

SRI SRI ACADEMY, KOLKATA MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2026

Fiat Justitia - Let Justice Be Done



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CONFERENCE HANDBOOK

The Secretariat

Secretary-General: Arush Mahapatra

Co Deputy Secretary-General: Aadya Gupta

Co Deputy Secretary-General: Palaksi Goel

Under Secretary-General: Sachin Bajaj

Head of Finance: Veer Jain

Head of External Affairs: Vidushi Kedia

Head of Internal Affairs: Praniti Agarwal

Head of Operations: Anshika Tibrewal

Head of Hospitality: Raghav Tewari

Head of IT: Krish Saboo

Core Organising Committee: Yashvi Sonthalia

Core Organising Committee: Javin Pittalia

Organising Member: Bhumi Mundhra

Letter from the Secretary General

Dear delegates,

It is my absolute pleasure and privilege to welcome each and every one of you to the Eleventh Edition of the Sri Sri Academy, Kolkata Model United Nations, 2026. This year marks over 11 years of excellence in the ideas of debate, diplomacy and deliberation, and it has been a truly remarkable journey, which we are proud to continue. For the delegates, this year's conference offers six distinct committees, serving as the primary forums to deliberate, negotiate, challenge ideas, and ultimately contribute to the legacy of this institution. I sincerely hope that each and every one of you makes the most of the opportunities that lie ahead, and let justice be done, which is the motto of our conference.

Over years, it has become increasingly difficult to put into words or define what exactly a Model United Nations conference is. Some say it is an 'academic exercise', whereas some more poetically label it as a 'forum of ideas', both of which are certainly true. There are also certain people who call the entire conundrum an elaborate form of 'LARP', and to their credit, that is also true. Whatever it may be that drives you to MUN, I can assure you this conference will have that, as it has for so many years. However, this will require your help, as unlike most other occupations these days, the job of a diplomat cannot be replaced by AI.

Delegates, over the many committees I have been to, I have seen that artificial intelligence and communiques written by your seniors will only get you so far. Being a MUNner is not about just 'winning', as more often than not it is that the spirit of diplomacy lies in compromise when it comes to international relations. What is 'Model United Nations' then? Well, that is for you all to decide.

Whether it is getting NATO to launch an armed attack on another NATO country, turning the United Kingdom into a 'communist Emirate', funding cross-border terrorism in the Middle East, metaphorically becoming 'Israel's strongest soldier' or just straightforward conventional debate, I have done it all in my committees, and now it is for you to use your own wits and determination to make your journey.

Chop chop delegates, as they say, please do LOCK IN, for who knows what awaits.

This concept is perfectly encapsulated by a poignant observation from the film Forrest Gump: "Life is like a box of chocolates; you never know what you're gonna get."

Until October,
Perspicaciously yours,
Arush Mahapatra,
Secretary General,
Sri Sri Academy Model United Nations, 2026

The Executive Boards



UNSC

United Nations Security Council (Flagship)

Co-Chairperson: Anitej Mukhopadhyay

Co-Chairperson: Arush Mahapatra

Vice Chairperson: Vansh Gupta

Director: Aradhya Ranjan

Rapporteur: Kushal Dujari

Email ID: unsc.ssmun2026@gmail.com



UNGA (DISEC)

United Nations General Assembly (DISEC)

Chairperson: Binayak Srivastava

Vice Chairperson: Praniti Agarwal

Director: Nandini Gupta

Rapporteur: Nyra Mantri

Email ID: unga.ssmun2026@gmail.com



TYC

The Yalta Conference

February 4, 1945

Co-Chairperson: Aishik Karan

Co-Chairperson: Palaksi Goel

Director: Aaryaman Harlalka

Rapporteur: Namya Agarwal

Email ID: yalta.ssmun2026@gmail.com

The Executive Boards



UN COPUOS

United Nations Committee On The Peaceful Use Of Outer Space

Chairperson: Swapnaneel Dutta

Vice Chairperson: Vidushi Kedia

Director: Atharv Aggarwal

Rapporteur: Rachit Goenka

Email ID: uncopuos.ssmun2026@gmail.com



LOK SABHA

Lok Sabha

Co-Chairperson: Sanay Kedia

Co-Chairperson: Sachin Bajaj

Vice Chairperson: Uvika Bagaria

Director: Maanya Sharma

Rapporteur: Shivansh Mishra

Email ID: loksabha.ssmun2026@gmail.com



INPM

Indian National Press Meet

Co-Chairperson: Abhilasha Nandi

Co-Chairperson: Aadya Gupta

Director: Vidhi Pureka

Rapporteur: Aarnav Meena

Email ID: inpm.ssmun2026@gmail.com

What is MUN?

Model United Nations, often referred to as MUN, is a global educational simulation program that allows students to learn about international relations, diplomacy, and the functioning of the United Nations. In MUN conferences, students, known as delegates, represent various countries and work together to address complex global issues. Delegates research their assigned country's policies, prepare position papers, and engage in debates and negotiations with the aim of finding solutions to real-world problems. These conferences are typically organized in the format of actual UN meetings, with committees focusing on topics like disarmament, human rights, or environmental sustainability.

MUN provides numerous benefits to participants, including enhanced public speaking, critical thinking, and negotiation skills. It fosters a deeper understanding of international affairs and encourages empathy and cooperation among diverse perspectives. MUN experiences can also help students develop leadership abilities and build a global network of peers.

MUN conferences take place worldwide, ranging from local high school events to international gatherings involving thousands of delegates. Overall, Model United Nations is an invaluable educational tool for fostering global citizenship, cultural understanding, and problem-solving in the context of international issues.

About Sri Sri Academy, Kolkata

A school that is dedicated to nurturing young minds into accomplished, confident and dynamic young citizens of tomorrow.

Founded by the Sri Sri Ravishankar Vidya Mandir Trust, Bengaluru and led by the guiding principles of His Holiness Sri Sri Ravi Shankar to provide value education in a friendly stress-free environment.

Only an education that nourishes inherent virtues can impart true intelligence. Today, it is the concern of all parents that their children should grow up to be happy, well-educated human beings with core values.

About SSMUN

Sri Sri Academy, Kolkata, stands resolute in its commitment to hosting the annual Sri Sri Academy, Kolkata Model United Nations (SSMUN). Our primary goal is to provide a platform for open discourse, bringing together delegates from diverse backgrounds to address complex global issues and propose pragmatic solutions.

We aim to nurture enhanced analytical and problem-solving skills, while also alleviating the common fear of public speaking among our participants. Our core principles revolve around conflict resolution through meditation and yoga, environmental responsibility, and service with compassion.

Throughout this year's conference, you will assume the roles of diplomats from various nations, allowing you to develop and refine your diplomatic and negotiation skills. Our aim is to facilitate a practical and solution-oriented dialogue that is essential in our interdependent world.

We invite you to SSMUN, where we unite for a better world through knowledge, diplomacy, and a shared commitment to global progress.

Age Category

All delegates participating in SSMUN must be from grades VIII - XII of the academic year 2026 - 2027. The Secretariat reserves the right to request that a delegate produce a substantial document that provides proof of their age.

CODE OF CONDUCT

All delegates are required to keep the following guidelines in mind while attending SSMUN 2026 in the premises of Sri Sri Academy, Kolkata from 12th to 14th October 2026

- 1. All delegates will have their bags checked and undergo a frisking process while entering the school campus on all three days. Delegates are requested to cooperate with the Organizing and Administrative Committee.*
- 2. Delegates are requested to carry their ID cards issued by their schools with them, which might be checked during the registration process.*
- 3. All delegates should strictly adhere to the timings mentioned in the Conference Schedule unless The Executive Board notifies of any changes.*
- 4. Delegates are requested to respect the school property, including, but not limited to, tables, chairs, projectors, etc. In case of any damage to school property, the delegate will be asked to pay for the damage(s).*
- 5. SSMUN will not tolerate any instances of verbal or physical harassment, or discrimination based on race, gender, sexual orientation, caste, creed, religion, nationality, or physical features, both within and outside of the committee. If the Secretariat deems it necessary, it may bar offenders from the conference.*
- 6. The conference follows a strict zero-tolerance policy to narcotics, alcohol, vape pens, cigarettes, or any such substances of any kind. If any delegate is found in possession of any illicit substance, the delegate will be asked to leave immediately, and the matter will be reported to the Delegate's Faculty Advisor/Head of Institution.*
- 7. All delegates are expected to follow the Attire Guidelines for the 3-day duration of the Conference.*
 - Day 1- Traditional Indian Formals*
 - Day 2- Western Formals*
 - Day 3- Western Formals*
- 8. Any breach of the attire legislation will result in the delegate being barred from entering the Conference and will only be allowed to enter the campus after returning in appropriate attire.*
- 9. Delegates are requested to take care of their personal belongings. The staff and students of Sri Sri Academy, Kolkata, or the SSMUN Secretariat are not responsible for any loss of personal belongings of any delegate.*

Participants, if seen in violation of the Code of Conduct, will face repercussions that include, but are not limited to, expulsion from the conference. Warnings will be issued by the Executive Board, depending upon the degree of violation. The decision of the Secretariat with regard to any matter must be considered as final and binding.

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARIAT

At any time, any member of the Secretariat may make an oral or written statement or announcement to the committee regarding an update on their topic. Such an announcement is not questionable.

GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMITTEE STAFF

The Chairperson will declare the opening and closing of each meeting and may propose that the committee adopt a certain procedural motion. During debate, the chairperson shall exercise absolute control over the proceedings. Thus, in effect, he will direct the flow of formal debate, accord the right to speak, rule on points of order, announce decisions, and ensure and enforce the observance of these rules. The other members of committee staff may advise individual delegates or the committee on the possible course of debate and may perform any of the functions of the chairperson as and when they are delegated to them.

APPEAL

Delegates are free to appeal any decision made by the Moderator or Director. However, it is at the Chairperson's discretion to accept or reject any or all appeals. Should the appeal not be related to immediate committee proceedings but to the committee as a whole, the delegates may appeal to the Secretary General.

LANGUAGE

English will be the official and working language of the conference. Vernacular can be allowed in Lok Sabha and INPM upon the discretion of the Executive Board.

STUDY GUIDES

The study guide is a comprehensive document prepared by the Executive Board of each committee that outlines the scope of the topic area. Delegates are expected to familiarize themselves with and thoroughly understand their respective guides. Study Guides are considered a starting point for preparation, and additional research is required. They shall be mailed to all delegations and individual delegates, shall also be sent in the committee WhatsApp groups and will be available on the official website of SSMUN 2026.

Rules of Procedure

QUORUM

Quorum for the conference is set at one third of the members of the committee. A quorum will be assumed to be present, unless specifically challenged and shown to be absent. In case quorum fails; committee sessions will be suspended at the discretion of the Secretary General.

ROLL CALL

At the start of each day of the committee, a roll call will be conducted by the Executive Board, wherein a delegate can choose either “present” or “present and voting”. Choosing present gives the delegate the right to abstain from voting on final paperwork, while present and voting entails that they cannot abstain from voting on final paperwork. Once a delegate has chosen present and voting, they cannot revert to present on any of the subsequent days.

In the Security Council, only the Permanent 5 nations and 10 Non-Permanent members have the liberty to choose ‘present and voting’. All the other members have to choose Present.

OPENING DEBATE

Once the roll call is conducted, a delegate must raise a motion to open debate, following which the debate can proceed.

SETTING OF THE AGENDA

At SSMUN, the agenda is limited to those topics that are outlined in each committee’s study guides. Thus, voting to set the agenda to the topic area is mere formality. Since all committees have a single or a double topic; this is procedural in nature. This establishes the topic that will be discussed in committee through a vote. Once the agenda has been set, debate begins. In effect, there are two such procedures – ‘the motion to open debate’ and ‘the motion to set agenda’.

DEBATE

While formal debate can further the work of the committee, delegates who lack an understanding of the rules can hamper the progress of an otherwise productive committee session. Thus, to prevent misunderstandings and delays during formal committee debate, delegates must have a comprehensive understanding of the rules and their use. In the large

- **GENERAL SPEAKER'S LIST**

The General Speaker's list is entered into by a motion raised by a delegate right after the agenda has been set. Delegates who wish to speak in the GSL can do so by having their names added once the Executive Board begins recognising speakers. The GSL is an unending list. Whenever no motion passes after a round of voting, the committee will be forced to revert to the GSL, following which the previously selected list of speakers would continue.

- **SPECIAL SPEAKER'S LIST**

A Special Speaker's list focuses on a subtopic within the agenda, and runs for a limited time frame which is pre-determined. Delegates who are speaking in an SSL are only permitted to speak upon the topic that was decided before entering into the list. Once a delegate's speech is concluded, the Chairperson will recognise two other delegates who shall each make a 30-second comment on the speech that was just delivered.

- **MODERATED CAUCUS**

The purpose of a moderated caucus is to facilitate substantive debate on a subpart to the agenda or a crucial aspect of a crisis. Compared to the strict parliamentary order of formal debate, caucus may appear to be disorganized and hectic. A moderated caucus is also opened for a specified purpose and a specified time. Delegates must mention for how long and for what purpose they want to caucus, including the per speaker time. In a moderated caucus, delegates should attempt to be precise and to the point. Delegates are advised to refrain from going off the immediate, specific, subtopic time. In a moderated caucus, delegates should attempt to be precise and to the point.

- **UN-MODERATED CAUCUS**

It is used for negotiation that can lead to breakage of deadlock that formal debate has been unable to achieve or to formulate paperwork. An un-moderated caucus is a state of committee during which no speakers are recognized by the moderator. An un-moderated caucus temporarily suspends formal debate and allows members to discuss ideas informally in the committee room. The delegate making the motion must briefly explain the purpose of the motion and specify a time limit for the caucus, not to exceed twenty minutes. The motion will be put to a vote immediately, and a simple majority is required for passage.

In order to move into a caucus (be it moderated or un-moderated), a motion must be raised for the same by a delegate, which must mention for how long the caucus shall run. In case of moderated caucus, the topic, total speaker time and per speaker time must also be mentioned. A motion to move into a caucus, since it is a non-debatable procedural motion, takes precedence over all other motions except for Parliamentary Points.

- **ROUND ROBINS**

A Round Robin is a form of debate that discusses a certain topic, generally a newly introduced crisis in committee. In a round robin, every single delegate of the committee has to speak for a predetermined amount of time. In order to move into a round robin, a motion must be raised by a delegate which specifies the topic and the per speaker time.

YIELDS

There are three different types of yields. Please remember, though, that yields only apply to substantive speeches, there is only one yield per speech, and yielding precludes any comments.

To questions: With this yield, the Chairperson selects delegates who wish to ask you questions. Each delegate is allowed one question, and only your answer time is subtracted from your remaining time. Often the best kind of yield that you can make, yielding to questions lets you clear any misconceptions that delegates may have.

To a delegate: When you yield to another delegate, he or she is given your remaining time to speak.

To the Chair: After you make this yield, the Chair proceeds to the next speaker, unless there are any motions.

POINTS:

Point of Personal Privilege: Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort which impairs his or her ability to participate in the proceedings, or she may rise to a point of personal privilege to request that the discomfort corrected. While a point of personal privilege may interrupt a speaker, delega should use this power with the utmost discretion.

Point of Order: During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a point of order to indicate an instance of improper use of parliamentary procedure. The point of order will be immediately ruled upon by the Chairperson in accordance with these Rules of Procedure. The chairperson may rule out of order those points that are dilatory or improper; such a decision cannot be appealed. A representative rising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. A point of order may only interrupt a speaker when the speech itself is not following proper parliamentary procedure.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:

When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a point of parliamentary inquiry to ask the Chairperson a question regarding the Rules of Procedure. A point of parliamentary inquiry may never interrupt a speaker.

Point of Information:

This point is used to ask a substantive question to a speaker at the end of a speech regarding the speech's contents or the speaker's policy in general. It is allowed usually only on GSL speeches and may be allowed by the chairperson as and when deemed fit.

Right of Reply:

A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may request in writing a Right of Reply. The Reply, if granted, will take the form of a thirty-second speech. Rights of Reply must be used judiciously and presented in the correct format: quoting what the offending delegate has said, the speaker's taken offence, a defence to the integrity, and the demand for apology.

Note: For all points of order, rights of reply, etc., delegates must quote the offending delegate / justify the motion appropriately. The chairperson of the committee shall be the final authority on the validity of any motions / points

Paperwork

POSITION PAPER

A position paper is sent before the actual committee begins. It is meant to highlight your policy on the agenda provided. It is divided into 3 sections: statement of the problem, policy pertaining to the agenda, and solutions that you as a country propose to resolve the issue at hand.

[A sample position paper is attached.](#)

COMMUNIQUE

Communiqués are meant to be messages that are sent from one party to another party. For example, from one country to another country, from a country to the entire committee, or even from a person within your own government to your head of state. They can cover a wide variety of topics, for example, taking a piece of action, informing the committee of the occurrence of an incident, etc. They can be of two types: public, or private. They do not have any rigid format.

Public communiques

These are messages that may be read out in committee at the discretion of the executive board. It is generally from a particular country to the entire committee. There is no restriction as to what the content of a public communiqué may be as long as it is feasible enough to be read out in committee.

[A sample public communiqué has been attached.](#)

Private communiqué

A private communiqué is a message to someone within their own country. It is generally used to conduct an action that is covert in nature and the specifics of which should ideally be hidden from the public. Although private communiqués are not read out in committee in their entirety, the idea may be taken by the Executive Board if they find it to be relevant and coherent.

[A sample private communiqué has been attached.](#)

PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENTS

It is, as the name suggests, a statement from the President (or the equivalent head of state in countries where this position does not exist) of a particular country to the entire world. Generally, they are used to outline a major shift in policy or take decisive action which the Executive Board feels is relevant enough to be revealed to the committee.

[A sample presidential statement has been attached.](#)

ACTION ORDERS

An action order is a form of paperwork where a country (or a group of countries) unilaterally (or collectively) takes some action that affects the flow of the committee. For example, military action taken by a coalition of countries in a situation of war.

[A sample action order has been attached.](#)

Draft Resolution

A draft resolution is the ideal end product of any committee. Solutions that are proposed in the committee will be bundled together into the final paperwork which is called the draft resolution. It is a formal document upon which voting take place and amendments shall be made by the committee itself.

Drafting the resolution

Every good resolution should fulfil “the Three Cs”: comprehensive, collaborative, and conceivable. Virtually all the problems that the UN tackles are quite complex; for a resolution to be a good solution to a problem of global importance it must be comprehensive. If the resolution is to gain enough support to be passed by the committee, then it must also be collaborative. Finally, if the resolution is to gain the approval of the Director, then it must be conceivable. The realistic resolution takes into account the UN’s limitations and the current international balance of power so as to make the most effective use of diplomacy.

Finalizing the resolution

One should type the resolution out. Only soft copy shall be accepted and resolutions submitted on paper shall not be considered by the Chairperson. At this stage, it is important to carefully check over grammar, syntax, style, etc. You must now get the required number of delegate signatures. When attempting to get signatures, it is important to remind delegates hesitant to sign that their signature does not bind them in any way to any future support, a signature only implies a desire to see the resolution out on the committee floor.

Introduction of the Resolution

After attaining the minimum number of required signatories, a delegate may raise a motion to introduce their resolution in committee. It is up to the committee or the Chair to decide what form of debate shall be used to discuss the resolution. They may choose to discuss it in a Q & A session or any other way.

[A sample draft resolution has been attached.](#)

Passing the resolution

Once a resolution has the required signatories and is also approved by the Chairperson of that committee, it is copied, distributed and read out to the committee in un-moderated caucus. Any two signatories of the resolution will read out the operative clauses of the resolution. The minimum number of signatories needed for a resolution to be considered by committee is 1/5th of the total strength of committee. If the motion receives a simple majority required for passage, the resolution shall be divided accordingly, and a vote shall be taken on each divided part for its passage. Parts of the resolution which are passed shall be recombined into the final resolution and shall be put to a substantive vote as a whole. If all the operative parts of the proposal are rejected, the resolution or amendment in question will be considered to be rejected as a whole.

EMENDMENTS

Following the reading, a moderated caucus may behold where delegates clarify the syntax (and syntax only) of the proposed resolution. This process of emending must take place before the vote.

AMENDMENTS

As not everything can be worked out prior to the introduction of resolutions, it is expected that amendments to resolutions will be presented on the floor. The amendment process allows delegates to alter parts of a resolution without scrapping the entire document, strengthening consensus on the resolution by allowing delegates to change sections upon which they disagree. However, delegate must be aware of the direction in which the amendments are steering the committee. If the amendments are not substantive, they merely bog the committee down in procedure. An approved amendment may be introduced when the floor is open. General debate will be suspended and two speakers' lists will be established, one for and one against the amendment. Debate will alternate between each list. A motion to close debate will be in order after the committee has heard two speakers for the motion and two against, or when one of the speaker's lists is exhausted. In accordance with the normal procedure, the Chairperson will recognize two speakers against the motion to close debate, and a two-thirds majority is required for closure of debate. When debate is

closed on the amendment, the Committee will move to an immediate vote. Votes on amendments are substantive votes. After the vote, debate will return to the general speakers list.

DISCUSSION OF RESOLUTION

Debate on paperwork can take the form of:

1. Moderated Caucus

2. 1 for 1 against / 2 for 2 against: 2 delegates are chosen to speak both for and against the motion. Delegates raising the motion are automatically put on to the list of speakers. This form of paperwork discussion is for delegates to present their views on the validity/comprehensibility of the resolution so as to help committee pass/fail the paperwork. This time may also be used to point out factual inaccuracies in the resolution.

3. Q & A Session: A motion may be raised for a question-answer session with the authors of the resolution, in which case the authors are called to the centre of committee, and delegates wishing to ask questions are recognized by the Chairperson. The aim of this motion is for delegates to both clarify doubts regarding clauses in the paperwork and point out fallacies in the resolution.

VOTING

Once committee is in voting procedure and all relevant motions have been entertained, the committee will vote on the resolutions on the floor. Voting occurs on each resolution in succession; once a resolution has been passed, no further resolutions will be voted on. In all matters, both substantive and procedural, each country will have one vote. Each vote may be a “Yes,” “No,” or “Abstain.” Most matters shall be voted upon by a show of placards, but roll call vote shall come into play during voting on the passage of any kind of paperwork (or otherwise on the discretion of the chair. During voting, no delegate can raise a motion or a point till voting ceases except for a point of personal privilege or a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting. A simple majority requires more “Yes” votes than “No” votes; abstentions are not counted toward either total. A two-thirds majority vote requires at least twice as many “Yes” votes as “No” votes. A procedural vote is a vote on any matter besides an amendment or resolution, and requires every country to vote either “Yes” or “No” on the question.

ROLL CALL VOTING FOR SUBSTANTIVE MOTIONS

In a roll call vote, the Chairperson will call all countries noted by the dais to be in attendance in alphabetical order starting with a randomly selected member. In the first sequence, delegates may vote “Yes,” “No,” “Abstain,” “Pass,” “Yes with rights,” or “No with rights.”

A delegate who passes during the first sequence of the roll call must vote “Yes” or “No” during the second sequence. The same delegate may not request the right of explanation.

A delegate may only vote with rights if he or she votes “Yes” or “No” in the first round of voting and if his or her vote appears to insinuate a divergence from his or her country’s policy. After all delegates have voted, delegates who had requested the right of explanation will be granted 30 seconds each to explain their votes.

The Chairperson will then announce the outcome of the vote.

While roll call is taken at the beginning of the session, delegates may reply by saying either ‘present’ or ‘present and voting’. Those calling out the later in response are compelled to vote by saying ‘yes’ or ‘no’ during formal voting, while those only responding ‘present’ during the roll call at the commencement of the session can also ‘abstain’ later.

Resolution Formatting Guidelines

HEADING

The title should be centered, in capital letters, above the body of the draft resolution. The next two lines should list the name of the committee and the title of the topic, left-aligned. Note that only a maximum of five authors should be listed.

BODY

The body of a resolution is written in the format of a long sentence, with the following rules:

The committees of the General Assembly and Security Council should begin their resolutions with “The General Assembly,” and “The Security Council,” respectively. All other committees should use their own names in the introductory line. The rest of the resolution is comprised of two sets of clauses.

The first set consists of perambulatory clauses, which describe the problem being addressed, recall past actions taken, explain the purpose of the resolution, and offer support for the operative clauses that follow. Each clause in the preamble begins with an italicized (or underlined, if handwritten) word or phrase and ends with a comma.

The second set consists of operative clauses, which are numbered and state the action(s) to be taken by the body. These clauses all begin with present tense active verbs, which are generally stronger words than those used to begin perambulatory clauses. These verbs are underlined. All operative clauses, except the last, which ends with a period, are followed by semicolons.

PRE-AMBULATORY CLAUSES:

Acknowledging	Expressing its satisfaction	Reaffirming
Affirming	Expressing satisfaction	Reaffirming also
Alarmed	Firmly convinced	Realizing
Anxious	Fulfilling	Recalling
Appreciating	Fully alarmed	Recalling also
Approving	Fully aware	Recognizing
Aware of	Fully believing	Recognizing also
Bearing in mind	Further deploring	Recognizing with satisfaction
Believing	Further recalling	Referring
Cognizant	Guided by	Regretting
Concerned	Having adopted	Reiterating
Considering	Having considered	Reiterating its call for
Convinced	Having considered further	Reminding
Declaring	Having devoted attention	Seeking
Deeply concerned	Having examined	Stressing
Deeply conscious	Having heard	Taking into account
Deeply convinced	Having received	Taking into consideration
Deeply disturbed	Having reviewed	Taking note
Deeply regretting	Having studied	Taking note also
Deploring	Having adopted	Taking note further
Desiring	Having approved	Underlining
Determined	Having considered	Viewing with appreciation
Emphasizing	Having decided	Viewing with apprehension
Encouraged	Keeping in mind	Welcoming
Expecting	Mindful	
Expressing appreciation	Noting	
Noting with approval	Noting further	
Expressing concern also	Noting with deep concern	
Expressing concern	Noting with regret	
Expressing its appreciation	Noting with satisfaction	

OPERATIVE CLAUSES:

Accepts	Demands	Recommends
Acknowledges	Deplores	Regrets
Adopts	Designates	Reiterates
Advises	Directs	Reminds
Affirms	Draws the attention	Renews its appeal Repeats
Also calls for	Emphasizes	Requests
Also recommends	Encourages	Requires
Also strongly condemns	Endorses	Solemnly affirms Stresses
Also urges	Expresses its appreciation	Strongly advises Strongly
Appeals	Expresses its hope Expresses	condemns Strongly encourages
Appreciates	its regret Further invites	Suggests
Approves	Further proclaims Further	Supports
Authorizes	recommends Further	Takes note of Transmits
Calls	reminds	Trusts
Calls for	Further requests	Underlines Underscores
Calls upon	Further resolves	Urges
Commends	Has resolved	Welcomes
Concurs	Instructs	
Condemns	Introduces	
Confirms	Invites	
Congratulates	Notes	
Considers	Notes with satisfaction	
Decides	Proclaims	
Declares	Reaffirms	
Declares accordingly	Recognizes	

Below are the forms of paperwork accepted in various committees:

Committee	Position Paper	Communiqué	Press Release	Presidential Statement	Action Order	Draft Resolution	Working Paper / Working Group Report	Directive	Declaration	Special PPW
Yalta Conference	✓	✓		✓					✓	✓
UNGA	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓			
UNCOPUOS	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			
Lok Sabha	✓	✓	✓							
INPM	✓	✓				✓				
UNSC	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			

For The Yalta Conference (TYC) and Indian National Press Meet (INPM), check the study guide for additional forms of paperwork.

Plagiarism Policy

Delegates must understand that they are responsible for ensuring that all submitted documents are their original works. Any reported plagiarism on the part of the delegate shall make them liable for disciplinary action. Delegates are given to understand that their Executive Board members shall determine whether the instance qualifies as plagiarism in conformity with the plagiarism policy at SSMUN. The Secretariat's decision on the matter shall be final, resulting in the immediate disqualification of the delegate from individual awards in committee. Should the delegate be representing a school at the conference, their delegation award may be compromised as well.

At SSMUN, we have a strict AI and plagiarism policy of a maximum of 5%. Malpractices that may result in a delegate gaining an unfair advantage in assessment components for their paperwork will attract severe consequences. No form of plagiarism will be tolerated at SSMUN, including but not limited to the following:

1. Complete plagiarism
2. Imprecise authorship
3. Verbal plagiarism
4. Paraphrasing of outsourced ideas
5. Replication of statements or clauses
6. Self-plagiarism
7. Misleading citations and fabrication of data
8. Accidental similarities
9. Plagiarism from Artificial Intelligence