

Delegoate



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Rules and Regulations

Conference Guidelines

Arrival Time:

All delegates must arrive on campus by 9:30 AM. Late entry is permitted only until 9:50 AM with a valid emergency, and prior notification must be sent to the organizers via a formal email at emun@epistemo.in.

Electronic Devices:

Delegates may bring electronic devices such as laptops, phones, tablets, and cameras. However, the conference organizers are not responsible for any loss or damage to these items. Delegates are advised to use their devices responsibly.

Social Night Attendance:

Social night is limited to students in 8th grade and above. Students in 6th and 7th grade are required to leave after the last session on the second day.

Transportation:

Transport will not be provided for delegates. Parents or guardians must pick up delegates after the conference. If a delegate is traveling alone via services like OLA, they must complete a transport form available from an OC or Secretariat member.



Rules and Regulations

Wi-Fi and Connectivity:

Wi-Fi will be available, but delegates are encouraged to bring a portable router or hotspot as a backup in case of network congestion.

Water Bottles:

Delegates must bring their own water bottles. No plastic bottles will be provided by the organizers. Water refill stations will be available in common areas.

Social Night Attendance (Optional):

Attendance at the social night is optional. Delegates not interested may leave after the last session on day two.

Outside Orders:

Ordering items or food from outside during the conference is strictly prohibited.

Behavioral Expectations:

Inappropriate behavior towards any delegate, EB member, or OC member will result in disciplinary action. The use of derogatory language during the conference, in chat groups, or in any other context is prohibited.



Rules and Regulations

Prohibited Items:

Possession of restricted items such as vapes, cigarettes, alcohol, drugs etc., will result in immediate expulsion from the conference and your respective school/college principal, parents, and local police will be notified. Refunds will not be given.

Incident Reporting:

In case of any issues or incidents, delegates are encouraged to approach the nearest Organizing Committee or Secretariat member to report the matter immediately.



Day by Day Breakdown

DAY 1

EVENTS	TIMINGS
Registrations	8:00AM – 9:50 AM
Extra Research Time	8:00AM – 9:50 AM
Opening Ceremony	10:00AM – 11:00AM
Committee Session 1	11:00AM – 1:00PM
<i>Lunch</i>	<i>1:00PM – 2:00PM</i>
Committee Session 2	2:00PM – 4:00PM
<i>Break</i>	<i>4:00PM – 4:10PM</i>
Committee Session 3	4:10PM – 5:10PM

Note: To attend social night, we require you to fill out to a google form regarding attending social night



Day by Day Breakdown

DAY 2

EVENTS	TIMINGS
Research Time and Roll Call	8:30AM – 9:00 AM
Committee Session 4	9:00AM – 10:50 AM
<i>Break</i>	<i>10:50AM – 11:00AM</i>
Committee Session 5	11:00AM – 1:00PM
<i>Lunch</i>	<i>1:00PM – 2:00PM</i>
Committee Session 6	2:00PM – 4:00PM
<i>Break</i>	<i>4:00PM – 4:45PM</i>
Social Night	4:45PM – 7:00PM

Note: On Day 2, delegates who plan to stay for the Social Night are advised to bring money. This will allow them to purchase any items, food, or other necessities during the event.



Day by Day Breakdown

DAY 3

EVENTS	TIMINGS
Committee Session 7	8:30AM – 10:50 AM
<i>Break</i>	<i>10:50AM – 11:00AM</i>
Committee Session 8	11:00AM – 1:00PM
<i>Lunch</i>	<i>1:00PM – 2:00PM</i>
Committee Session 9	2:00PM – 4:30PM
<i>Break</i>	<i>4:30PM – 4:45PM</i>
Awards Ceremony	4:45PM – 6:00PM

END OF EMUN

Note: Lunch and snacks will be provided by the organizers on all three days.



Dress Code

DAY 1 – Professional Business Attire (Formals) such as Blazer, Trouser, Button up shirt, Suit, Tuxedo, Dress Shirt etc.

DAY 2 – Traditional Attire such as Kurta, Pancha, Lehenga, Dhoti, Ghagra Choli etc.

DAY 3 – Professional Business Attire (Formals) such as Blazer, Trousers, Button up shirt, Suit, Tuxedo, Dress Shirt etc.



Tips for Effective Delegation

Here are some strategies that will benefit you in any committee setting and can also be valuable in real-life situations:

The Importance of Listening and Analyzing Data in Committee Discussions

Effective Listening:

Success in committee discussions, particularly in Model United Nations (MUN), depends not on how much you speak but on how well you listen. Without carefully listening to other delegates' statements, your speeches may lack relevance and impact.

Your arguments should be informed by the positions and statements of others. Every word from your fellow delegates offers valuable insights that can strengthen your own stance.

Key Strategies:

- **Identify Inconsistencies:** Spot and challenge any contradictions in other delegates' speeches.
- **Reference Historical Actions:** Highlight when a delegate's current stance conflicts with their country's past actions to question their credibility.
- **Strategic Agreement:** Agree on a minor point, then use it as a basis to refute broader arguments.



Tips for Effective Delegation

Mastering these techniques allow you to contribute more effectively and strategically in any discussion.

Effective Analysis:

Leveraging Hard Data in Committee Discussions

The Power of Hard Data: In committee discussions, particularly in Model United Nations (MUN), the strength of your arguments lies in the use of concrete data. Incorporating hard data—facts and figures that are not immediately obvious—demonstrates thorough research and provides robust support for your positions. Data-driven arguments are inherently more persuasive, distinguishing the plausible from the speculative and grounding your rhetoric in reality.

A Master's Tip:

Use Numbers Strategically: One of the most effective ways to bolster your arguments is through the strategic use of numbers. Aim to incorporate at least one numerical fact in every speech. Numbers are difficult to refute and lend credibility to your statements. When delegates hear a peer using precise data, they are more likely to accept the argument and collaborate with them. While data alone cannot replace strong rhetoric and strategy, it significantly enhances the persuasiveness of your content.



Research Techniques

As you conduct research, meticulously note down any relevant statistics, figures, and names. Creating a quick reference sheet of these details will prove invaluable when drafting speeches on the spot. Our natural tendency is to absorb general ideas while neglecting specific details, but overcoming this reflex and focusing on statistical data is crucial for effective analysis.

Top Resources for Research:

- **Background Guide or Delegate Guide:** Provides essential information and context for the topic at hand.
- **Last UN Resolution on the Subject:** Offers the latest updates on the issue and can serve as a source for phrasing and clause ideas.
- **CIA World Factbook:** A comprehensive resource for country-specific data.
- **BBC Country Profiles:** Provides detailed country information.
- **United Nations Website:** The primary source for official UN data and updates.
- **Specific Committee Websites:** For simulations of bodies like the EU, AU, or NATO, relevant committee websites are essential, though they may vary in detail.
- **Reports and Policy Recommendations:** Utilize research from NGOs, think tanks, academic journals, and UN reports, which are often based on exclusive data.



Research Techniques

- **Random Internet Searches:** Sometimes, unexpected sources can provide valuable insights, so spend some time exploring beyond traditional resources.



Constructing and Delivering Effective Speeches

Understanding the Big Picture:

Before you begin crafting a speech, it's crucial to have a clear understanding of your main point. Ensure that your message is concise, focused, and free from unnecessary details. Simplicity and clarity are key.

Time Management:

Recognize that you have a limited amount of time to deliver your speech. Your content must be well-organized, ensuring that you convey all necessary points within the time constraints. Start by jotting down your thoughts in a straightforward flow. Afterward, refine your content, ensuring it suits the scenario and eliminates any potential pitfalls. While it's important to think through each statement to avoid self-contradiction, in spontaneous situations, it's perfectly acceptable to improvise. Don't hesitate to speak up; timely delivery is crucial to maintaining relevance.

Speech Structure:

Your speech may vary depending on its purpose—whether it's to refute another delegate's point, present a new idea, or make a statement to the cabinet. However, the following structure is a commonly effective approach:



Constructing and Delivering Effective Speeches

- **Opening Statement:** Begin with a clear and concise introduction to your topic. Set the tone of your speech much like you would with the subject line of an email or letter. Your audience should immediately understand the focus of your discussion.
- **Data Statement:** Incorporate hard data and references to previous discussions or delegate statements. Data is difficult to argue against and adds weight to your arguments. Speak with passion about resolving the issue, letting your dedication to the matter shine through. However, avoid letting emotion or personal motives dictate your speech; remain objective and focused on the issue at hand.

Tactic: Confuse and Conquer One effective strategy is to initially agree with a delegate's point, only to later refute it, thus catching them off guard. For example:

If Delegation Y supports military intervention for peace, Delegation X might respond:

"The delegation of X agrees that this region is unstable and in need of immediate measures to promote political stability. However, military intervention is the most destructive path and is likely to worsen the situation. Multiple examples from past interventions demonstrate that this approach often fails to achieve lasting stability. Does the delegation of Y



Constructing and Delivering Effective Speeches

not agree that the intervention in [Country] resulted in significant casualties, with little progress even after five years?" By starting with agreement, Delegation X strengthens its argument by contrasting it with historical evidence.

- **Closing Statement:** Conclude by reiterating your stance and offering a suggestion for moving forward. Encourage others to consider your proposal or suggest further discussion within your cabinet.



General Guidelines

- **Research and Preparation:**

Thoroughly research the country or character you represent, including their foreign policy, interests, and historical actions related to the agenda topics.

- **Diplomatic Language:**

Use diplomatic and respectful language to convey your points effectively. Avoid confrontational language that could escalate tensions.

- **Parliamentary Procedures:**

Familiarize yourself with the relevant parliamentary procedures and rules of order. Utilize procedural motions, such as points of order or motions to amend, to influence the debate strategically.

- **Multilateral Diplomacy:**

Engage in bilateral or multilateral negotiations to build trust and explore potential agreements outside of formal committee sessions.

- **Flexibility and Adaptability:**

Be prepared to adjust your strategy as the committee progresses. Flexibility is key to achieving your objectives.



General Guidelines

- **Conflict Resolution:**

Develop conflict resolution skills to help mediate disputes and bridge differences between opposing factions. Aim to build consensus where possible.

- **Strategic Use of Information:**

Use information strategically to support your arguments and discredit opposing views. Cite relevant facts, official documents, and historical precedents.

- **Negotiation Skills:**

Hone your negotiation skills by practicing techniques such as active listening, compromise-building, and finding creative solutions to complex problems.

Special Considerations for JCC Committees:

In Joint Crisis Committees (JCC), the rules of procedure may differ from other committees due to the dynamic and open nature of discussions. While JCC allows for a broader range of actions and alterations to a country's position, it also requires clear boundaries to prevent chaos. To assist those unfamiliar with the procedural aspects, a cheat-sheet on the Rules of Procedure (ROP) is available to streamline the process.



Motions

- **Setting the Agenda:**

"The Delegate of [Country] would like to raise a motion to set the agenda as [Topic]."

- **Establishing a General Speakers' List (GSL):**

"The Delegate of [Country] would like to raise a motion to establish the General Speakers' List with an individual speaker's time of [Time]."

- **Moderated Caucus:**

"The Delegate of [Country] would like to raise a motion to suspend formal debate and move into a moderated caucus on the topic of [Topic] for a total time period of [Time] minutes, with individual speaker's time being [Time]."

- **Unmoderated Caucus:**

"The Delegate of [Country] would like to raise a motion to suspend formal debate and move into an unmoderated caucus for a total time period of [Time] minutes."

- **Extension of Informal Debate:**

"The Delegate of [Country] would like to raise a motion to extend the current [Moderated/Unmoderated] caucus by [Time]."



Motions

- **Introduction of Documents:**

"The Delegate of [Country] would like to raise a motion to introduce [Draft Resolution/Press Statement/Presidential Statement] [Document Number]."

- **Voting on Introduced Documents:**

"The Delegate of [Country] would like to raise a motion to table formal debate and move into voting on [Document Name]."



Points

- **Point of Personal Privilege:**

Used to address personal inconveniences, such as inaudibility during another delegate's speech.

May interrupt an active speaker, though it is generally advisable to avoid doing so.

- **Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:**

Used to clarify doubts regarding the rules of procedure.

Cannot interrupt an active speaker.

- **Point of Information:**

Used to ask questions of other delegates regarding their speeches.

Cannot interrupt an active speaker.

- **Point of Order:**

Used to point out procedural inaccuracies or, if permitted, factual inaccuracies in another delegate's speech.

Cannot interrupt an active speaker.



Yields

- **Yield to Points of Information:**

The speaker yields their remaining time to allow other delegates to question them on their speech.

- **Yield to Another Delegate:**

The speaker yields their remaining time to another specific delegate, allowing that delegate to make a speech.

- **Yield to the Executive Board (EB):**

The speaker yields their remaining time to the Executive Board. The EB may choose to consider the yielded time as elapsed or use it at their discretion.



Foreign Policy Basics

- **What is Foreign Policy?**

Foreign policy refers to the strategies and goals that a country pursues in its interactions with other nations, particularly regarding specific issues on the international agenda.

- **The Role of Foreign Policy in Research:**

Understanding your country's foreign policy is essential and should be a priority in your research. It will guide your arguments, the rationale behind them, and the actions you advocate in the council.

- **Where to Find Foreign Policy Information:**

Foreign policy is often not explicitly stated and must be inferred from a country's actions and official statements.

Pro Tip: Begin by reviewing the meeting records of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) or other relevant UN bodies where your country has spoken on the issue. If these records are unavailable, look for statements from your country's Foreign Ministry or equivalent authorities (e.g., Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry for Foreign Affairs) and top leadership figures (Prime Minister, President, Secretary of State, Defense Minister).



How to Write Directives

What is a Directive? A directive is a formally structured document that outlines specific instructions to your government on a planned course of action. These actions should primarily advance your foreign policy and, secondarily, address the crisis at hand. The most effective directives manage to achieve both objectives simultaneously. However, depending on the portfolio or state, not all directives may aim to do so due to varying positions, stakes, and objectives in the given crisis.

Directives can be submitted by an individual delegate or as a joint directive when sent by a group of delegates.

Types of Directives:

- **Overt Directive:**

By default, all directives are overt, meaning both the execution and outcome will be communicated to the committee.

- **Covert Directive:**

If you wish for your government's involvement in certain actions to remain undisclosed, you should submit a covert directive. Only the outcome, if any, will be communicated to either the submitting delegate or the committee as a whole. Covert directives are typically used for espionage, sabotage, intelligence, or other sensitive operations. However, if an action is too conspicuous, its execution and outcome



How to Write Directives

will be shared with the committee regardless of its classification as covert.

Additional Directive Types:

- **Portfolio Requests:**

These are requests made by delegates to their governments for information unavailable to them at the moment. This information is usually necessary for making informed decisions and is generally not publicly available.

- **Press Releases:**

Public statements that delegates want their governments to issue. These can be submitted individually or by a group of delegates and, if approved, will be publicly displayed in the committee.

- **Communiqués:**

Secret communications that delegates can send individually or collectively to other delegates not in their cabinet, their own government, or other states' governments. The content may include negotiations, requests, threats, or demands.



How to Write Directives

Modes and Formats of Directives:

- **Modes:**

1. **Digital Mode:** Directives are sent electronically in formats like .pdf or .docx.
2. **Physical Mode:** Directives are handwritten and physically submitted to the Executive Board (EB).

- **Format of Directives:**

- a. **Title:** A title for the operation or mission (if applicable).
- b. **Type:** Covert/Overt Directive.
- c. **From:** Delegate of [Your Country].
- d. **To:** Designation of the official authorized to implement the directive.
- e. **Primary Objective:** A concise description of the directive's goal.
- f. **Secondary Objective (if any):** Any additional goals.
- g. **Mission Brief:** A brief outline of how the objectives will be achieved.
- h. **Plan of Action:** Detailed steps for executing the directive.
- i. **Additional Information (if any):** Any extra details necessary for context.
- j. **References (optional):** Sources that informed the directive.



How to Write Directives

Format of Portfolio Requests:

1. **From:** Delegate of [Your Country].
2. **To:** Relevant official for the requested information.
3. **Query:** The specific information being sought.

Format of Communiqués(Chits):

1. **From:** Delegate of [Your Country].
2. **To:** The country or official to whom the communiqué is addressed.
3. **Message:** Content of the communiqué.

Format of Press Releases:

1. **Statement:** Content of the public statement.



Tips for Writing Directives

- **Focused Objective:** Each directive should aim to achieve a specific, well-defined objective using the most effective and resource-efficient means.
- **Clarity and Detail:** Directives should be detailed but avoid unnecessary information. For complex missions, break down the actions into smaller parts and write separate directives for each.
- **Nature of Directive:** Clearly state whether the directive is overt or covert. If not specified, it will be assumed as overt by the EB.

Sample directive below:

Project York or Operation Midway



How to Write a Resolution

Writing a resolution is a fundamental skill in Model United Nations, as resolutions encapsulate the proposed solutions to the issues under discussion. Mastery of this skill is crucial, as the goal of committee sessions is for delegates to collaboratively develop written solutions to the problems they are addressing. The primary authors of a resolution, known as sponsors, are often recognized as leaders within the committee, distinguishing themselves in the competition for awards.

Who Can Write a Resolution?

Any delegate in the committee is eligible to write a resolution. The author of a resolution is referred to as a sponsor. Typically, resolutions have multiple sponsors, as they represent a consensus among a group of countries. While some conferences allow delegates to sponsor multiple resolutions per topic, others limit sponsorship to one resolution per topic.

What is a Resolution?

A resolution is a formal document that outlines the issues the committee aims to address and presents proposed solutions. It is referred to as a "draft resolution" before it is voted upon and simply as a "resolution" once it passes during the voting bloc.



How to Write a Resolution

When and Where Are Resolutions Written?

Resolutions are usually written during the conference, particularly during unmoderated caucuses, where delegates collaborate freely. Some conferences may allow pre-submission of resolutions for a docket-style debate, where selected resolutions are discussed and amended during the conference.

Why Are Resolutions Important?

The primary objective of a committee session is to pass a resolution. The resolution serves as the culmination of all the speeches, debates, negotiations, and teamwork. Resolutions that receive majority support during the voting bloc are passed, and their sponsors are often acknowledged for their ability to build consensus.

Structure of a Resolution

A resolution is composed of three main parts:

- **Heading:**

The heading includes the committee name, the sponsors, the signatories, and the topic. The order of these elements may vary depending on conference rules.



How to Write a Resolution

- **Preambulatory Clauses:**

These clauses outline the issues the committee seeks to resolve. They may also provide the rationale for addressing the issue and reference previous international actions.

Common elements in preambulatory clauses include:

1. Past UN resolutions, treaties, or conventions relevant to the topic.
2. Efforts by regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, or national governments to address the issue.
3. References to the UN Charter or other international laws and frameworks.
4. Statements from relevant UN bodies or agencies.
5. General background information on the topic, its significance, and impact.

- **Operative Clauses:**

These clauses propose specific solutions to the issues identified in the preambulatory clauses. Each operative clause should directly address one or more issues mentioned earlier in the resolution.



How to Write a Position Paper

A position paper is a document that articulates a delegate's stance on a specific issue being discussed in a committee. It serves as a comprehensive summary of the country's position, the issues at hand, and the proposed solutions.

Structure of a Position Paper:

- **Introduction**

Begin with a clear introduction that outlines your country's stance on the issue. This section should provide a concise overview of your country's position and its relevance to the topic.

- **Identification of Key Issues**

Identify and discuss the main issues that need to be addressed. Highlight the significance of these issues and how they affect your country and the global community.

- **Actions Taken by Your Country**

Detail the affirmative actions your country has taken to address the issue. Explain your country's involvement, contributions, and any initiatives it has supported or implemented in relation to the agenda.



How to Write a Position Paper

- **Expectations from the Global Forum**

Outline your country's expectations from the global forum. What outcomes does your country anticipate? What kind of support or cooperation does it seek from other nations and international bodies?

- **Objectives During the Committee**

Specify what your country aims to achieve during the committee sessions. This could include the introduction of new solutions, fostering alliances, or advocating for specific policies. Ensure that these objectives align with your country's broader foreign policy.



Alliances and Relationships

- **Allies**

In international diplomacy, alliances are invaluable. Building strong alliances can bolster your country's position and help achieve common goals. Consider collaborating with countries whose strengths complement your country's needs.

- **Turning Weaknesses into Strengths**

Approach challenges strategically by transforming potential weaknesses into strengths. For example, in diplomacy, even a perceived disadvantage can be leveraged to your benefit, much like how President Reagan turned a perceived weakness into an advantage during a presidential debate.

- **Strategic Use of Resources**

- Avoid unnecessary displays of power or resources, as this may expose vulnerabilities to opponents. It is often more effective to underplay your hand, revealing strengths only when strategically advantageous. Timing and precision in the use of resources can significantly impact the outcomes in negotiations.

This refined structure will help you present a well-organized and persuasive position paper, contributing effectively to the committee's discussions.



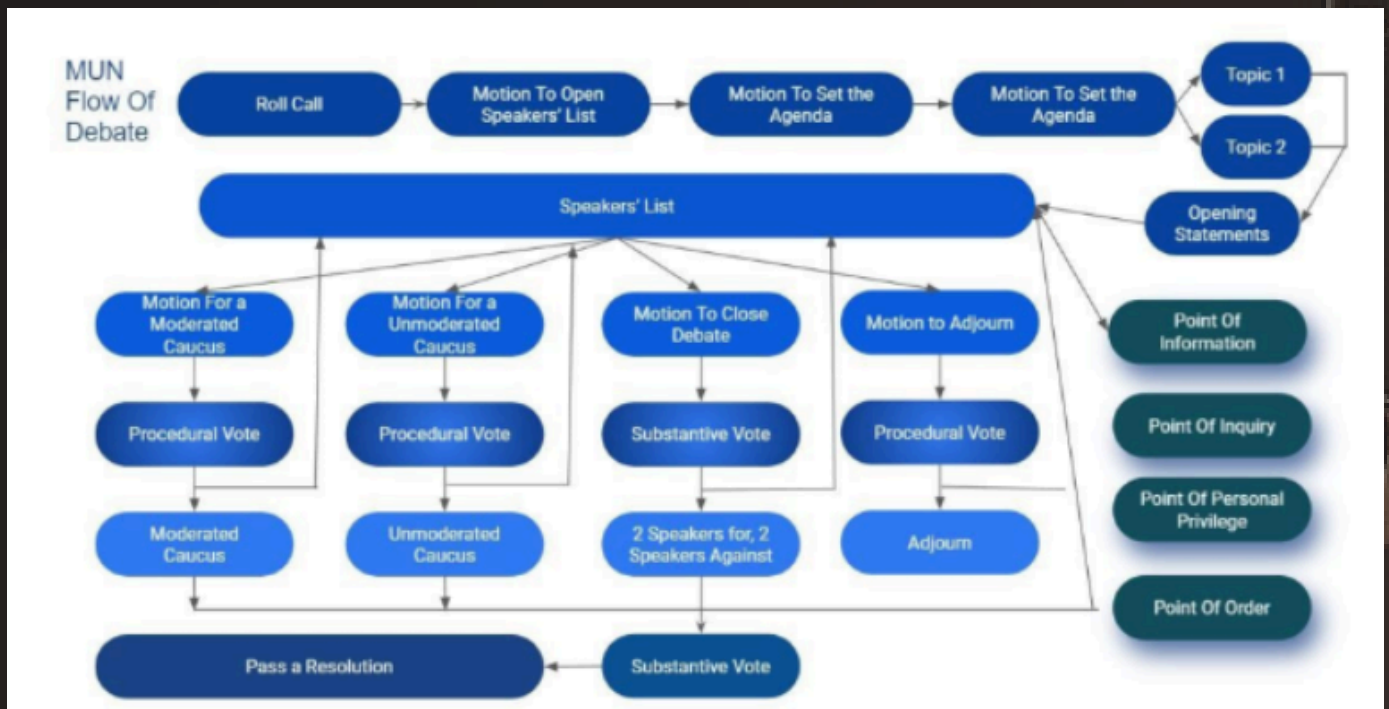
How to Strategize

To strategize effectively, it's essential to have a deep understanding of the geographical, political, and general information about the countries within your cabinet, as well as those in other cabinets.

This knowledge should be selectively gathered, focusing on the most relevant details that could impact decision-making and negotiations. Avoid copying extensive information; instead, distill and note the critical points that could influence the committee's dynamics and outcomes.



Procedure of Committee



Committee Procedure Overview

- **Roll Call:**

Roll Call marks the beginning of the session, confirming the attendance of delegates. Delegates respond with "Present" or "Present and Voting." The latter indicates that the delegate cannot abstain during substantive votes.

- **Quorum:**

Quorum refers to the minimum number of Member States required to open a meeting and make decisions. The quorum varies based on the session but typically includes a third or a quarter of Member States. A simple majority is needed for resolutions, decisions, and elections.



Procedure of Committee

- **Opening Statements:**

These initial speeches introduce the delegate's stance and set the tone for their participation. Listening carefully to others' opening statements helps identify key players in the committee.

- **General Speakers' List (GSL):**

The GSL is a summary speech covering a broad range of issues within the committee's mandate. It continues throughout the session unless temporarily paused by a motion. The GSL resumes after the pause through a new motion.

- **Caucuses:**

Moderated Caucus: A focused discussion on a specific topic, with time limits for each speaker.

Unmoderated Caucus: A break from formal debate used for informal discussions, research, or lobbying.

- **Draft Resolutions:**

These documents summarize proposed solutions to the issues discussed during the session. They represent the collaborative efforts of the committee.

- **Chits:**

Chits are discreet written communications between delegates or between a delegate and the Executive



Procedure of Committee

Board, allowing for uninterrupted committee proceedings.

- **Marking Scheme:**

Delegates are assessed based on their contributions to the GSL, moderated caucuses, points of information, points of order, lobbying, diplomacy, draft resolutions, and research.



Why and How to Execute Action

Understanding and following the Rules of Procedure (ROP) is crucial for effective participation in MUN.

- **Research Your Agenda:**

Begin by thoroughly researching the agenda. This allows you to identify key areas to emphasize in your speeches and actions.

- **Understand Your Country's Stance:**

Determine whether your country is a member state or an observer nation. Member states have full participation rights, while observer nations have limited roles, particularly in voting on draft resolutions.



Research and Information

Accuracy.

- **Use Updated Sources:**

Always ensure that your research is based on the most current and reliable sources. This is critical for accurately understanding your country's stance and position within the international community.

- **Distinguish Between Fact and Opinion:**

It is essential to differentiate between factual information and opinions. Facts are verifiable and can be used effectively in debates and strategy, whereas opinions should be used cautiously.

- **Reliable Sources:**

While conducting research, prioritize reputable sources over general platforms like Wikipedia, unless you are confident in navigating and verifying the information provided. Academic journals, official government websites, and trusted news outlets are preferable for gathering accurate data.

