

11TH
MUN
ICT



DELEGATES GUIDE

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FOREWORD

Fellow Delegates;

With great enthusiasm and a profound sense of purpose, we extend a warm and heartfelt welcome to each and every one of you to the 11th edition of the Model of United Nations Instituto Cultural Tampico (MUNICT). As the Secretariat of this esteemed project, we are delighted to have the opportunity to introduce you to this unique and cherished initiative.

MUNICT is not just another Model United Nations; it is a platform where visionaries, change-makers, and global citizens like yourselves come together to ignite the spark of diplomacy, collaboration, and progress. Our mission, shared by every member of the Secretariat, is to make this conference not just an event, but a transformative experience for all participants.

As we gather here under the banner of MUNICT, we stand at the threshold of a future that holds both challenges and boundless opportunities. It is our collective belief that through dialogue, cooperation, and innovative thinking, we can address the complex issues facing our world today and, in doing so, contribute to the creation of a brighter and more equitable tomorrow.

As the Secretariat, we are committed to providing you with an enriching and immersive experience. We have meticulously crafted committees and topics that reflect the most pressing global issues of our time, and we are confident that your contributions and insights will be integral to our collective success.

Once again, welcome, and let us begin this transformative adventure together.

11th MUNICT Secretariat



THE UNITED NATIONS

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, specialized agencies, programmes, and funds.

WHAT IS MUNICT?

Model United Nations Instituto Cultural Tampico (MUNICT) grants high school students an opportunity to immerse themselves into international diplomacy by assuming the role of a UN delegate who debates about current world issues to foster solutions.

Leadership, public speaking skills, effective communication, empathy, and a wide perspective of common global scenarios are some of the byproducts obtained by those participating in MUNICT.

We intend to influence in a positive way for a society's bright tomorrow, keeping the tradition of diplomacy.

ABOUT THE SECRETARIAT

The selected Secretariat of MUNICT's 11th Edition is truly delighted to work with all committee chairs and delegates. Do not have a single doubt in contacting any of our members, who are truly at your assistance.

With the greatest enthusiasm,
11th MUNICT Secretariat

Secretary General: Ana Camila Lee Bautista

Secretary of Committees: Graciela Emilia Acuña Oviedo

Secretary of Logistics: Ana Sofía Valdez Franco

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DELEGATE PROFILE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- A Delegate is someone chosen or elected by a group to speak or vote through a series of debates that result in a United Nations simulation to enhance our society of youth.
- A Delegate has a very important role since he/she will defend the position of a represented country and reach resolutions on the issue to be addressed through international governance. In other words, Delegates reach agreements through cooperation and negotiation with the other countries of the Committee.
- **Requirements:**
 - Be an ICT third grade Junior High or High School student.
 - Have an 8.0 average in your English and Spanish courses, and no failed subject.
 - Have language proficiency in the Committee where each Delegate will participate.
 - Capacity for research and analysis, with the purpose of understanding the reality and global context.
 - Ability to argue in a debate.
 - Know how to handle frustration and a forward mindset.
- **Responsibilities:**
 - Inquire information about what a Model United Nations is, as well as research the topic to be discussed in its respective Committee and the position it will defend during the development of the debate.
 - Attend all reparation workshops.
 - Pay attention during such sessions and actively participate.
 - Have a diplomatic profile and respect fellow Delegates.

- Be aware of the itineraries provided.
- Actively listen to the development of the debate of their respective Committee.
- Respect the dress code.
- Present innovative and sensible solutions to problems arising during the development of the Model.
- Comply and be responsible for the necessary technology to be able to participate in the Model (laptop, iPad, tablet, no mobile phones).
- Follow the perspective and position of their respective nation.
- Comply with the payment dates established for your registration to the Model.

- **Benefits:**

- The improvement of rhetorical skills.
- Understanding and analyzing issues of global interest.
- Polishing the ability to speak in public.
- Achieve goals while networking.
- Perfect the chosen language.
- Recognize personal skills and strengthen them.

DRESS CODE

The dress code is a set of rules Delegates must follow that dictates the attire they must adopt during the MUNICT model. This is a code in order to follow and respect the formality that the model represents, so it must be extrically implemented by each member of the model, Delegates, Chairs, Secretariat.

It will be evaluated by the Secretariat at the beginning of the mode. In case a participant breaches the following attire rules, they will be sanctioned with a warning.

General attire:

- Participants are required to wear formal attire.
- Delegates must have the appropriate formal socks and shoes for the event, with no patterns or vibrant colors.
- Red is absolutely prohibited in any of its presentations, except for makeup.
- Neon colors are not allowed; as well, green and yellow are not permitted unless they are muted down and discreet shades.
- Avoid patterned fabrics, especially if they are too jazzy or distracting.
- In case of wearing a traditional attire, the Delegate must make sure it is the formal attire of their country.



Female attire:

- It requires professional business attire, including knee length dresses or formal skirts, blouses, trousers, blazers or jackets. .
- Women must wear business suits, dress pants or skirts that reach the bottom of the knee and business-style collared shirts as well.
- Sleeveless or tank top blouses are allowed. No shoulder should be visible.
- Avoid necklines, clothing patterns and bright colors, otherwise you'll get a warning from the Chair.
- It is mandatory to wear heels or dress shoes.



Male attire:

- Must wear a suit, or a formal jacket with dress pants.
- Ties or bowties are mandatory, but only in discrete colors. These need to follow the previous mentioned regulations, and must avoid patterns in the fabric. Designs in the ties or bowties are prohibited.
- Shirts must be tucked in at all times with an appropriate belt.
- Must wear a suit shirt with all of his buttons fastened during the entire model.
- Formal socks are required, patterns should be unobtrusive.
- Formal lace shoes are needed.
- Hair should never cover the major part of the forehead, nor ears.



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.

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

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

FORBIDDEN WORDS

FORBIDDEN	USE THIS INSTEAD
War	Armed Conflict Bellicose Conflict Military Action Armed Confrontation Bellicose Confrontation
Army	Armed Forces Land forces, air forces Infantry Militia
Power	Capacity
Rich Countries	Developed Countries Advanced Countries Global north country First world country Post-industrial country
Poor Countries/ Underdeveloped countries	Developing countries Developing nations Economically developing countries Emergent nations
Sex	Sexual encounter
Terrorist	Criminal groups
Poor People	Economically deprived Impecunious civilians
Money	Economic resources Funds Capital
Nigger	African american African descendant Native african
Gay	Homosexual individuals Homosexual population
Kill	Murder Homicide Execution
Gun	Armament Firearm
Rape	Forced sexual relations
Torture	Inhuman treatment

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 CAN NOT DO

- Make laws, prohibit or impose behaviors on individual or 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 yet, 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 the MUNICT with the corresponding consequences.

MUNICT OVERVIEW

1. **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.
2. **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.
3. **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.
4. **Working Paper:** The working paper may contain the perspective of the party at issue, together with their proposals in a short, intermediate and long term. In the commencement of it, may contain the party delegations as sponsors or signatures, being that sponsors are countries with the possibility and disposition to contribute with economic resources, and the signatures may only sign the treatment and provide with the viable.
5. **Informal Voting Process:** Held to choose a working paper.
6. **Unmoderated 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. **Resolution Paper:** For the Resolution Paper, it will be taken the victor Working Paper as a base, and both of the parties will convene to make the Resolution Paper the most accessible, suitable for them and for the conflict.
10. **Formal Voting Process:** Held by the Chair so the committee can approve the resolution.
11. **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.

ROLL CALL

During the commencement of each committee session, it is imperative that the Chair requests information from every delegation regarding their intended mode of participation. This procedural step is vital to ensure transparency and facilitate the functioning of the committee. Delegates have two distinct options when responding to this inquiry, each carrying specific implications.

Firstly, a delegation can declare, "The delegation of (insert country) is present." This declaration signifies an intention to abstain from participating in any voting processes that may occur during the session. Abstaining implies a decision not to cast a vote and, thus, staying neutral on the matters being discussed. Delegates who choose this mode of participation may do so to maintain a position of neutrality or to emphasize their nation's reluctance to take sides on certain issues.

On the other hand, Delegates may respond by stating, "The delegation of (insert country) is present and voting." This declaration signifies an active engagement in the voting processes of the committee. Delegates who choose this mode of participation commit to casting votes on resolutions, proposals, or any other matters put to a vote during the session

FORMAL DOCUMENTS: POSITION PAPER

The Position Paper is a formal essay detailing the official stance and policies of the country the Delegate is representing in order the topic being discussed.

This document shares with the rest of the Delegates and the Chair about the profile and situation of the country representing in front of the topic debated to discuss for solutions.

Composing the position paper prepares the Delegate while researching information to be prepared for questions during the model, and developing an active participation in the debate.

This is a document that Delegates should write and develop to their respective Chair prior to the MUNICT model.

For the 11th edition of MUNICT, it is of great significance that the Delegate elaborates an “Evidence File” during the process redacting its Position Paper, which will be followed and reviewed by the Chair and Secretariat.

The Official Position Paper needs to follow the following guidelines...

- Must be written using formal language and the committee’s official language, be it English or Spanish;
- 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;
- Avoid the use of contractions and abbreviations, and revise the grammar and spelling of the document;

The Delegate must consider the following elements while writing their position paper:

EXAMPLE OF A POSITION PAPER

Committee: World Health Organization.

Topic: The discovery of new viruses in the Arctic and how its melting will impact human health in the near future.

Country: Commonwealth of Australia.

Delegate: Ana Paola Gallifa del Angel.



- 3 Good day distinguished members of the Chair and to all the fellow delegates. On behalf of Prime Minister, Scott John Morrison, the delegation of the Commonwealth of Australia is pleased to be here and is open to discuss the problem regarding the discovery of new viruses in the Arctic and how its melting will impact human health in the near future. 4
- 5 The Arctic plays an important role in the story of climate change; however, due to rising temperatures and increased usage of the subsoil, old microorganisms trapped in ice and permafrost could be released into the air and reactivated, with unknown consequences in the future. 1
- What happens in the Arctic reverberates everywhere, caused by the methane and carbon stored in the permafrost. The indicators of permafrost warnings are predicted to increase the risk of infectious disease transmissions in Australia like the antibiotic resistant bacteria, putting in risk the country's vulnerable groups.
- 6 For the mitigation of this main problematic, the Commonwealth of Australia proposes the following solutions:
- To implement resources for the investigation of new viruses in the Arctic that put human health in a future risk.
 - To develop adaptation in healthcare and other public health sectors.
 - To provide information on the impacts and the adaptation requirements to policy processes.
- Delegates, we as a country consider that understanding the pathway of how the melting of the Arctic can impact human health can provide us with critical information for planning effective adaptation strategies to improve globally. 7 8

"Advance Australia"

9

POSITION PAPER STRUCTURE

1

MUNICT'S 11th logo as a watermark.

2

Header.
(Your delegation's profile)

- - Committee's official name and logo.
(Provided by each chair)
- - 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 the 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

Bulleed 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)

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 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.

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:

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.

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

EXAMPLE OF WORKING PAPER

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: “The global economic and social impact of COVID 19”

Sponsors: Dominion of Canada, United States of America, Saudi Arabia, State of Japan.

Signatories: Federative Republic of Brazil.

Acknowledges that Covid-19 has impacted and affected economically and socially to all nations in different ways,

Convinced that the economy is a very important factor because it provides a framework for understanding the actions and decisions of individuals, businesses and governments,

Concerned that the downfall of our economies have brought us nations to crucial problems such as unemployment, companies shutting down, and the oil market demand,

Emphasizing the economical impact of COVID 19 that has caused a lot of decreases of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in several countries, generating complications in solving problems due to the pandemic,

Having considered the problem already discussed during the speakers list and the moderated caucus about the global economic and social impact of Covid-19, the nations of the Committee suggest,

1. Calls the support from developed countries for the creation of an agreement between nations based on the ECOSOC's rules, in order to increase the economy worldwide. By creating a support fund to centralize the financial aid in sectors that have been harmed because of unemployment;
2. Further invites nations with scientific facilities to investigate new COVID-19 mutations in order to be prepared for new health outbreaks. Also, actions aimed to support partners on the front lines who are working to prevent, detect and respond to COVID-19 by answering global and bilateral requests for urgent assistance, including for vaccine development;
3. Expresses serious concern about the economic and social impacts, the sponsor countries are willing to help the developing countries in a mutual way, by investing in these countries, such as setting up industries in order to generate jobs and profits too;
4. Advocate sponsor countries to export vaccines to developing countries with a high number of COVID-19 cases to let them reopen their businesses so these countries can reactivate their economy allowing them to thrive during this pandemic;
5. Recommends to accelerate the process of doing presential classes to help develop the future of our countries and also reactivate the economy because the students and teachers need to go to school in a motored vehicle, so they have to pay for gasoline and buy school supplies, reactivating schools will increase the economy.

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 taking 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 for the decisions made.
- Use 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 the 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 into: short, mid, and long-term solutions.
- Both of the alliances (A1 and A2) have to join to write the Resolution Paper.
- The Resolution Paper also includes the solutions proposed for the emergency case.
- These include the proposed solutions to the issue.
- The resolutions are divided into long, medium, and short terms.
- Use 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 which 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, in each nation 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 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 its 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: the 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 deprived of basic rights, labor exploitation and harassment, as well as lack of healthcare and illiteracy. This struggle to get basic human needs such as the right to life, freedom of expression, participation in public elections, education, health, and knowledge; leads women to be left out of better opportunities.

Aware of the lack of information in urban areas about rural communities and the 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 with the high number, specifically 12 million girls suffer from an aged marriage which 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 of 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 is a staggering statistic taking into account that women make up half of the population,

Realizing the previous disappearance of a large number of indigenous women in the American continent as a consequence of practicing their right to freedom of speech by raising their voices 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 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, in each nation to make respectful and informed decisions about the solutions;
4. Encourages nations to spread information to the general population that has access to the internet about isolated women to create consciousness and awareness about the issues they face by:

- a. Sharing stories about accomplished women that come from a marginalized situations 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 publish gender wage gap so that people can choose to support the ones that practice gender equality, as well as buy products made by the indigenous women 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 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 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 into every school teaching agenda to teach younger generations the value that women have;
- 2. Considers that children should be taught tolerance and awareness which are key to future prevention of social isolation;
- 3. Encourages colleges to implement social services for law students in isolated communities to teach them about their rights,
- 4. Endorses the creation of an electronic platform for communities and cities with access to the 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, and coming up with another specific solution for development.

7. Takes note of the different religions that nations such as Iraq, Kazakhstan, India and Nepal have that may implement 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: the 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 a large number of indigenous women in the American continent as a consequence of them practicing their right of freedom of speech by raising their voices in order to ensure their rights.

1. Further Recommends The Nations to focus on the manifestation of ignorance of the involved countries and believes that investing in research and strengthening 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 problem that has been damaging the dignity and freedom of marginalized women through time. This issue requires all nation's cooperation so a better future for women can be constructed also expect international cooperation and a union of the Committee.

Thank you for your attention.

“Think equal, build smart, innovate for change”

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

ACRONYMS

SCT	Secretariat
GA	General Assembly
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
WHO	World Health Organization
DDHH	Derechos Humanos
MUNICT	Model of United Nations Instituto Cultural Tampico
CCs	Committee Chairs
UN	United Nations
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
ICPO INTERPOL	The International Criminal Police Organization
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
EU	European Union
PP	Position Paper
WP	Working Paper
RP	Resolution Paper

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. **Deplore:** to regret strongly.
 6. **Derechos Humanos (DDHH):** The Human Rights Council is an intergovernmental body within the United Nations system responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe and for addressing situations of human rights violations and making recommendations on them.
 7. **Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC):** The principal organ of the UN is responsible for the economic and social work of the organization.
 8. **Follow-up:** Use to clarify any doubt about the response that another Delegate gave.
 8. **General Assembly (GA):** The main deliberative organ of the UN system, composed of all Member States of the UN.
 9. **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.
 10. **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.
 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. The 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 by the committee.
 19. **Sponsors:** the 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.
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