

GNI MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2025

PRESENTS

COUNCIL CHRONICLES



GNIMUN 2025

FOREWORD

GNU Model United Nations 2025 stands as a celebration of dialogue, diplomacy, and deliberate thought. In an era defined by rapid geopolitical shifts, emerging security challenges, and evolving frameworks of governance, GNIMUN provided a structured platform for young leaders to engage critically with the world's most pressing global issues.

This edition of GNIMUN witnessed delegates stepping into positions of responsibility representing nations, institutions, and political entities with exceptional seriousness and intellectual maturity. Across committees, participants demonstrated not only a strong command of policy and procedure, but also the ability to negotiate, collaborate, and respond to crises with composure and clarity.

The sessions reflected the true spirit of Model United Nations: informed debate, respectful disagreement, and solution oriented dialogue. From discussions on nuclear non-proliferation and international security to the regulation of non-state armed actors and domestic political discourse, deliberations mirrored real-world complexities with striking realism.

This magazine documents those deliberations not merely as records of debate, but as reflections of the analytical rigor, leadership, and diplomatic discipline displayed throughout GNIMUN 2025. It stands as a testament to the collective effort of the delegates, Executive Board members, organizers, and mentors whose dedication shaped the success of this conference.

EDITOR'S NOTE

Documenting Dialogue. Preserving Diplomacy.

The objective of this magazine is to present GNIMUN 2025 as it truly unfolded—intellectually rigorous, diplomatically charged, and thoughtfully executed. The committee reports contained herein have been curated to reflect the depth of debate, diversity of perspectives, and procedural integrity maintained across all sessions.

Each report has been structured to ensure clarity, neutrality, and continuity, while preserving the substantive essence of committee deliberations. Emphasis has been placed on accurately representing ideological divides, negotiation dynamics, crisis responses, and resolution outcomes without distortion or embellishment.

Rather than offering superficial summaries, this publication seeks to capture the process of diplomacy itself: how arguments evolved, alliances were forged, and policy ideas were tested under pressure. The tone remains professional and analytical, aligned with the international reporting standards upheld by established Model United Nations conferences.

This magazine is intended not only as a record of reflection, but also as a reference for future delegates, organizers, and institutions seeking to understand the standards and practices that define impactful and credible MUN conferences.



DISEC



Disarmament and International Security Committee



DISEC

Agenda: Evaluating the Threats of Private Military Companies (PMCs) and Non-State Armed Actors (NSAAs) in Contemporary Conflicts

Delegations: 30

OVERVIEW

The Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) at GNIMUN 2025 convened with 23 delegations to deliberate on the growing role of PMCs and NSAAs in modern conflict zones. Proceedings were marked by strong ideological diversity, intense diplomatic engagement, and a high level of analytical depth.

OPENING PROCEEDINGS

The committee commenced with the General Speakers' List (GSL), where ideological divisions quickly became apparent. Western delegations highlighted the operational flexibility and strategic utility of PMCs, while opposing blocs including Russia, China, and several Global South nations raised concerns regarding sovereignty, accountability, and the militarization of private security.

MODERATED CAUCUSES

Debate intensity evolved over the course of three moderated caucuses:

First Moderated Caucus: Characterized by assertive exchanges between Western delegations and Russia, setting a confrontational tone. Iraq emerged as a prominent voice, delivering sharp critiques that drew wide reactions. Delegates referenced incidents such as the Nisour Square massacre and debated issues of plausible deniability, arms transfers, and opacity in PMC operations.

Second Moderated Caucus: Marked a strategic shift as Russia and China employed pointed counter-questioning, altering the debate dynamic. Discussions centered on defining permissible PMC roles, intelligence accountability, and the limitations of soft-law mechanisms such as the Montreux Document.

Third Moderated Caucus: The most intense phase of debate. Delegates examined how PMCs and NSAAs undermine sovereignty, facilitate cross-border terrorism, and contribute to illicit arms flows. Historical examples from Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq, and Cold War-era conflicts were cited to demonstrate long-term destabilization.

Rebuttals and Negotiation Phase

Rebuttal rounds became a defining feature of the committee, with forceful exchanges between Western powers and opposing blocs. India's intervention in defense of Russia highlighted alliance dynamics, while South Africa critically examined Western precedents under international law.

Day Two sustained the intensity of debate, with China maintaining a consistently diplomatic and neutral posture. Unmoderated caucuses enabled extensive lobbying, collaborative drafting, and the consolidation of negotiating blocs.

Bloc Formation, Drafting, and Outcome

Four principal blocs emerged, reflecting divergent approaches to regulation and accountability. Four draft resolutions were introduced, of which two advanced to voting. The draft resolution sponsored by the United States and the United Kingdom secured a majority and was adopted.

Conclusion

The DISEC committee concluded with commendable diplomatic discipline and engagement. The Executive Board acknowledged the committee's depth of debate, effective bloc negotiations, and successful completion of legislative procedures.





UNSC



UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL



Agenda: Nuclear Proliferation with Reference to the Breakdown of UNSC Resolution 2231 and its Implications for Middle Eastern Security.

Delegations: 35

OVERVIEW

The United Nations Security Council at GNIMUN 2025 addressed one of the most sensitive issues in contemporary international politics: nuclear proliferation in the Middle East. Deliberations reflected the complexity of nuclear diplomacy and regional security concerns.

OPENING PROCEEDINGS

The General Speakers' List laid a strong foundation for substantive debate, as delegations addressed key themes of compliance, responsibility, and regional stability within the framework of international nuclear governance. Early interventions focused on the status of Iran's nuclear program and the effectiveness of existing diplomatic mechanisms.

The United States emerged as a central point of discussion, with several delegations criticizing its withdrawal from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), while others defended its strategic rationale. As the speakers' list progressed, discussions moved beyond technical assessments and evolved into broader political discourse on trust, accountability, and the sustainability of multilateral agreements.

Moderated Caucuses

During the first moderated caucus, delegations debated JCPOA compliance and its regional implications. Gulf states emphasized security risks, while China stressed dialogue, peaceful nuclear rights, and multilateral responsibility, presenting a structured resolution framework.

The United States challenged narratives assigning sole responsibility to its withdrawal, prompting further debate on the durability of international agreements.

Crisis Simulation

Crisis I: Allegations of a covert nuclear arrangement between Saudi Arabia and Israel, alongside reports of Iran nearing weapons grade enrichment, intensified regional rivalries and escalated tensions.

Crisis II: Claims of nuclear data sharing between North Korea and Russia, with alleged transfers through third-party states, expanded the crisis to a global scale and led to intense confrontations.

Unmoderated Caucuses and Drafting

Delegates effectively utilized unmoderated caucuses for negotiation and drafting. Initial discussions on JCPOA shortcomings gradually shifted toward reform-oriented solutions, emphasizing enhanced verification mechanisms, conditional sanctions relief, and dispute resolution frameworks.

Bloc Formation and Outcome

Two primary blocs emerged, most notably the Iran–China–Russia alignment advocating reform through verification and diplomacy. Although a draft resolution advanced to voting, the evenly divided council resulted in the resolution failing to pass.

Conclusion

The UNSC proceedings concluded smoothly, with the Executive Board commending the committee for sustained engagement, analytical depth, and procedural efficiency.





AIPPM



All India Political Parties Meet



AIPPM

Agenda: Deliberating on the Provisions and Ramifications of "THE CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH AMENDMENT) BILL, 2025" concerning Constitutional Morality and Political Integrity in the Nation.

Delegations: 40

OVERVIEW

The All India Political Party Meet (AIPPM) at GNIMUN 2025 functioned as a high-level simulation of India's parliamentary democracy, offering delegates a platform to deliberate on a critical constitutional issue with far-reaching national implications. The committee reflected the ideological diversity of India's political landscape and fostered rigorous debate on constitutional principles, governance, and political ethics.

COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS

The committee commenced with opening statements from participating political parties, outlining their ideological stances and interpretations of the proposed constitutional amendment. Early interventions focused on constitutional morality, federal balance, democratic accountability, and the potential long-term impact of the amendment on political integrity and institutional independence.

Moderated Caucuses

Moderated caucuses featured structured and issue-focused debate on the constitutional, political, and ethical implications of the proposed amendment. Delegates examined its alignment with constitutional morality, separation of powers, federal balance, and democratic accountability. Sharp exchanges emerged between ruling-party and opposition representatives, particularly on concerns of institutional overreach, precedent-setting amendments, and the long-term impact on political integrity. Several parties cited constitutional jurisprudence, historical amendments, and parliamentary conventions to strengthen their positions, resulting in high levels of analytical and legal depth.

Unmoderated Caucuses

Unmoderated caucuses enabled intensive negotiations, coalition-building, and informal consultations among political parties. Delegates engaged in cross-party dialogue to identify areas of consensus, propose safeguards, and explore amendment clauses that could reconcile ideological differences. These sessions reflected real parliamentary dynamics, with strategic alliances forming around shared constitutional principles, negotiated compromises, and politically viable solutions. The unmoderated phase played a critical role in refining arguments and shaping a coherent direction for subsequent deliberations.

Negotiation and Outcome

Delegates actively negotiated to reconcile divergent political positions and explore areas of consensus. The committee demonstrated effective use of parliamentary procedure, persuasive rhetoric, and leadership under pressure, resulting in structured and solution-oriented deliberations on the proposed amendment.

Conclusion

The AIPPM concluded with high levels of participation and coordination. The Executive Board commended the committee for its realism, disciplined conduct, and the delegate's strong understanding of constitutional governance and India's democratic framework. The AIPPM concluded with high levels of participation and coordination. The Executive Board commended the committee for its realism, disciplined conduct, and the delegate's strong understanding of India's democratic framework.



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