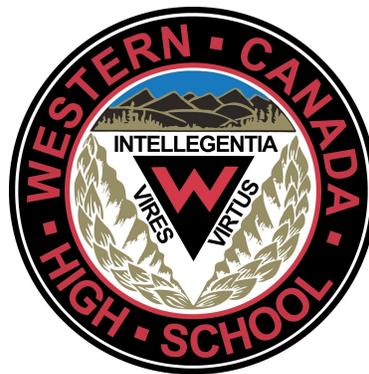




Comprehensive Beginner's Guide to

# Model United Nations



*Composed by Chris Tiessen*

## **Table of Contents:**

**2 - Introduction**

**3 - Committee Format and Procedure**

**6 - Caucusing and Backrooming**

**8 - Working Papers and Resolutions**

**10 - Merging Working Papers**

**11 - Amendments to Resolutions**

**12 - Voting Procedure**

**13 - Speaking in Committee**

**15 - Tips for Success**

**16 - Researching for Conferences**

**17 - List of Points and Motions**

**18 - Resolution Verbs and Sample Resolution**

**24 - Glossary of MUN-Related Vocabulary**

**Note:**

This Guide is a compilation of previous Western MUN club members' work, as well as new portions. You will find everything you need to know to get started with MUN in this guide, however more advanced material exists on the WCHSMUN website, and the general internet.

## **Introduction to Model UN**

### **What is MUN?**

At its core, Model United Nations is intended to be a replication of the various bodies of the real United Nations. Meant to teach students crucial interpersonal skills, such as communication, cooperation, and public speaking, MUN has acquired over 250 000 participants worldwide.

At Western Canada High School, our MUN team participates in various local conferences in Calgary, as well as venturing to international conferences once or twice a year. Our MUN team is currently the city champion (HSMUN), and continues to win awards at multiple conferences around the world.

### **MUN Conferences:**

Model United Nations Conferences are the opportunity to actually engage in debate, and work with other delegates to pass resolutions. Local conferences occur once every couple months, and are hosted by a highschool in Calgary. Western Canada High School hosts their own conference every year in the spring. Conferences usually run from Friday to Saturday, consisting of committee sessions on Friday afternoon, and all day Saturday.

International conferences, such as SSUNS, or NHSMUN, are substantially more involved and longer. Generally they cover a period of 3-5 days, and are much more competitive than local conferences.

### **How to get Started?**

Despite the seemingly large amount of thought, knowledge, and learning required to get into MUN, the very best way to learn is simply to attend a MUN conference. Reading this guide, or other guides, will simply add to your preparedness before a conference. Actually attending a conference should elucidate the process much more thoroughly and in a manner easier to understand.

## Committee Format and Procedure

The procedure of MUN is based off of the procedure followed in committees in the real United Nations. Nevertheless, its both abbreviated and changed, in order to permit the passing of a resolution within the timeframe available to delegates during a single conference.

Below is an example of the general flow of a MUN committee. This flow is not necessarily constant between committees depending on the specific procedural elements to each committee. Certain committees are more complex, and are better explained in other guides (eg. Crisis Committees).

### **The general flow of debate is as follows:**

1. Roll Call
2. Primary Speakers List
3. Setting the Agenda
4. Secondary Speakers List
5. Moderated Caucuses
6. Unmoderated Caucuses
7. Present Working Papers
8. Question and Answer Period on the Working Papers
9. More debate on the working papers
10. Voting Bloc
11. Topic is tabled

### **Roll Call:**

This is the easiest part of the committee. After you walk in and take your seat, as delineated by your country's placard, the chair will call order and begin roll call. The chair will call out each country's name. Each delegate should respond with either "*present*" or "*present and voting*." The difference between these two responses is subtle, yet important. If you respond with "*present and voting*" you may not abstain from any votes in voting bloc. Those who say, "present" will be allowed to abstain during such votes.

**Primary and Secondary Speaker Lists:**

This is the introduction to speaking and debating in the committee. After roll call, the chair will open the primary speakers list and ask which delegates would like a turn to speak. The chair will usually write down a list of speakers and then begin to go through the order of speakers one after another; the same thing happens when the chair opens the secondary speakers list. Each delegate will usually have 1 minute to speak, unless the default time is changed. The goal of a primary speech is to convince the committee to set the agenda in a particular order, keeping in mind you will essentially **never** have enough time to cover all of the topics.

**Setting the Agenda:**

This is one of the most important things that happens in a committee since it dictates the progression for the rest of the conference. In setting the agenda, you are to determine the order of the topics. To set the agenda, someone will motion for a particular order: “motion to set the agenda to 2, 3, 1,” then the committee will vote on the motion. Note that once the agenda order is set, it cannot be changed. Setting the agenda is also important in that conferences usually only get to the first topic and just barely start the second; order the topics so that you have the best chances.

**Moderated Caucuses (mod) :**

This is where most of the actual debate takes place. These are, as the name suggests, moderated by the chair. They need to be motioned for by the committee and then once the motion passes, the committee enters a moderated caucus. Here, delegates have the ability to raise their placards and speak when called upon for the allotted time for the specific moderated caucus. Usually, speaking times are around 30 seconds to 1 minute. Total times are around 6-10 minutes.

**Unmoderated Caucuses (unmod) :**

This is where the majority of the negotiation and working paper writing occurs. The chair will announce an unmod, and people are allowed to mill around and go wherever they want. People usually talk and discuss issues and problems in a more casual environment since it is unmoderated. Total times are normally 10-15 minutes.

**Presentation, Questions, and Answers for Working Papers:**

After you are done writing a working paper, you must submit it to the chair. Once the working paper is approved, you have the ability to present the working paper in front of the entire committee. Presenting sponsors (contributors) read the working paper verbatim. After the presentation, a question and answer period is called. The question and answer period allows delegates from the committee to ask the sponsors questions regarding their working paper. Only one presenting sponsor may respond to questions.

**Voting Bloc:**

After working papers are presented, there will be a motion to enter voting bloc. In normal general assembly or large specialized agency, voting by placard is used. Here, delegates raise their placards to vote 'yes,' 'no,' or 'abstain.'

**Tabling the topic:**

After exiting voting bloc, and a resolution has been passed, the topic is tabled. Tabling the topic means that the committee should stop discussing the current topic and move to the next topic.

## Caucusing

After the starting procedure of a committee, the vast majority of time is spent in either unmoderated or moderated caucuses. Both caucuses allow delegates to engage in debate, and converse with other delegates in order to explore all necessary facets of a topic to construct a resolution. Caucusing is fundamental to success in any committee.

### Moderated Caucus (MOD) Procedure:

- The chair will ask for any points or motions on the floor
- A motion can be made for a moderated caucus. This motion must include:
  - Total time (typically 6-10 mins)
  - Speech time (typically 30-60 seconds)
  - Subject (ex: Rural outreach programs)
- The entire committee will vote on all of the different (3) moderated caucuses proposed
- The chair will then call for speakers to give an address for the time specified
- This procedure continues until the total time is finished

Note: The person who proposed the moderated caucus has the opportunity to select to have the first or last speech on the topic.

### Unmoderated Caucus (UNMOD) Procedure:

- The chair will ask for any points or motions on the floor
- A motion can be made for an unmoderated caucus. This motion must include
  - Total time (typically 7-15 mins)
  - Subject (not always necessary depending on the chair's preference)
- Delegates are then free to mill around as they please
  - During this period, generally people with similar ideas tend to clump together to begin writing working papers

### Strategies for success:

Moderated Caucus	Unmoderated Caucus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Speaking is <i>heavily</i> encouraged; those who choose not to speak will generally be ignored in the flow of committee.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Usually large blocs form almost immediately during an unmoderated caucus. Consequently, the primary difficulty is often to get your voice heard</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suggesting topics which have a good chance of being voted for — in order to speak first or last.</li> <li>• Unless you are remarkably comfortable speaking or have a crucial addition to make, speaking last is recommended. This allows you to think over your speech, and respond to other delegates thoroughly.</li> </ul>	<p>over the 25 other delegates. Often, the people on the inside of the group tend to lead the group. If you are able, try to get on the inside and moderate people giving ideas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delegates tend to get rather pushy and loud in order to get their voice heard. Even though this can be intimidating, don't let yourself be pushed down. Those who rise to the challenge will become the leaders in the committee.</li> <li>• Much of the productive work that goes into writing a working paper is performed during moderated caucuses. Consequently, it is advantageous to be as productive as possible once your bloc is formed.</li> </ul>
--	---

Although caucusing sounds rather daunting and complex, it is much easier to understand in person. At the very base of both moderated and unmoderated caucuses is getting your voice heard. If you are able to share ideas and convince others to do the same in an organised fashion, you will stand out in the committee.

**Backrooming:**

Backrooming refers to any committee-related action taken outside of formal committee sessions. This includes anything during breaks, or during unmoderated conferences. Backrooming is sometimes made out to be a difficult-to-master, niche skill used for MUN, but in reality it is quite simple. A good backrooming delegate simply socializes and gets to know other delegates in their committee. This allows them to grow their bloc by talking to individuals, and converting them to their cause.

**Backrooming Strategies:**

- 1) Try to make friends. This means not necessarily talking about MUN, and just getting to know someone. This reduces the inherent awkwardness.
- 2) Come off as a nice person. People are much more likely to get behind your ideas if they feel you are their friend.
- 3) Try to accept everyone's ideas. People are inclined to join your bloc if they know they will be well represented.

# Working Papers and Resolutions

## Terminology:

1. Working Paper: refers to a resolution **before** it is passed.
2. Resolution: refers to a working paper **after** it is passed.

(Some chairs are particularly persnickety about this distinction.)

## What is a Working Paper?

In any MUN committee, your fundamental goal is to pass a working paper. Similar to a law in parliament, working papers make changes to the world related to the topic discussed in committee. They consist of *preambulatory* and *operative* clauses, both of which work to deliver a comprehensive solution democratically passed by countries involved in the issue sitting on the committee.

## How are Working Papers Written?

Delegates have the chance to work on working papers predominantly during unmoderated caucuses. After the start of the committee, the chair will let the discussion develop in order to generate enough ideas to actually begin the conception of working papers. The first unmoderated caucus usually marks the start of working paper development. After blocs are formed, people will begin working on writing *clauses* for the working paper. Over the course of the next few committee sessions, these clauses will slowly be compiled either outside of committee or during moderated caucuses. Eventually, the chair will ask for the working papers to be typed up, at which point the clauses will be combined fully into a final working paper.

Note: There is a detailed example of a finished working paper on page 20.

## Preambulatory Clauses

- These clauses are written at the very start of a working paper.
- Their purpose is to justify the actions suggested by the operative clauses.
- Each preambulatory clause begins with a verb, and each clause is one sentence.

Ex:

1. *Recognising* the alarming rise in populist leaders worldwide.

**Operative Clauses**

- These are the clauses which actually suggest actions to be taken by the UN or countries.
- They form the bulk of the working paper.
- Each clause starts with a verb, but in a different manner than a preambulatory clause.
- Each clause should be one sentence, but can have multiple subclauses.

Ex:

1. *Recommends* the creation of a UN-moderated body to provide a continual assessment of rural outreach in Sub-Saharan Africa in order to:
  - A) Promote the creation of clean water revival programs.
  - B) Ensure the success of Non-Governmental Organisational aid in the region.*Etc.*

**Tips for Success:**

- All clauses are always numbered, and should be formatted correctly (see the example on page 20)
- Use very formal language when writing working papers
- Note that you **do not** have binding authority in any committee other than the Security Council. Consequently, your operative clauses must *suggest*, rather than *direct*.

## Merging Working Papers

After different working papers materialize in a committee, often the chair will call for mergers. When two (or more) working papers are considered to be very similar, or there are simply too many working papers present to vote for them all, some must be ‘merged’ with others. This process causes some of the most heated debate during the entirety of the conference, and can result in much distress because there is almost always a cap on presenting sponsors.

### Tips for Mergers

- Make the first move:
  - Mergers are looked upon favorably by the Dais. They signal a willingness to cooperate. If you are the one to first suggest a merger, it immediately gives you the upper hand. Being able to coordinate the merger allows for you to maintain your status in your bloc.
- Make yourself invaluable:
  - People will often kick you off the merged sponsor list in a process called "snaking." You can avoid this by making yourself invaluable to the final resolution. Ensure that your clauses are being put in and that your clauses are nuanced and complex enough that they need you to explain them.
- Control the merger:
  - Always have the pencil and paper in hand. It gives you more control over the clauses in the final version, and ensures your status as a sponsor.
- Reward people for their work:
  - People will reward you if you help them. Saying a polite "thank you" or "good job" goes a pretty long way in MUN conferences. People aren't expecting niceness.

### What happens if I am ‘snaked’

It is the unfortunate reality that some people are always alienated during a merger. This occurs due to the mathematical impossibility of fitting everyone into the presenting sponsors list. If you feel that you have been treated unfairly, it is possible that bringing the matter to the chair’s attention will help. Nevertheless, those who contribute the most to the formation of the working paper are usually those who are rewarded; the more you contribute, the less likely you are to be ‘snaked.’

## Amendments to Resolutions

After working papers and mergers are finished, but prior to entering voting bloc, amendments can be made. Amendments are final alterations to working papers, stemming either from inside or outside the sponsors. Two kinds of amendments can be made: *friendly* amendments and *unfriendly* amendments.

### Friendly Amendments:

Rather simple, friendly amendments are submitted from inside the bloc which created the working paper. In other words, everyone on the sponsors list agrees with the proposed amendment. These amendments are automatically added to the working paper prior to voting bloc.

### Unfriendly Amendments:

Unfriendly amendments are submitted either from inside or outside the bloc which created the working paper. Crucially, not all sponsors agree with the amendment to the working paper. In order for these amendments to be added to the working paper, they must be voted for in voting bloc. Note that the working paper can be passed without the amendment, but the amendment cannot be passed without the working paper. These kinds of amendments are most common when a merger occurs which alienates the ideas of a one or more delegates.

### How do I make an Amendment?

Prior to voting bloc, the chair will allot time for amendments. They will ask for any amendments, unfriendly or friendly, to be submitted at this point. Delegates wishing to submit an amendment write their proposed change on a piece of paper, which they give to the dais. Then, the chair will read out the amendments to determine which are friendly or unfriendly. Afterwards, the committee will likely enter directly into voting bloc.\

### Example of an Amendment:

Amendment to Working Paper 1.1: Assuring Developing Nations' Success

Replace clause 4 with:

*Authorizes the funding of a network-based idea sharing platform exclusively accessible to developing nations in order to:*

*A) Give developing nations the ability to start their own research and development... etc.*

## Voting Procedure

After all working papers have been submitted, and amendments have been completed, the committee will enter voting procedure. This is the most important part of the committee, where the working papers are passed into resolutions, and actual accomplishments are made. However, there are a certain set of procedures which are crucial to voting bloc due to the important nature of the process.

### Voting Bloc

- A motion will be made to enter voting bloc.
- Once passed, the committee will enter ‘voting bloc.’ At this point:
  - Nobody is allowed to leave (doors are ‘barred’)
  - Note passing is prohibited
- A motion will be made to vote, almost always by placard.
- The chair will moderate the voting procedure, and the committee will vote on all of the working papers presented, as well as all of the unfriendly amendments to the individual working papers.
- A motion is required to leave voting bloc

### Tips for Voting Bloc

- Most chairs take this period in the committee very seriously, and talking may cost you (ie: this is not the time to mess around)
- Once a working paper is passed into a resolution, it is tradition for the entire committee to clap.
  - Please **do not** clap if a working paper is not passed. (you will look remarkably stupid)
- Voting is pretty straightforward, however certain nuances to voting bloc exist:
  - Voting by roll call → the chair will call each country, who will respond with ‘yes,’ ‘no,’ or ‘abstain.’
  - Voting 2 for 2 against → Voting procedure as normal, however 2 speakers will be selected for the working paper, and against the working paper. Most people who use this are just trying to speak more, and often the chair will deny this.

## Speaking in Committee

The crucial point of evaluation in a MUN committee comes from speaking. At its core, speaking in MUN is not principally different than any kind of public speaking, but there are a few differences. Namely, it is important both to speak as **much** as possible, and deliver content which directs the flow of committee. Consequently, those who are able to deliver regular impactful speeches tend to succeed.

Note that in MUN committees, you **must** refer to yourself in third person. This means that you have to use one of the following:

- The royal “We” (ex: *We* believe that...)
- “The delegate” (ex: *The delegate* of China proposes...)
- “This delegate” (ex: *This delegate* is appalled by....)

### Speaking Strategies for Primary and Secondary Speeches

These speeches occur in every committee, and the procedure is identical. Therefore, since you know they are coming, and the goal of the speeches, it is highly recommended to prepare for these speeches in advance. Even to practice once or twice in front of a mirror or a friend can be beneficial. Keep in mind that the primary and secondary speeches set the stage for the committee, and speaking well will set you up for success in the rest of the sessions.

### Speaking Strategies for Caucuses

- Prepared Speeches
  - Write down highly likely moderated caucus topics and then prepare speeches for them in advance. This works well since it allows you to know exactly what you're saying and say it succinctly as required. This also allows the injection of statistics and facts into the speech, making you look really smart.
- Sticky Notes
  - Write a few key points on a sticky note or small piece of paper and have it ready to go when you give a speech. Usually, the points have to do with the resolutions that are being written or policy points that need to be pushed.
- Impromptu
  - If you are a particularly confident public speaker, or are in a committee with so few people that you do not have time to prepare for your speeches, this way of

speaking can be useful. This allows you to adapt maximally to the flow of committee, however can result in horrendous failure depending on your ability.

Note: Depending on the size of your committee, you may only have the chance to speak once or twice per session. In these committees, the goal is to make the speech count.

## **General Strategies for Public Speaking**

### Calming yourself down:

This is probably the most important thing that you can possibly do when speaking. It is terribly overwhelming to be standing in front of 70-160 people and trying to give a speech when it seems like all of them are judging you. You have to tell your brain that what you are about to do is just a simple speech; there is no life or death situation here. Honestly, most people are working on a note, writing a resolution, or simply not paying attention. The best thing you can do is start and end strong, that way people will accept your speech no matter what. However, no amount of faux-confidence and help as much as a little bit of preparation. So, calming yourself down requires both preparedness and effective self-control at the ends of speeches.

### Looking comfortable and self-confident:

The famous saying is that you dress for the job that you want and not for the job you have. Sure, your dress is an important part of self-confidence, but more important are your facial expressions and body language. You want to smile broadly, look people directly in the eye, and talk as if you know every bit of knowledge in the world. This is pretty hard to do which is why you start by faking it. You fake confidence and comfort and eventually your body won't know the difference and you'll just always be confident. Put on a drama show and pretend that you are confident and then you will be.

### Pauses:

These are super useful and should be used not all the time, but in key moments to do one of two things. Firstly, you can use them to create emphasis on certain points which will make you seem more confident. When you pause, you hold the room with an air of suspense and so when you start speaking again, that tension is released, like a musical chord resolving. Secondly, you can use them to gather your thoughts. If you are trying to think of things to say, a brief pause may help you get re-oriented. This will help you make sure that you aren't going off the rails.

## Tips for Success

- 1) **Speak!** Those who do not speak in committee are not noticed, and have no influence on the outcome of a committee. Furthermore, it's a bit of a waste to spend two entire days at a MUN conference without interacting in any way.
- 2) **Put in the work.** You will not find success in MUN if you do not:
  - a) Become familiarized with the procedure and manner in which a committee is run.
  - b) Contribute to a working paper adequately to make you invaluable
- 3) **Don't be annoying.** Using points and motions is crucial to success in committee. However, if you say 'Point of Inquiry' every 20 seconds, your chair will likely become fed up, and your chance of winning awards will plummet.
- 4) **Be nice.** In general, the culture associated with MUN tends to be controlling and manipulative. People think that they must be the manipulating leader who controls everyone else in their bloc in order to win. This is not true. Being nice to people goes a long way, particularly for backrooming.
- 5) **Don't make inappropriate comments.** This has 2 facets:
  - a) Literally do not use inappropriate language in committee, as it will greatly reduce your chances of success.
  - b) Don't comment extensively on touchy matters, especially in a joking manner. This kind of behavior can get you disqualified from awards.  
(ie: no genocide jokes)
- 6) **Backroom Extensively.** The more friends you can make in a committee, the better. Find time to socialize with people in your committee in order to convert them to your cause. The best way to do this (in the least awkward manner possible) is to literally be a nice person, and not necessarily discuss MUN.
- 7) **Research until you are comfortable.** The point of research is not to achieve a PhD in the subject, however it is useful in order to prepare oneself for public speaking. Don't waste too much time on research, but it is extremely beneficial to become familiar with the topic in order to calm your nerves
- 8) **Use available resources.** Your executive is willing to help in any way. If you have questions, would like coaching, or would like to learn more, any executive member is willing to help. A host of resources are also available on the website.

## Researching for Conferences

Research is crucial to success in MUN. Certain committees are particularly reliant on your understanding of a certain topic or event in history, and require research. Fundamentally, you should research until you are comfortable.

### How do I research?

- 1) **Know your country.** Find relevant information about your country. This can mean economic, social, political, etc. depending on your committee.

Ex: If you are in the Economic and Financial Assembly, you probably want to know your country's main industries, GDP, trading partners etc. You probably don't need to know the major cultural traditions.

- 2) **Know your committee.** Research the committee that you are in to find the proceedings and previous decisions. Find the positions your country has taken, and the goals of the different previous conferences. This kind of information can be useful in order to decide how to vote in accordance with your country's foreign policy.
- 3) **Know your country's foreign policy.** This is crucial, as it is one of the main pillars of delegate evaluation. You must maintain coherency with your country's foreign policy, if not, you will not be considered for awards.

Ex: If you are India, you definitely should not cooperate with Pakistan.

### Productive Research vs. Research

After the initial period of research, many delegates will continue to find statistics and information about their country. They will be able to tell you the ratio of hospital beds to population, the % of population with an income above the poverty line, etc. This is usually **not** productive. You really do not need this level of information in order to succeed in a committee. A much more productive way to prepare is by proactively planning the committee. Set goals for yourself and the committee, think of plans and moderated caucuses to propose. This allows you to prepare directly in a productive manner for the committee. If you feel the need to prepare speeches, this is the time to do so.

## List of Points and Motions

Below is a list of points and motions that you can make in a committee. Some of them are very common, and some have niche usage.

Point or Motion	Goal	When to use	Notes
<b>Point of Inquiry</b>	Ask the chair a question	Whenever, but not too often. Do not interrupt anyone.	Don't be annoying. Don't ask stupid questions.
<b>Point of Personal Privilege</b>	Ask the dais to change something for you	If you need something. (ex: Please turn on the back lights)	Don't use this unless you absolutely need to. It comes off as haughty.
<b>Point of Procedure</b>	Correct the dais if they made an error	If an error was made.	If you do this, the chair will probably dislike you forever
<b>Motion to Set the Agenda</b>	Set the agenda to a particular order	After primary speakers	
<b>Motion for a Moderated Caucus</b>	Propose a mod.	When the chair asks	Specify: 1) Subject 2) Total time 3) Speaker time
<b>Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus</b>	Propose an unmod.	When the chair asks.	The chair will let you know when they're ready for one.
<b>Motion to Enter Voting Bloc</b>	Enter Voting Bloc	After the presentation of Working Papers	
<b>Motion to vote by _____</b>	Vote	After entering voting bloc	Can vote by <b>placard</b> , or <b>roll call</b> . (or acclamation but please don't)
<b>Motion to Table the Topic</b>	Move to the next topic	After passing resolutions	
<b>Motion to recess / adjourn</b>	End committee	When the chair asks	Only use at the end of committee

## Resolution Verbs and Sample Resolution

The following is a list of verbs that you can use when writing your working papers/resolutions. You are not limited to these verbs.

Preambulatory Clause Verbs:	Operative Clause Verbs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Acknowledging</li> <li>● Affirming</li> <li>● Alarmed by</li> <li>● Approving</li> <li>● Aware of</li> <li>● Bearing in mind</li> <li>● Believing</li> <li>● Confident that</li> <li>● Congratulating</li> <li>● Contemplating</li> <li>● Convinced</li> <li>● Deeply concerned</li> <li>● Deeply conscious</li> <li>● Deeply convinced</li> <li>● Deeply disturbed</li> <li>● Deeply regretting</li> <li>● Deploring</li> <li>● Emphasizing</li> <li>● Fulfilling</li> <li>● Fully alarmed</li> <li>● Fully aware</li> <li>● Fully believing</li> <li>● Further developing</li> <li>● Further recalling</li> <li>● Guided by</li> <li>● Having Adopted</li> <li>● Having Considered</li> <li>● Having Examined</li> <li>● Noting Further</li> <li>● Noting with appreciation</li> <li>● Noting with approval</li> <li>● Noting with deep concern</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Accepts</li> <li>● Affirms</li> <li>● Approves</li> <li>● Asks</li> <li>● Authorizes</li> <li>● Calls for</li> <li>● Calls upon</li> <li>● Condemns</li> <li>● Congratulates</li> <li>● Confirms</li> <li>● Declares accordingly</li> <li>● Demands (only UNSC)</li> <li>● Deplores</li> <li>● Designates</li> <li>● Encourages</li> <li>● Endorses</li> <li>● Expresses its appreciation</li> <li>● Expresses its hope</li> <li>● Further invites</li> <li>● Further proclaims</li> <li>● Further recommends</li> <li>● Further reminds</li> <li>● Further requests</li> <li>● Further resolves</li> <li>● Hopes</li> <li>● Proposes</li> <li>● Proclaims</li> <li>● Recommends</li> <li>● Regrets</li> <li>● Requests</li> <li>● Resolves</li> <li>● Seeks</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Noting with regret</li> <li>● Observing</li> <li>● Pointing out</li> <li>● Reaffirming</li> <li>● Realizing</li> <li>● Recalling</li> <li>● Recognising</li> <li>● Seeking</li> <li>● Taking into account</li> <li>● Taking into consideration</li> <li>● Taking note</li> <li>● Viewing with appreciation</li> <li>● Welcoming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Strongly affirms</li> <li>● Strongly condemns</li> <li>● Strongly urges</li> <li>● Suggests</li> <li>● Supports</li> <li>● Transmits</li> <li>● Trusts</li> <li>● Urges</li> </ul>
---	---

**Below is a Sample Working Paper. This is a short example, most are much longer.**

Working Paper 2.2

**Committee:** ICAO – UNOOSA

**Topic:** The Militarization of Outer Space

**Sponsors:** Iceland, Iraq, Japan, Laos, Pakistan

**Signatories:** Afghanistan, Angola, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Philippines, Poland, South Korea, Syria, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Yemen

### **Framework for the Prevention of the Militarization of Outer Space**

*The Joint Session of ICAO-UNOOSA,*

*Recalling* Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations of 1945 which states that specialized agencies will be established in the UN system and will have international responsibilities,

*Recalling* the Outer Space Treaty and the need to reform international agreements,

*Recognizing* the importance of cooperation between nations as to ensure an effect prevention of an arms race in space,

*Further recognizing* the efforts of other United Nations specialised agencies such as the International Atomic Energy Agency to monitor the commitments nation states have made in various international treaties,

*Reaffirming* that the prevention of an arms race in space will avert a grave danger to the world,

*Recognizing* the importance of international cooperation, especially within United Nations bodies that have already been established,

*Reaffirming* the importance of transparency and confidence building measures to ensure the peaceful use of outer space,

*Recalling* that space is the “common heritage of mankind” and that it should be used in accordance with international consensus,

*Viewing* with appreciation the International Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities initiated by the European Union 2008,

*Further noting* the lack of international support for the International Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities,

1. Requests the creation of an international non-partisan monitoring and safeguard system based off of the IAEA's safeguard system that will do the following;
  1. Ensure nations are living up to their commitments on the various outer space treaties that have been signed and ratified;
  2. Not infringe upon on sovereignty or privacy of any of the countries;
  3. Conduct voluntary routine inspections on the following;
    1. Tracking Stations;
    2. Vertical Launch Vehicles;
    3. Space Centres or Offices;
    4. R&D facilities;
  4. Include an Integrated Regulatory Review service which will check each member state's regulatory infrastructure;
  5. Include an integrated program for militarization and weaponization prevention which will monitor the use of each member's government or publicly funded space agency;
2. Encourages nations to voluntarily and actively contribute to the prevention of an arms race in space by;
  1. Taking national measures to implement space technology solely for the peaceful uses of outer space;
  2. Coordinating with other nations to ensure that all nations see the danger posed by the militarization and weaponization of space;
3. Proposes the establishment of an International Space Coalition (ISC) with the following recommendations;
  1. All nations will only participate in the ISC voluntarily;
  2. All actions taken by this body will be decided upon through fair and just democratic procedure;
  3. The coalition will work to do the following:
    1. Promote peace and disarmament in Space;
    2. Work for the common development of space technology;
    3. Establishment of space facilities around the world in member nations;

4. Recommends the creation of a new international code of conduct based off of the EU's proposed code of conduct by the United Nations Office for Outer Space (UNOOSA) and the Council on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space (COPUOS) which will;
  1. Be an international effort within the United Nations;
  2. Be accepted by most, if not all members of the COPUOS;
  3. Provide new definitions for terms which have yet to be clearly defined such as;
    1. Weapons;
    2. Weapons of mass destruction ;
    3. Use of force;
    4. Placed (as in placement in orbit); Amendment 2 strike
    5. Use of force;
  4. Remind nations of their commitments throughout the other five treaties of the United Nations regarding outer space such as;
    1. The Outer Space Treaty;
    2. The Moon Agreement;
    3. The Rescue Agreement;
    4. The Registration Convention;
    5. The Liability Convention;
  5. Create further guidelines to ensure the peaceful use of outer space which;
    1. Will be determined by the Council on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space in conjunction with all the other related UN councils;
5. *Recommends* the inclusion of International Humanitarian Law to pertain to outer space;
6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Notice that the resolution is split up into three different parts.

1. Administrative Introduction
2. Preambulatory Clauses
3. Operative Clauses

**Administrative Introduction:** This is very format based. At the beginning, you will see some information with regards to the nature of the committee and the working paper. Follow the above format as much as possible.

**Preambulatory Clauses:** These are the clauses in the second part of the working paper that start with present participles. They serve to recall and delineate the problem and any past actions that have been taken. Again, follow the format above.

**Operative Clauses:** These are the numbered clauses with the underlined action verbs in third-person singular. They serve to describe what actions the committee wants to take; the operative clauses showcase the plan that should be put into place in order to solve many of the problems posed in the preambulatory clauses.

## Glossary of MUN-Related Vocabulary

**Abstain/Abstentions** – You don't have a view on this topic. You prefer to not vote in favor or against.

**Sponsors** – Countries that worked on the working paper and actually wrote the clauses.

**Signatories** – Countries that don't necessarily agree with the paper, but want to see it presented and debated upon.

**Presenting Sponsors** – Sponsors given the opportunity to read and answer questions about their working paper.

**Decorum** – Essentially order. The chair will say 'Decorum Delegates' in order to maintain quiet.

**Mod(s)** – Abbreviation for Moderated Caucus

**Unmod(s)** – Abbreviation for Unmoderated Caucus

**Preamb(s)** – Abbreviation for Preambulatory Clauses

**Working Paper** – What you call a resolution before it is passed. A resolution that is currently being debated.

**Resolution** – A working paper that has been passed. Once you pass a working paper in voting bloc, it is referred to as a resolution.

**Bloc** – A group of countries that all take the same general position on an issue.

**Secretariat** – The organizing committee for a conference. It usually consists of a Secretary-General (sec-gen) , Under-Secretary-Generals (USGs), and directors.

**Delegate** – A representative of a country, usually part of a country's foreign ministry.

**The Chair** – The leader of the committee who does not take part in the committee. They have the ultimate power in the committee, and will decide awards.

**Dais** – The chair and everyone working with them.

**General Assemblies** – A MUN committee where mostly every single country is present. Usually referred to as GAs.

**Specialized Agencies** – These are committees that have a specific focus and don't contain all the countries. Usually referred to as SAs.