

2026

DELEGATE GUIDE

DPSIMUN'26



*Everything you need
to know before the
conference...*

SECRETARIAT'2026

Table of Contents

<u>Introduction to Model United Nations & the UN</u>	.....
<u>Understanding Committees and Roles</u>	.....
<u>DPSIMUN '26 Committees</u>	.....
<u>The Role of a Delegate</u>	.....
<u>Rules of Procedure</u>	.....
<u>Roll Call</u>	.....
<u>Setting the Agenda</u>	.....
<u>The General Speakers' List</u>	.....
<u>Yielding Time</u>	.....
<u>Caucuses</u>	.....
<u>Motions and Points</u>	.....
<u>Writing & Speaking Skills</u>	.....
<u>How to Write a Resolution</u>	.....
<u>Preambulatory & Operative Clauses</u>	.....
<u>Sample Resolution</u>	.....
<u>Key Documents and Resources</u>	.....
<u>Conference Etiquette: Conference Guide</u>	.....
<u>Quick Reference Cheat Sheet</u>	.....

Introduction to Model United Nations and the United Nations

What is the United Nations (UN)?

The United Nations (UN) is an international organization founded in 1945 after the Second World War with the primary aim of maintaining international peace and security, fostering friendly relations among nations, and promoting social progress, better living standards, and human rights. Today, the UN is made up of 193 Member States and serves as a global platform where countries collaborate to address some of the world's most pressing challenges, including conflict, poverty, climate change, health crises, and sustainable development.

The UN operates through a range of principal organs, such as the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and the International Court of Justice, alongside specialized agencies and programs. Together, these bodies work to create dialogue, develop international policy, and coordinate collective action on issues that transcend national borders. At its core, the UN is built on the principles of diplomacy, cooperation, equality of nations, and peaceful resolution of disputes.

What is Model United Nations (MUN)?

Model United Nations (MUN) is an educational simulation of the United Nations that allows students to develop their skills in diplomacy, public speaking, negotiation, and problem-solving. In MUN, participants take on the role of delegates representing different countries and are assigned to specific UN committees or international bodies.

During the conference, delegates research their assigned country's policies and perspectives, debate pressing global issues, collaborate with other delegates, and work together to draft and pass resolutions. Rather than expressing their personal opinions, participants are expected to represent the interests and positions of the country they have been assigned.

MUN provides a unique opportunity for students to gain a deeper understanding of international relations, global affairs, and the workings of the United Nations while building confidence, leadership abilities, and critical thinking skills in a professional yet engaging environment.

Why MUN Matters

Model United Nations is more than just a simulation; it is a platform for developing essential life skills and global awareness. While MUN is inherently competitive, success is not determined by being the loudest voice in the room or dominating debate. Instead, it is about meaningful participation, thoughtful diplomacy, collaboration, and the ability to build consensus.

MUN encourages delegates to think critically about global issues and to understand that international relations are complex and require cooperation rather than confrontation. It fosters skills such as public speaking, negotiation, research, leadership, and teamwork.

Most importantly, MUN provides young people with the opportunity to engage with real-world problems in a structured, respectful, and solution-oriented environment. It challenges delegates to think beyond national boundaries and consider the broader impact of global decisions on humanity as a whole. In doing so, Model United Nations helps cultivate the next generation of informed, responsible, and engaged global citizens.

Understanding Committees and Roles

Understanding committees and roles is essential to the effective functioning of any Model United Nations conference. Each committee is designed to simulate a real international body, bringing together delegates to discuss specific global issues within a defined scope. By dividing the conference into different committees, discussions

become more focused, allowing delegates to engage more deeply with particular topics and propose well-informed solutions.

Within each committee, delegates take on the role of representatives of countries or organizations. Their responsibility is not to express personal opinions, but to advocate for the policies, interests, and perspectives of the country they represent. This requires research, diplomacy, and the ability to collaborate with others, even when viewpoints differ.

In addition to delegates, committees are guided by a dais, typically consisting of a Chair and other officials who ensure that debate runs smoothly and according to established rules of procedure. Their role is to moderate discussions, recognize speakers, and maintain order, creating an environment where all delegates have the opportunity to participate.

Understanding these roles helps delegates navigate the structure of the committee, contribute meaningfully to debate, and fully engage in the spirit of diplomacy that defines Model United Nations.

DPSIMUN '26 Committees

1. Economic and Financial Committee (ECOFIN)

The Economic and Financial Affairs Council (ECOFIN) is one of the six main committees of the UN General Assembly. Founded in 1945 and is composed of all the 193 Member states of the United Nations. It seeks to play an important role by managing financial crises, promoting sustainable integrated economic development and stability as well as guiding fiscal policies.

In Line with the conference theme, "Engineering Stability In an Age of Volatility", ECOFIN seeks to examine how the European Union can respond to an increasingly uncertain global economic environment such as financial market volatility, economic risks and geopolitical conflicts leading to lack of security in global supply chains. By using collaborative policy solutions that strengthen financial resilience and promote long term economic stability.

2. UN Women

UN Women is the United Nations entity dedicated to advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls worldwide. As one of the UN's leading bodies on gender issues, it supports Member States in developing policies and initiatives that promote equal rights, opportunities, and protection for all. In this Model United Nations committee, delegates will engage in diplomatic debate, negotiate solutions, and draft resolutions addressing contemporary challenges affecting women and girls across diverse social, economic, and political contexts.

Guided by this year's conference theme, "Engineering Stability in an Age of Volatility," delegates are encouraged to examine how gender-responsive policies can strengthen resilience in the face of conflict, economic uncertainty, climate change, and technological transformation. Through constructive dialogue, collaboration, and evidence-based policymaking, participants will work toward innovative and sustainable solutions that uphold the principles of equality, inclusion, and international cooperation, while contributing to a more stable and equitable global future.

3. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

The rapid evolution of decentralized tech, advanced drug trafficking channels, and machine learning has given transnational syndicates a massive upgrade, turning global crime into a highly volatile, borderless enterprise. This is where the UNODC steps in. Operating out of Vienna since 1997, it acts as the central hub for global legal cooperation, trend analysis, and tactical training. Rather than deploying physical police forces, the agency's actual power lies in harmonizing international laws so cartels, human traffickers, hackers, and shadow financial networks have nowhere left to hide.

Tying directly into "Radical Resilience: Engineering Stability in an Age of Volatility," the UNODC this year forces delegates to confront a stark reality: traditional law enforcement is losing the tech and tactical race. When criminal networks can instantly wash illicit funds through untraceable crypto pipelines, exploit maritime blind spots to smuggle narcotics, or use automated AI to paralyze critical infrastructure, reacting after the fact is no longer an option. The challenge in this room is entirely architectural. Delegates must pioneer adaptive, cross-border regulatory frameworks and defensive protocols that do not just patch current leaks but fundamentally absorb future shocks. Your goal is to out-engineer the volatility of modern crime, converting vulnerable digital and physical frontiers into highly resilient, stable global systems.

4. Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM)

Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM) is the third committee of the United Nations General Assembly. Established in 1945, its primary mandate is to address global human rights violations, social development, and humanitarian affairs. This Committee discusses questions relating to the advancement of women, the protection of children, indigenous issues, the treatment of refugees, the promotion of fundamental freedoms through the elimination of racism and racial discrimination, and the right to self-determination among many other issues.

In accordance with this year's conference theme, "Radical Resilience: Engineering Stability in an Age of Volatility," SOCHUM invites delegates to develop policies that strengthen community resilience before, during, and after crises. Delegates are encouraged not only to address crises as they arise but also to design adaptive, inclusive systems that enhance long-term stability. The committee will examine the role of international cooperation, sustainable development, and human rights protection in fostering resilient societies.

5. Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL)

The Special Political Decolonisation Committee, or SPECPOL, one of the six central committees in the UN General Assembly, formed in 1990, seeks to address a wide range of special political and decolonisation-related topics. These topics include: issues related to Palestinian refugees, space exploration, effects of atomic radiation, peace-keeping operations and addressing the political and humanitarian crises of non-self-governing territories and displaced populations. With the current state of general insecurity in the Global South (this term encompasses the geographic regions of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean), the committee plays a large role in mitigating and preventing conflict.

In alignment with the theme of this year's MUN, "Engineering Stability in an Age of Volatility," SPECPOL serves as a stage for discussions addressing instability in these aforementioned geographic areas, as the instability in these nations can often be described as special political situations. SPECPOL continues to collaborate with diverse organisations such as the United Nations Department of Peace Operations, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to promote peace and security across its member states. Our committee tasks delegates with engineering sustainable, realistic structural mechanisms that safeguard international peace, mitigate global instability and uphold human dignity.

6. Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC)

The Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) is the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, tasked with addressing global challenges related to international peace, security, and the regulation of armaments. Comprising all UN Member States, DISEC serves as a central platform for multilateral dialogue on disarmament, conflict prevention, and the management of both traditional and emerging security threats. In recent years, the committee's work has increasingly focused on the implications of evolving military technologies, including the use of autonomous systems such as drones, as well as growing concerns over the weakening of global arms control and non-proliferation frameworks.

In line with the conference theme, "Engineering Stability in an Age of Volatility," DISEC provides a forum for examining how effective diplomacy, strategic cooperation, and innovative policy frameworks can strengthen global security. As rapid technological advancements, shifting geopolitical tensions, and the erosion of established arms control agreements continue to reshape the international landscape, the committee plays a critical role in fostering collective solutions that promote stability, mitigate emerging risks, and ensure sustainable peace.

7. Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD)

The United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development is a part of the Economic and Social Council. It is the main point of contact for the United Nations when it comes to science, technology and innovation for development. The United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development was established in 1992. It is where countries, international organizations and private companies come together to talk about how technology affects development that is good for the planet.

The United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development gives advice to the United Nations General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council helps countries work together and shows how science, technology and innovation can help achieve the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - the framework of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). While the CSTD supports the implementation of all 17 SDGs, it serves as a primary driver for SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) by harnessing technological advancement to bridge developmental divides.

This year the conference theme "Radical Resilience: Engineering Stability in an Age of Volatility" is about being strong in a world that is changing rapidly. The United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development is an important place for planning and thinking about the future. The world is facing a lot of problems and technology is changing quickly so the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development has to come up with plans that can withstand big shocks.

The United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development helps countries work together on policies makes sure everyone has access, to technology and uses the science to help achieve the goals for 2030 so the world can develop in a way that is strong, fair and able to adapt to changes.

8. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Established after the Stockholm Conference of 1972, which marked the first time the world treated environmental damage as a global issue and called for a permanent body to take direct action on it. The UN Environmental Program (UNEP) has been involved in environmental governance for more than five decades. Being in operation in 193 member states, UNEP focuses on assessing environmental issues and creating solutions by coordinating international efforts through scientific research and development.

In line with the conference theme, "Radical Resilience: Engineering Stability in the Age of Volatility," UNEP provides a platform for delegates to explore how international cooperation, scientific innovation, and sustainable policies can improve environmental resilience in a more unpredictable world. Through collaborative discussions, delegates will tackle emerging environmental challenges and create strategies to build stable, adaptive, and sustainable systems that can support future generations.

9. African Union (AU)

Officially launched in 2002, the African Union is a continental body of 55 member states across Africa and a successor to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). The fundamental principles of the African Union are based on the need for cooperation and unification of the African states to elevate Africa's growth and economic development and to support these outcomes across the continent.

The African Union implements change through a structured framework in which state leaders define policies, and principal decision-making organs such as the Executive Council and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government execute continental integration and development plans.

During the DPSI MUN committee, the core aims of the African Union will be to collaborate with relevant international policies and implement measures aligned with this MUN's theme: Engineering Stability in an age of volatility. Delegates will be required to participate in structured debates and collaborate with other nations to write and pass resolution papers. The committee will be led by the theme of the DPSI MUN as well as the vision of the African Union - An Integrated, Prosperous and Peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena.

10. BRICS Plus (BRICS+)

BRICS+ is the expanded format of BRICS, an influential intergovernmental organization comprising major emerging economies. Originally founded as BRIC in 2009 by Brazil, Russia, India, and China, the group was renamed BRICS in 2010 with the addition of South Africa. In 2024, the bloc underwent significant expansion with the admission of Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, and the United Arab Emirates, followed by Indonesia in 2025, bringing the total membership to ten countries.

BRICS+ represents a dynamic platform for emerging markets seeking greater influence in global governance, economic cooperation, and financial architecture. The group aims to promote multipolarity, sustainable development, and South-South cooperation while addressing systemic inequalities in the current international order.

In line with the conference theme, "Engineering Stability in an Age of Volatility", the BRICS+ committee serves as a critical forum for member states to collaboratively design mechanisms that enhance economic resilience, reduce external dependencies, and foster long-term stability amidst geopolitical tensions, financial uncertainties, and shifting global power dynamics.

11. Security Council (SC)

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations and bears the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. Established in 1945, it originally consisted of 11 members before expanding to 15 in 1965. The Council comprises five permanent members (the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Russia, and China), each of which holds veto power, alongside ten non-permanent members elected for two-year terms. The Security Council is empowered to investigate disputes, recommend peaceful solutions, authorize peacekeeping operations, impose sanctions, and, where necessary, authorize the use of force. Unlike those of most other UN bodies, its resolutions are legally binding on all Member States, making it one of the most influential institutions in the international system.

Guided by the conference theme, "Radical Resilience: Engineering Stability in the Age of Volatility," delegates will examine how the Security Council can adapt to an increasingly unpredictable global landscape. As armed conflicts, geopolitical rivalries, economic instability, climate-related crises, and emerging technologies continue to challenge international peace and security, delegates will explore innovative and resilient approaches to strengthening the Council's effectiveness while remaining consistent with the principles and purposes of the United Nations.

12. Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA)

Founded in 1904, FIFA is the global governing body for association football, representing 211 national associations. It oversees the Laws of the Game, organizes international competitions such as the FIFA World Cups, and supports football development worldwide.

In line with the conference theme, "Engineering Stability in an Age of Volatility," FIFA serves as a platform for exploring how strong governance, innovation, and international cooperation can safeguard the integrity, resilience, and global unity of football amid evolving political, economic, and technological challenges.

13. Press Corps (IPC)

(12 delegates, one in each committee, mostly from Grade 8 to gain experience)

In every Model United Nations conference, the International Press Corps (IPC) serves as the voice and record of the event. Through news reporting, photography, interviews, and multimedia coverage, Press delegates document committee proceedings and capture the key moments that shape the conference. Their work ensures that discussions, decisions, and achievements are communicated accurately while reflecting the professionalism and integrity expected of responsible journalists.

At DPSIMUN 2026, under the theme "Radical Resilience: Engineering Stability in the Age of Volatility," the International Press Corps will explore how truthful reporting and ethical journalism strengthen public understanding during periods of global uncertainty. By highlighting diplomacy, innovation, and cooperation, the Press Corps demonstrates how informed communication can support resilience and contribute to a more stable and interconnected world.

The Role of a Delegate

A delegate serves as the official representative of an assigned country within a Model United Nations committee. Their primary responsibility is to advocate for their country's interests, policies, and viewpoints while working collaboratively with other delegates to address global challenges.

Delegates are expected to research their country's political stance, foreign policy priorities, and historical involvement in the topics being discussed. During committee sessions, they present speeches, engage in debate, respond to questions, and contribute ideas that align with their country's position.

Beyond public speaking, delegates must demonstrate diplomacy, professionalism, and teamwork. They are encouraged to negotiate with other representatives, form partnerships, and seek common ground in order to develop practical and effective solutions to international issues.

The role of a delegate is not simply to win arguments, but to participate in constructive dialogue, build consensus, and contribute meaningfully to the committee's work. Through this experience, delegates gain a deeper understanding of global affairs while strengthening their research, communication, leadership, and critical-thinking skills.

Rules of Procedure (RoP)

The Rules of Procedure (RoP) form the procedural foundation of every Model United Nations conference. They establish the framework through which debate is conducted, ensuring that committee sessions remain organised, respectful, efficient, and productive. Rather than restricting discussion, the RoP provides delegates with a common set of guidelines that guarantees every participant has an equal opportunity to contribute to debate and influence committee outcomes. A strong understanding of these procedures enables delegates to participate confidently regardless of the conference they attend.

Mastering the Rules of Procedure is just as important as researching your assigned country. Even the strongest arguments can lose their impact if they are presented at the wrong time or through incorrect procedure. Delegates who understand when to raise motions, introduce amendments, request caucuses, or move the committee into voting procedure are able to guide debate more effectively and maximise their country's influence. Although parliamentary procedure may seem unfamiliar at first, it quickly becomes second nature through active participation.

Throughout committee sessions, delegates will regularly use procedural tools such as motions, points, caucuses, draft resolutions, amendments, and voting procedures. Understanding the purpose of each of these mechanisms will allow delegates to navigate debate strategically, build alliances, negotiate effectively, and contribute meaningfully toward the drafting and passing of resolutions.

Ultimately, successful delegates do not simply know the Rules of Procedure. They use them strategically. Knowing when to call for a moderated caucus, when additional lobbying is needed through an unmoderated caucus, or when debate has reached the point where voting should begin can significantly influence the direction of the committee. The Rules of Procedure are therefore not merely administrative guidelines; they are essential diplomatic tools that enable delegates to shape debate, build consensus, and achieve meaningful outcomes.

Roll Call

The roll call is the simple opening procedure where the Dais (Chairperson) calls out each member state or delegation in alphabetical order. This is to not only confirm the presence or absence of a delegate; it also serves to establish the quorum (the minimum number of delegates required to begin debate) and record attendance for voting calculations. Roll call is typically taken every time the committee reconvenes.

When the Chair mentions a delegate (in the form of the country they are representing), delegates have two ways to respond: "Present" or "Present and Voting."

- "Present": the delegation is present to establish quorum and retains the right to abstain during votes.
- "Present & Voting": the delegation forfeits the right to abstain during all votes in that committee session (they must vote on every motion raised).

Note: On procedural motions (like setting the agenda or extending a caucus), delegates generally cannot abstain and must vote either for or against, even if they said "Present."

If a delegate is late, they are advised to send a note (delivered by a page) to the Dais notifying them of their presence. The Chair will then acknowledge the delegate and record their stance (Present or Present & Voting).

Setting the Agenda

When a committee has more than one topic to discuss, delegates must first decide the order in which those topics will be debated. Any delegate may raise a Motion to Set the Agenda, proposing which topic should be considered first.

For example, in the FIFA committee, a delegate wishing to discuss "Corruption, Bribery and Match-fixing" would, after being recognised by the Dais, say something like:

"The delegate of [Country] would like to propose a motion for a moderated caucus of [Total Time] minutes, with a per-speaker time of [Speaking Time] seconds/minutes, to discuss the topic of [Specific Subtopic]."

The Chair will then evaluate the motion, and if it is in order, a vote is carried out in committee. The outcome of this vote determines the focus of the committee and often influences delegates' strategies, coalition-building, and negotiations throughout the session.

The General Speakers' List (GSL)

The General Speakers' List (GSL) is the primary format of formal debate. It provides delegates with an opportunity to present their country's position, introduce ideas, respond to previous speakers, and persuade the committee.

Delegates wishing to speak may request to be added to the list by raising their placard when recognised by the Chair or by sending a note to the Dais.

A strong speech should generally include:

- A brief introduction to your country's position.
- The key challenges surrounding the topic.
- Practical policy proposals.
- A call for international cooperation.

Speaking early can help establish your country's position, while speaking later allows you to respond strategically to ideas already raised, so choose wisely!

Yielding Time

After completing a speech on the General Speakers' List, delegates may have remaining speaking time. Depending on committee rules, this time may be:

- Yielded to the Chair, ending your speech immediately.
- Yielded to another delegate, allowing them to continue speaking.
- Yielded to questions, where delegates may ask Points of Information and you may respond.

Caucuses

Moderated Caucus

A moderated caucus (Mod) is a timed, structured debate session where delegates discuss a specific sub-topic. It allows for a faster-paced exchange of ideas, where the Chair calls on raised placards one by one. This is essentially where the 'actual' debating happens, moving away from the GSL, where delegates only give speeches and take Points of Information (POIs).

To propose a Moderated Caucus, a delegate must specify:

- The topic to be discussed.
- The total duration of the caucus.
- The individual speaking time for each delegate.

Moderated Caucuses are particularly useful when delegates wish to explore one issue in greater depth or encourage focused discussion on a proposed solution.

"The delegate of Brazil motions for a 12-minute Moderated Caucus with a speaking time of 60 seconds to discuss international cooperation in combating cybercrime."

Note: Delegates are NOT allowed to use devices during a moderated caucus. Delegates caught violating this rule will be subject to any punishment seen fit by the Chair.

Unmoderated Caucus

An Unmoderated Caucus (Unmod) temporarily suspends formal debate and allows delegates to move freely around the committee room. During this time, delegates negotiate, build alliances, draft working papers and resolutions,

discuss amendments, and seek support for their proposals, and are allowed to use their devices to aid them. Although debate becomes informal, delegates are still expected to conduct themselves professionally and respectfully.



Motions and Points

Motions

In Model UN, a motion is a formal proposal made by a delegate to take a specific action that directs the flow of debate or committee proceedings. Motions require a "second" (another delegate who agrees to it) and often a vote from the committee to pass. Below are the most common types of motions used in an MUN committee:

Motion	Purpose	When Used	Voting
Motion to Set the Agenda	Establishes the order of topics to be discussed.	At the beginning of the conference, after opening speeches.	Simple majority
Motion to Move into a Moderated Caucus	Calls for a discussion on a specific subtopic with a set speaking time.	When debate needs to be more structured around a particular aspect of the topic.	Simple majority
Motion to Move into an Unmoderated Caucus	Allows delegates to engage in informal discussion and negotiate without the Chair's moderation.	When delegates need time to collaborate, draft resolutions, or build alliances.	Simple majority
Motion to Extend a Caucus	Extends the duration of the current caucus.	When additional time is needed for discussion.	Simple majority
Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution	Brings a draft resolution to the floor for debate.	Once a draft resolution is completed and ready for discussion.	No vote usually required
Motion to Table the Debate	Postpones all debate and voting on a specific draft resolution.	When the committee wishes to focus on other matters.	Simple majority
Motion to Close Debate	Ends debate on the current topic or resolution and moves into voting procedure.	When the delegate believes all points have been adequately discussed.	2/3 majority
Motion to Adjourn the Meeting	Ends the session for the day or concludes the conference.	At the end of the day's sessions or the final session.	Simple majority

Note: A 'simple majority' is just 50% (+1) of the committee. E.g., if the FIFA committee has 22 delegates, 12 or more must vote in favor of a motion for it to carry.

Points

In Model UN, points are procedural tools raised by delegates to address personal comfort, clarify rules, or ask questions. Unlike motions, points are individual rights that do not require a committee vote; they are simply raised, addressed, and ruled on by the Chair. The following points are typically used in MUN conferences:

Point of Order: Used when a delegate believes there has been a procedural error.

When to use: If the Chair or another delegate violates the rules of procedure.

Example: "Point of Order: The Chair did not ask for objections before moving to the next speaker."

Point of Personal Privilege: Raised when a delegate experiences personal discomfort affecting their ability to participate.

When to use: If the room is too hot, a delegate cannot hear the speaker, or another personal issue arises.

Example: "Point of Personal Privilege: Could the delegate please speak louder?"

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry: Used to ask the Chair a question about the rules of procedure or the ongoing debate.

When to use: If a delegate is unsure about the rules or the current stage of debate.

Example: "Point of Inquiry: Could the Chair clarify the order of voting?"

Point of Information: Raised to ask a question to the speaker after their speech.

When to use: After a speech, when the Chair asks if there are points of information.

Example: "Point of Information: Could the delegate elaborate on the economic impact of the proposed policy?"

Writing & Speaking Skills

Success in Model United Nations depends heavily on a delegate's ability to communicate ideas clearly, persuasively, and professionally. Whether delivering speeches or drafting resolutions, strong writing and speaking skills are essential for influencing debate and building support within a committee.

Public Speaking

Throughout the conference, delegates will have numerous opportunities to address the committee, from opening speeches to formal debate and responding to questions from fellow delegates. Effective speakers communicate with confidence, remain respectful of differing viewpoints, and ensure their arguments are supported by facts, evidence, and their country's official position.

Your Opening Speech is your first chance to make an impression. A great way to structure this is the "Hook, Body, and Conclusion" format: start with a strong statement or statistic to grab attention (the hook), explain your country's stance and goals (the body), and end with a call to action (the conclusion). This keeps your message organized, impactful, and easy for other delegates to follow.

Delegates should always maintain formal parliamentary language when speaking. While we understand that, as people, we all feel a certain way about something, personal opinions should be avoided at Model UN, with statements framed from the perspective of the assigned country, so no "I feel like's" or "I think that's"! Clear, concise, and well-structured speeches are often more impactful than lengthy or overly complex remarks.

Resolution Writing

In this MUN, the primary focus of your writing will be drafting Resolutions: formal documents that present proposed solutions to the issues under discussion. Delegates collaborate with others to develop resolutions that address the concerns of multiple countries while remaining practical and achievable.

Resolutions typically contain background information on the issue as well as specific recommendations and actions for the international community. Strong resolutions are clear, realistic, and focused on creating meaningful outcomes.

Amendments and Collaboration

Delegates should also be familiar with amendments: short, written notes used to change, add to, or delete something in a resolution already being discussed. While simple to write, they are a powerful tool for the committee's final decision and for ensuring your country's interests are represented.

As debate progresses, delegates may propose amendments to improve, clarify, or modify sections of a resolution. This process encourages negotiation, compromise, and cooperation among delegates. The ability to write effective amendments and work constructively with others is essential to reaching consensus and building broad support for a resolution.

- Friendly Amendments: Supported by all sponsors of the resolution and typically adopted without a vote.
- Unfriendly Amendments: Not supported by all sponsors and must be put to a vote. If passed, the amendment is incorporated into the resolution.

How to Write a Resolution

A resolution is the final product of debate in a committee, so it must be clear, realistic, and solution-oriented. Delegates need to understand that a resolution is not an opinion piece, but a formal document proposing actionable steps to address a global issue. It should reflect diplomacy, compromise, and collaboration between multiple countries rather than just one nation's perspective.

The structure of a resolution is divided into two main parts: preambulatory clauses and operative clauses. The preambulatory clauses set the context by explaining the problem, referring to past international actions, and highlighting the importance of the issue. These clauses usually begin with phrases like "Recognizing," "Recalling," or "Deeply concerned." Delegates should keep these concise and relevant, avoiding unnecessary repetition.

Operative clauses are the most important part of the resolution because they contain the actual solutions. Each clause should clearly state a specific action that the committee recommends. These clauses begin with action verbs such as "Encourages," "Calls upon," or "Requests." Every operative clause should be practical, detailed, and feasible, showing how the proposed solution can realistically be implemented.

Note: At the Chair's discretion, the minimum and maximum number of preambulatory and operative clauses delegates may include in a resolution will be made known.

Delegates should focus on feasibility and realism when drafting solutions. Proposals must consider financial, political, and logistical constraints. For example, a global program should specify how it will be funded, who will manage it, and how it will be enforced. Unrealistic or vague ideas weaken a resolution and reduce its chances of being accepted.

Collaboration is essential in resolution writing. Delegates should actively work with others to combine ideas into a single document, which also teaches negotiation, as delegates must be willing to modify their ideas to reach consensus.

Clarity and formatting are also crucial. Each clause should address one idea only, and resolutions should be written in formal language without slang or personal pronouns. Proper punctuation, numbering of operative clauses, and logical flow make a resolution easier to read and more professional.

Finally, remember that a resolution is a persuasive tool. It should demonstrate a deep understanding of the topic, propose balanced solutions, and appeal to a wide range of countries. The goal is not just to present ideas, but to gain support and ultimately pass the resolution in committee.

Pro tips:

- Practice asking questions and providing clear answers on behalf of your country.
- Avoid being overly theatrical; stay focused on the facts and your country's policy. The best delegates get straight to the point!
- Be bold and confident when presenting your resolution. It could go a long way.



Preambulatory & Operative Clauses

Sample Preambulatory Clauses

Affirming	Desiring	Having considered further	Noting with approval
Alarmed by	Disturbed	Having devoted attention	Observing
Approving	Emphasizing	Having examined	Reaffirming
Aware of	Expecting	Having studied	Realizing
Bearing in mind	Expressing its appreciation	Having heard	Recalling
Believing	Expressing its satisfaction	Having received	Recognizing
Confident	Fulfilling	Having Studied	Referring
Conscious	Fully alarmed	Keeping in mind	Regretting
Contemplating	Fully aware	Noting	Seeking
Convinced	Fully believing	Noting further	Taking into account
Declaring	Further deploring	Noting with deep concern	Taking into consideration
Deeply concerned	Further recalling	Noting with regret	Taking note
Deeply conscious	Guided by	Noting with Satisfaction	Viewing with appreciation
Deeply convinced	Having adopted		Welcoming
Deeply disturbed	Having considered		
Deeply regretting			
Deploring			

Sample Operative Clauses

Accepts	Declares accordingly	Further invites	Recommends
Affirms	Demands	Further proclaims	Regrets
Appreciates	Deplores	Further reminds	Reminds
Approves	Designates	Further recommends	Requests
Authorizes	Draws the attention	Further requests	Resolves
Calls	Emphasizes	Further resolves	Solemnly affirms
Calls upon	Encourages	Have resolved	Strongly condemns
Condemns	Endorses	Invites	Supports
Confirms	Expresses its appreciation	Notes	Takes note of
Congratulates	Expresses its hope	Proclaims	Transmits
Considers		Reaffirms	Trusts
Declares			Urges



Sample Resolution

Remember to use the Resolution guide! Take it one step at a time.

COMMITTEE: Human Rights

QUESTION OF: Implementation of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals in terms of Human Rights

MAIN SUBMITTERS: Brazil, Madagascar, Uruguay, Tanzania

CO-SPONSORS: Sweden, Pakistan, Slovakia, Bangladesh, Libya, Spain, Ecuador, Iran, Bolivia

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE,

Aware of the fact that 115 million children, a majority of them girls, do not receive primary education,

Declaring that every human being has a right to education, irrespective of gender,

Noting with regret the disparity between the two genders that exist in the world even today,

Deeply alarmed by the fact that out of the 113 countries who failed to achieve the UN gender equality standards by 2005, only 15 of them are projected to be able to do so by 2015,

Recognizing the need for the implementation of a global partnership for development of the Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs),

Defining literacy as the ability to read, write, speak and understand words,

Realizing that the establishment of sanitation, health and education facilities is necessary for all nations to achieve global development;

1. **Strongly urges** all nations to strive towards the goal of universal and compulsory primary education by implementing the following measures:
 - a. Social and financial security schemes or developing policies of micro-loans for families living below the poverty line, who can use them as incentives to send their children to school rather than forcing them to beg or be used for child labor,
 - b. The creation of local campaigns to inform adults about the necessity of primary education through local extension programs,
 - c. The increase of school capacities especially in vulnerable zones, remote areas and areas of low literacy levels, through the development of school infrastructure and, if infrastructure is lacking, to promote the usage of any available venue,
 - d. The promotion of the training and recruitment of new teachers, qualified or non-qualified, to go to remote and vulnerable zones to introduce a self-sustaining education program,
 - e. The creation of a UN standardized curriculum for worldwide use, at the discretion of the nation, that equips students with life skills;
2. **Recommends** the usage of media, such as television, newspapers, and radios, to raise awareness in areas that lack educational infrastructure, teachers or sufficient resources, for the purpose of:
 - a. Increasing the level of verbal literacy in the respective areas,
 - b. Informing individuals of the importance of providing their children with primary education;

(Excerpt shown for illustration of formatting only.)

Key Documents and Resources

1. UN.org

The official website of the United Nations is the most commonly overlooked resource for conference preparation. Delegates can watch live streams of General Assembly sessions, listen to statements from real-world diplomats and leaders, and read recent GA resolutions. It offers generalized background information for nearly all international

issues and descriptions of every UN subsidiary body, many translatable to Model UN committees, including recorded addresses from your assigned country's leader.

2. Council on Foreign Relations Global Conflict Tracker

One of the most interactive resources available to delegates, tracking major geopolitical topics and ongoing conflicts with up-to-date records, an alerts feature, and maps and diagrams that help visualize and contextualize ongoing crises and territorial developments.

3. The Associated Press

Many delegates use online news sources to research, which is acceptable, but should not make up the entirety of research given that most news sources carry a partisan affiliation. The AP is recommended for its reputation for clear, unbiased reporting with a strong focus on geopolitics and international issues.

4. Google News

A great place for MUN research because it allows delegates to search by topic and discover articles from a wide variety of perspectives. Reading articles from "both sides of the aisle" helps build a more holistic understanding of a topic and better equips delegates for rebuttal and refutation.

5. SPJ.org, JSTOR, or Academic Search Premier

The Society of Professional Journalists database covers a broad range of international topics with an emphasis on ethics, freedom of information, and diversity. JSTOR and Academic Search Premier are academic databases offering an enormous collection of credible, peer-reviewed resources.

Conference Etiquette: Conference Guide

Professional conduct is what separates a good delegate from a great one. The following etiquette guidelines apply throughout the conference: in committee, in caucuses, and in the halls.

In Committee

- Dress in appropriate Western business attire (suits, blazers, formal dresses) unless otherwise specified.
- Always refer to fellow delegates in the third person by country name ("The delegate of France believes..."), never by first name.
- Stand when addressing the committee unless instructed otherwise, and always seek recognition from the Chair before speaking.
- Silence electronic devices during formal debate and moderated caucuses; use them only when permitted, such as during unmoderated caucus.
- Applaud respectfully at the end of speeches rather than reacting loudly to disagree.

Respect and Diplomacy

- Disagree with positions, not people; critique policy, not the delegate presenting it.
- Listen actively to other delegates, even when their country's position differs sharply from your own.
- Avoid side conversations, whispering, or disruptive behavior while another delegate holds the floor.
- Be inclusive during unmoderated caucuses; actively involve delegates from smaller or less-experienced delegations.

Outside Committee

- Remain courteous to Dais members, staff, and pages at all times; they are volunteering their time to run the conference.
- Be punctual for committee sessions, socials, and scheduled conference events.
- Represent your school and delegation positively in all conference spaces, including breaks and social events.



Quick Reference Cheat Sheet

A fast glossary of key MUN terms for use during committee sessions.

Term	Definition
Dais	The panel of committee officials (Chair, Vice Chair, Rapporteur) who moderate debate and enforce the Rules of Procedure.
Quorum	The minimum number of delegates who must be present for the committee to begin debate.
Placard	The nameplate bearing a country's name, raised by delegates to signal they wish to speak, vote, or raise a motion or point.
Sponsor	A delegate (or country) who helped write and formally submit a draft resolution.
Co-sponsor	A delegate who supports a draft resolution enough to have their country's name attached to it, without necessarily agreeing with every clause.
Signatory	A delegate who wishes to see a draft resolution debated, regardless of whether they personally support its content.
Working Paper	An early, informal draft of ideas that has not yet been formatted as a resolution.
Draft Resolution	A formally formatted working paper, containing preambulatory and operative clauses, submitted for debate.
Bloc	An informal group of delegates with aligned interests who collaborate on speeches, strategy, or draft resolutions.
Lobbying	Informal negotiation, typically during an unmoderated caucus, to build support for a proposal.
Simple Majority	50% of votes cast, plus one.
Two-Thirds Majority	At least two-thirds of votes cast, typically required to close debate.
Abstain	To decline to vote either for or against a substantive motion or resolution (not available to delegates who are "Present & Voting").