



Delegate Guidebook

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A letter from the Executives

Dear delegates,

Welcome to MUNISS. It is our distinct pleasure to welcome you to our MUN conference here at the International School of Stuttgart. We very much hope that you enjoy our conference and have a great experience with us. MUN is not only a place for debating, but also a place to meet new people, make friends and gather lifelong memories. Thank you for choosing to come to MUNISS, we hope you have fun during your stay and have a great experience.

Sincerely,
MUNISS Executive Team



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Conference Expectations

All delegates attending MUNISS are expected to understand and have met the following requirements:

- Delegates are expected to **attend all conference days**, including all committee sessions, and the opening and closing ceremonies
- Delegates are expected to have **prepared a minimum** of
 - **two resolutions** in regular committees
 - **six clauses** in ad-hoc committees (HSC & SC)
- Delegates are expected to have **research on each of their committee's topics**, either in form of official position papers or a more familiar research paper type, such as the MUNISS Research Guide, accessible on [our website](#).
- It is also recommended that delegates prepare short opening statements for each of their topics so that other delegates can have a brief overview of each country's views on the issues.
- Delegates are expected to attend the conference in **compliance with the dress code**.



Dress Code

All clothing must portray professionalism and adhere to the following guidelines:

- Must wear formal attire, like a Business jacket and slacks, or a business suit, with a dress shirt, tie, and formal shoes.
- Jackets may be removed during committee but need to be worn when a delegate is at the podium.
- Professional-style dresses may also be worn for participants not serving as chairs or delegates.
- However, dresses and skirts must be of appropriate length.
- Neutral colors such as navy, grey, white, and black **are encouraged** for business attire.
- They should present an image of polished diplomacy: clothes are neat, clean, and ironed.

On the other hand, examples of inappropriate attire are, but are not limited to:

- Shorts, jeans, hats and sneakers
- Clothes that are considered too short or show an excessive amount of skin.
- Any form of national symbols such as flags, crests, or pins, except UN symbols which are permitted.

Deviation from these guidelines can lead to a delegate's removal from a session until they can return with appropriate clothing. This is at the discretion of the MUNISS executive team, and its directors.

Position Paper

A position paper, also known as a policy statement, is essentially an essay about your country's point of view on a committee issue. The objective of writing position papers is to establish a full understanding of your country in regard to an issue. Many delegates read facts off of their position papers during debate for strengthened arguments or read abbreviated versions out as a speech during committee.

While many conferences require this, we believe that everyone learns, and conducts research best in their own style. If this style of research suits you best, go for it and use it. It will likely ensure the most formal and accurate research. However, if you prefer another style of research, please do use that. We have prepared a less strict [research guide on our website](#), in the resources section.

A position paper sets out to answer three basic questions:

1. What is the background to your country's (or organization's) point of view on the issue?
2. What is your country's current position on the issue?
3. What does it hope to achieve in relation to the issue?

The focus: Remember that your policy statement should not focus primarily on your country's internal issues, but rather on the relevance of the issue to the international community, and about what your country would like to accomplish regarding the issue. If your country is a clear example of a successful UN program in action, or if your country is a member of an affected group, you may want to include a



reference to that in your paper. Otherwise, it is not necessary to mention specifics about your country in a position paper.

Think you're done? Ensure you have:

- Explained and defined the issue and its most important terms?
- Provided a short summary of recent international actions related to the issue?
- Referred to key documents that relate to the issue?
- Stated your country's general position on the issue?
- Summarized solutions/actions your country would support, and why?

Tip: You can always visit MUNISS website to see sample Position Papers.



Opening Statements

These are speeches that you'll present at the beginning of the debate on a topic. They are essential in informing other delegates and giving them a brief overview of what a country's opinion/view is on a topic. A strong opening speech will immediately create a good impression of your delegation among the committee. MUNISS delegates will need one opening speech per topic, one minute in length at maximum.

These should be engaging, and capture people's attention, which is why we suggest the following format: hook (interesting fact, quote, etc.), point (your country's perspective, policies, etc.) and a call for action (what you want to do, what you want to do with others, what others should do, etc.)

Example

An example of the delegation of turkey's opening speech for the topic "Establishing protocols to provide health care in natural disaster areas" is provided below for your reference.

Honorable presidents, fellow delegates, distinguished guests,

We stand before you as the delegation of Turkiye.

Picture this: a young, innocent, 15-year-old boy, on his way to school. He's excited to see his friends, but suddenly, the ground starts shaking, buildings collapse, people start screaming. "Crack-crack". The boy's legs just snapped in half. In just about 5 seconds, all of this



boy's dreams had ended. No soccer, no running, not even walking anymore.

Moments like this show the importance of good and quick health care in areas of natural disasters. Within Turkiye, we've developed the UMKE, the National Medical Rescue Team. It provides coordinated aid on the spot, or transports patients to proper hospitals. In Turkiye, these hospitals are affordable, and therefore accessible to all.

But we want to go one step further than this. Fostering international collaboration to tackle this growing issue, is the only right solution to ensure people like that 15-year-old boy, are taken care of in a quick and quality manner.

Thank you.



Flow of Debate

I. General Debate on Issue on Agenda

This debate is carried out without a resolution. It is for you to let other delegates know about your nation's stance on the issue, and for you to learn about other nation's stances. General Debate is intended to improve the efficiency of informal Lobbying. You can determine which delegates you want to collaborate with without having to walk around the whole room first.

II. Informal Lobbying

This is when you discuss your Draft Resolution on the issue with other delegates. You have time to improve your own, merge it with other similar resolutions, and co-submit other resolutions. You need five (5) co-submitters to submit your Draft Resolution to the Approval Panel. You do not have to be in favor of a resolution to co-submit it. Co-submitting a resolution simply means you are interested in debating on the resolution. You may co-submit more than one resolution, however, you are limited to one co-submission per issue on the agenda.

III. Draft Resolution Introduction

The main submitter of the speech will:

- A. Read out of Operative Clauses
- B. Opening Speech

As a main submitter, your opening speech is arguably most important for the success of your resolution. It gives you a chance



to set the tone for the entire debate. Clarifying any possible ambiguities, outlining the benefits to other nations, and addressing counterarguments can help gain strong support and weaken points made by opposition delegates before they have a chance to make them.

IV. Open Debate on Draft Resolution

- A. **Submission of Amendments.** Focus on constructive debate and amendments, rather than simply bashing a resolution of which you are not in favor. Keep in mind that amendments up to the second degree are in order. Abstentions are not in order for amendments.

V. Closed Debate

This is a chance to rally all delegates on the same side as you. The mandatory time for/against allows delegates to build a line of strong arguments.

- A. **Time for**
- B. **Time against.** Only during time against, are amendments allowed to be entertained.

VI. Voting Procedures on Draft Resolution

Keep in mind that speaking and note passing is strictly prohibited during voting procedures. Violating these rules will make the process much more tedious than it needs to be. Help out your chair by making it clear when your placard is raised or not, only vote once, and pay attention to what you are voting for.



Voting

Substantive Voting

Used when voting on amendments to any degree and the resolution itself. Only permanent members of the committee, as defined by the secretariat, are eligible to take part in Substantive Voting.

Procedural Voting

Used to decide on any issue excluding those regarding the resolution. All permanent members and observer states are eligible to take part in Procedural Voting.

Simple Majority

Requires more delegations to vote in favor than against to pass. Therefore, depending on abstentions, it is possible for a simple majority to pass without the majority of the house.

Absolute Majority

Requires more than 50% of the number of delegations in the committee to vote in favor to pass. Therefore, abstentions (if the house is not split) and delegations not present will effectively be counted as a vote against. The Chair/Presidency will announce the number of delegates required for an absolute majority at the start of voting procedures.

Supermajority

Requires a percentage >50% of the number of delegations in the committee to vote in favor to pass. Therefore, abstentions (if the house is not split) and delegations not present will effectively be counted as a vote against. The most common supermajority is a two-thirds supermajority. The Chair/Presidency will announce the number of delegates required for a supermajority at the start of voting procedures.



Points

Points may be called by any delegate by raising their placard. The Presidency will recognize the delegate, upon which they are required to rise, and thereafter state the nature of their point. The Chair/Presidency may then decide whether or not to entertain this point. The delegate must remain standing until the Point is answered and the Chair/ Presidency has permitted the delegate to be seated. An exception to this procedure is a Point of Personal Privilege due to Audibility, which, contrary to all other points, may also interrupt a speaker.

I. Point of Information

- a) **To the Speaker.** May be raised if you wish to question a statement that has just been made by the speaker on the floor. The Chair/Presidency will ordinarily ask the house if any points of information exist and request that any delegates that wish to raise such a point raise their placards. In this case, stating the nature of the point as previously described is not required.
- b) **To the Chair**

II. Point of Personal Privilege

- a) **Various.** Any and all points that relate to your wellbeing in order to ensure a successful participation in debate. For example, opening/closing a window due to heat/cold.
- b) **Due to Audibility.** The exception to normal Point procedure; this point may interrupt the speaker. Upon



making the point, the Chair/Presidency may then ask the speaker to alter the audibility of the delivery to ensure comprehension. This may not be called during voting procedures.

III. Point of Order

May be called if you feel that the rules of procedure are being broken during an active session. The Chair/Presidency is then required to recognize the point and you will be asked to explain the point. The Chair/Presidency will decide, in accordance with the rules of procedure, the validity of the point, and whether an adjustment to the chairing of the session must be made. Further dispute may be handled through a “Motion to Appeal to the Chairs decision”.

IV. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

May be called if you are unsure about the interpretation of the Rules of Procedure or a matter related to the Rules of Procedure. This may not interrupt the speaker or be made during voting procedures.



Motions

Motions may be called by any delegate and are intended to advance the flow of the general debate. A motion may be called by a delegate by loudly and clearly exclaiming the nature of the motion while the Chair/Presidency holds the floor.

A motion requires at least one second to pass. A delegate can second a motion immediately after it has been made or after the Chair/Presidency asks if there are any seconds by loudly and clearly exclaiming the word "Second". A motion that has received a second will automatically pass unless overruled by the Chair/Presidency or objected to by one of the Delegates.

A delegate may object to a motion after a second has been made or after the Chair/ Presidency asks if there are any objections by loudly and clearly exclaiming the word "Objection". An objection will result in the motion being debated on in a manner decided by the Presidency. The Delegate that had raised the objection is automatically given the floor to explain the reason of objecting, followed by the delegate who has called the motion.

After the debate on the motion has concluded, the house will be required to cast a vote to determine the passing of such a motion. The Presidency of the committee may at any point overrule any motions or objections being made in the house or initiate any motion despite it lacking seconds. Such decisions by the Presidency may only be disputed through a "Motion to Appeal to the Presidency's Decision"



Motion	Description	Type of Majority Pass
Motion to Call for the Order of the Day	May be called at the start of each sessional day if no agenda items have yet been set by the Chair/ Presidency. Enables delegates to decide which agenda item is to be discussed. The Presidency will introduce the available topics, upon which a procedural vote is to be cast. The topic with the most votes will be discussed primarily, and the remainder of the topics will be discussed in descending order of popularity. There will be no debate on this motion.	Simple (per each topic, no voting in favor or against)
Motion to Table the Debate	May be called if you feel that the debate is at this point in time unproductive and that a later reconsideration of the topic would yield better results. If the motion passes, the topic in question shall be set aside for reconsideration at a later time, and the Presidency will decide what topic is to be considered next.	Simple
Motion to Postpone Indefinitely	May be called if you feel that debate on the current topic is unproductive and irrelevant to the committee. If the motion passes, the topic in question will no longer be discussed and cannot be put into reconsideration. Such a motion may only apply to	Absolute

	amendments, clauses, and resolutions; therefore, it does not apply for the issues on the agenda.	
Motion to Resume Debate	May be called in order to reconsider a topic that has previously been tabled. If the motion passes, the topic will be reconsidered for debate. This does not apply to topics that had been postponed indefinitely.	Simple
Motion to Exclude the Public	May be called if you feel that the information to be discussed, if made private, would benefit the debate. If the motion passes, the Chair/Presidency will ask all Guests, Observers, and non-committee members to exit the committee room.	Simple
Motion to Reintroduce the Public	May be called only after a Motion to Exclude the Public has previously passed and you wish to allow the public back into the committee. If the motion passes, the Chair/Presidency will open the committee for Guests, Observers, and non-committee members to enter the committee room, and participate in their respective positions.	Simple
Motion to Move into Lobbying Time	May be called if you feel that a session of lobbying is required to enhance the quality of the debate. If such the motion passes, the	Simple



	Chair/Presidency will suspend the session, and commence a set time of informal lobbying. After the lobbying time has concluded, the committee will resume session on the topic previously being discussed.	
Motion to Move into Previous Question	May be called if you feel that discussion on this specific side of the question should be concluded. This motion is only applicable to move from open debate directly to voting procedures, closed debate time For to time Against, or from closed debate time Against to voting procedures.	Simple
Motion to Move into Question and Answer (Q&A) Session	May be called if you have multiple questions directed at a certain delegate regarding the topic being discussed. This may not be called when debating another motion or any other procedural matter. The Chair/Presidency must hold the floor to call this motion. If the motion passes, the Chair/Presidency will set a maximum number of questions for each participating delegate, which may vary. The Chair/Presidency will also regulate the speaking time for the delegate being questioned on a question-to-question basis.	Simple
Motion to Move into a	May be called in order to suspend formal session and move into an	Absolute

Moderated Caucusus	informal debate moderated through the Chair/Presidency. The P5 members within the Security Councils reserve the right to call a P5 Caucusus at any point outside of Voting Procedures. After approval through the Presidency, the P5 members will exit the room and hold a moderated Caucusus in a separate environment, chaired through a member of the Presidency.	
Motion to Move into Closed Debate	May be called during open debate if you wish to hear the sides of the argument separately. If the motion passes, debate shall be moved into a closed debate style.	Simple
Motion to Suspend the Session	May be called if you feel that a recess will be beneficial for the further advancement of the debate. If the motion passes, the Chair/Presidency will decide the duration and nature of the recess.	2/3 Super-
Motion to Adjourn the Session	May be called if you feel that the day's itinerary has either been completed, or that no more productive debate is to be expected for the day's session. Such a motion can only pass if it is in compliance with the conference schedule put forth through the Secretariat, or priorly sanctioned by the Secretary General (SG).	2/3 Super-

Motion to Extend Debate Time	May be called if you feel that the topic being debated requires further discussion. This may only be entertained after the set debating time on the topic has concluded, or the Chair/Presidency has ended debate on a certain topic. If the motion passes, the Chair/Presidency will decide how much debate time is to be added. This motion may only be cast once per discussed topic.	Simple
Motion to Vote by Roll Call	May be called if you feel that the votes counted by the Administrative Staff were inaccurate. If the motion passes, the Chair/Presidency will ask each delegate to state their vote individually in order of roll call (alphabetically). Abstentions are in order when voting by roll call.	Simple
Motion to Divide the House	May be called if there are enough abstentions during the voting which, if forced to vote in favor or against, could topple the result of the voting. If the motion passes, the house will vote by roll call, but abstentions will not be in order.	N/A
Motion to Divide the Question	May be called if you feel that a certain part of the topic being discussed should be entertained separately, as it alters the meaning of the greater issue. This may be	Simple



	implemented to discuss a clause of a resolution separately, or alternatively to split a larger amendment into individual amendments. If the motion passes, the divided parts will be debated first before resuming original debate.	
Motion to Invite Guest Speaker	May be called if you feel that further information on the topic is required. If the motion passes, the Chair/ Presidency consult with the Secretariat whether the organization of such a guest speaker is practical.	2/3 Super-
Motion to Suspend Note Passing	May be called if you feel that the quality of debate is being infringed due to delegates being distracted through note passing. If the motion passes, note passing will be suspended. It will automatically be reintroduced following the next substantive voting procedures, or the Chair/Presidency expressly reintroduces it.	2/3 Super-
Motion Appeal the Chair/ Presidency's Decision	May be called following a verdict reached by the Chair/Presidency regarding a procedural decision if you feel they have done so incorrectly. In the event of such a motion being called, the Chair/Presidency will ask you to express the nature and justification of the appeal. The	N/A

	<p>Chair/Presidency will then either grant the appeal, thereby accordingly altering the previously reached verdict, or, in the case that the Chair/Presidency feels justified in their actions, call upon the Secretary-General (SG) who will, after public consultation with you and Chair/Presidency, reach a final decision. The decision reached by the SG will thereafter remain unchallenged, and no further appeals will be in order. Such a motion requires no second; however, it can be objected. Such a motion can be debated briefly should the Chair/Presidency deem it necessary.</p>	
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Requests

Requests may be called by any delegate and are intended to enhance the delegate's participation within the debate. A request may be called by a delegate by loudly and clearly exclaiming the nature of the request while the Chair/Presidency holds the floor.

I. Request to Follow Up

When you wish to ask a second Point of Information. Only permitted once. Motion to Follow Up does not exist.

II. Request to Join the Question and Answer (Q&A) Session

If you do not call the Motion to Move into Q&A Session but you want to join it. The number of questions the Chair/Presidency allows you to ask might differ from other delegates.

Writing the Resolution Paper

In a country's government, official documents are drafted, which aim to solve a specific issue. In the United Nations, similar documents are also drafted; these are called resolutions. Resolutions in the UN and in MUN are submitted by one member state, which is generally the largest contributor to the resolution and/or the most involved in the issue. Resolutions are not usually written by one member state but are instead a combined effort between different member states who've taken interest in that specific issue. Although a Main Submitter could contribute the most, that's not to say that no one else can contribute, as every delegate has an equal opinion.

Resolutions, which are successful, are ones that can appeal to the majority of the parties (states) involved. By appealing (at least somewhat) to both sides of an issue, a resolution is more likely to pass as more member states are appealed to it. Resolutions that offer specific and reasonable solutions to an issue are more likely to be debated in committees.

The Heading

The Heading is a mandatory part of resolutions. Though they don't contribute to the content of a resolution, they address the committee; state the issue being resolved, the submitter of the resolution, and those who've co-submitted the resolution (signatories).



Preambulatory Clauses

The Preambulatory clauses describe what the issue is. They explain what the past and current situation is and state facts about the issue. Relevant facts necessary to understanding your resolution are written as preambulatory clauses. You'll find during the Lobbying stage, that for delegates who haven't researched that specific issue as their focused one, they are more likely to sign onto your topic if you've addressed and explained the situation of that issue well and have accurate facts about it.

In the Preambulatory Clause, DO:

- State strong and recent facts about the issue
- Use statistics where applicable
- Mention the past situation and current situation
- Recall any passed resolutions by the UN on the issue
- Relate any other organizations involved in the situation
- State relevant organizations' efforts in the situation
- If applicable, use developing countries/LEDCs or developed countries/ MEDCs

In the Preambulatory Clauses, DON'T:

- Be too one sided/bias
- Use "Third World countries"/ "poor countries" or "First World countries"/ "rich countries"



Operative Clauses

The Operative clauses are the most essential part of a resolution. Strong Operative clauses lead to more delegates voting in favor of your resolution. The Operative clauses explain what can be done to resolve an issue. Please note that successful and strong operative clauses not only explain what can be done but give possible sub-clauses on how it could be achieved.

They have a very specific formatting that must be ensured to ensure that the resolution is able to pass. Please **ensure that**:

- All acronyms must be fully written out before appearing in the abbreviated form, you only need to write them out once, and then refer to the abbreviated form for the rest of the resolution
- All Operative clauses must be underlined and be numbered
- Sub Clauses must be lettered (a), b), c), d)...))
- Sub-sub Clauses must be in Roman Numerals (i), ii), iii), iv)...))
- If a sub clause does not end the clause, their ending punctuation must be a comma (,)
- If sub-sub clauses do not end the clause, their ending punctuation must be a comma (,)
- All Operative clauses must end in semi-colons (;)
- Leave a line between ever clause
- No clause-opening words should be repeated in the resolution. If you need to reuse them, either use a similar word to them, or add "Further" or "Strongly" the second



time you use a given clause opening e.g. The second use of the word request becomes “Further Requests” or “Strongly Requests”

In the Operative Clauses, DO:

- Aim to find solutions, which solve the smaller problems that contribute to the issue
- Elaborate on the solutions in your operative clauses (sub clauses and sub-sub clauses)
- Make use of any UN organizations or create ones to help the issue
- Emphasize cooperation between governments and relevant UN organizations
- Explain different methods of approaching the same problem through clauses

In the Operative Clauses, DON'T:

- Break the sovereignty a government has over its land
- Mention specific sources and specific (numbers) amount of funding
- Be vague with your solutions, or simply state a way of solving something without explaining ways of doing so
- Create unrealistic solutions to the issue, which are vague solutions/ not possible to be put into force



Sample Resolution

FORUM: (resolution submission information headers must be capitalized) GA 4 Human Rights

QUESTION OF: Measures to foster gender equality

SUBMITTED BY: The United States of America (Full country name must be used)

CO-SUBMITTERS: Iceland, France, Philippines, United Kingdom, South Africa, Brazil, India, Germany, Sweden (co-submitters are obtained during lobbying time at the conference)

The Human Rights Committee,

Stressing (clause starter must be italicized) Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that states that everyone has the right to education,

Keeping in mind the second Millennium Development Goal “Achieve universal primary education” and the third “Promote gender equality and empower women”, (commas follow all preambulatory clauses)

Recalling Resolution 62/218 adopted on 22 December 2007 by the General Assembly that calls for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and the promotion of universal respect for human rights,

Further recalling Resolution 62/136 adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2007 concentrating on the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas and recognizing the critical role and contribution of women,



Recognizing that President Obama’s National Security Strategy says “countries are more peaceful and prosperous when women are accorded full and equal rights and opportunity. When those rights and opportunities are denied, countries lag behind.”,

Further Recognizing that fostering gender equality is a cost-effective and long-term way to improve living standards and contribute to the development of a country,

Pointing out that countries with equal education opportunities for both genders tend to have lower poverty rates,

Reminding that educated women become educators within their families,

Congratulating the work of The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) (All acronyms must be fully written out, with their acronym in bracket the first time they appear in resolution) ensuring the reduction of gender gaps and measuring the participation of women worldwide,

Pointing out the importance of the basic right of education for all children regardless of gender and the importance of ensuring access to compulsory primary education,

1. Encourages (Operative clause starter must be underlined and capitalized) countries to educate both genders equally by having countries collaborate and promote education for girls as well as for boys by: (Colon must be used to lead into sub clause)



- a) setting up publicizing campaigns on the Internet, radio and television, (commas must be used between sub clauses)
- b) spreading awareness of the value of equal education using forms of print media such as but not limited to: (Colon must be used to lead into sub-sub clause)
 - i) newspapers, (Lowercase Roman numeral number system for sub-sub clauses)
 - ii) magazines,
 - iii) books, (commas used after sub-sub clauses)
- c) encouraging traveling speakers to inform of the issues of gender discrimination,
- d) advertising in cinemas and in leaflets,
- e) supporting organizations like UN Women that fight against women discrimination; (semi-colon must be used in last sub-clause)

2. Calls for wider access to internet by increasing mobile presence especially in sub-Saharan Africa, the middle east and southeast Asia where internet access is often absent; (Semi colon must be used after single clause)

3. Suggests providing online education for students that do not have access to education by:

- a) asking more economically developed countries (MEDCs) to donate old computers to LEDCs to be used with as thin clients with cloud computing,

- b) developing online education programs designed specifically for those whose only education is online, especially citizens of LEDCs, that is attractive and accessible to communities that regard non-education of women as normal;

4. Requests particular attention to excluded groups (groups where children have no access to education) by:

- a) providing tented school services for hard-to-reach groups such as nomads,
- b) building girls' only schools in areas where typically only boys are educated,
- c) offering girls' scholarships to families suffering from poverty who choose to send boys instead of girls to school because of money;

5. Encourages more local and international female teachers to be employed, especially in societies with gender segregation to provide girls with female role models;

6. Asks for yearly visits to primary and secondary schools from inspectors ensuring that girls have equal rights and are being treated in the same manner as their male peers.

(Period is only used at the end of the last clause of the resolution)

Preambulatory Clause Starters

Clause starters for preambulatory clauses must be italicized:

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



Operative Clause Starters

<i>Accepts</i>	<i>Demands</i>	<i>Recalls</i>
<i>Acknowledges</i>	<i>Deplores</i>	<i>Recognizes</i>
<i>Adopts</i>	<i>Designates</i>	<i>Recommends</i>
<i>Advises</i>	<i>Directs</i>	<i>Regrets</i>
<i>Affirms</i>	<i>Draws the attention</i>	<i>Reiterates</i>
<i>Also calls for</i>	<i>Emphasizes</i>	<i>Reminds</i>
<i>Also recommends</i>	<i>Encourages</i>	<i>Renews its appeal</i>
<i>Also strongly condemns</i>	<i>Endorses</i>	<i>Repeats</i>
<i>Also urges</i>	<i>Expresses its appreciation</i>	<i>Requests</i>
<i>Appeals</i>	<i>Expresses its hope</i>	<i>Requires</i>
<i>Appreciates</i>	<i>Expresses its regret</i>	<i>Solemnly affirms</i>
<i>Approves</i>	<i>Further invites</i>	<i>Stresses</i>
<i>Authorizes</i>	<i>Further proclaims</i>	<i>Strongly advises</i>
<i>Calls</i>	<i>Further recommends</i>	<i>Strongly condemns</i>
<i>Calls for</i>	<i>Further reminds</i>	<i>Strongly encourages</i>
<i>Calls upon</i>	<i>Further requests</i>	<i>Suggests</i>
<i>Commends</i>	<i>Further resolves</i>	<i>Supports</i>
<i>Concurs</i>	<i>Has resolved</i>	<i>Takes note of</i>
<i>Condemns</i>	<i>Instructs</i>	<i>Transmits</i>
<i>Confirms</i>	<i>Introduces</i>	<i>Trusts</i>
<i>Congratulates</i>	<i>Invites</i>	<i>Underlines</i>
<i>Considers</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Underscores</i>
<i>Decides</i>	<i>Notes with satisfaction</i>	<i>Urges</i>
<i>Declares</i>	<i>Proclaims</i>	<i>Welcomes</i>
<i>Declares accordingly</i>	<i>Reaffirms</i>	



Use of Language during MUN

As you might know, there is a certain language that you need to use during an MUN conference. At the beginning, some words used in the resolution papers or during the conference might be confusing to you, however with this guide you can have more understanding of the language used during MUN conferences.

- You must use the first-person plural “we” or “the delegation of...” when you refer to yourself. Using first person “I” is not allowed during the MUN conferences.
- You should refer to another delegation as “the delegation of...” rather than “you”, however in most cases, chairs accept the second person subject.
- You must address the chairs and the delegates in the beginning of your speech, such as using the “honorable chairs, fellow delegates,” phrase.
- You must always stand up if you are speaking. This is important for chairs and others to identify who is speaking.
- You must **NOT** use abusive or insulting language during any part of MUNISS conference.
- You must yield the floor to the Chair after your speech.

