

How to Improve your MUN Performance

By HLMUN Council

So, **YOU** want to win Best Delegate at your next conference? Or maybe you just want some solid tips to level up your speeches and strategy? Here's everything you need to know!

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First of all, let's explain the different types of roles in MUN:

1. Permanent Members

What they are: Countries that have permanent membership in certain committees, mainly the **UN Security Council (UNSC)**.

Example: US, UK, France, Russia, China.

Veto power: They can block resolutions even if everyone else votes in favor.

Applicability: Applies only in the UNSC(not in all committees).

2. Non-Permanent / Rotating Members

What they are: Countries that are elected for a limited term to be part of a committee (like UNSC).

Example: 10 rotating members of the UNSC.

Powers: They vote like any other member but **do not have veto power**.

Applicability: Mostly UNSC; some regional committees may have “rotating” or temporary members in MUN simulations.

3. Observer States

What they are: Countries or organizations that **can attend committee sessions** but **cannot vote**.

Purpose: Observe debates, provide input, sometimes speak if allowed.

Examples: Other UN countries, NGOs, IGOs.

Applicability: Can appear in UNSC, regional committees, NATO, AU, etc., depending on the conference rules.

4. Delegates

What they are: Representatives of countries in the committee.

Role: Debate, make speeches, submit working papers or notes, negotiate, and vote (if they have voting rights).

Applicability: All committees.

5. Presidents

What they are: The officials who lead high-level or specialized committees (e.g., ICJ, some UNSC formats). They perform the same core functions as chairs but with a more formal or judicial role depending on the committee.

Example: President of the ICJ, President of the Security Council (in some conferences).

Responsibilities: Guide the entire session and enforce rules.

In ICJ, they act as the **head judge**, leading deliberations.

In UNSC, may function as the highest authority for procedure.

Applicability: ICJ, UNSC (depending on the conference), and other

high-level or judicial committees.

Structure: Usually one President, but some conferences include **Deputy Presidents** in larger committees.

6. Chairs

What they are: The main officials who run most standard MUN committees.

Example: Chairs in GA committees, ECOSOC, AU, NATO, and most general assemblies.

Responsibilities: Manage the flow of debate. Decide who speaks. Keep order and apply rules of procedure. Oversee voting and motions.

Applicability: Standard MUN committees (GA, ECOSOC, regional bodies, many specialized committees).

Structure: Usually one **Head Chair**, supported by one or more **Deputy Chairs**; sometimes a **Rapporteur** is included.

7. Judges (Specific to ICJ)

What they are: Officials who hear legal cases, evaluate arguments, and issue judgments or opinions.

Example: The 15 judges of the ICJ, including any ad-hoc judges from the parties involved.

Responsibilities: Question delegates representing the parties. Deliberate formally and informally. Vote on judgments and issue concurring or dissenting opinions.

Applicability: Only in **ICJ** or other MUN committees simulating judicial bodies.

Structure: Typically 15 judges in total; each party may appoint an **ad-hoc judge**.

SUMMARY

Not all roles exist in every committee. For example:

Permanent members and vetoes → only in UNSC.

Judges → only in ICJ.

Observers → can exist in most committees but cannot vote.

Delegates exist in all committees.

Chairs/Presidents exist in all committees.

Now here's how a Normal MUN Committee is structured:

Roll Calls

In MUN, **Roll Calls** are the first step of each session. The Chairs simply take attendance to ensure which delegates are present or absent.

The Chair calls out each country's name, and delegates respond with either "Present" or "Present and voting."

"Present and Voting" – This means you are voting either "For" or "Against" and cannot Abstain from any final votes on resolutions or amendments.

"Present" – This means you are in attendance and can vote "For," "Against," or "Abstain" during voting procedures.

It is **not possible** to respond with **"Not Present"** or **"Not Present in Voting"** during Roll Calls. If you are in the room, you must respond either with **Present** or **Present in Voting**:

If you are absent and do not respond during Roll Call, you are simply marked as absent.



Opening Speeches

Each delegate is usually given 60–90 seconds (although this depends on the time limit set by the chairs) to introduce their country's stance on the agenda topics.

Opening speeches are crucial for setting the tone, showcasing your **country's main priorities**, and making a **strong first impression**. The opening speech is the only one to have ready beforehand, other speeches or resolutions can be written at the conference.

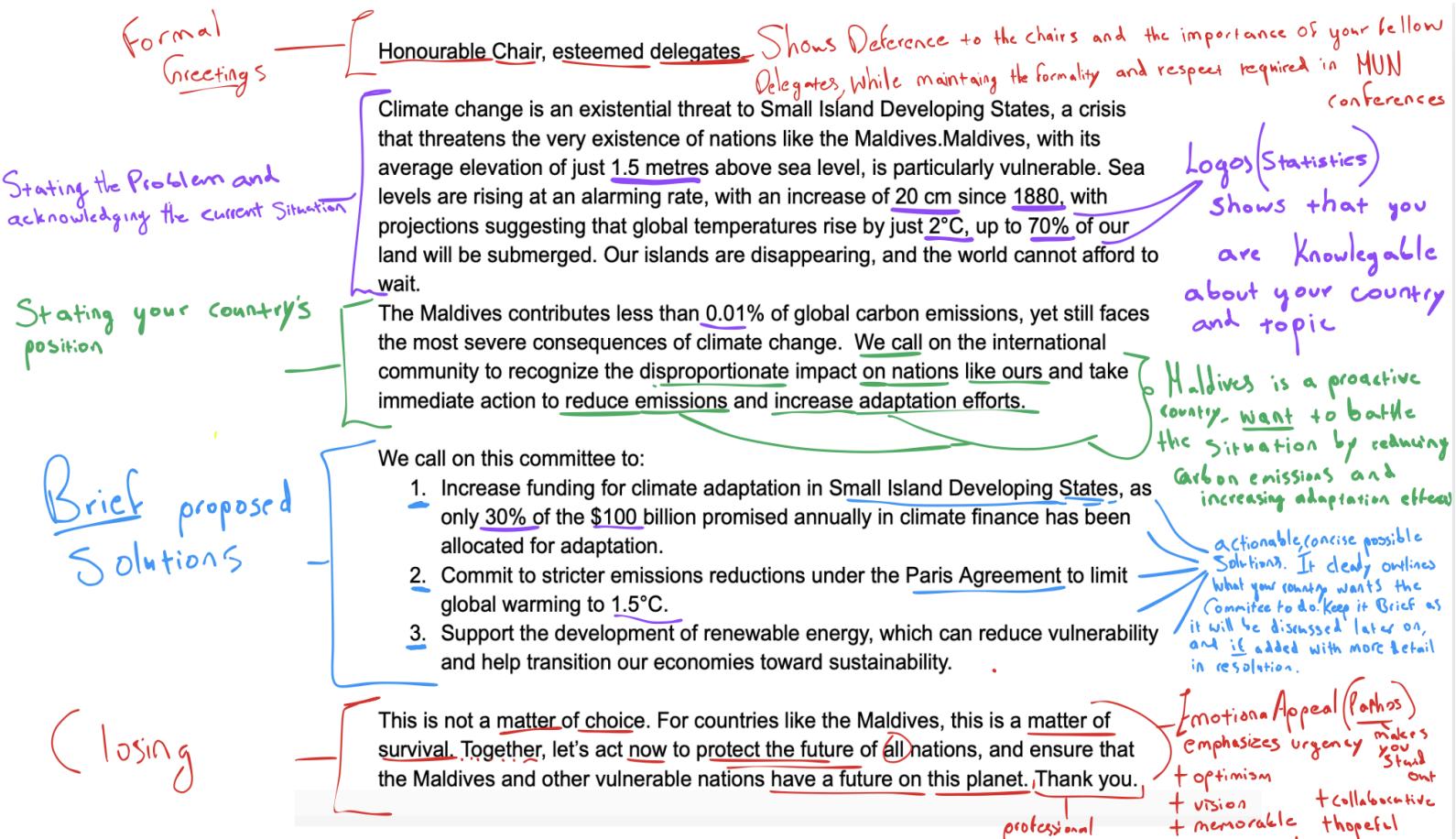
Here's how to nail it:

A good opening speech is concise, clear, and emphasizes the main issues and goals.

This is what you should include:

1. Statement of the Problem
2. Your Country's Position/policies
3. Proposed Solutions
4. Closing

Here's an Example:



Drafting Resolutions

During unmoderated caucuses (**sessions where delegates have more freedom to discuss topics informally without the strict structure of formal debate**), delegates can freely move around, engage in informal discussions, and collaborate on drafting resolutions. **These sessions usually last around an hour.**

A resolution is a formal document that proposes solutions to the issues being debated. Once delegates identify countries that support their stance, they work together to draft a resolution.

Sponsors & Signatories

A draft resolution needs **sponsors** (delegates who are helping create/write the resolution) and **signatories** (delegates who want to debate the resolution and discuss it further).

Sponsors **write** the resolution, while signatories show their **support**.

Resolutions are typically created and revised during the conference, particularly in unmoderated caucuses or breaks. Delegates can also prepare drafts in advance and refine them based on feedback and alliances.

A well-written resolution typically includes the following components:

Heading

Title of the Resolution:

A concise title reflecting the issue at hand. It's usually straightforward, like "Resolution on Climate Change" or "Resolution on Refugee Protection."

Committee Name: The name of the committee or body presenting the resolution (e.g., "United Nations General Assembly" or "Security Council").

Sponsors and Signatories:

- **Sponsors** are the countries who have **written** and **proposed** the resolution, usually a group of delegates who share a similar position on the issue.
- **Signatories** are **countries that support the idea** of the resolution being discussed but **may not have actively** participated in drafting it. They show the support necessary to get the resolution debated.

Preambulatory Clauses (Background)

These are introductory statements that provide context for the issue being addressed. They help explain the background, history, and current situation of the problem.

Preambulatory clauses begin with action phrases such as:

- **"Recalling"** (to refer to past resolutions or agreements),
- **"Recognizing"** (to acknowledge existing conditions),

- **"Noting with concern"** (to highlight the seriousness of the situation),
- **"Deeply alarmed"** (to express urgency),
- **"Emphasizing"** (to underscore specific points).

These preambulatory clauses do not propose any specific actions but are meant to **set the stage** for the solution.

Example:

"Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which guarantees the right to seek asylum,"

"Recognizing the significant impact of climate change on Small Island Developing States (SIDS),"

Operative Clauses (Actions/Recommendations)

These clauses outline the specific actions or solutions that the committee should take to address the issue. This is the **core of the resolution**, where delegates propose concrete **steps** to solve the problem.

Operative clauses begin with strong action verbs such as:

- **"Urges"** (to recommend action),
- **"Calls upon"** (to request that action be taken),
- **"Requests"** (to ask for a particular action or report),
- **"Recommends"** (to suggest actions),
- **"Encourages"** (to promote certain behavior or policies).
-

These clauses are usually numbered for clarity and organization.

Example:

"Calls upon all member states to reduce carbon emissions by 40% by 2030,"

"Urges developed countries to contribute 30% of climate finance to adaptation programs in vulnerable nations,"

"Recommends the establishment of a global renewable energy fund to support the transition of developing economies to sustainable energy."

General Assembly Third Committee

Sponsors: United States, Austria and Italy

Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon

Topic: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

The General Assembly,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens, **[use commas to separate preambulatory clauses]**

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; **[use semicolons to separate operative clauses]**

2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;

3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;

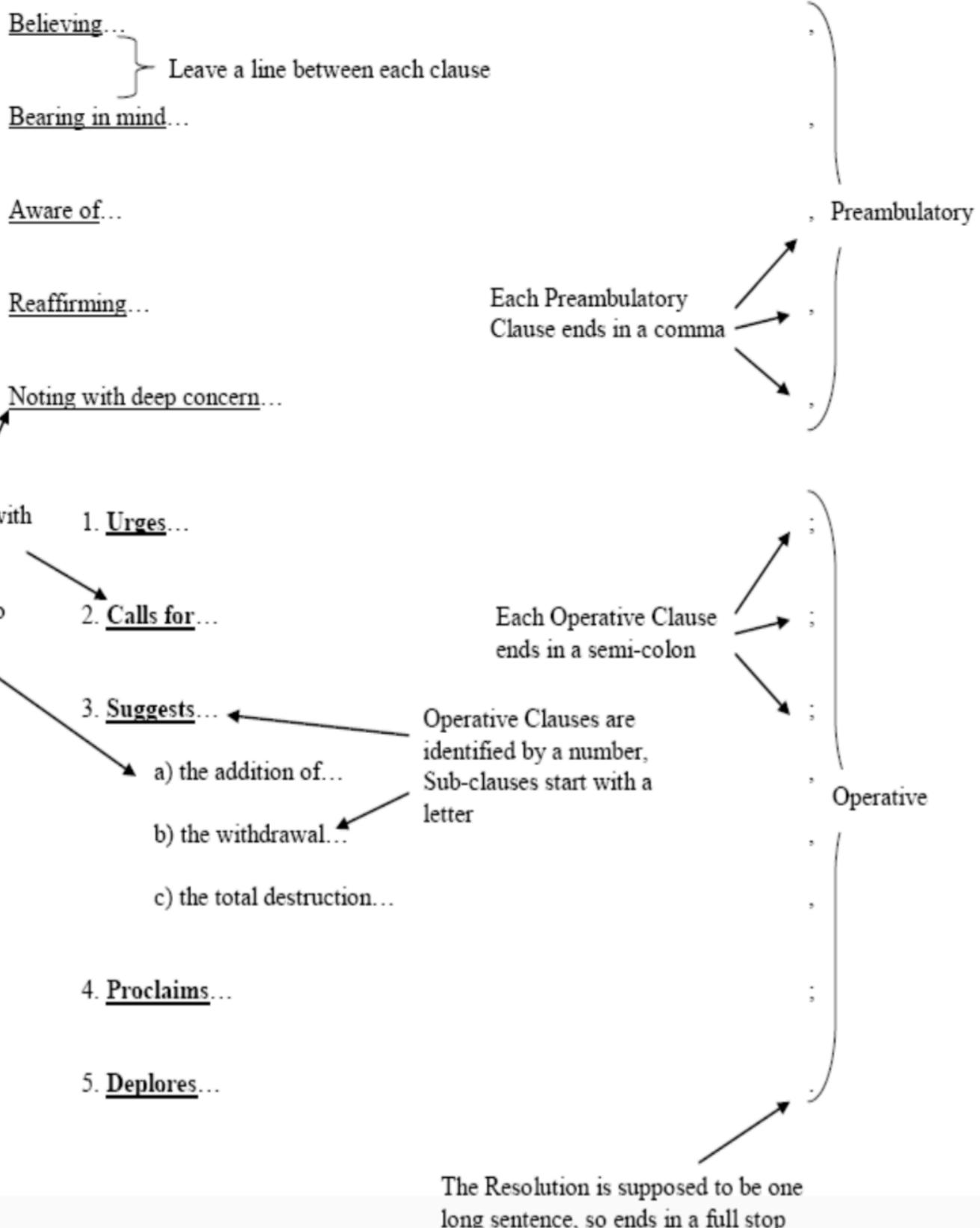
4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;

5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;

6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance; and

7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development. **[end resolutions with a period]**

Committee:
Question of:
Submitted by:



For each resolution you can make a speech for or against, and you can make as many as you wish.

**When Someone asks you to
Co-Submit their Resolution**



Amendments to Resolutions

Amendments are proposed **changes** to a resolution, aimed at **altering or improving** its content. Amendments allow delegates to **modify specific parts** of a resolution during the debate.

Amendment Process:

A delegate proposes an amendment to the resolution (either friendly or unfriendly).

The committee discusses the proposed amendment.

The resolution is then updated with any accepted amendments, and the committee continues to **debate** the modified resolution.

1. Friendly Amendments:

These are accepted by **all sponsors** of the resolution. Friendly amendments are typically **minor changes** like **rewording** a clause or **adding** a small section that **improves** the resolution.

They **do not require a vote**; once agreed upon, they are automatically accepted and included in the resolution.

2. Unfriendly Amendments:

These are proposed changes that are **not agreed** upon by the sponsors of the resolution, indicating a disagreement on the proposed changes.

Unfriendly amendments **require a vote** from the **committee** before they **can be added** to the resolution. If the amendment passes, it becomes part of the resolution.

To Add a Clause:

This means you want to **add** a clause to a resolution:

E.g: Amendment 5 to Resolution 1

- Add a clause to the end of the resolution (e.g if the resolution has 6 clauses)
 - Clause 7. "Understand that...(new clause).."

Strike a Clause:

This means you wish to remove a clause from the resolution, e.g:

E.g: Amendment 4 to resolution 1

- Strike Clause 9 from the resolution

Amend a Clause:

This means you wish to change a clause to replace or remove text

E.g: Amendment 6 to Resolution 1

- Amend Clause 2 from the resolution which originally reads following:
"2.Declares that Noodles are Delicious"

To:

"2.Declares that Noodles are **Very** Delicious"



Voting Procedures:

Once the debate has concluded and all amendments (if any) have been discussed and voted upon, the committee moves to vote on each resolution.

- **Vote For** : A delegate votes "For" if they fully support the resolution and believe it is the best solution to the issue at hand.
- **Vote Against**: A delegate votes "Against" if they oppose the resolution and disagree with the proposed actions.
- **Abstention**: A delegate may abstain if they are neutral or feel unable to support or oppose the resolution. Abstaining means they do not vote but still allow the committee to move forward with the vote.

More than one resolution can pass.

Chairs: "Delegates please don't applaud if a resolution does not pass"

Also Delegates as soon as a resolution does not pass:





Making POI:

A Point of Information (POI) is a brief question that a delegate poses to another delegate during the debate. A well-crafted POI can help **clarify** a delegate's position, **challenge** another's arguments, or **gather important information** for your country's position.

An excellent POI is:

- Brief, clear, and concise
- Respectful and formal
- Relevant to the topic and strategic
- Open-ended to encourage a detailed answer
- Well-timed and used to clarify or challenge arguments



Weak POI: "Are you saying your country supports this policy?"

Strong POI: "Thank you delegate for that speech, could you explain how your country's proposed solution aligns with the goals of the Paris Agreement?"

Highlight gaps in logic: If a delegate has made a claim that seems unsupported, you can use a POI to ask for evidence or clarification, which could weaken their argument.

Clarify ambiguities: If a delegate makes a vague statement or proposes a solution without details, a POI can force them to elaborate.

Build your country's case: If you disagree with a delegate's position, use your POI to challenge their stance.

For example, if you represent a country that has a different policy on the issue, you could ask:

If a delegate mentions a **solution** that's vague or lacks details:

"Delegate, could you clarify how your proposal will be implemented in developing nations that lack the necessary infrastructure?"

If a delegate makes a **statistical claim** without evidence:

"Delegate, could you provide the data or studies that support your claim that this solution will reduce emissions by 40%?"

If a solution seems to **ignore key stakeholders** (like vulnerable countries or regions):
"Delegate, how does your proposal address the specific needs of Small Island Developing States, which are particularly vulnerable to this issue?"

When you ask a POI, be prepared for the delegate to respond with more details. **Listen** actively and engage with their answer to further your country's position in the debate.

For Example:

Clarification of Position:

"Honourable delegate, could you elaborate on how your country's solution will address the specific needs of Small Island Developing States like the Maldives?"

Challenge a Claim:

"Delegate, you mentioned that renewable energy is a viable solution for all countries. How does your proposal take into account the financial constraints of developing nations?"

Request for Evidence:

"Delegate, you stated that your proposed solution would reduce emissions by 50%—could you provide the data or studies that support this claim?"

Seeking Specificity:

"Delegate, your resolution suggests providing financial assistance for adaptation. Could you clarify how these funds would be distributed to ensure equitable support for all vulnerable nations?"

POIs CAN BE SUPPORTING THE SPEECH AS WELL:

For example: "Does the delegate agree that... and say something that is good for the resolution"

"Would the delegate concur that...?"

"Is the delegate in agreement that...?"

"Could the delegate clarify whether they support...?"

"Does the delegate acknowledge that...?"

"Might the delegate agree with the assertion that...?"

"Would the delegate be inclined to affirm...?"

When you just finished your speech and a delegate hits you with the most generic, overcomplicated POI even they don't understand



DIFFERENT COMMITTEES & EXCEPTIONS

Security Council (UNSC)

Just like the real UN, the Security Council sessions in MUN usually operate differently. Often, delegates will **NOT** stand when speaking, which is different from normal MUN Committee. It will be smaller than usual committee and there will be 15 countries present with the possibility of observers (other UN countries, NGOs, IGOs). The five permanent members will have veto power, just like the UN (US, China, UK, Russia, France). Most conferences will follow UN procedure, requiring 9 votes for procedural and substantive issues to pass. One vote from a permanent member and the issue at hand fails. For resolutions, there will be modified numbers required for signatories and sponsors.

International Court of Justice (ICJ)

Owing to the fact that this is a court, the rules will be different. As you can see from the [UN Youth and Student Association of Austria](#), a simplified version of the UN ICJ rules are used. There will typically be 15 judges, with each party to the case getting to supply one

ad-hoc judge. Cases will be presented to the judges and each judge, in alphabetical order, will get an opening statement. There will be an informal period of discussion(unmoderated caucus time). Deliberations will be formal, with a speakers list being followed. Notes, as opposed to resolutions, are the working papers for the ICJ. After deliberations, there will be a motion to vote for judgment. Each judge is required to issue an opinion on a passes judgment. These will either be in agreement (concurring or separate opinion) or disagreement (dissenting opinion). Passage or failure of a judgement requires a simple majority of the judges present.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

The formal and informal debate will be used. Will use either resolutions or declarations. Declarations usually follow the same requirements of resolutions. Joint Statements may be used when a consensus is not reached for a resolution or declaration. For voting in regional committees, passage often requires a unanimous vote. Observers may be present, but have no voting power.

African Union (AU)

The AU may be another regional committee used at a MUN conference. Formal and Informal debate will be used. As a regional committee, unanimous consensus on issues is preferred. Often, a two-thirds majority will also pass a resolution, while a simple majority will pass procedural issues.



Position Papers:

Please check out this website it's amazing:

<https://www.munprep.org/curriculum/mun-position-paper-making-your-solutions-group>

A position paper is a document that delegates write before the conference to outline their assigned **country's stance** on the topics that will be debated. It helps delegates organise their ideas, present their country's perspective, and propose possible solutions. A well-written position paper **demonstrates** a delegate's understanding of the issue and serves as a foundation for speeches, debates, and negotiations during the conference.

The Position paper is sent to the committee beforehand, and is solely for the Chairs to take into account. They are crucial for anyone aiming for Best Delegate.

Structure of a Position Paper

Heading: Include your country name, committee name, your name, and the topics.

Introduction: Provide a brief background on the issue from the perspective of your country. Mention any relevant history, context, or major events related to the topic.

Country's Position/Policies: Explain your country's stance on the issue. Mention its interests, policies, or values that affect its views on the topic. Refer to past actions or resolutions your country has supported.

Past Actions: Describe actions that your country has taken related to the issue. You can mention any national policies, laws, or international resolutions supported by your country.



The Key Sections Of an MUN Position Paper

1. State Position

Here you should help the reader understand where your country stands on your committee topic. This part sets the scene for what you will be arguing in the rest of your position paper.

3. Past Actions

Here, you can start discussing any significant past attempts at solving your committee topic. Here you can mention any UN operations or declarations.

2. State Role

- How is your state related to the committee topic?
- Have they made any attempts to solve the problem?
- If so, how successful have they been?

4. Solutions

Give an outline of your plans and explain why they're the best approach. You can also show how you may want to cooperate with other delegations.



5. Sources

Link the sources you used to write your article.



MUNprep

Possible Solutions: Offer solutions to the issue from your country's perspective. Think of realistic and actionable steps that your country would be willing to support in a UN setting. This section should align with your country's values and position.

Conclusion: Summarize your main points briefly and reinforce your country's commitment to finding a resolution to the issue.

Context and State Position

United Arab Emirates
Disarmament and International Security Committee
Foreign Interventions in Civil War



A decade worth of heightened political turmoil in the Middle East has placed the United Arab Emirates at the forefront of foreign interventionism in conflict ridden states. From backing Egyptian rebels striving to undermine the reign of the fundamentalist regime of the Muslim Brotherhood, to an undying militaristic and humanitarian presence in the Syrian civil war through supporting the rebels and harboring refugees by funding infrastructure development in Jordan, the UAE is the forerunner amongst GCC countries in the battle to achieve peace in the Middle East. A key aspect of this committee is defining the broad topic of foreign intervention and the appropriate measures that must be taken to re-establish trust and destigmatize the action of outside involvement. With the Arab Spring more than doubling the number of Global civil wars, Intervention, and opening dialogues to understand what has gone wrong with past interventions are pressing matters.

The UAE believes that foreign intervention should be deemed as a valuable and imperative action in civil conflict, especially when large-scale violations of fundamental human rights have occurred. Ineffective interference escalates and prolongs situations, causing more damage than necessary and the UAE strongly believes that multifaceted interventions can prevent the repeating consequences that can arrive with involvement from a foreign country. From being involved in numerous forms of intervention from military action to refugee aid in the Syrian Civil War and contributing to a multilateral pool of funds to buy arms for approved rebel groups, the UAE is in a prime position to discuss the complexity of intervening. The UAE is involved in multiple conflicts that are outside their country's bounds and being involved in not only military action, but fiscal, humanitarian and refugee aid; it places the UAE in a prime position to build a constructive and actionable idea of what foreign intervention *should* be in our modern globalized age.

In being as pragmatic as possible and working to produce effective resolutions this committee must focus on the combination of aid, accountability, and necessity of intervention, whilst bearing in mind protocols to avoid unnecessary escalation. To this end, the UAE believes resolutions should emphasize threefold frameworks; one, creating obligatory aid involvement from countries involved in the conflict, whether this be through infrastructure, refugee aid or other forms of re-establishment. Secondly, creating a clear framework for foreign intervention to ensure stability and establishment of accountability for violators. Thirdly, emphasizing peacekeeping and only intervening when intervention is necessary, and understanding that the necessity is unique by situation and shall not be determined by a rigid framework.

Solutions

State Role/Past Actions

When Position Papers are due in 3 hours



Chairing

<https://bestdelegate.com/model-united-nations-training-2/>

Being a chair at a Model United Nations conference is one of the most IMPORTANT roles in the committee.

Chairs guide debate, enforce rules, and create a safe, supportive environment where delegates can learn, practice diplomacy, and have fun.

Both the **Head Chair** and **Deputy Chair** have flexibility in how they run the committee. **It is your committee**, and you get to organize it however you like.

Your Committee, Your Decisions

Chairs have a lot of freedom in organizing their committee. You get to decide:

1. How tasks are split between the Head Chair and Deputy Chair

- Typically, the Head Chair facilitates debate, manages motions, leads discussion, and **writes the research report** (How to write a research report on page 26).
- The Deputy Chair usually takes notes on delegate activity. They handle things like number of speeches made of each delegate, POIs, and resolutions, as well as they time speeches to make sure no one goes over their limit, which is usually 2minutes for normal speeches and 60-90seconds for opening statements.
- However, you can divide responsibilities in any way that suits your team and your committee. The important thing is to communicate clearly and stay organized.

• How the room is set up

- You can arrange the room to encourage participation. For example, desks in a circle or horseshoe shape can make it easier for delegates to see each other and engage in debate.
- Decide where chairs will sit, where to place microphones (if applicable), and any materials delegates might need(usually some paper and pens).

• How debate will flow

- Decide how amendments, motions, and points will be handled. For instance:
- Will amendments be submitted digitally via a shared Google Doc or on paper?
- Will motions to open an unmoderated caucus be decided by majority vote or at the chairs' discretion?
- Will you run formal moderated caucuses first, then unmoderated caucuses for informal discussion?

The structure should balance clear rules with enough flexibility to make debate dynamic.

Optional features to make the committee fun

- Chairs can decide whether to include activities like a **gossip box**, superlatives, or friendly awards.
- If you choose to include these, make sure they are **appropriate for the delegates**.
- In committees with younger or beginner delegates, carefully filter out slurs, harsh comments, or anything that could make someone uncomfortable.
- Friendly teasing is fine and can make debate more engaging, but always ensure it stays safe and respectful.

Managing Awards

Part of the chair's role is to evaluate delegate performance and give Fair recognition:

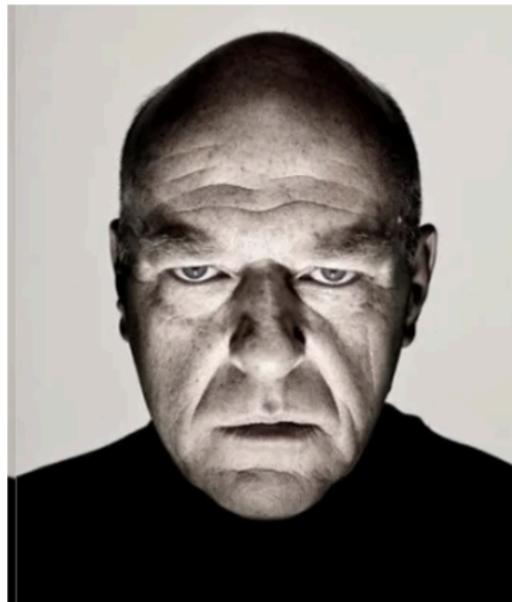
Chairs **decide fairly** which delegate receives **Best Delegation** and **Honorable Mentions**, or any other awards the MUN Conference might have such as Best Position Paper.

To choose the Best & Honorable mention Awards, chairs must consider multiple factors, not just how much a delegate speaks:

- Participation in debate and caucuses
- Quality and clarity of speeches
- Use of procedural skills (motions, POIs)
- Collaboration and teamwork in writing resolutions
- Attitude

Chairs should discuss who they think should be awarded the awards based on their notes and on what they saw during the committee. However the very final decision should, ideally, be made by the Head Chair.

When the Chairs keep ignoring You



**but you've raised your placard 16
times**

Preparation Before the Conference

Most chairs create a **Google Classroom or shared document platform** where delegates can upload and access:

- Draft resolutions

- Speeches or position papers
- Any amendments submitted before or during the conference

Again, a google classroom is a popular platform that chairs often use to run their committees, but its your committee and therefore your decision on how to organize this, unless instructed otherwise by the people organizing the Conference. If you plan to use a platform:

- Set it up **before the conference**
- Familiarize yourself with how it works to prevent delays or technical issues
- Think through procedural details in advance



During the Conference

Chairs should remain attentive, proactive, and flexible. The chairs in MUN, are meant to:

1. Guide debate and clarify procedures:

- Explain rules calmly and clearly if delegates are confused about motions, points of order, or voting procedures. Especially if Chairing in a Beginner Committee, remember that everyone is there to learn and it's not a big deal if they are confused or make mistakes, kindly remind them of the proper structure or rules.

2. Encourage participation:

- Invite quieter delegates to speak
- Remind delegates that mistakes are part of learning
- If debate is slow, **one chair can temporarily participate as a country** to model speeches, ask questions, or spark discussion. This is especially useful in beginner committees.

3. Track performance:

- Keep detailed notes on speeches, POIs, resolutions, amendments, and delegate behavior.
- Use this to make fair award decisions at the end of the conference.

4. Ensure a safe and fun environment:

- Remind delegates that debate is a practice space
- Monitor optional features like gossip boxes or superlatives for appropriateness
- Friendly teasing is fine, but harsh or offensive comments and slurs should be filtered, especially if chairing in a committee with younger delegates.

Summary

Being a chair is about **balancing structure with creativity**. You are responsible for:

- Designing the committee setup
- Deciding how debate will flow

- Choosing how to split tasks with your co-chair
- Organizing platforms like Google Classroom for documents and amendments
- Making fair decisions for awards
- Ensuring a safe, fun, and engaging environment

A great chair is attentive, proactive, fair, and creative. You guide delegates, support learning, and make debate both educational and enjoyable. It is your committee, run it in a way that makes the experience the best it can be for everyone.

How to write a Research Report (Head Chair Required to Write):

Example of Research Report:

[The United Nations Human Rights Council \(UNHRC\) - Topic Addressing Human Rights Violations Against Rohingya Refugees in Myanmar and Bangladesh 1](#)

A chair report is more than just a collection of facts. It explains the committee, the agenda, and the debate process in a way that guides both chairs and delegates, helping everyone participate effectively.

1. Start with Committee Details

First, include the basics:

- **Committee name** (e.g., UNHRC, ICJ, NATO)
- **Conference name and year**
- **Topic(s) being discussed**
- **Head Chair and co-chair names**

This sets the stage and tells everyone exactly what committee they're in and who is leading it.

2. Introduce the Committee

Explain what the committee is and what it does in the real world. Include:

- Its **purpose** and mission
- How it's **structured** (number of members, voting rules, special roles)
- How it **fits in the UN or international system**

For example, if it's the UNHRC, explain that it's focused on human rights, has 47 member states, and oversees investigations, resolutions, and dialogue.

3. Provide Background on the Topic

This is the heart of your report. Give delegates enough information so they can debate intelligently. Break it down into sections like:

- **Historical context:** What led to the current situation?
- **Current situation:** Key facts, numbers, and developments
- **Global and regional responses:** How countries or organizations have acted

Use **facts, dates, and statistics** whenever possible. For example, mention the number of refugees, major resolutions, or significant incidents.

4. Summarize Previous Actions

Delegates need to know what has already been done. Include:

- **UN resolutions or reports**
- **Legal actions** (e.g., ICC or ICJ cases)
- **Humanitarian aid and interventions**
- **Regional diplomacy or agreements**

This helps delegates avoid repeating past efforts and encourages creative solutions.

5. Add Questions to Guide Debate

Include a list of **open-ended questions** to inspire discussion. Questions should cover:

- Legal, political, or diplomatic angles
- Humanitarian considerations
- Regional and global responsibilities
- Potential solutions or next steps

These questions give delegates a starting point for speeches, draft resolutions, and amendments.

6. Include a Bibliography

Always cite your sources:

- Official UN documents, resolutions, or reports
- Reputable NGOs or news sources
- Academic or legal references

Keep the format **consistent**, and include dates so delegates can reference them. This also adds credibility to your report.

7. Optional Enhancements

To make your report extra helpful, you can include:

- **Timeline of events** for quick reference
- **Glossary of acronyms** (UNHRC, ICJ, ICC, etc.)
- **Suggested country positions or alliances** (if appropriate)
- **Key facts or statistics in bold** for easy scanning

8. Keep It Professional but Readable

- Use **clear headings and subheadings**
- Break long paragraphs into **smaller, digestible pieces**
- Use **bullet points and numbered lists** for clarity
- Stick to a **neutral, factual tone**—this is a guide, not an opinion piece
- Include **examples** if possible, like a sample POI or a key statistic

In Summary

A chair report is a tool to **educate, guide, and organize your committee**. It gives delegates:

- Context about the committee and topic
- Understanding of what has already happened
- Guidance on what to think about during debate

Write it clearly, organize it well, and include enough detail so everyone can step into the debate confidently. A good chair report makes a committee **run smoothly, stay on track, and have productive, engaging discussions**.

Structure and Key Phrases for Chairs:

As mentioned, the structure of a committee can vary depending on the chairs. They may choose to adjust or rearrange certain parts, but it typically follows this general format:

1. **SHORT INTRO** – (Hello everyone, my name is ... and I will be the Head Chair for this committee...) Something like this.

2. **OPTIONAL – ICEBREAKERS**

In some conferences, chairs decide to add something known as icebreakers. Usually, most delegates, especially beginners, feel nervous, tense, or even intimidated before their committee sessions. The atmosphere can often be awkward and tense. Icebreaker games are activities designed to help people get to know each other, feel more comfortable, and start interacting, especially in groups where participants may not know one another well. Some popular games include: This or That, Two Truths and a Lie, Pictionary, Hangman, etc.

3. **ROLL CALLS**- Usually in Alphabetical Order (Algeria, Brazil, China...)

4. **OPENING STATEMENTS**- Usually in Alphabetical Order (Algeria, Brazil, China...)

5. **UNMODERATED CAUCUS / MODERATED CAUCUS** – Chairs can choose the structure: whether they want unmoderated caucus time first and then moderated caucus second, or vice versa. They can also hold a vote to see what the delegates prefer.

6. **CLOSED DEBATE FOR RESOLUTION** – Once the main submitter has read the operative clauses and made a speech for the resolution, the committee must move to Closed Debate *for* the resolution, meaning they will only entertain speeches supporting the resolution.

7. **CLOSED DEBATE AGAINST** – Once all speeches for the resolution are done (or if chairs decide to limit speeches due to time constraints or other reasons), they must move to Closed Debate Against the resolution, entertaining only speeches opposing it.

8. **OPEN DEBATE** – Then the committee moves to Open Debate *for or against* the resolution, meaning speeches both supporting and opposing the resolution are allowed.

9. **AMENDMENTS** – When Open Debate ends, the chairs must ask if there are any amendments. If yes, the delegate submits their amendment, and the chairs decide which amendment to debate first. The delegate who submitted it must present their amendment and make a speech for it. If it is a friendly amendment, there is no need for a speech and it passes immediately.

Delegates must specify whether their amendment is friendly or unfriendly and what type it is (strike, add, etc.).

10. CLOSED DEBATE FOR AMENDMENT – Similar to how a resolution is handled, amendments follow the same structure. After the amendment is presented, the committee moves to Closed Debate For the amendment.

11. CLOSED DEBATE AGAINST AMENDMENT

12. OPEN DEBATE FOR OR AGAINST AMENDMENT – Very often, chairs decide to skip closed debate for amendments because there usually aren't many speeches and it is too time-consuming. They may choose to move straight to open debate (again, chairs can decide how they want to do this).

13. VOTING FOR AMENDMENT - Vote after each amendment to see which ones pass and which ones won't.

14. VOTING FOR RESOLITION - After amendments the delegates must now vote for, against or abstain for the resolution

15. REPEATING STEPS 6 TO 13 FOR OTHER RESOLUTIONS ON THE FLOOR

16. CONCLUDING STATEMENT - Make a Conlcuding statement of a summary of everything that has happened, which resolutions passed which didn't, the situation, and anything else you'd like to mention (e.g Most Speeches made 7 etc). Then thank all the delegates for their participation and efforts

17. END

18. OTHER INFORMAL ACTIVITES - GOSSIP BOX, SUPERLATIVES.



Lobbying

Gossip
Box Time

Key Phrases for each Step:

ROLL CALLS:

"We will now be moving on to Roll Call, delegates please specify/state/claim whether your delegation will be present or present and voting..."

UNMODERATED CAUCUS / MODERATED CAUCUS:

"We will now be moving on to unmoderated/moderated caucus time, the delegates will be granted (time chosen by chairs) of umodereated/moderated caucus" *Bang Gavel to declare start of causes time*

FIRST RESOLUTION:

“We will now be moving on to Resolutions. We will be starting with Malaysias Resolution. Could the Delegation of Malaysia please come up to present their resolution by reading the operative clauses (and subclauses)”

AFTER READING OPERATIVE CLAUSES:

“Thank you delegate. The delegate will have (time chosen by chairs) e.g 2minutes to make their speech, the gavel will bang once when 1minute has elapsed and twice when 2 minutes have elapsed, please begin when ready”

AFTER EACH SPEECH:

“Thank you delegate for your speech, is the delegate open to any POIs?”

“Seeing as the delegate is open to any and all(or 2 or 3 or 1 or whatever the delegate is open to) POIs, if there are any or such on the floor please raise your placards now”

OR

“Seeing as the delegate is not open to any POIs, How does the delegate wish to yield the floor?”

AFTER POIS:

“Seeing as there are no more POIs on the floor how does the delegate wish to yield the floor?”

IF the delegate says back to the chairs: “Thank you, delegate.”

IF the delegate says to another delegate, like “...to the delegation of Japan,” Then the chairs must ask Japan (or whichever delegation) if that is **in order**. “Delegation of Japan will that be in order?”

IF yes: “Could the delegation of Japan, please come up to make their speech”

IF no: “Seeing as this is not in order, how would the delegate of ... like to yield the floor?”

AFTER END OF SPEECH:

Call out the next person who had raised their placards

If theres no one else, just remind them

“Are there any more speeches for this resolution?”

“Seeing as there are no more speeches on the floor for this resolution we will now be moving on to Closed debate against this resolution. If there are any speeches against this resolution please raise your placards now”

REPEAT FOR OTHER PARTS:

The wording really isn't that important as long as its professional and diplomatic, meaning you don't have to learn all these quotes by heart, although they are very useful and the typical phrases used.

The really key phrases to have in mind are:

“We will now be moving on to...”
“Seeing as...”
“Thank you...”

NOTE:

- Remind delegates who wish to make a Point of Information (POI) to thank the speaker for their speech before posing their POI.
- Remind Delegates to refrain from using personal pronouns, and yes, **“we” is a first-person plural personal pronoun** because it refers to the speaker plus at least one other person.
- Remind delegates if they want to go outside or do something else they usually can raise their placards and say: “ Point of Personal Privilege”
- Chairs CAN use Personal Pronouns

Here's a list of all personal Pronouns: I, me, my, mine, we, us, our, ours, you, your, yours, he, him, his, she, her, hers, it, its, they, them, their, theirs.

So the key rule is: **Chairs can be personal; delegates represent their country, so they speak impersonally.**



Tips and Trick to MUN success

Preparation is the most important part of MUN, it is always advised that you prepare speeches, resolutions, and potential POIs beforehand. DO research on the opposite team, anticipate their arguments, and find counterarguments

You can't violate your delegations regulations



If no one knows anything about your delegation

Practice Makes Perfect

Before the conference, practice delivering your speeches **in front of friends or family, recording yourself**, or talk in front of a **mirror** if possible to see where you can improve. This will build your confidence and help you **identify any adjustments to your tone, pacing, or body language**.

"It's not what you say but How you say it". This is a quote from Albert Mehrabian, a psychologist, who suggested that only 7% of the information in speech is contained in the words.

Demonstrating Confidence and Adaptability

Body Language:

- Stand tall
- Make eye contact
- Speak clearly
- Steady pacing(Don't speak to fast or slow, or too loud or quiet)

Project Confidence: MUN is all about persuasion. Speak with confidence, even when you're unsure. The more confident you appear, the more likely others are to listen to your ideas.

Stay Calm Under Pressure: During heated debates or in front of a large crowd, maintain a composed demeanor. Poise under pressure is a quality that's often rewarded.

Adapt to Feedback: Be open to modifying your proposals based on others' input.

Use POIs to Steer the Debate: Strategic questions can shift focus in your favor.

It's very helpful to know your country, other important countries, and the topic like the back of your hand

Research Essentials

Historical Context: Know past resolutions, treaties, and events related to the issue.

Current Situation: Be updated on recent developments, statistics, and stakeholder positions.

Country's Position: Understand your country's stance, policies, and allies.

Proposed Solutions: Familiarize yourself with common solutions, especially ones aligning with your country's stance.

“Listen Listen Listen...” - Gordon Ramsay

Speak Speak Speak

Participate as much as possible, this doesn't mean talk all the time, that can quickly become exhausting for you and the other delegates, it means pay attention and think about how you can contribute meaningfully.

Listening and Note-Taking

Active Listening:

- Focus on key points
- Bold claims
- Lack of detail
- Unrealistic solutions

Note Taking:

- Capture phrases



- Arguments,
- Contradiction
- Vague statements to build your case.

Track Logic and Details: Note any gaps in logic or questionable statistics to challenge if needed.



Stay Diplomatic: Always use respectful language, even in disagreement. Avoid confrontational language. Even if someone disagrees, **thank them for their input** before expressing an alternative view.

Always address the Chairs and other delegates respectfully. Proper etiquette is crucial for earning respect in the committee.

Do not use personal pronouns, and don't focus soooooo much on every small detail like: "...um it's actually 3.4% not 3.5%..." 🤪

Speak Regularly: Consistently participate in debates and discussions. Don't wait for others to lead the conversation, take initiative and express your country's views.

Be Persuasive, Not Aggressive: Your goal is to influence others, not dominate. Engage in diplomatic conversations that convince others of your position while remaining respectful of their opinions.

Find Compromise: Best delegates are known for their ability to mediate and find common ground. Don't be afraid to adjust your position slightly to achieve consensus, as long as it doesn't compromise your core principles.

HOW TO REFLECT:

After Each Conference: Self-Improvement Guide

1. Reflect on Performance

Break down performance into:

- **Research,**
- **Speaking,**
- **Diplomacy,**
- **Resolution Writing**

to find areas for improvement.

Ask for feedback

An effective exercise you can do with another member is have them take notes on your speeches and you take notes on their speeches , this not only enhances listening, note taking, it also provides feedback. Have this in normal conferences and practice sessions

Study Strong Delegates

Observe top performers' speaking styles, diplomacy, and negotiation techniques to enhance your own skills.

Continuous Growth Tips

Set Goals for Each Conference: Aim to improve specific skills such as public speaking, collaboration, or leadership.

Stay Resilient and Humble: Don't let setbacks discourage you. Each conference is a chance to learn and grow.

Winning **Best Delegate** in Model United Nations (MUN) comes down to a mix of preparation, strategy, and the ability to work well with others. That said, not every chair will judge in the same way—some might pay more attention to how much someone speaks rather than the quality of their contributions. Don't take it personally

if that happens. At the end of the day, MUN is about learning, having fun, and challenging yourself to think critically and diplomatically.

Everyone in the committee when the chairs award the Best delegate award to the most useless delegate



Vocabulary:

Each committee has its own vocabulary list usually you can find it in the hosts website, It's important to have a rich vocabulary, for 3 reasons:

1. You get points/credit for maintaining formality
2. You understand better the other delegates and can point out false questions or can understand and ask better questions
3. You make it harder for the delegates to argue against you

1. "The international community"

- **What it means:** All the countries and international organizations working together.
- **Simplified:** "All nations" or "countries around the world."
- **Example:** "The international community must take action on climate change."
→ "Countries around the world must work together to fight climate change."

2. "Address"

- **What it means:** To discuss or focus on a specific issue.
- **Simplified:** "Tackle" or "deal with."
- **Example:** "We must address the issue of global poverty."
→ "We must tackle the issue of global poverty."

3. "Propose"

- **What it means:** To suggest an idea or solution.
- **Simplified:** "Suggest."
- **Example:** "The delegate of Japan proposes a new resolution on renewable energy."
→ "Japan is suggesting a new solution for renewable energy."

4. "Urgency"

- **What it means:** The importance of acting immediately.
- **Simplified:** "Immediate need" or "emergency."
- **Example:** "There is an urgent need to reduce carbon emissions."
→ "It is very important to reduce carbon emissions right now."

5. "In light of"

- **What it means:** Considering or because of.
- **Simplified:** "Because of" or "considering."
- **Example:** "In light of recent developments, we must act quickly."
→ "Because of recent events, we must act fast."

6. "To take a stand"

- **What it means:** To show a clear position on an issue.
- **Simplified:** "To show your opinion" or "to decide what you think."
- **Example:** "We must take a stand against human rights violations."
→ "We must decide what we think about human rights violations."

7. "Sustainable"

- **What it means:** Able to continue over time without harming the environment or depleting resources.
- **Simplified:** "Long-lasting" or "eco-friendly."
- **Example:** "We need to develop sustainable energy sources."
→ "We need to create long-lasting energy sources that are good for the environment."

8. "Ensure"

- **What it means:** To make sure something happens.
- **Simplified:** "Make sure" or "guarantee."
- **Example:** "We must ensure that all children have access to education."
→ "We must make sure every child can go to school."

9. "Empower"

- **What it means:** To give someone the power or authority to do something.
- **Simplified:** "Give power to" or "help someone have more control."
- **Example:** "We must empower women in rural areas."
→ "We must help women in rural areas have more control over their lives."

10. "A call to action"

- **What it means:** An urgent request or invitation for others to take action.
- **Simplified:** "Request for action" or "urgent plea."
- **Example:** "This resolution is a call to action for all countries to combat climate change."
→ "This resolution is asking all countries to act against climate change."

11. "To mitigate"

- **What it means:** To reduce or lessen the impact of something.
- **Simplified:** "To lessen" or "to make less severe."
- **Example:** "We must mitigate the effects of deforestation."
→ "We must reduce the damage caused by cutting down trees."

12. "Consequences"

- **What it means:** The results or outcomes of something, often negative.

- **Simplified:** "Effects" or "results."
- **Example:** "The consequences of inaction on climate change will be devastating."
→ "The results of not acting on climate change will be very bad."

13. "Collective action"

- **What it means:** When all countries or groups work together for a common goal.
- **Simplified:** "Working together" or "joint effort."
- **Example:** "We need collective action to address global health crises."
→ "We need countries to work together to solve global health problems."

14. "In accordance with"

- **What it means:** Following a rule or agreement.
- **Simplified:** "As per" or "according to."
- **Example:** "We must act in accordance with international law."
→ "We must act according to international law."

15. "Framework"

- **What it means:** A structure or plan that guides how things should be done.
- **Simplified:** "Plan" or "structure."
- **Example:** "The resolution provides a framework for cooperation on global health."
→ "The resolution gives a plan for working together on global health."

16. "Adopt"

- **What it means:** To officially approve or accept a proposal or resolution.
- **Simplified:** "Approve."
- **Example:** "The committee will adopt the resolution after the final vote."
→ "The committee will approve the resolution after the vote."

17. "To advocate"

- **What it means:** To strongly support a cause or proposal.
- **Simplified:** "Support" or "champion."
- **Example:** "The delegate of Canada advocates for stronger climate action."
→ "Canada strongly supports stronger action on climate change."

18. "Convene"

- **What it means:** To bring people together for a meeting or session.
- **Simplified:** "Start" or "gather."
- **Example:** "The Chair will convene the meeting after a short break."
→ "The Chair will start the meeting after the break."

19. "Consensus"

- **What it means:** General agreement among the majority of delegates.
- **Simplified:** "Agreement" or "common understanding."
- **Example:** "We aim to reach a consensus on the proposed climate action."
→ "We want to agree on the climate action proposal."

20. "Diplomacy"

- **What it means:** The practice of managing international relations and negotiating agreements.
- **Simplified:** "Negotiation" or "talking between countries."
- **Example:** "Diplomacy is essential to finding peaceful solutions."
→ "Negotiation is key to finding peaceful solutions."

21. "Mandate"

- **What it means:** A formal instruction or order, often given by an international body.
- **Simplified:** "Instruction" or "order."
- **Example:** "The UN mandate requires all countries to reduce emissions."
→ "The UN order asks all countries to cut emissions."

22. "Resolution clause"

- **What it means:** A section in a resolution that outlines a specific action or measure to be taken.
- **Simplified:** "Action point" or "part of the resolution."
- **Example:** "The resolution clause calls for more funding to fight hunger."
→ "The resolution part suggests more money to fight hunger."

23. "Precedent"

- **What it means:** A previous decision or action that serves as an example for future actions.
- **Simplified:** "Past decision" or "example."
- **Example:** "The committee should consider previous precedents when drafting the resolution."
→ "The committee should look at past decisions when writing the resolution."

24. "Ratify"

- **What it means:** To formally approve or confirm something, often referring to treaties or agreements.
- **Simplified:** "Approve" or "confirm."
- **Example:** "We hope the committee will ratify the new climate agreement."
→ "We hope the committee will approve the new climate agreement."

25. "Debrief"

- **What it means:** A meeting where delegates discuss what happened or what was decided.
- **Simplified:** "Discussion" or "review."
- **Example:** "After the session, we'll have a debrief to discuss the results."
→ "After the meeting, we'll have a review to talk about the results."

26. "Framework agreement"

- **What it means:** A broad agreement that sets the guidelines for more specific agreements later.
- **Simplified:** "Plan" or "outline agreement."
- **Example:** "The countries have reached a framework agreement on climate action."
→ "Countries have agreed on a plan for climate action."

27. "In the spirit of"

- **What it means:** Based on the idea or intention of something.
- **Simplified:** "To support" or "in favor of."
- **Example:** "In the spirit of international cooperation, we should all contribute."
→ "To support global teamwork, we should all help."

28. "To intervene"

- **What it means:** To get involved in the discussion or debate, especially to provide a counterpoint or clarification.
- **Simplified:** "To speak" or "to add a point."
- **Example:** "I would like to intervene and address the concerns raised by the delegate."
→ "I would like to speak and answer the delegate's concerns."

29. "International law"

- **What it means:** Laws that govern the relations between countries.
- **Simplified:** "Laws between countries."
- **Example:** "The resolution is in accordance with international law."
→ "The resolution follows the rules between countries."

30. "Counterproposal"

- **What it means:** A suggestion made in response to a proposal, usually opposing or modifying it.
- **Simplified:** "Alternative proposal" or "opposing suggestion."
- **Example:** "The delegate of Brazil presents a counterproposal to the resolution."
→ "Brazil offers an alternative suggestion to the resolution."

31. "Unanimous"

- **What it means:** When everyone agrees on something, with no objections.

- **Simplified:** "All agree" or "no disagreement."
- **Example:** "The resolution was passed with unanimous support."
→ "Everyone agreed on the resolution."

32. "Viable"

- **What it means:** Something that is practical and likely to succeed.
- **Simplified:** "Doable" or "possible."
- **Example:** "The delegate's proposal is not viable given the current circumstances."
→ "The proposal is not possible with the current situation."

33. "Non-binding"

- **What it means:** Something that does not require strict compliance; it's more of a suggestion.
- **Simplified:** "Not mandatory" or "just a suggestion."
- **Example:** "The resolution is non-binding, so countries are not forced to follow it."
→ "The resolution is not mandatory, countries can choose whether to follow it."

34. "Reaffirm"

- **What it means:** To confirm or state again that something is true or important.
- **Simplified:** "Confirm" or "repeat."
- **Example:** "The committee reaffirms its commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals."
→ "The committee confirms its promise to meet the Sustainable Development Goals."

35. "Framework"

- **What it means:** The structure or system that provides guidance for action.
- **Simplified:** "Structure" or "system."
- **Example:** "The resolution proposes a framework for economic development."
→ "The resolution suggests a system for growing the economy."

36. "To assert"

- **What it means:** To state something confidently and forcefully.
- **Simplified:** "To claim" or "to strongly say."
- **Example:** "The delegate asserts that climate change is the most pressing issue of our time."
→ "The delegate strongly claims that climate change is the most important issue today."

37. "To affirm"

- **What it means:** To state something as true or valid.
- **Simplified:** "To confirm" or "to say is true."
- **Example:** "We affirm the need for global cooperation in tackling poverty."
→ "We confirm the importance of countries working together to fight poverty."

38. "In perpetuity"

- **What it means:** Forever or for an indefinite period of time.
- **Simplified:** "Indefinitely" or "forever."
- **Example:** "The treaty ensures that environmental protection is maintained in perpetuity."
→ "The treaty ensures that environmental protection lasts forever."

39. "To endorse"

- **What it means:** To officially support or approve of something.
- **Simplified:** "To support" or "to back."
- **Example:** "We fully endorse the resolution on global health."
→ "We fully support the resolution on global health."

40. "Exacerbate"

- **What it means:** To make a situation worse or more intense.
- **Simplified:** "To worsen" or "to intensify."
- **Example:** "The lack of action will only exacerbate the economic crisis."
→ "Not acting will only make the economic crisis worse."

41. "To expedite"

- **What it means:** To speed up a process or make it happen faster.
- **Simplified:** "To speed up" or "to accelerate."
- **Example:** "We must expedite the distribution of aid to those in need."
→ "We must speed up sending aid to those who need it."

42. "Sovereignty"

- **What it means:** The authority of a country to govern itself without interference from others.
- **Simplified:** "Independence" or "self-rule."
- **Example:** "Respect for national sovereignty is crucial in international relations."
→ "Respect for a country's independence is important in global relations."

43. "To compromise"

- **What it means:** To reach an agreement by making concessions or adjustments on both sides.
- **Simplified:** "To negotiate" or "to meet halfway."
- **Example:** "We are willing to compromise in order to reach a consensus."
→ "We are willing to negotiate to find a middle ground."

44. "To yield"

- **What it means:** To give way or concede in an argument or discussion.
- **Simplified:** "To give in" or "to agree after discussion."
- **Example:** "The delegate yields the floor to the representative from India."
→ "The delegate gives up the speaking turn to India."

45. "To undermine"

- **What it means:** To weaken or harm something gradually.
- **Simplified:** "To weaken" or "to damage."
- **Example:** "Unilateral actions will only undermine international cooperation."
→ "Acting alone will only weaken global teamwork."

46. "In accordance with"

- **What it means:** Following a set rule or guideline.
- **Simplified:** "According to" or "as per."
- **Example:** "The proposal is in accordance with the UN Charter."
→ "The proposal follows the UN rules."

47. "To galvanize"

- **What it means:** To stimulate or motivate action, often on a large scale.
- **Simplified:** "To motivate" or "to encourage."
- **Example:** "The urgency of the crisis has galvanized nations to take action."
→ "The urgency of the crisis has motivated countries to act."

48. "To prioritize"

- **What it means:** To treat something as more important and give it more focus.
- **Simplified:** "To focus on first" or "to give importance to."
- **Example:** "We must prioritize the fight against poverty over all other concerns."
→ "We must focus on ending poverty before anything else."

49. "To circumvent"

- **What it means:** To avoid or bypass something, often a rule or obstacle.
- **Simplified:** "To avoid" or "to bypass."
- **Example:** "We cannot circumvent international laws when addressing global issues."
→ "We cannot avoid global laws when solving worldwide problems."

50. "To reiterate"

- **What it means:** To repeat something for emphasis or clarity.
- **Simplified:** "To repeat" or "to restate."
- **Example:** "I would like to reiterate the importance of collective action on climate change."
→ "I want to repeat how important it is to work together on climate change."

51. "Impunity"

- **What it means:** Exemption from punishment or consequence, often used in a legal or justice context.
- **Simplified:** "Freedom from punishment" or "no consequences."
- **Example:** "There should be no impunity for human rights violators."
→ "There should be consequences for those who violate human rights."

52. "To promulgate"

- **What it means:** To formally announce or make something widely known, often used in legal or governmental contexts.
- **Simplified:** "To announce" or "to declare."
- **Example:** "The committee will promulgate its findings in the coming weeks."
→ "The committee will announce its findings soon."

53. "To institutionalize"

- **What it means:** To establish something as a regular or permanent part of a system.
- **Simplified:** "To make permanent" or "to establish as a rule."
- **Example:** "We need to institutionalize human rights protections in all countries."
→ "We need to make human rights protections permanent in all countries."

54. "To advocate for"

- **What it means:** To speak or act in support of something.
- **Simplified:** "To support" or "to push for."
- **Example:** "The delegate of Canada advocates for stronger climate policies."
→ "Canada supports stronger climate policies."

55. "To bifurcate"

- **What it means:** To divide into two separate parts.
- **Simplified:** "To split" or "to divide."
- **Example:** "We must avoid bifurcating the issue into two opposing camps."
→ "We must avoid dividing the issue into two parts."

56. "Culpability"

- **What it means:** Responsibility for wrongdoing or blame.
- **Simplified:** "Blame" or "guilt."
- **Example:** "The country's culpability in the environmental disaster is undeniable."
→ "The country is clearly to blame for the environmental disaster."

57. "Deference"

- **What it means:** Respectful submission or yielding to the judgment, opinion, or will of others.
- **Simplified:** "Respect" or "consideration."
- **Example:** "We offer our deference to the proposal made by the UN."
→ "We respect the proposal made by the UN."

58. "To vilify"

- **What it means:** To speak or write about someone or something in a very negative and unfair way.
- **Simplified:** "To criticize harshly" or "to attack."
- **Example:** "We should not vilify countries for their mistakes, but work together to find solutions."
→ "We shouldn't harshly criticize countries for their mistakes; we should work together."

59. "To assuage"

- **What it means:** To relieve or lessen the severity of something.
- **Simplified:** "To ease" or "to alleviate."
- **Example:** "The resolution seeks to assuage the suffering caused by the conflict."
→ "The resolution aims to ease the suffering caused by the conflict."
-

60. "Substantive"

- **What it means:** Significant or meaningful in terms of content or importance.
- **Simplified:** "Important" or "real."
- **Example:** "The committee is focused on substantive issues such as climate change."
→ "The committee is focused on important issues like climate change."

Websites for further tips and help:

<https://www.munprep.org/>

<https://www.wisemee.com/mun/delegate/>

<https://bestdelegate.com/resources/>

<https://bestdelegate.com/model-united-nations-training-2/>

[www.munprep.org/model-un-ultimate-guide-everything-you-need-to-know/.](http://www.munprep.org/model-un-ultimate-guide-everything-you-need-to-know/)

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