

Guide to MUNoC

What is MUNoC?

Model United Nations (MUN) is a simulation of the United Nations conferences. Students take on the role of delegates representing UN member states – debating contemporary issues, delivering speeches, drafting resolutions, and breaking political stalemates to reach solutions to major global problems.

Delegates are the participants in the conference, each assigned to represent a specific member state. All delegates from the same state make up a delegation. Delegates from the same delegation are assigned to different committees, each focusing on different global issues – for example, one committee might address international security, while another might explore climate change.

Each committee – except for the Security Council – will be given two topics aligned with that committee’s specific focus. For example, a security-focused committee might explore the use of misinformation to justify military intervention. Debates during the conference will revolve around resolutions based on these assigned topics.

One delegate in each delegation will take on the role of ambassador. The ambassador leads their delegation in preparation for the event and throughout the conference. They ensure that all preparation work is completed on time and that delegates work collaboratively. Ambassadors are also responsible for their delegation’s conduct during the conference. On the first day of the conference, ambassadors also deliver a one-minute speech outlining their delegation’s priorities and perspectives on the topics of the committees and other current global issues.

MUNoC is a formal event, and it is expected that delegates behave in a professional manner. Delegates should remain respectful and considerate, and keep in mind that some of the issues debated may be contentious.

Conference breakdown

Before the conference

Delegates will receive all the key technical information regarding MUNoC and are advised to familiarise themselves with the structure of the conference and the debating procedures. Delegates are encouraged to participate in mock debates to build confidence with the formal MUNoC procedures.

Shortly after, delegates will be assigned their states and committees. The debate topics for each committee will also be provided. Accompanying this, delegates will receive research papers. These give a brief overview of the debate topics in order to provide a starting point to the delegates’ research.

The Security Council does not receive debate topics. Instead, resolutions are drafted in advance and sent to delegates, who must then consider their country's position on the various issues outlined.

From this point onwards, delegates should conduct in-depth research on their assigned country's stance on the committee topics. This includes the current government's position, statements made by key public figures, and the general public opinion. Delegates should also consider their country's position in international forums such as the United Nations, COP, or G7, as well as any national or regional initiatives related to the topic. To ensure consistency and coherence, delegates must also familiarise themselves with their country's overall foreign policy and key viewpoints, ensuring the alignment of perspectives across a delegation. Delegates may also wish to consider their state's relations with other countries, especially those in the same committee as them.

Position papers

Delegations are then expected to write a position paper. These should be concise and consist of one paragraph summarising the country's overall stance, followed by a paragraph for each committee, detailing the country's views on specific issues. The template for the position paper can be found [here](#).

Members of the delegation should collaborate when writing the position papers to ensure consistency across committees. Ambassadors should oversee this process.

Position papers must be uploaded to the conference website two weeks before the event. Once submitted, delegations will gain access to others' position papers allowing them to see other countries' views.

Draft resolutions

Delegates should also draft resolutions around their committee topics. More information on resolutions can be found in the Guide to Resolutions, which can be found [Here](#). During lobbying sessions (more information on lobbying found below), delegates will need to present their draft to other delegate to gain interest in the resolution.

Day 1

On the first day, ambassadors will give a one-minute speech. These speeches should outline their country's general viewpoint and its main aim for the conference.

Lobbying will also take place on the first day.

Lobbying:

Lobbying is the first step of the conference and occurs in two sessions. In the first session of lobbying, all delegates may discuss their draft resolutions with each other. The goal is to gauge interest and identify potential allies, allowing delegates to focus their efforts on gaining support from specific states or regions in the later stages of the conference.

In the second session of lobbying, delegates discuss their resolutions within their assigned committees. It is during this period that delegates should gather signatures or feedback from other states. To be submitted, resolutions must have a minimum of four signatories from other countries. Some states may not entirely agree with a resolution and wish to suggest changes before signing it. By signing a resolution, delegates signal that they are interested in debating the resolution – they do not have to fully agree with it. Following this, the resolution may be submitted to the Reviewing Panel. It is crucial that resolutions are submitted as promptly as possible. More information on the reviewing process may be found in the Guide to Resolutions [Here](#).

Once resolutions have been approved, Committee Chairs will finalise the agenda for debate, which will then be accessible on the website. Delegates will then start briefly debating in committees, before concluding for the day.

Day 2

The second day is fully dedicated to debates in committees. This is where delegates advocate for their resolutions, present arguments, and work to persuade others to support their proposals. Through collaboration and negotiation, delegates aim to advance their country's objectives and contribute to meaningful solutions to global issues. More information on the debate structure, timing and voting can be found in the Debating Procedures document, [Here](#).

Day 3

On the final day, all committees come together in the Forum Assembly. Delegates will be debating resolutions which have been passed in committees in the previous days, and only once they are passed in the Forum Assembly are they considered as final resolutions. Delegates are able to collaborate more closely with other members of their delegation, combining insights from different committees and allowing for more comprehensive debates.

Theme for the 2026 conference

The theme for the 2026 conference is "The Cost of Choice: 80 Years of the United Nations", which we encourage delegates to keep in mind throughout. "The Cost of Choice" refers to both the need for nations to be proactive in response to pressing global issues and for nations to be held accountable for their actions. Furthermore, the theme encourages delegates to consider the UN's 80th anniversary and the importance the United Nations has had for the promotion of

peace, human rights and sustainable development. As well as this, delegates should also consider how the UN should evolve to ensure it can continue promoting these values in an increasingly polarised and fragmented world – where the “Cost of Choice” must be taken into consideration to allow nations to foster peace and prosperity.

Committees for the 2026 conference

First Committee of the General Assembly (GA1): Disarmament and International Security

This committee focuses on issues related to arms control, nuclear non-proliferation, and emerging warfare technologies. Potential issues for debate may be regulations around modern warfare (biological weapon, cyberwarfare and weaponisation of space) and the impact of a European nuclear umbrella. This committee cannot impose sanctions, authorise military action, or establish peacekeeping missions. It may however recommend it to the Security Council.

Third Committee of the General Assembly (GA3): SOCHUM (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural):

This committee focuses on issues related to human rights, social development, and humanitarian issues. General Assembly Three handles topics like refugee protection, women’s advancement, youth, and children’s rights. World challenges often debated within General Assembly Three are the advancement of women’s rights, rights of children, indigenous issues, treatment of refugees, elimination of racism, and social development. This year’s focus will be on climate refugees, how to mitigate climate change related challenges, and the United Nations’ role in climate mitigation and adaptation.

Fourth Committee of the General Assembly (GA4): Special Political and Decolonisation

This committee focuses on issues related to decolonisation and territorial disputes. Potential issues for debate may be the possibility of former imperialist states paying reparations to former colonies, and the issue of self-determination. It has the same limitations as GA1 regarding sanctions and peacekeeping.

Sixth Committee of the General Assembly: (GA6): Legal Committee:

This committee focuses on establishing international legal frameworks for accountability in the use of autonomous weapon systems and lethal AI systems, addresses prosecution challenges for war crimes and crimes against humanity, strengthens the rule of law at national and international levels and strengthens measures to eliminate terrorism and strengthening the role of the United Nations.

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC): Environment and Global Health

This committee focuses on issues surround the environment and global health. Potential issues for debate may be dealing with natural disasters and preparation for global health crises. It has the same limitations as GA1, GA4 and GA6 regarding sanctions and peacekeeping.

Security Council

The Security Council is responsible for maintaining international peace and security. Unlike the other committees, it has the power to impose sanctions, authorise military action, and establish peacekeeping missions. Delegates in the Security Council face longer debates.