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**DELEGATE'S  
GUIDE**

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## FOREWORD

Dear delegates,

It is truly humbling for this year's Secretariat to guide such brilliant minds through this project. We hope you are as excited as we are to be a part of this; constantly improving every aspect of this Model, learning from each other and working together towards the betterment of this world.

Best wishes,  
7th MUNICT Secretariat



Secretary General:  
Alejandro Carrión Rivera

Secretary of Committees:  
Maximiliano de los Santos Martínez

Secretary of logistics:  
Aaron Villegas Barbier

Under Secretary of Logistics and Treasurer:  
María Jolie Cabrera Maldonado

Under Secretary of Communications:  
Rebeca Armstrong Rábago

## WHAT IS THE UN?

The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945. The UN and its work are guided by the purposes and principles contained in its founding Charter.

All UN Member States are members of the General Assembly. States are admitted to membership by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Due to its unique international character, and the powers vested in its founding Charter, the Organization can take action on a wide range of issues, and provide a forum for its 193 Member States to express their views, through the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and other bodies and committees.

### *About the UN Secretariat...*

The Secretariat carries out the substantive and administrative work of the United Nations as directed by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the other organs. At its head is the Secretary-General, who provides overall administrative guidance. The main functions of the Secretariat are:

- To gather and prepare background information on various issues so that government delegates can study the facts and make recommendations;
  - To help carry out the decisions made by the different organs of the United Nations;
  - To organize international conferences;
  - To translate speeches and distribute documents into the UN's official languages;
  - To keep the public informed about the work of the United Nations.
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## MUNICT OVERVIEW

1. **Speaker's Presentation:** Before starting the debate, an expert in the topic will share information with the delegates, who can then ask questions to further expand their research. *(Not considered for the 7th edition of MUNICT)*

2. **Speakers' List:** Time given so that delegates can state their position on the matter through their Position Paper. The committee's delegates can ask questions about each delegation's Position Paper.

3. **Moderated Caucus:** The moderated caucuses are characterized by the mediation of a moderator, as stated in the name. This first one serves the purpose of discussing the points brought up by delegates in their position papers. But also, discussing their deep research of the topic in order to find viable solutions to the main topic.

4. **Unmoderated Caucus:** Unmoderated caucuses lack mediation, which means delegates can stand up and speak freely without waiting for the moderator to call upon them. However, delegates must remain speaking the official language of the committee and have to keep a diplomatic position, respecting the general rules of the model. This section of the model is reserved for writing the working paper.

5. **Informal Voting Process:** Held to choose a working paper.

6. **Moderated Caucus:** Where delegates discuss the proposals made in the working papers, regardless of if they won the voting process or not, and modify ideas for the resolution paper.

7. **Emergency Case:** Moment during MUNICT in which delegates are given a spontaneous topic and context. Delegates are supposed to debate the case given, research, find and propose solutions in order to solve it. Bear in mind that the emergency case solutions must be added in the Resolution Paper.

8. **Unmoderated Caucus:** With the purpose of redacting a resolution paper, representing all delegates in the committee. This document will be read before the General Assembly.

9. **Formal Voting Process:** Held by the chair so the committee can approve the resolution.

10. **Resolution Approval:** Two delegates will be chosen through another voting process to read the resolution before the General Assembly for it to be evaluated and

ultimately approved. The delegates in GA will hold the same process, but their resolution will be approved by the Secretariat.

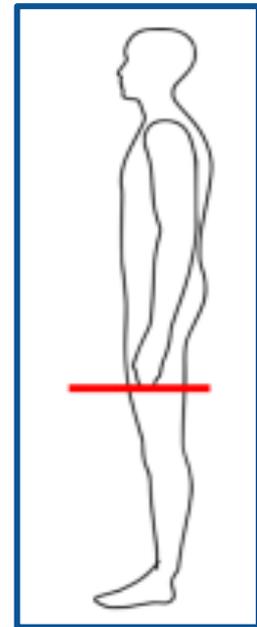
## DRESS CODE

A dress code is a set of rules that dictates the attire that delegates must adopt during the model. In case a participant breaches the dress code, they will be sanctioned with a warning.

- Participants are required to wear formal attire.
- Red is absolutely prohibited, except for makeup.
- Green and yellow are not permitted unless they are muted down and discreet shades.
- Neon colors are not allowed.
- Avoid patterned fabrics, especially if they are too jazzy or distracting.

### Women:

- Pants suits are in order, as long as they do not have plunging necklines (this also applies to tailored suits, blouses and dresses).
- Heels must be worn during the Model's sessions.
- Women are allowed to wear dresses or skirts, but only if their hemlines extend to their knees.



### Men:

- Must wear a suit, or a formal jacket with dress pants.
- Ties or bowties are mandatory, but use only discrete colors.
- Delegates must have the appropriate formal socks and shoes for the event, with no patterns or vibrant colors..
- Shirts must be tucked in at all times with an appropriate belt.

\*If delegates encounter issues acquiring the proper clothing for the Model or have any doubts about the previously established guidelines, they must contact the Secretariat.

## POSITION PAPER

A Position Paper is a formal essay detailing the official stance and policies of the country in the topic being discussed. Writing a position paper will help you share your country's profile and situation to the others in order to come up with solutions for the committee. Remember less is more. Being smart and innovative when including information is key to having a good position paper. Add only the most relevant things. DO NOT add details that just fill space.

It will be read during the Speaker's List and it must be written using the committee's official language, be it English or Spanish. Remember to use formal language and omit abbreviations or contractions. Take into account the use of a third person point of view ("The delegation of Russia believes that...") and revise your spelling, grammar, and punctuation.

Last but not least, the document indicates the position of the country, not the delegate, so bear in mind to always stick with your countries' position.

You must consider the following elements when developing your Position Paper.

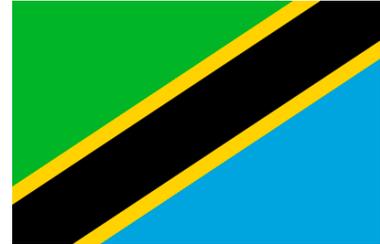
1. MUNICT'S logo as a watermark.
2. Header (Your delegation's profile):
  - Committee's official name and logo.
  - Topic being discussed within the committee.
  - Country's official name.
  - Delegate's complete name.
  - Country 's flag.
3. Greetings and acceptance of participation in the committee.
4. A brief introduction in which you mention your represented country's involvement and history with the committee and topic being addressed.
5. The impact that the issue has had on your country. If your country has done something to help solve the issue, you can state so in the same paragraph.
6. Bulleted solutions proposed by the delegation. These must be viable, taking into consideration the country's position and resources. They must be written in the infinitive tense.
7. Conclusions reached according to the information stated previously in the Position Paper.

8. Acknowledgments and farewells.

9. Representative quote or motto of the country or country's representative (optional but preferable).

### EXAMPLE OF A POSITION PAPER

**Committee:** United Nations  
Environmental Program  
**Topic:** Predatory Hunting and  
Poaching practices in African Nations  
**Country:** United Republic of Tanzania  
**Delegate:** Maximiliano De los Santos  
Martínez



Mchana mzuri

Good afternoon fellow delegates and distinguished members of the Chair. On behalf of president John Mugufuli, the delegation of Tanzania is open to discuss the problem the world faces regarding hunting and poaching in African nations.

Wildlife is crucial for Tanzania's economy since it sustains millions that make up the country's rural population. The contribution of the country's wildlife to the economy is largely through hunting concessions, trophy licenses, live animal exports, and from non-consumptive tourism.

Tanzania has sixteen national parks that cover an area of over forty-two thousand square kilometers. It has the largest protected area in Africa, the Ngorongoro Conservation Area. About 40% of the country is considered as a protected estate.

A change for a better control of herds is needed, so as a prevention policy Tanzania proposes:

- The creation of an agreement between nations based on CITES in order to have control in wildlife exchange.
- Replace rhino and elephant tusk horn medicines for herbs that have antibacterial, anti-inflammatory and anti-convulsing properties, which are found in these animals' structures.

Delegates, Tanzania is open to a change in wildlife conservation through sustainable hunting. As a committee, actions to avoid wildlife extinction have to be taken. Nature as a whole is vital for humanity and its preservation is a primary issue.

***Uhuru na Umoja "Freedom and Unity"***

#### Position Paper Tips:

- **Time yourself:** Practice reading your position paper and check your time considering that each speaker is only given 90 seconds to do so in the Speaker's List.
- **Simplicity is better.** Stick with uncomplicated language and avoid flowery writing. Write only main ideas and important facts.
- **Organize your ideas:** Give each idea its own paragraph and remember to always provide supporting arguments.
- **Make sense:** Keep your essay coherent. Ask yourself if what you're reading is easy to understand, establishes clear ideas, and does not contradict itself.
- **Be concise:** Try not to let your proposals become lost in a sea of information.
- **Prepare for questions:** After you read your position paper, delegates will ask questions about your country's posture on the topic. Research further so that you can be ready to answer them properly.

## POINTS AND MOTIONS

Say this	To do this	Can the participation of the delegate be interrupted?	Can it be seconded?	Is it debatable?	Approved by:
Point of order	Object to procedure	Yes	No	No	Committee Chair
Point of personal privilege	Complaining about noise, weather, charging the computer, etc.	Yes	No	No	Committee Chair
Point of parliamentary inquiry	Request information from the Committee Chair	No	No	No	Committee Chair
Point of information	Question the speaker in two sections. 1.- Speaker's list 2.- Unmoderated caucus during the presentation of the narrative of the Resolution Paper	No	No	No	Committee Chair
Appeal the decision of the Committee Chair	Question the decision taken by the Committee Chair (warnings can't be appealed)	Yes	Yes	Yes	$\frac{2}{3}$ votes
Make a motion to end the debate	End or close the debate	No	Yes	No	Majority of votes

Make a motion to extend the time of the speaker list	Extend time for each speaker in the speaker list	No	Yes	No	Majority of votes
Make a motion to adjourn (postpone) the debate until	Postpone debate until next session	No	Yes	No	Majority of votes
Make a motion to open a moderated caucus for ____minutes in order to discuss____		No	Yes	No	Majority of votes
Make a motion to open an extraordinary session of questions	It is a session to have more questions to the speaker	No	Yes	No	Majority of votes
Make a motion to open an unmoderated caucus for ____minutes in order to discuss____	Open limited time to discuss freely with other delegates	No	Yes	No	Majority of votes
Follow up	Continue the first question made to the delegate, to clarify information	No	Yes	No	Majority of votes

Right of reply (written)	If a delegation feels that its personal or national integrity has been insulted, it may rise on a right of reply	No	No	No	The Committee Chair's decision whether or not to grant the right of reply is final and not open to appeal.
Right of reply (orally)	If a delegation feels that its personal or national integrity has been insulted, it may rise on a right of reply.	Reply limited to 1 minute	No	No	The Committee Chair's decision whether or not to grant the right of reply is final and not open to appeal.

## WORKING PAPER

The Working Paper is one of the most important documents in the Model. This document is a first outline of solutions that have been proposed by members of the committee through their alliances, also called blocks.

Alliances are formed by delegates, who have to respect their country's official political stances and relationships with other countries. There must be at least two blocks.

This document includes the interests of every country in the alliance by the negotiation of resources or any measure implemented in efforts to solve the issue.

- It is developed by groups also called as alliances or blocks (A1, A2; etc.)
- The header contains the complete name of the committee, the number of the block or alliance you are part of, and the topic it is dealing with. In this part, it also includes the sponsors, which are the countries that can and will support the signatories with economic support, and the signatories which are the countries that will receive this economic support.
- There must exist at least 2 blocks, which should be formed according to the position of each country and its relations with the others.
- Working papers are written during the unmoderated caucus.
- After having developed the document two members of each block will walk to the front of the session hall to read their working papers.
- After presenting each working paper, there will be an informal voting process to decide which document will be the base for the resolution paper.
- At the following moderated caucus, delegates will discuss the chosen working paper and add solutions in order to compose the final resolution paper which includes initiatives from each block.

This document is generated during a moderated caucus, so delegates can stand up to meet with their allied countries.

There is a specific structure that needs to be followed during the writing process:

## Working Paper Structure

1. Block (A1, A2, etc.)
2. Committee's Complete Name
3. Topic
4. Sponsors and signatories (countries' official names listed in alphabetical order)
5. Topic Introduction
6. Preambular paragraphs: supply historical background for the issue as well as justify the action to be taken.

- Description of the situation and what the committee discussed about the issue, justification to the decisions made.
- Using perambulatory clauses, underlined at the beginning of each paragraph.
- Close each paragraph with a comma, except for the last one which must end with a period.
- Preambular clauses can support specific arguments discussed in the resolution, and can also help gather support for ideas.
- Generally begin with present participles (written in italics) and are always followed by a comma.

### ***Example of preambular paragraphs:***

Keeping in mind that the misuse of personal data can lead to major problems, such as conflicts in between countries, and the loss of economic resources for the people involved,

7. Operative paragraphs: These clauses may recommend, urge, condemn, encourage, request certain actions, or state an opinion regarding an existing situation.

- These include the proposed solutions to the issue.
- The resolutions are divided by long, medium and short term.
- Using operative clauses, underlined at the beginning of each paragraph.
- Each paragraph must be numbered.
- Close each paragraph with a semicolon (;), except for the last one this must end with a period.
- Operative clauses begin with an active, present tense verb (in italics)
- Operative clauses can have sub-clauses. These sub-clauses do not need to be written in italics.

### ***Example of operative paragraphs:***

1. **Urges** all Governments to fully implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) by:

a. Developing national action plans with budgetary allocations that identify concrete strategies for national-level implementation;

### EXAMPLE OF A WORKING PAPER

**Committee:** Security Council

**Topic:** “Aggravation in international security due to the misuse of personal data on the internet facilities”

**Sponsor:** French Republic, Kingdom of Sweden, Republic of Singapore, Republic of South Korea, State of Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, People's Republic of China, Russian Federation, and United States of America .

**Signatories:** Federative Republic of Brazil, French Republic, Kingdom of Sweden, New Zealand, Republic of Chile, Republic of India, Republic of Singapore, Republic of South Korea, State of Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, People's Republic of China, Russian Federation, United Mexican States and United States of America.

Fully aware that nowadays the development of the internet and technology is rapidly developing and even though it has its benefits, it also threatens unprotected personal data of civilians,

Deeply conscious that internet security has been affected the past years by cyber attacks and other misuses of the internet such as phishing, identity theft; and other incidents such as data breaches, plus other violations of personal privacy,

Keeping in mind that the misuse of personal data can lead to major problems, such as conflicts in between countries, and the loss of economic resources for the people involved,

Taking into account that teenagers and children are particularly vulnerable to online abuse since they are merely beginning to navigate the internet and are prone to abusers and scammers taking advantage of them,

Having considered the problem already discussed during the speakers list and moderated caucus about the dangers of misuse of personal data on the internet, the nations of the committee suggest,

1. Further invites to implement educational programs in schools to target children since they are prone to attacks from abusers and scams and workshops for adults who wish to be educated about cyber-security with well-trained personnel to prevent online abuse. This will be done with the purpose of ensuring proper knowledge of cyber security, which will be funded by the sponsors previously mentioned. Plus, encourage international and national companies to train their employees on cyber security by hiring experts, selected by each company, in order to teach them how to be prepared, and to constantly

update their data protection policies with the purpose of preventing process failures, so that companies are ready to address a situation and minimize or eliminate the negative results;

2. Encourages international and national companies to train their employees on cyber security by hiring experts, selected by each company, in order to teach them how to be prepared, and to constantly update their data protection policies with the purpose of preventing process failures. This solution will be funded by the sponsors previously mentioned;
3. Insists gubernamental organizations and worldwide companies that handle large amounts of sensitive personal data hire specialists or computer experts to find weak spots in their data banks to prevent future breaches, and strengthen data protection measures by implementing modern software which will be on constant updates to increase the data security; hiring these experts will be funded by the sponsors previously mentioned;
4. Recommends companies state in their terms of service clearly and completely what kind of information will be taken from the customer, as to not create confusion and exploitation of personal data;
5. Advocates for the implementation of penalties for companies and individuals who leak their customers or anyone's private information to stop that from happening in the future. In the same way, companies or the government must compensate the affected population, taking into account the magnitude of the attack.

## RESOLUTION PAPER

Once the committee begins discussing a specific topic in both formal and informal sessions, groups of delegations will begin to work together on writing resolutions. In aims of really take action to solve the issue the committee is debating.

- It is the final formal document that joins the proposals of the countries involved. It seeks to be approved by the General Assembly.
- It is developed during one of the unmoderated caucuses.
- There is only one Resolution Paper which is based on the committee's chosen Working Paper. Delegates can disagree with the resolution paper if the country they are representing is against that position.
- It must be written using the committee's official language and the ideas must gather every country's benefits and interests.
- The formal voting process will be held for it to be approved.

### Resolution Paper Structure

1. Committee's Complete Name
2. Topic
3. Sponsors and signatories (countries' official names listed in alphabetical order)
4. Topic Introduction
5. Preambular paragraphs: supply historical background for the issue as well as justify the action to be taken.
  - Description of the situation and what the committee discussed about the issue, justification to the decisions made.
  - Using perambulatory clauses, underlined at the beginning of each paragraph.
  - Close each paragraph with a comma, except for the last one which must end with a period.
  - Preambular clauses can support specific arguments discussed in the resolution, and can also help gather support for ideas.
  - Generally begin with present participles (written in italics) and are always followed by a comma.

***Example of preambular paragraphs:***

Aware of the lack of information in urban areas about rural communities and misinformation that isolated women have about legal manners,

**6. Operative paragraphs:** These clauses may recommend, urge, condemn, encourage, request certain actions, or state an opinion regarding an existing situation.

- They are divided in: short, mid, and long term solutions.
- Both of the alliances (A1 and A2) have to join in order to write the Resolution Paper.
- The Resolution Paper also includes the solutions proposed to the emergency case.
- These include the proposed solutions to the issue.
- The resolutions are divided by long, medium and short term.
- Using operative clauses, underlined at the beginning of each paragraph.
- Each paragraph must be numbered.
- Close each paragraph with a semicolon (;), except for the last one this must end with a period.
- Operative clauses begin with an active, present tense verb (in italics)
- Operative clauses can have sub-clauses. These sub-clauses do not need to be written in italics.

***Example of operative paragraphs:***

1. Considers that rural communities should choose two representatives, one man and one woman, on each nation in order to make respectful and informed decisions about the solutions;

**7. Emergency Resolution**

**8. Closure:** Greetings for the attention, and encourage the delegates to continue working for the welfare of humanity.

**NOTES:**

✓ For all committees, the Resolution Paper that is already approved, must be taken for voting approval to the General Assembly. Two delegates from each committee will be chosen to present the Resolution Paper at the General Assembly.

✓ The General Assembly must approve their own Resolution Paper before receiving other committees' papers and delegates.

### EXAMPLE OF A RESOLUTION PAPER

**Committee:** United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and The Empowerment of Women

**Topic:** Legal Ignorance of Marginalized Women due to Isolation

**Sponsors:** Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, Federal Republic of Germany, French Republic, Kingdom of Norway, Republic of Finland, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and The United States of America.

**Signatories:** Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Guatemala, Republic of Guinea, Republic of India, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Iraq, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Kenya, Republic of Peru, State of Japan, United Mexican States.

Good morning delegates and members of The Chair.

Marginalized and isolated women are far more vulnerable to violence and continue to be depriving from the basics rights, from labor exploitation and harassment, as well as lack of healthcare and illiteracy. This struggle to get basic human needs such as the right of life, freedom of expression, participation in public elections, education, health and knowledge; leads women to be left out from better opportunities.

Aware of the lack of information in urban areas about rural communities and misinformation that isolated women have about legal manners,

Deeply disturbed by the estimation that 35% of women worldwide have experienced physical, sexual or physiological violence at some point in their lives. And is also concerned of the high number, specifically 12 million girls suffer under aged marriage that often leads to early pregnancy and mistreatment,

Having devoted attention to the global numbers that show that only 24% of national parliamentarians were women as in November of 2018. Adding that globally over 2.7 billion women are legally restricted from having the same choice of jobs as men and earn just 77% of what men do,

Recalling that women own less than 20% of the world's land, this being a staggering statistic taking into account that women make up half of the population,

Realizing the previous disappearance of large number of indigenous women in the american continent as a consequence for them practicing their right of freedom of speech by raising their voice in order to ensure their rights,

Taking into consideration the time the long term solutions require having a methodical process will help achieve a transformation of the situation that isolated women experience worldwide.

### **Short term solutions**

2. Affirms that the priority is to identify women that are in danger in order to protect them by;

- a) Implementing border security,
- b) Making a priority to open a global crisis case,
- c) Welcoming offered help from Nations outside the american continent with current alliances and resources such as search teams.

3. Considers that rural communities should choose two representatives, one man and one woman, on each nation in order to make respectful and informed decisions about the solutions;

4. Encourages nations to spread information with the general population that has access to internet about isolated women in order to create consciousness and awareness about the issues they face by:

- a. Sharing stories about accomplished women that come from a marginalized situation and overcame discrimination;
- b. Representing ethnic diversity in the media;

5. Further requests governments to promote and support local campaigns that already help the issue such as United Nations Women for Peace Association;

6. Recommends businesses to publish gender wage gap so that people can choose to support the ones that practice gender equality, as well as buying products made by indigenous woman in order to help their economy;

### **Midterm solutions**

1. Further invites to implement workshops on rural communities approved by the representatives chosen and imparted by experts on the next subjects:

- a. Legal support,
  - b. Alphabetical, numeral and financial literacy skills to enhance economic opportunities,
  - c. Recreational activities that involve corporal language in order to help illiterate women communicate,
  - d. Sexual education,
  - e. Value and development of local crafts to improve economic independence,
2. Requests the representation of indigenous people and women in politics in order to inform them that they have the right to be elected;

### **Long term solutions**

1. Calls upon the implementation of school subjects such as social studies, gender studies and ethnic studies value, which should be incorporated to every school teaching agenda in order to teach younger generations the value that women have;
2. Considers that children should be taught around tolerance and awareness which are key to future prevention of social isolation;
3. Encourages colleges to implement social services for law students on isolated communities to teach them about their rights,
4. Endorses the creation of an electronic platform for communities and cities with access to internet to have easy access to information about the topic and to raise awareness,
5. Supports ecofeminists movements as a way of preserving the lifestyle of rural communities when urban development leads them to move from their location by either:
  - a) Providing them with a comparable place,
  - b) Protecting the area, coming up with another specific solution of development.
7. Takes note of the different religions that nations such as Iraq, Kazakhstan, India and Nepal have that may make the implementation of the previous solutions difficult or undiplomatic for their costumes. The solution would be for each of these

nations to evaluate what solutions could be implemented immediately or slowly and which ones will not be able to happen, and later inform the rest of the nations.

### **Crisis Resolution Paper**

**Committee:** United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and The Empowerment of Women

**Topic:** Legal Ignorance of Marginalized Women due to Isolation

**Sponsors:** Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, Federal Republic of Germany, French Republic, Kingdom of Norway, Republic of Finland, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and The United States of America.

**Signatories:** Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Guatemala, Republic of Guinea, Republic of India, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Iraq, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Kenya, Republic of Peru, State of Japan, United Mexican States.

Realizing the previous disappearance of large number of indigenous women in the american continent as a consequence for them practicing their right of freedom of speech by raising their voice in order to ensure their rights.

1. Further Recommends The Nations to focus in the manifestation of ignorance of the involved countries and believes that investing in research and strengthen security inside the country and in its borders could avoid future tragic events;

Having explained the situation, nations participating hope to apply these solutions to solve the problematic that has been damaging the dignity and freedom of marginalized women through time. This issue requires all nations cooperation so a better future for women can be constructed also expecting international cooperation and union of the committee.

Thank you for the attention.

“Think equal, build smart, innovate for change”

## PREAMBULAR AND OPERATIVE CLAUSES

### PREAMBULAR CLAUSES

Acknowledges	Acknowledges with deep gratitude	Acknowledging	Affirming
Alarmed by	Alarmed and concerned	Appealing	Appreciating
Approving	Aware of	Basing itself	Bearing in mind
Believing	Calling attention	Confident	Concerned
Confident	Conscious	Contemplating	Continuing to take the view
Convinced	Declaring	Deeply alarmed	Deeply appreciative
Deeply conscious	Deeply convinced	Deeply disturbed	Deeply regretting
Deploring	Desiring	Desirous	Distressed
Emphasizing	Encouraged	Expecting	Expressing its appreciation
Expressing (its) concern	Expressing (its) deep concern	Expressing (its) regret	Expressing its satisfaction
Firmly convinced	Fulfilling	Fulfilling	Fully alarmed
Fully aware	Fully believing	Further deploring	Further recalling
Gravely concerned	Guided by	Having	Having adopted
Having considered	Having considered further	Having examined	Having devoted attention
Having heard	Having received	Having studied	In need of attention
Keeping in mind	Noting with regret	Noting with deep concern	Noting with satisfaction
Nothing further	Noting with approval	Observing	Reaffirming
Realizing	Recalling	Recognizing	Referring
Seeking	Taking into account	Taking into consideration	Taking note of

Welcoming	Viewing with appreciation		
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## OPERATIVE CLAUSES

Adopts	Accepts	Affirms	Agrees
Appeals	Approves	Ask	Authorizes
Calls	Calls upon	Commends	Concurs
Condemns	Confirms	Congratulates	Considers
Decides	Decides accordingly	Declares accordingly	Demands
Denounces	Deplores	Designates	Directs attention
Draws attention	Emphasizes	Encourages	Endorses
Endorses the call	Establishes	Expresses its appreciation	Expresses its attention
Expresses (its) belief	Expresses its hope	Expresses (its) conviction	Expresses (its) grave concern
Expresses (its) satisfaction	Expresses (its) serious concern	Expresses (its) sympathy	Fully supports
Further proclaims	Further resolves	Further recommends	Further requests
Has resolved	Notes	Proclaims	Reaffirms
Recommends	Regrets	Reminds	Requests
Solemnly affirms	Strongly believes	Strongly condemns	Supports
Takes note with appreciation	Takes note of	Transmits	Trusts

## WHAT THE UNITED NATIONS CAN DO

The United Nations has limited jurisdiction to solve the issues at an international level. This means that this organism cannot bypass the laws, policies and rules of the member countries. However, the following bulleted aspects refer to what the UN is permitted to do.

- Use the financial resources in its budget to buy equipment and pay employees to conduct programs around the world. In other words, the UN can not contribute with currency.
- Use their economic resources and personnel to investigate problems and conditions in the world to offer solutions.
- The UN has negotiators and conciliators that can be sent to conflict areas to try to prevent violence or attempt to restore peace after a conflict has occurred.
- Call nations or groups to discuss their conflicts and call a nation not involved as a mediator, if nations conflict is accepted.
- Convene forums or congresses to solve special problems.
- Create sub-bodies to take primary responsibility for the progress on one or more topics.
- Send Blue Helmets (UN Armed Forces) to areas of conflict.
- Carry out economic sanctions when a nation does not respect international agreements, or to seek to respect regulations set by the UN.

### NOTE:

- It is important to know the committee in which you are participating and being informed about its faculties.

## WHAT THE UNITED NATIONS CANNOT DO

- Make laws, prohibit or impose behaviors on individual nations.
- Lead to conflict with any nation or violate the sovereignty of a nation, or interfere with the right of each government to promote and reinforce its own laws.
- Force any nation to impose sanctions on another country.
- Force a nation to comply with UN resolutions granted.

## WARNINGS

A Warning will be issued by the Committee Chairs and/or the Secretariat to delegates who:

- Disobey or disrespect the Committee's Chair or the Secretariat.
- Speak any language different from the committee's official language..
- Express themselves using the first person point of view ("I believe that...") repeatedly.
- Use contractions, abbreviations, or non-diplomatic language repeatedly.
- Include restricted words in their statements throughout the Model.
- Disrespect other delegates, Committee Chairs, Secretariat, staff, advisors, observers, and any other member of the ICT community.
- Arrive late to the session. Remember there is a 10-minute tolerance.
- Do not follow the dress code guidelines..
- Establish physical and eye contact with any delegate on repeated occasions..
- Use any expression that denigrates a country or goes against diplomacy, including offensive words.
- **Not following the protocol of MUNICT.**

NOTE: Any other situation not previously mentioned in this section, will be analyzed and revised by the members of the Secretariat for further consequences and the possibility of a warning.

## CONSEQUENCES:

1. **First warning:** The delegate cannot win the Best Delegate award, yet he/she can stay in the room and continue participating in MUNICT.
2. **Second warning:** The delegate cannot win any official award, and will have to leave the room during the session that has manifested the warning. The delegate can continue participating in MUNICT.

3. **Third warning:** The delegate will be expelled from MUNICTI with the corresponding consequences.

A WARNING cannot be removed, unless it has been mistakenly issued by the Committee's Chair.

### LIST OF FORBIDDEN WORDS OR EXPRESSIONS FOR MUNICT DELEGATES

Forbidden	Use this instead:
War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Armed conflict</li> <li>- Bellicose conflict</li> </ul>
Army	Armed forces
Rich countries	Developed countries
Poor/undeveloped countries	Developing countries
Poor people	People with lack of resources
Money	Economic resources
Black	African American
Gay	Homosexual people
Kill	Murder

**ACRONYMS**

CC	Consejo de Crisis
CCs	Committee Chairs
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
GA	General Assembly
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICPO- INTERPOL	The International Criminal Police Organization
MUNICT	Model United Nations Instituto Cultural Tampico
PP	Position Paper
SCT	Secretariat
UN	United Nations
WHO	World Health Organization

## GLOSSARY

1. **Adjourn the debate:** Postpone the debate until the next session.
2. **Appealing the decision of the chair:** A motion to challenge the decision of the Chair.
3. **Bearing in mind:** to be mindful of or consider something.
4. **Committee Chair (CCs):** Members in charge of leading the committee's formal debate in accordance with the MUNICT Protocol and Procedure.
5. **Consejo de Crisis (CC):** Is a non-existent organism in the UN. However, it is a secondary organism related to the Security Council (SC).
6. **Deplore:** to regret strongly
7. **Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC):** The principal organ of the UN responsible for the economic and social work of the organization.
8. **Follow-up:** Use to clarify any doubt to the response that another delegate gave.
9. **General Assembly(GA):** The main deliberative organ of the UN system, composed of all Member States of the UN.
10. **International Court of Justice (ICJ):** is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations (UN). It was established in June 1945 by the Charter of the United Nations and began work in April 1946.
11. **Model United Nations (MUN):** Educational conferences that simulate the purpose and practices of the UN.
12. **Operative Clause:** Information is given about what action the body believes should be taken.
13. **Point of Order:** Corrects an error in procedure. It is related to maintaining the formal and diplomatic discussion in MUNICT
14. **Preambular Clauses:** Sets up the historical context and cites relevant international law or policies for a resolution, which justifies future action.
15. **Present and voting:** Attendance status that establishes a delegation as present in the committee without the opportunity to abstain during substantive votes; delegations must vote "yes" or "no."
16. **Proposal:** An act of putting forward or stating something for consideration. Statement made as a possible solution to the issue or topic in discussion,
17. **Right of reply:** Response to comments that have disparaged the sovereign integrity of a delegate's state.
18. **Signatories:** Member States/NGOs or Observers who are interested in bringing a working paper forward for consideration of the committee.
19. **Sponsors:** Member States who *created* the content of a working paper and will be most responsible for ensuring that it will be voted on as a draft resolution/report segment.
20. **United Nations:** An intergovernmental organization established in 1945, designed to promote international cooperation.

21. **World Health Organization:**The World Health Organization sets standards for disease control, health care, and medicines; conducts education and research programs; and publishes scientific papers and reports.

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