

SIMS Inter MUN 2025

Opening Ceremony Coverage – INTER-MUN 2025

The curtains rose on INTER-MUN 2025 with an air of anticipation, diplomacy, and youthful enthusiasm. Hosted at Symbiosis Institute of Management Studies (SIMS), the two-day conference brought together young leaders from diverse institutions, united by their passion for debate, collaboration, and global affairs. The auditorium buzzed with the quiet energy of delegates in crisp formals, the dignified posture of diplomacy, and conversations brimming with excitement for the sessions ahead.

Chief Guest & Keynote Address

The highlight of the ceremony was the keynote address by Ambassador J.K. Tripathi (IFS Retd.), the Chief Guest for the event. With over thirty years in the Indian Foreign Service and postings across Africa, Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East, he carried a wealth of diplomatic experience. His address was both reflective and inspiring, reminding delegates that diplomacy is not about power play but about dialogue and respect. Recalling his tenure as Consul General in São Paulo and Ambassador to Zimbabwe, he illustrated the challenges of negotiations in diverse cultural contexts. He emphasized patience, fairness, and cultural sensitivity as the cornerstones of successful diplomacy. His words reinforced that global peace is not a distant aspiration but a responsibility shaped daily by prudence and compromise.

Director's Address

Major General (Dr.) Rohit Bakshi, Director of SIMS, extended a warm welcome to the Chief Guest, faculty, and the enthusiastic body of delegates. He reminded participants that MUNs serve as training grounds for future leaders, cultivating negotiation skills, diplomatic temperament, and a deeper awareness of pressing world issues. Touching upon the dangers of war and the urgency of nuclear disarmament, he stressed that meaningful change can only be achieved through constructive discussion. His remarks instilled in delegates the belief that, despite the enormity of global problems, the youth possess the vision and empathy to craft solutions.

Faculty In-Charge's Encouragement

Adding to the momentum, Dr. Smita Mehendale applauded the dedication of the organizing team and the preparation of delegates. She emphasized that MUNs uniquely bridge academic learning with real-world diplomacy, sharpening critical thinking, negotiation, and public speaking skills.

Atmosphere & Reception

The opening ceremony struck a balance of intellectual gravitas and youthful spirit. Delegates listened intently, applauded warmly, and carried themselves with the discipline of true diplomats. The hall, adorned with international flags, echoed with optimism. As the session concluded, the delegates stepped into committee rooms with renewed energy — ready to take on the role of world leaders and deliberate on today's most pressing issues.



Table Programme

SIMS INTER MUN 2025 ITINERARY			
23 rd August 2025			
S.NO.	TIMING	ACTIVITY	VENUE
1	10:00 AM - 10:10 AM	Welcome address by SIMS MUN	Auditorium
3	10:10 AM - 10:15 AM	Introduction of Chief Guest	
4	10:15 AM - 10:45 AM	Address by Chief Guest	
5	10:45 AM - 10:55 AM	Q & A Session	
6	10:55 AM - 11:00 AM	Vote of Thanks	
SESSION BEGINS AT 11:30 AM			
10	11:30 AM - 01:30 PM	Session 1	Chanakya, Tutorial Room, 203
11	01:30 PM - 02:30 PM	LUNCH BREAK	
12	02:40 PM - 04:40 PM	Session 2	
13	5:00 PM - 5:30 PM	SNACKS BREAK	

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SIMS INTER MUN 2025 ITINERARY				
24 th August 2025				
S.NO.	TIMING	ACTIVITY	VENUE	
1	10:00 AM - 10:30 PM	Welcome address by SIMS MUN	Chanakya, Tutorial Room, 203	
SESSION BEGINS AT 10:30 AM				
2	10:30 AM - 01:00 PM	Session 3		
3	01:00 PM - 02:00 PM	LUNCH BREAK		
4	02:00 PM - 04:00 PM	Session 4		
5	04:10 PM - 5:00 PM	Closing Ceremony	Auditorium	

Organizing Committee Members:

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Shubham Kharwal || Secretary-General
Devansh Singh|| Director-General
Vikas Yadav ||Deputy- Director-General
Rohini Akanksha || USG – Marketing & External Affairs
Abhishek Mishra || USG – Logistics and Finance
Harshita Dubey || USG – Delegations and Outreach
Snehal Desai || USG – PR and Creatives

JUNIOR SECRETARIAT

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Ajeet
Nishant
Harshita
Tulsi
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Executive Board members

S.no	Name	Designation
1	Rishi	<i>Chair (UNSC)</i>
2	Yash	<i>Co-Chair (UNSC)</i>
3	Saksham	<i>Chair (UNGA)</i>
4	Mehek	<i>Co-Chair (UNGA)</i>
5	Vansh	<i>International Press Head</i>

Day 1 – Committee Proceedings

United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)

The United Nations General Assembly opened its deliberations on the agenda “*The Gridlock Within: Assessing the UN Security Council’s Limitations in Conflict Resolution and the Need for Structural Reform.*” The debate immediately took on a charged atmosphere as delegates confronted the fundamental question of whether the Security Council, the very body entrusted with safeguarding international peace, has lost its legitimacy in today’s shifting multipolar world.

The General Speakers’ List set the tone for the day. Countries such as Brazil, Japan, India, Sri Lanka, Canada, and Italy led the charge for a stronger and more representative Security Council. They argued that the current structure reflected the geopolitical realities of the post–World War II era rather than today’s dynamic international order. These nations called for the inclusion of the G4—India, Brazil, Germany, and Japan—alongside permanent representation from Africa and Latin America. Sri Lanka, striking a particularly reflective note, remarked that reform was not a matter of prestige but of justice, a way to build “a more inclusive and equitable decision-making process.”

Yet the defense of the status quo was no less passionate. The United States and China, though cautious in tone, defended the necessity of the veto system. While both condemned ongoing conflicts in Gaza, Sudan, and Ukraine, the American delegate emphasized that the veto had, on several occasions, prevented catastrophic escalations, citing the Cuban Missile Crisis and Cold War standoffs. China added that it had always exercised its veto “wisely and responsibly,” suggesting that while reform may be necessary, abolition would be dangerous.

As tensions mounted, South Africa introduced a moderated caucus on the theme of the inefficiency of the veto power. The motion passed and the chamber witnessed a series of impassioned interventions. Yemen spoke movingly of its humanitarian collapse since 2015, attributing the suffering of its people to the paralysis of the Security Council. Turkey, in turn, pointed to its Black Sea diplomatic initiatives, holding them up as evidence that dialogue can achieve what military might cannot. France, in a rare admission for a P5 member, acknowledged that veto powers had been misused in humanitarian crises and expressed openness to fresh permanent members, including India and Brazil. Russia, however, remained unyielding, defending its use of the veto as a stabilizing force and accusing its critics of ignoring the risks of unilateral Western interventions. Libya countered with statistics, reminding the assembly that Moscow had exercised its veto nearly thirty times since 2011, often blocking accountability in Syria.

The divide deepened further when South Africa successfully proposed a second moderated caucus on whether the veto should be expanded or abolished. Egypt argued forcefully for the complete abolition of the veto, pointing out the absurdity that a continent so central to UN peacekeeping operations remained voiceless in the Council’s permanent membership. Mexico and Australia warned against expanding the veto, cautioning that it would paralyze the Council even further, and instead suggested strengthening the General Assembly’s authority during humanitarian crises. Ukraine launched a direct attack on Russia’s record,

condemning its repeated misuse of the veto in the ongoing invasion. Afghanistan expressed apprehension that more veto-wielding states would mean even deeper deadlock, while Japan retorted that without reform the Council's credibility was doomed.

The day concluded with a press interaction that added yet another layer of accountability. The United States was grilled about its repeated vetoes shielding Israel despite global condemnation of civilian casualties in Gaza. Pakistan found itself in a particularly uncomfortable position as it was repeatedly questioned about its resistance to G4 expansion, as well as its ambiguous stance on nuclear proliferation. The delegates' ability to respond under pressure revealed as much about their diplomatic preparedness as their formal speeches had earlier in the day.

The UNGA's proceedings on Day 1 were marked by passionate rhetoric, sharp ideological clashes, and deep divisions that underscored the urgency of reform. While no consensus was reached, the debates made clear that the current arrangement of the Security Council is viewed by many as untenable. The assembly adjourned with tensions simmering, and with both abolitionists and expansionists more entrenched than ever.



United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

Meanwhile, the Security Council gathered to deliberate upon one of the most pressing issues of the twenty-first century: *“Nuclear Proliferation and Its Ripple Effects: Implications for Stability of the Global Economy and Energy Security.”* The chamber was tense from the outset, as the agenda combined questions of war, peace, and energy dependence in a single, volatile mix.

The General Speakers’ List revealed the familiar divisions between nuclear powers, aspirants, and non-nuclear states. Japan opened with a nuanced distinction between nuclear weapons and peaceful nuclear energy, a statement quickly challenged by India, which demanded clarity on how such a balance could be maintained. Iran insisted that its nuclear program was peaceful and aligned with IAEA guidelines, though the United States was quick to counter with accusations of opacity and enrichment violations, citing a long-standing deficit of trust. Norway reiterated its complete commitment to nuclear disarmament, while Venezuela shifted the conversation by linking nuclear vulnerabilities to Europe’s reliance on external energy suppliers. Pakistan drew attention to South Asia, arguing that India’s nuclear capability destabilized the region and that any disarmament framework must address regional realities rather than isolate individual states. Ukraine, Yemen, South Africa, China, Armenia, and Bangladesh added further perspectives, each filtered through their unique security and geographic concerns.

The first unmoderated caucus provided a window into informal alliances. Delegates immediately clustered into blocs: one comprising the United States, Israel, and Italy, pressing for greater scrutiny of Iran’s uranium enrichment, and another led by Russia and China, who advocated alternative frameworks to counterbalance Western influence. A striking moment occurred when Saudi Arabia directly confronted the United States, questioning its responsibility in perpetuating nuclear tensions. This exchange not only exposed rising regional anxieties but also underscored the widening credibility gap between Washington’s rhetoric and its global role.

The moderated caucus that followed, combining proposals from Turkey and Afghanistan, focused on the impact of nuclear proliferation on energy security. Yemen passionately argued for equitable access to

nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, while Turkey warned that such a principle could destabilize the Middle East if applied recklessly. South Africa evoked history, citing its voluntary disarmament as an example of moral leadership, while China supported non-proliferation but cautioned against penalizing developing nations in their pursuit of energy security. Egypt captivated the room with a line that reverberated throughout the session: *“Nuclear weapons bring destruction, but nuclear equity brings sustainability.”*

India, for its part, emphasized the indispensability of nuclear energy, pointing out that it contributes nearly ten percent of global energy needs. Japan urged the major powers, particularly Russia and China, to choose resolution over escalation, while Mozambique reminded the chamber that smaller states had demonstrated restraint by remaining nuclear-free. Israel, in a rare and candid admission, acknowledged its possession of nuclear power, sparking renewed debate about transparency in the region. The United States found itself questioned by Afghanistan on whether it had fulfilled its commitments to allies, while Iran was pressed by Germany over alleged ties to terrorism and lack of transparency. Italy closed the session with a reminder that national ambitions must be matched by global responsibility.

The Council’s debates on Day 1 exposed both shared concerns and entrenched divides. All agreed on the dangers of unchecked proliferation, yet fissures remained over whether nuclear energy could be pursued without opening the door to weaponization. The day’s proceedings revealed that while the Council reaffirmed the urgency of the issue, consensus remained elusive, caught between the imperatives of national security, economic survival, and global stability.



Day 2 – Committee Proceedings

United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)

The second day of proceedings at the United Nations General Assembly carried forward the contentious agenda of “*The Gridlock Within: Assessing the UN Security Council’s Limitations in Conflict Resolution and the Need for Structural Reform.*” The hall, still charged from the previous day’s impassioned exchanges, witnessed renewed calls for accountability and reform of the Security Council, particularly its veto system.

The General Speakers’ List began with countries such as Finland and Azerbaijan, which expressed sharp discontent with the Security Council’s inability to respond to crises. They argued that the Council’s paralysis in the face of war and genocide had severely eroded its credibility. Both nations demanded structural reform, fairer representation, and especially a limit on the use of veto power during mass atrocities. By contrast, Russia stood firm in its defense of the existing order, calling the Security Council the “guardian of international peace.” The Russian delegate insisted that the veto was not a privilege but a necessary tool of protection, warning that abolishing it could repeat the fate of the League of Nations, which disintegrated due to lack of enforcement authority. Still, Russia conceded that expansion of membership might be necessary

citing India, Brazil, and Latin American representation though only through gradual, evolutionary change rather than sweeping reforms.

After a series of failed motions nine in total the Assembly transitioned into an unmoderated caucus, where informal coalitions rapidly formed. A wide chorus of states, including Syria, North Korea, Turkey, Italy, Ukraine, and Sri Lanka, spoke against power politics and demanded that nations directly involved in a conflict should not retain veto privileges. Criticism mounted over the fact that the P5's privileged status was rooted in financial and military clout, while underrepresented regions like Africa, central to peacekeeping efforts, continued to remain excluded from permanent membership. Notably, even Russia, China, and the United States showed openness to controlled expansion of the P5, although they were unanimous in resisting outright abolition. Lebanon, on the other hand, called for complete elimination of the veto, while Yemen argued for a regulated expansion. Germany stressed that global realities had shifted since 1945 and that nations rising since then deserved equal rights.

The debate took an unexpected turn when breaking news reached the chamber of a **fire at Russia's Kursk nuclear reactor plant**. The United States immediately demanded Security Council intervention, arguing that Russia could not be trusted to manage nuclear facilities without strict international oversight. Russia responded by vetoing the motion, reinforcing the very frustrations that had fuelled the Assembly's agenda. The incident prompted a fresh motion: *"Should veto power exist at all in the Security Council?"*

This debate laid bare the sharpest divides yet. The United States insisted that abolition would undermine global stability, while Russia, China, France, and Syria echoed similar views. By contrast, Lebanon, Zimbabwe, Ukraine, Yemen, and North Korea denounced the veto as unjustified and irresponsible. Israel suggested limiting its use to purely humanitarian issues, while South Korea advocated for responsible restraint. Somalia proposed weighted voting in case of expansion, while Italy pushed for removal of veto powers in conflicts directly involving a P5 member. Germany called for demilitarization, Canada emphasized collective nuclear responsibility, and India once again underscored the need for time-bound, text-based reforms.

The session ended with a high-energy press conference. Afghanistan was grilled over its treatment of women under Taliban rule and the apparent regression into medieval collapse, while China faced sharp questioning over its stock market instability and economic turbulence. The exchange highlighted that the international press, much like the Assembly floor, was unwilling to let evasions go unchallenged.

Day 2 of the UNGA ended with no resolution passed, but the debates made one fact abundantly clear: the Security Council's gridlock has become a global concern, and the world is increasingly impatient for reform.



United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

In parallel, the Security Council reconvened on its agenda of “*Nuclear Proliferation and Its Ripple Effects: Implications for Global Economic Stability and Energy Security.*” The second day’s proceedings were marked by both **intellectual rigor** and **crisis-driven urgency**, culminating in a dramatic simulation that tested the Council’s ability to act under pressure.

The General Speakers’ List began with Sri Lanka, which drew attention to the irony of states that created the NPT being the same ones to impose sanctions on others. Bangladesh described nuclear proliferation as casting a “grey shadow” over world peace. Several other nations stressed the tension between nuclear energy for development and nuclear weapons for destruction, highlighting the double-edged nature of the technology. While developing nations sought equal and fair access for peaceful purposes, nuclear powers emphasized stricter controls to prevent misuse.

The caucuses that followed revealed both friction and fleeting moments of unity. In an unmoderated caucus, a heated exchange erupted between Ukraine and Bangladesh, underscoring the depth of mistrust. Yet surprisingly, traditional rivals India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh briefly found common ground, later joined by China, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, the Republic of Korea, and Iran. Together they discussed motions aimed at balancing development with non-proliferation, though consensus proved elusive. Midway through the day, the committee was thrown into a **crisis simulation**: reports emerged of a

catastrophic explosion at Turkey's Akkuyu Nuclear Power Plant, allegedly caused by a reactor malfunction. NATO blamed Russia, citing its substandard technology, while the IAEA launched an investigation. Social media, fuelled by provocative posts from former U.S. President Donald Trump, amplified tensions further. The responses from delegates were as varied as they were intense. Ukraine claimed vindication, noting that it had warned Turkey of such risks earlier. Turkey, however, urged patience, asking nations to await the IAEA's report. India condemned the inflammatory language used by the U.S. and urged restraint, while Venezuela denounced the blame game as counterproductive. Iran described the incident as nuclear terrorism, while Israel and Lebanon pressed for evidence before assigning blame. Russia firmly rejected NATO's accusations, offering humanitarian aid instead, while France and China also urged caution. Greece, Italy, and the Republic of Korea prioritized humanitarian relief and depoliticization. South Africa warned against cyberattacks as a new front of nuclear vulnerability, while Germany and others pushed for renewable energy alternatives.

The final moderated caucus, proposed by China, sought to return the chamber to constructive deliberation with the theme "*Safe and Equitable Access to Civil Nuclear Energy Worldwide.*" Here, Egypt advocated universal access to nuclear energy under strict safeguards, while Venezuela favoured enhancing safety rather than banning the technology outright. Israel emphasized trust and real-time monitoring, while Pakistan decried double standards, pointing to its own sanctions contrasted with India's exemptions. Saudi Arabia proposed the establishment of international nuclear fuel banks and training programs, while Armenia suggested regular safety audits. Ukraine remained deeply sceptical, warning that nuclear safety could never be fully guaranteed, while Lebanon offered a poetic reminder that "atoms that lighten our homes should never darken our peace." India reiterated its demand for equitable access for all responsible states, while Russia offered to provide full-spectrum assistance, from construction to waste management.

In their closing statements, delegates returned to humanitarian appeals. China pressed for strengthened safety protocols, Greece urged for enhanced coastal checks, and Yemen highlighted the urgent need for medical aid. India identified two key dangers: the risks inherent to nuclear technology and the tendency to politicize them, while France emphasized the importance of learning from past cyberattack lessons.

Despite spirited debate, the day ended without consensus. A proposed resolution to establish an International Nuclear Fuel Bank under IAEA control failed to pass due to sovereignty concerns, funding disagreements, and a lack of trust in management. The proceedings revealed that while there is broad agreement on the dangers of proliferation, divisions over equity, sovereignty, and transparency continue to stymie effective global action.



Closing Ceremony Coverage

The **Closing Ceremony of INTER-MUN 2025** marked a fitting conclusion to two days of spirited debate, diplomatic maneuvering, and intellectual exchange. The atmosphere was one of celebration and reflection, as delegates, Executive Board members, faculty, and organizers gathered to honor both outstanding individual performances and the collective effort that had made the conference a success.

The awards ceremony was met with enthusiastic applause, recognizing the delegates who had distinguished themselves through eloquence, strategy, and diplomacy. In the **United Nations General Assembly**, **Ashish Kumar (Russia)** was awarded **Best Delegate**, **Supriya Shinde (South Africa)** received **High Commendation**, and **Ankita Thakur (Italy)** was given a **Special Mention**. In the **United Nations Security Council**, the title of **Best Delegate** went to **Vastav Kalia (Ukraine)**, while **Anjani Upadhyay (Iran)** earned **High Commendation**, and **Rishi Saxena (Bangladesh)** received a **Special Mention**. The efforts of the International Press Corps were also celebrated, with **Nilsha Ghosh** being recognized as **Best Reporter** for her insightful coverage and sharp questioning.

Ms. Smita Mehendale, Faculty In-Charge, congratulated the organizing team for their tireless efforts in bringing INTER-MUN 2025 to fruition. In her remarks, she extended her gratitude to the Executive Boards for their guidance and acknowledged the delegates for their active participation, thoughtful debates, and the professionalism they displayed throughout the conference. Her words encapsulated the spirit of the event, reminding everyone that the true

measure of success lay not only in awards but in the skills gained, friendships formed, and ideas exchanged. The formal proceedings were concluded with a heartfelt **Vote of Thanks delivered by Devansh Singh (Director General)**, who expressed appreciation to the Chief Guests, faculty, organizing committee, Executive Boards, and delegates for their contributions. Finally, in a symbolic and dignified gesture, the declaration of the committees being officially closed was made by **Shubham Kharwal (Secretary General)**, marking the end of INTER-MUN 2025. The ceremony closed with applause, smiles, and a shared sense of accomplishment a reminder that every delegate carried away not just memories of debates and resolutions, but also lessons in leadership, diplomacy, and collaboration.



Feedback



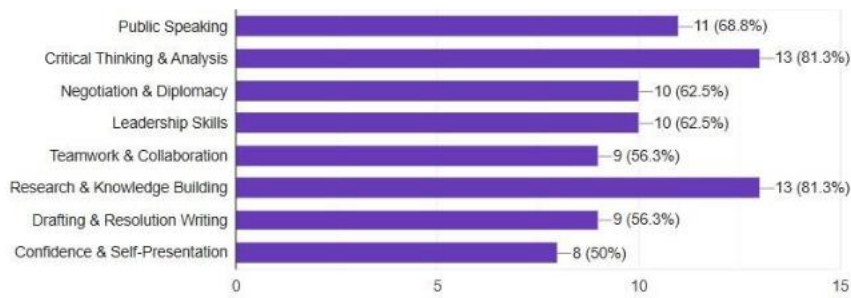
Skills Enhanced

Please select the skills that you feel were developed or enhanced during the Inter MUN.

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16 responses



Infrastructure, Food & Experience

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