

Background Guide



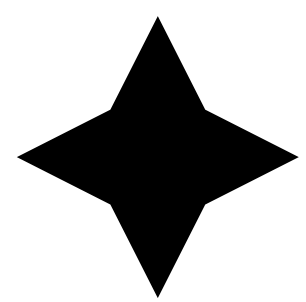
UNHRC

United Nations Human Right Council

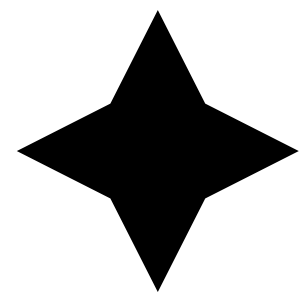
Agenda :

**Changing Role of UN in 21st Century with
Specialization to Keeping International Peace**

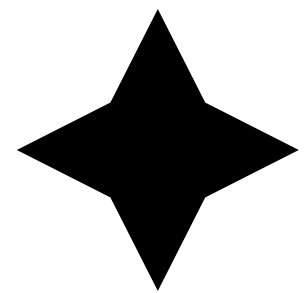
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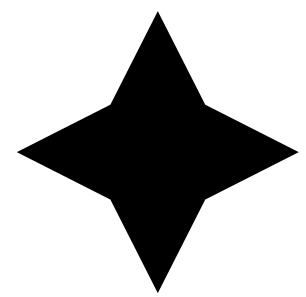
INTRODUCTION



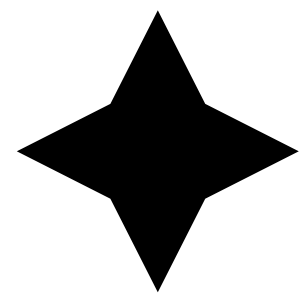
MANDATE



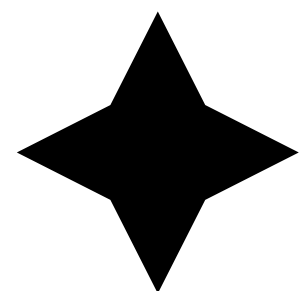
AGENDA



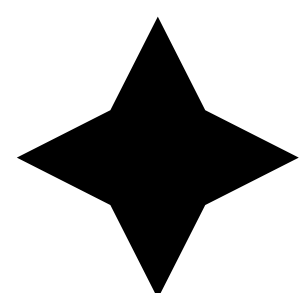
COUNTRIES



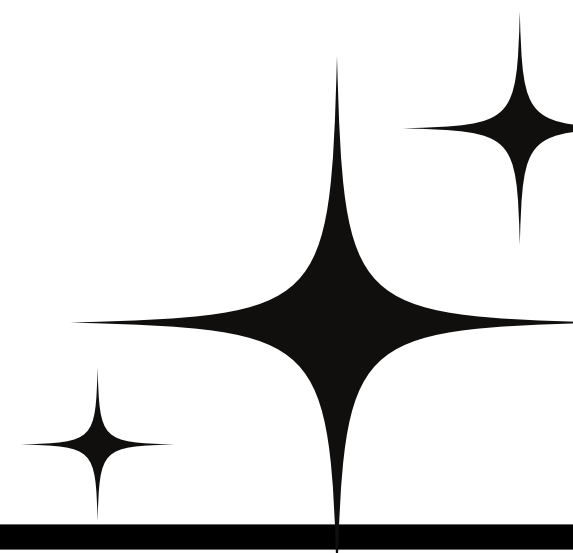
THINGS TO KNOW



ABOUT THE AGENDA



CONCLUSIONS





U N H R C



INTRODUCTION



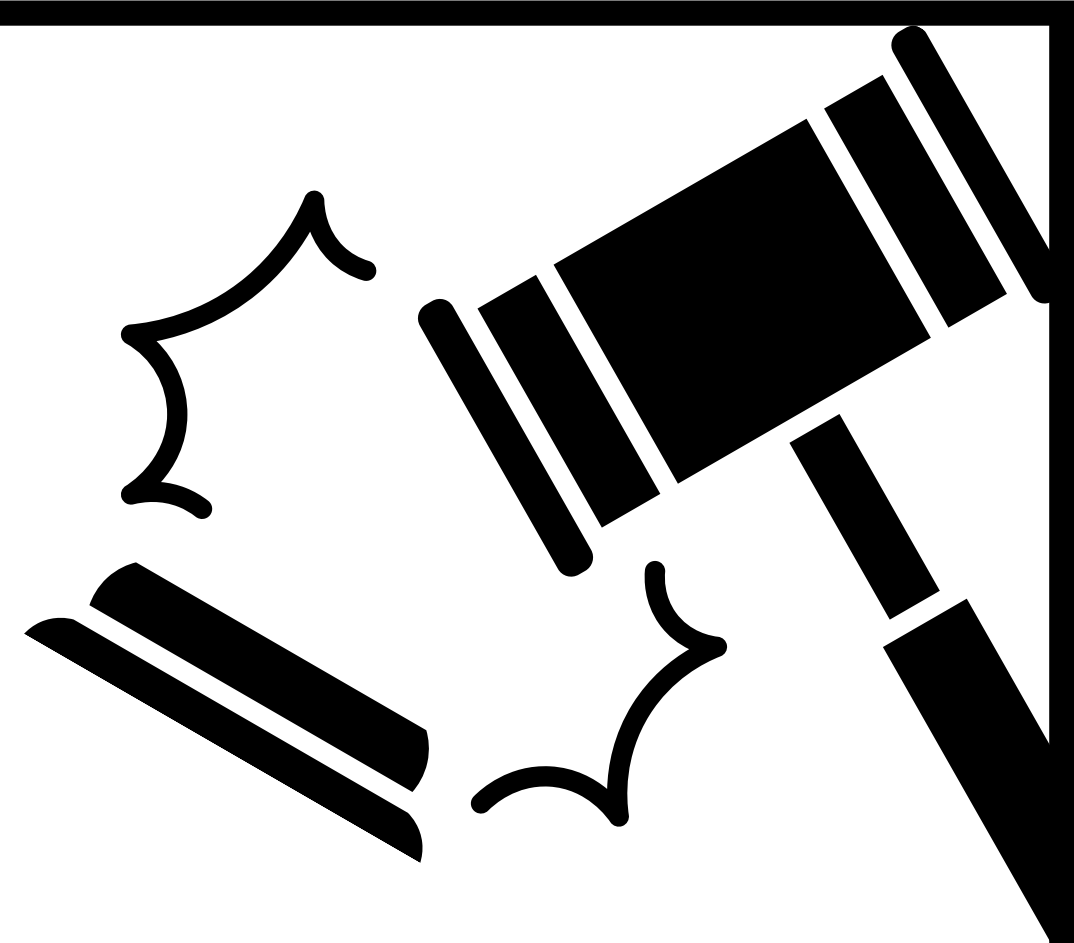
U N H R C



INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) is like the world’s official “human rights referee,” formed in 2006 to keep an eye on how countries treat their people. Made up of 47 member states, it meets to discuss issues, investigate problems, and give recommendations—kind of like a global panel saying, “Hey, play fair!” From reviewing every nation’s human rights record to calling out violations, the UNHRC tries to make sure that respect, dignity, and fairness aren’t just fancy words in speeches but actual reality.

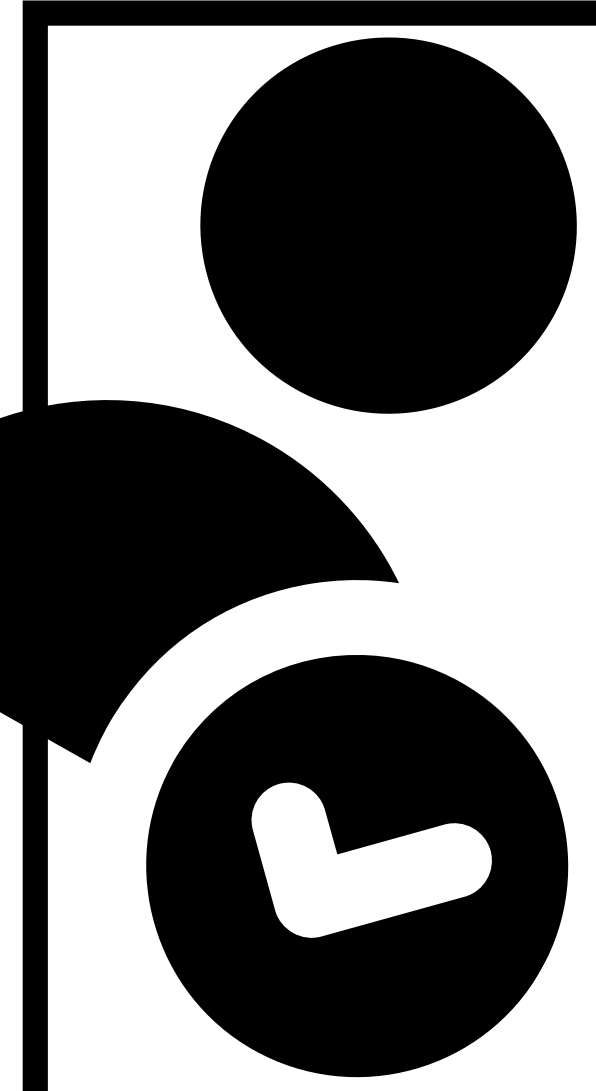




U N H R C

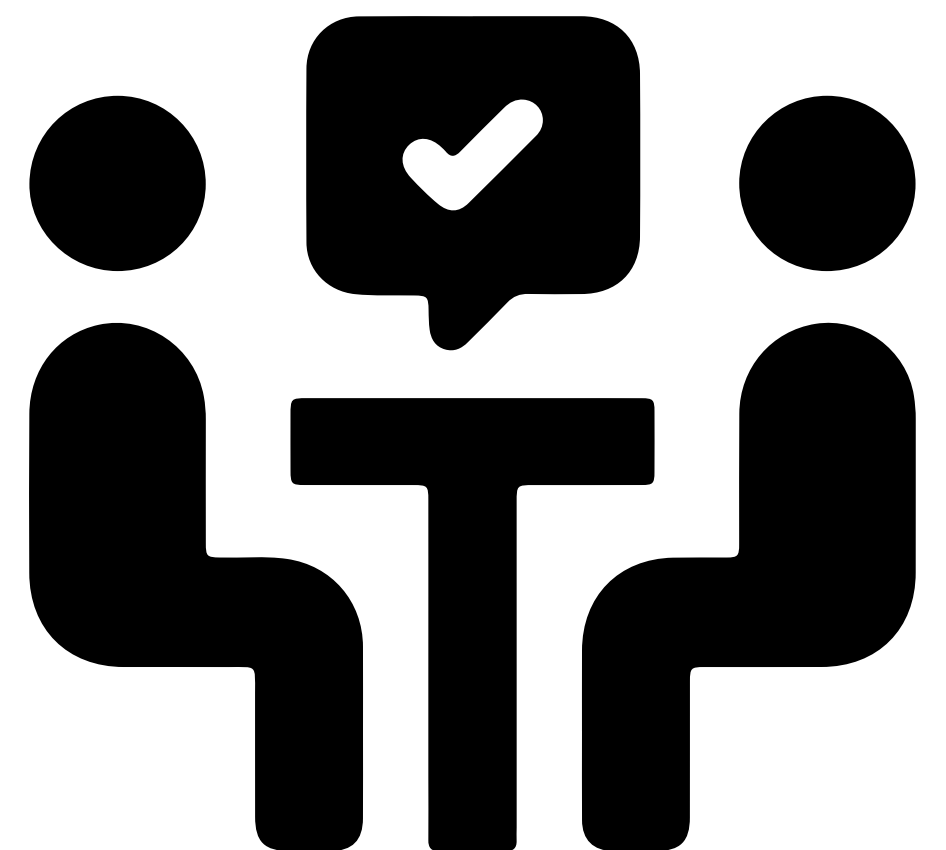


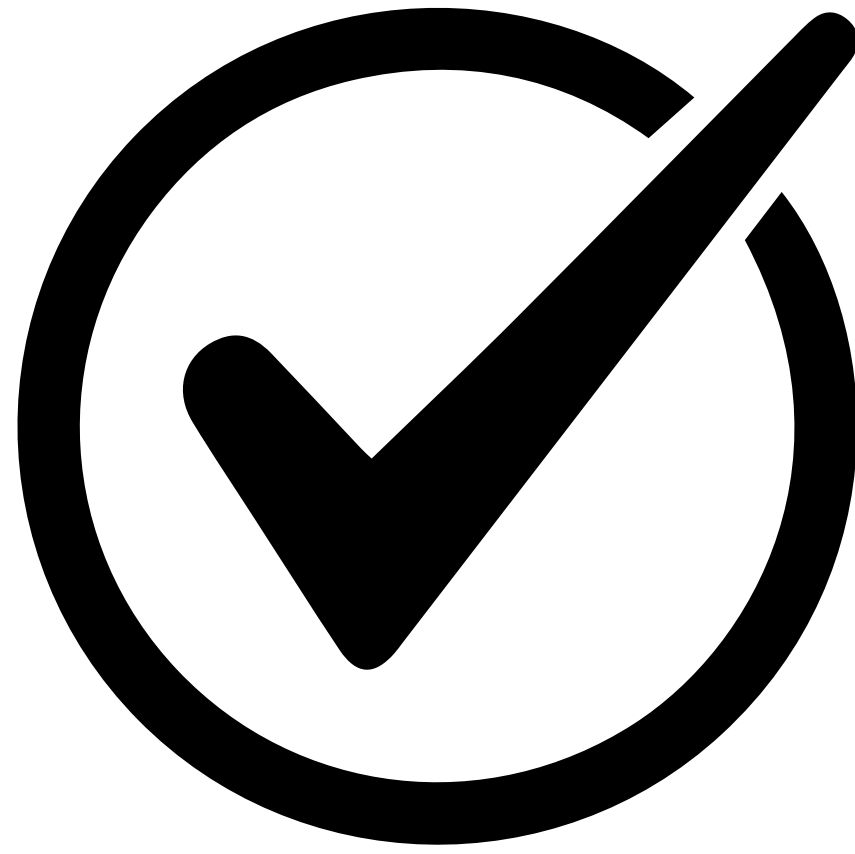
MANDATE



MANDATE

So, every committee works within certain boundaries, and those boundaries are called its mandate. A mandate is simply the official job description or core function of the committee. In your case, that means carrying out the role and responsibilities of the United Nations Human Rights Council.





MANDATE

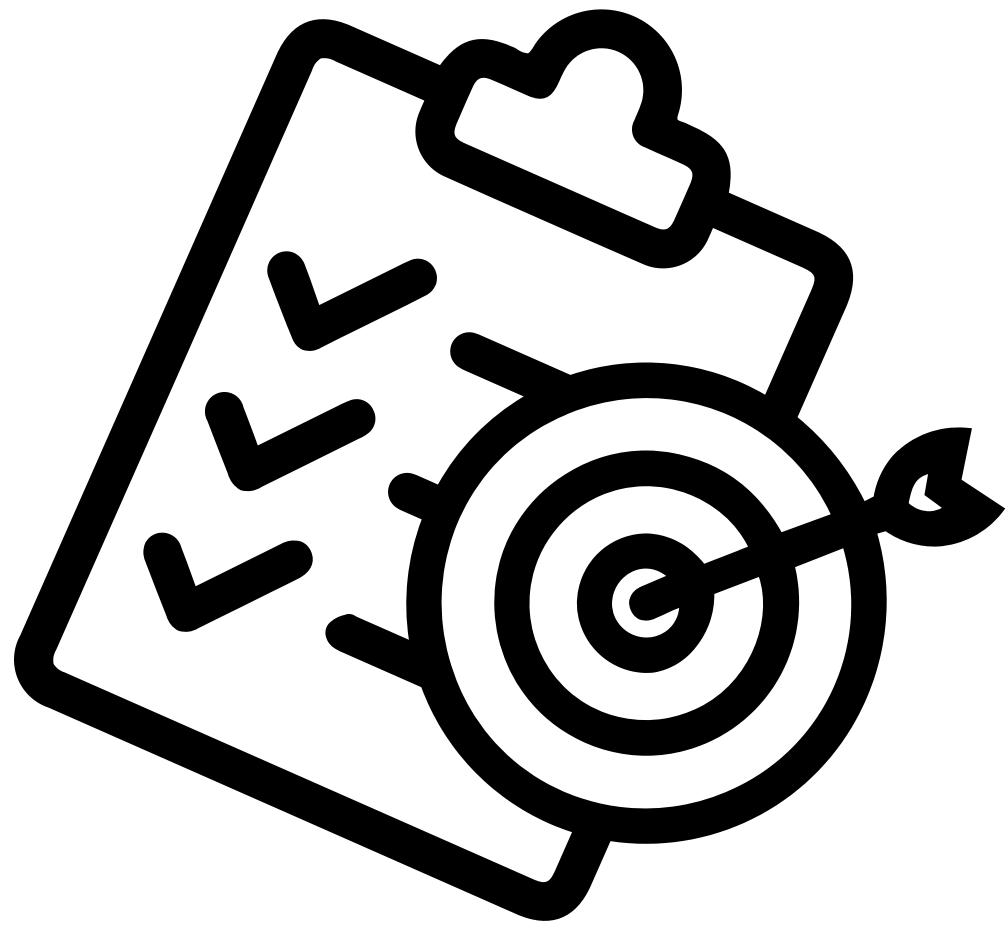
- **Promote and protect human rights across all UN member states.**
- **Address and investigate violations, recommending corrective actions.**
- **Conduct the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) to assess each country's human rights record.**
- **Respond swiftly to urgent human rights crises through special sessions.**
- **Appoint Special Rapporteurs, independent experts, and working groups to monitor specific issues or regions.**
- **Encourage the development of international human rights law and cooperation with other UN bodies.**

- **Encourage states to fulfill their human rights obligations under international law.**
- **Cooperate with governments, NGOs, and other stakeholders to improve rights conditions.**
- **Raise awareness and provide guidance on emerging human rights challenges.**
- **Contribute to the development and clarification of international human rights norms and standards.**
- **Follow up on previous recommendations to ensure implementation and accountability.**



KEY NOTE:

The United Nations Human Rights Council functions solely within the limits of its mandate. This means it has the authority to recommend actions but not to implement them independently. In other words, it must act strictly within the powers granted by its mandate.



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AGENDA



In an MUN, the agenda is the specific topic or issue that the committee will debate and work on during the conference.

Think of it as the “main storyline” for your committee—it sets the focus, frames the discussions, and guides the drafting of resolutions.

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AGENDA

**Changing role of UN in 21st
century with specialization to
keeping international peace**



UNHRC



COUNTRIES

COUNTRIES



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

MEMBER STATES 2025

African States

-  Algeria (2025)
-  Benin (2027)*
-  Burundi (2026)
-  Côte d'Ivoire (2026)*
-  Democratic Republic of the Congo (2027)
-  Ethiopia (2027)
-  Gambia (2027)*
-  Ghana (2026)
-  Kenya (2027)
-  Malawi (2026)*
-  Morocco (2025)
-  South Africa (2025)
-  Sudan (2025)*

Asia-Pacific States

-  Bangladesh (2025)
-  China (2026)
-  Cyprus (2027)
-  Indonesia (2026)
-  Japan (2026)
-  Kuwait (2026)
-  Kyrgyzstan (2025)
-  Maldives (2025)
-  Marshall Islands (2027)
-  Qatar (2027)*
-  Republic of Korea (2027)
-  Thailand (2027)
-  Viet Nam (2025)

Eastern European States

-  Albania (2026)
-  Bulgaria (2026)
-  Czechia (2027)
-  Georgia (2025)
-  North Macedonia (2027)
-  Romania (2025)

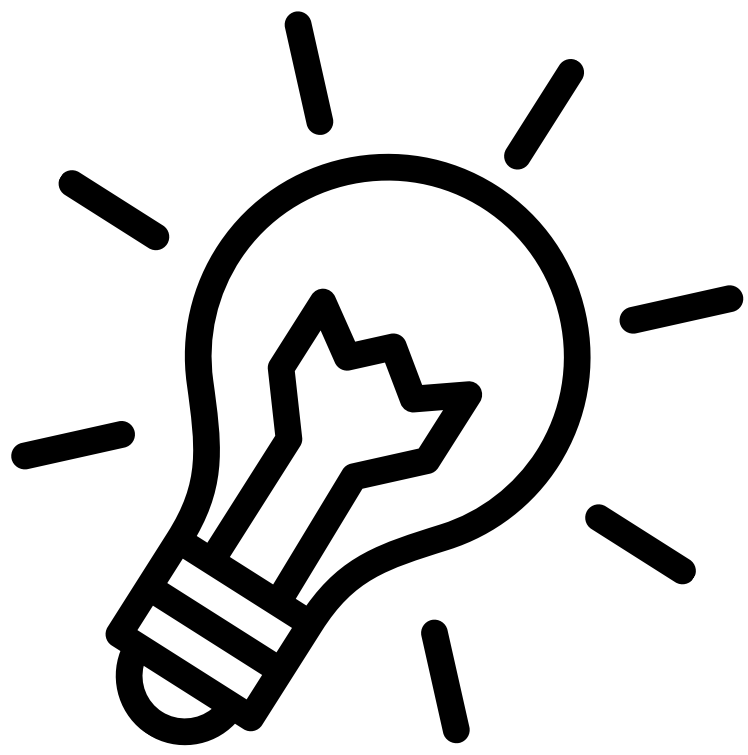
Latin American & Caribbean States

-  Bolivia [Plurinational State of] (2027)
-  Brazil (2026)
-  Chile (2025)
-  Colombia (2027)
-  Costa Rica (2025)
-  Cuba (2026)*
-  Dominican Republic (2026)
-  Mexico (2027)

Western European & other States

-  Belgium (2025)
-  France (2026)*
-  Germany (2025)*
-  Iceland (2027)
-  Netherlands [Kingdom of the] (2026)
-  Spain (2027)
-  Switzerland (2027)

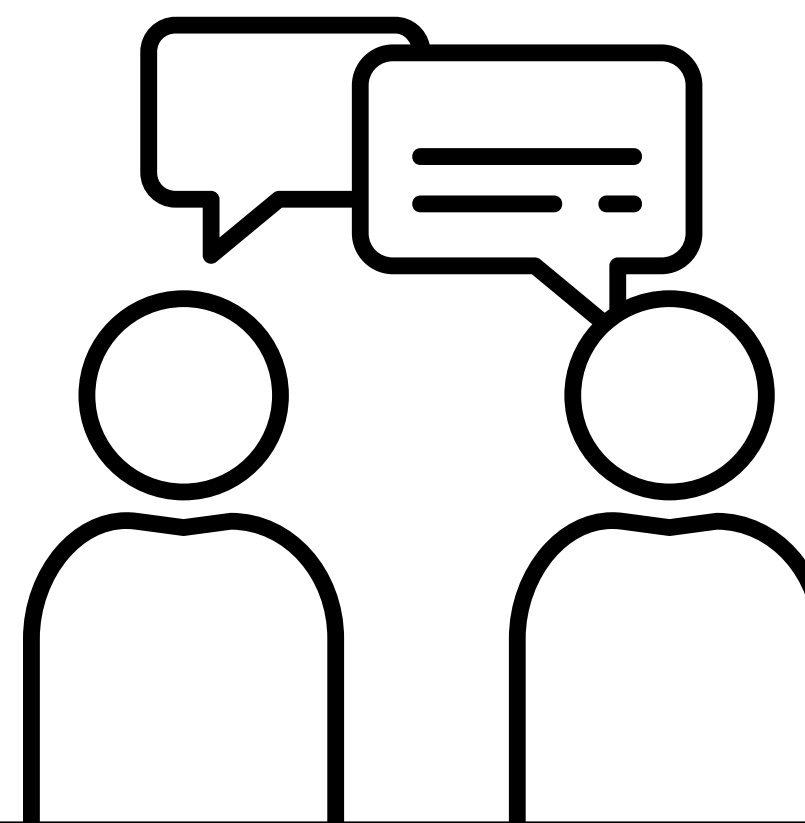
The term of membership of each State expires at the end of the year indicated in parentheses. Member States with an asterisk (*) are serving their second consecutive term.



U N H R C



THINGS TO KNOW



UN RELATED

UN Charter: The United Nations Charter is the founding treaty of the United Nations – basically the UN’s constitution.

United Nations Human Rights Declaration:
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is one of the most important documents in modern history—it’s basically the global “Bill of Rights.

Rome Statute: The Rome Statute is the international treaty that established the International Criminal Court (ICC).

MUN RELATED

General Speakers List: It's simply a list of delegates who want to speak on the current agenda. Each delegate gets a set speaking time (usually 1–2 minutes) to present their country's stance, outline key issues, and suggest possible solutions.

Moderated Caucus: Moderated Caucus is a structured form of discussion where the Chair controls who speaks and for how long, but the debate is more focused than in the General Speakers' List.

Draft Resolution: Draft Resolution is the formal written document that contains the committee's proposed solutions to the agenda being discussed.

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ABOUT THE AGENDA



BACKGROUND

- **The United Nations (UN) was created in 1945 to uphold international peace, security, and cooperation among nations.**
- **The 21st century has introduced new and complex challenges, including armed conflicts, terrorism, and cyber threats.**
- **Climate change, pandemics, and mass displacement have become significant drivers of instability.**
- **Geopolitical rivalries and shifting power balances complicate global diplomacy.**

- **Rapid technological advancements are creating both opportunities and risks in the peace and security domain.**
- **These changes require the UN to adapt its strategies, modernize its peacekeeping methods, and strengthen preventive diplomacy.**
- **Collaboration with regional organizations, civil society, and the private sector is becoming increasingly important for effective conflict resolution.**

Rising Instabilities

- **Peace forms the backbone of human rights, sustainable development, and societal well-being.**
- **Modern conflicts are increasingly complex, involving non-state actors, advanced technology, and widespread humanitarian emergencies.**
- **The UN's role in peacekeeping and conflict prevention has become more crucial than ever in addressing evolving global threats.**
- **Climate change, pandemics, and mass displacement are now intertwined with security challenges.**
- **Misinformation and cyber warfare are emerging as significant factors in destabilizing societies.**
- **International cooperation and diplomacy remain essential tools for fostering long-term stability**

UNHRC ROLE

The United Nations Human Rights Council is the principal body for promoting and protecting human rights worldwide. It addresses violations through debates, fact-finding missions, and special procedures, while working to prevent future abuses. Through the Universal Periodic Review, every UN member's human rights record is assessed, ensuring transparency and accountability. The Council offers technical assistance to strengthen national systems and responds to grave crises via commissions of inquiry. Guided by the belief that peace, security, and human rights are inseparable, it acts impartially and adapts to modern challenges—ranging from armed conflict and displacement to technology and climate change.

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CONCLUSION



BEFORE THE CONFERENCE

- **Know your country policy — Research official stances, past votes, alliances, and human rights records.**
- **Understand the agenda deeply — Read news, UN reports, and past resolutions.**
- **Learn the rules of procedure — Especially motions, points, and how moderated/unmoderated caucuses work.**
- **Prepare position papers — Concise, factual, and solution-focused.**
- **Make a speech bank — Pre-write 2–3 short speeches for different scenarios (opening GSL, crisis response, amendment defense).**

DURING COMMITTEE

- **Speak early — Getting noticed early makes it easier to build alliances.**
- **Be diplomatic — Even with opposing blocs, stay polite and professional.**
- **Use moderated caucuses strategically — Push topics that favor your stance.**
- **Network in unmoderated caucuses — Draft resolutions, gather signatories, and find allies.**
- **Take notes on who says what — Helps in rebuttals and alliance building.**
- **Stay relevant in speeches — Always link back to the agenda and your country's policy.**

DRAFTS & RESOLUTIONS

- **Write clear clauses — Avoid vague language; be actionable.**
- **Use UN language — “Urges,” “Encourages,” “Calls upon” instead of “Demands.”**
- **Include everyone’s input — More sponsors means more votes.**
- **Defend your clauses — Have facts and reasoning ready in case of amendments.**

GENERAL TIPS

- **Confidence > perfection — Speak clearly even if you forget a point.**
- **Listen actively — You can build on others' points to seem engaged.**
- **Manage time well — Don't spend all energy in the first session; MUNs are marathons.**
- **Stay in character — Represent your country, not your personal opinion.**
- **Have fun — MUN is as much about diplomacy and friendships as it is about debate.**



THANK YOU

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UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

