Spirit of the Rules

Rules of Procedure are not about restriction they are about rhythm. They ensure that every delegate, regardless of experience, can speak, negotiate, and influence.

OUR SCHEDULE

FIRST DAY - 28.10.2025

12.00 - 13.00 Registration

13.00 - 15.00 Opening Ceremony

15.00 - 15.20 Coffee Break

15.20 - 16.20 Session 1

16.20 - 16.40 Coffee Break

16.40 - 18.00 Session 2

SECOND DAY 29.10.2025

9.00 - 10.00 Session 3

10.00 - 10.30 Coffee Break

10.30 - 11.30 Session 4

11.30 - 11.50 Coffee Break

11.50 - 13.00 Session 5

13.00 - 14.30 Lunch Break

14.30 - 15.30 Session 6

15.30 - 16.00 Coffee Break

16.00 - 17.00 Session 7

17.00 - 18.00 Dinner Break

18.00 - 18.30 Preparation

18.30 - 19.00 Shuttle

19.00 - 22.30 Social Event

THIRD DAY 30.10.2025

10.00 - 11.00 Session 8

11.00 - 11.30 Coffee Break

11.30 - 12.30 Session 9

12.30 - 12.50 Coffee Break

12.50 - 14.00 Session 10

14.00 - 15.30 Lunch Break

15.30 - 16.30 Session 11

16.30 - 17.00 Shuttle

17.30 - 19.00 Closing Ceremony

Acknowledgements

Before FNL MUN begins, I want to thank everyone who made this conference possible.

To our Secretariat and Chairs, thank you for your hard work, ideas, and dedication.

To our delegates, you are the heart of this event your energy and curiosity are what make FNL MUN truly special.

And to every team member behind the scenes Press, PR, Entertainment, Security, Admin, and IT thank you for creating something unforgettable.

This handbook is for you to guide, inspire, and prepare you for the days ahead.

Final Words

FNL MUN isn't just about debating, it's about learning, connecting, and discovering who you can become when you speak with courage.

Use these days to listen, to think, and to dream big.

The world starts changing the moment you decide to take part in it.

See you soon, diplomats.

And never; ever forget yes, ***you can change the world***

Love

Director General, Melek Güner