Delegate's Handbook
Model United Nations of Malmö 2023

General Introduction to MUN Conferences

The concept of MUN which stands for Model United Nations is an international format of debate that allows young individuals to take part in simulations of the United Nations. It develops debating and negotiating skills as well as argument-building and framing techniques while also giving you the chance to travel and meet new people. MUN offers invaluable experiences developed through hands-on work discussing and trying to solve global issues and sparks a passion for making the world a better place.

So what are you expected to do?

Prior to the conference you will be assigned to a delegation country/NGO/IGO and a forum. A forum is a committee commission or council that focuses on solving issues within a particular category. Each delegation is represented by one delegate per forum. Each forum has **two topics** that will be debated. A full list of the fora that will operate at **MUNOM 2023** and the topics on their agenda can be found on our website.

During the time leading up to the conference you will be required to do **research** and learn about your assigned country's opinions on all these two topics that you will be debating.

This will also help you with your **position paper** which you will be required to write prior to the conference. A position paper is a document that effectively presents your country's official actions policies and opinions in regards to the issues on the agenda.

We also recommend that you write a draft **resolution**. Resolutions are the documents presenting the actions your country believes the UN should take to solve the issue. Once the conference begins you will first do lobbying which is when your committee gathers in an informal setting to combine your ideas into a few great resolutions.

Each resolution then has to pass through the **Approval Panel** and **Formal Clearing**.

Then the debates will finally begin which will operate in accordance with the official MUNOM **Rules of Procedure** and are moderated by the chairpersons of each forum.

We are aware that this might be completely new to some of you in MUN which is why we wrote this guide for you Please read closely and feel free to contact your MUN Director or the Secretary General at ***secretary-general@munofmalmo.org*** if you have any questions. Looking forward to welcoming you in Malmö this November at Model United Nations of Malmö

Sincerely
Executive Team of Model United Nations of Malmö 2023

Table of Contents

** Since we are aiming to use as little paper as possible at our conference most work will be done digitally. Thus you are expected to bring a laptop if you have access to one where you will do all the work on the resolutions. You will have access to WiFi to share the documents with the chairs and the other delegates in your forum. If you do not have access to a computer please bring a folder with all the documents you might need during the conference for example your resolution your position paper the rules of procedure etc.) so that we can limit the use of printers as much as possible.

During the debates resolutions will be displayed on a projector screen throughout. They will also be shared with you digitally. If you don't have a computor you may ask to recieve a printed copy of the resolution and you will recieve notepaper upon which you can write down any points amendments or speeches that you come up with. **

Research Acedemic Preperation

Being well prepared for an MUN conference is crucial to perform extraordinarily in your debates and truly distinguish yourself as a delegate. When preparing for an MUN conference it is important to keep a few things in mind:

- Your delegation's/country's political stances
- Your delegation's/country's relationship to other delegations
- Your country's strengths and weaknesses common problems in your country)
- Past resolutions and important events regarding the topics debated
- Important facts about the topics in general global implications etc.)

Finding information about these key points can prove to be difficult if you are not sure where to look however there is always a lot of information that can be found.

Starting out you will want to get to know your country. A great website to use is the CIA World Factbook which includes a lot of information about all countries such as anything from population stats to national holidays. Naturally some of the information is less relevant but it is a great place to begin finding information.

Finding out your country's history and past events alongside the general information is also critical in your research. As surprising as it may sound Wikipedia is a great source for getting a basic overview of your country's history. Generally all the major events that are related to your country will be covered however we do not recommend you to quote or rely on specific information found on Wikipedia as the site has had issues with reliability in the past. If you want want to find specific information about an event you can always google it further.

In summary these are the aspects of your delegation you will want to have handy at the time of debate:

- Ethnic groups
- Conventional long name
- Government type
- Capital
- Religions
- Languages
- Ideologies

Once you have developed an overview of your country you will need to narrow down your research into the various issues on the forums' agenda. For this the United Nations various websites provide a lot of valuable information including the Official Document System (ODS) as well as your country's own United Nations page which can be found here. This information will then be used to make your Position Paper which will be explained in the following section.

Position Papers

A position paper is a short essay outlining your country's stance on the issues that will be debated in your committee. At first glance writing a position paper might seem like a difficult task but once you start doing research you will find it an easy and useful resource. It will help you organise your thoughts and later on assist you tremendously in writing your resolution.

At MUNOM position papers are expected to be one to two pages long. Your position should include an overview past international actions your country's policy and possible solutions for each of the topics. Please note that the layout of your position paper should be like that of the [sample](#) found on our website and that you write one section for all topics.

Guiding Questions

Topic Overview:
- What is the definition of the topic?
- Where does the topic take place? Who are the stakeholders?
- What are the sub-issues associated with this topic that have to be addressed?

Past international actions:
- What are the most important resolutions and treaties on this topic?
- What have the UN an other NGO's and IGO's done in the past about this topic and how was your country involved?

Country policy:
- How has the topic impacted your country?
- What has your country tried to do about this topic?
- What have political leaders of your country said about this topic?
- What types of policies would your country want the UN to adopt on this topic?
- Are there any specific Member States your country wishes to collaborate with on this topic?

Possible Solutions:
- What plans would your country like the UN to undertake on this topic?
- Are there any existing UN policies your country regrets on this topic?
- Why will your ideas work better than the other ideas presented?

Useful Resources

[How to Write a MUN Position Paper](#)
[Sample position paper](#)

Resolutions

A resolution is a formal document containing a detailed list of measures your country believes should be taken in order to solve the issue in question. It is an action plan for the United Nations and the Member States involved and must therefore be achievable and clear. Seeing as a resolution might be a rather overwhelming document to write here is a step-by-step guide on how to write it.

Before the conference
- Make sure you are familiar with all the topics
- Make sure you are fully aware of your country's stance on each topic
- Keep track of your research and make sure it is organised and easy to use
- Be prepared with a full resolution or several clauses written for each issue

To ensure the conference is as efficient and fun as possible and that you are able to participate actively in all parts of the conference please make sure that all of this is ready when you arrive in Malmö.

Preambulatory section
Preambulatory Clauses: These are the first clauses you will find in the resolution they set the background for the issue in question bringing up relevant facts and highlighting the general approach your country will be taking to solving the issue. Each Preambulatory Clause must start with an approved phrase a full list of phrases can be found at the end of this section.

Things to include:
- Past UN resolutions treaties or conventions related to the topic
- Past regional non-governmental or national efforts in resolving this topic
- References to the UN Charter or other international frameworks and laws
- Statements made by the Secretary General or a relevant UN body/agency
- General background information and facts about the topic its significance and its impact

General tips:
- Keep in mind that no action should be included in the Preambulatory Clauses they should merely be stating facts
- Make sure that the facts are relevant and are giving context to the resolution do not write things just for the sake of it
- Usually you will want to include less Preambulatory Clauses than operative

Operative Section

Operative Clauses: These are the second kind of clauses which are found in a resolution. They contain all the action and measures that the United Nations of other third parties would take to tackle the issue. Each Operative Clause must start with an approved phrase a full list of phrases can be found at the end of this section.

Things to include:
- Detailed strategy on how to tackle a specific issue
- Goals that the Member States should set themselves
- Treaties and conventions that should be ratified by Member States
- Requests and demands to other Member States NGOs/IGOs or to the UN

General tips:
- In order to keep your clauses as clear as possible to avoid misunderstandings and issues with vagueness make sure that for each new solution you introduce in a clause you clarify the following –
  - Who will implement it?
  - How will it be implemented? Give as much details as you can in order to make your solution as feasible as possible)
  - When will it be implemented?
- Remember that your clauses are meant to take action try to avoid repeating things that have been done or simply reminding Member States to "remain actively seized on the matter
- Since MUNOM is a simulation of the real United Nations we will be following their standard procedure meaning that funding will only be a matter to be discussed in the Second Committee of the General Assembly Economic and Financial) or in the Security Council
- This means that it is not relevant for you to ask another delegate "how will this be funded?" unless you are in GA2 or SC
- Therefore leave funding out of the picture and just assume you are working with an unlimited budget
- Keep in mind that this does not mean that your solutions can be crazy – try to make them as realistic as possible and provide a step-by-step action plan on how to achieve them

The resolution will be formatted by the Approval Panel and Formal Clearing in accordance with the official MUNOM Resolution Format so until then don't worry about making it look professional and just focus on writing excellent content

Preambulatory Operative Clauses

Preambulatory Phrases		Operative Phrases	
Affirming	Guided by	Accepts	Further invites
Alarmed by	Having adopted	Affirms	Further proclaims
Approving	Having considered	Approves	Further reminds
Bearing in mind	Having examined	Authorizes	Further recommends
Believing	Having received	Calls	Further requests
Confident	Keeping in mind	Calls upon	Further resolves
Contemplating	Noting with deep concern	**Condemns**	Has resolved
Convinced	Nothing with satisfaction	Confirms	Notes
Declaring	Noting further	Congratulates	Proclaims
Deeply concerned	Observing	Considers	Reaffirms
Deeply conscious	Reaffirming	Declares accordingly	Recommends
Deeply convinced	Realizing	**Demands**	Regrets
Deeply disturbed	Recalling	Deplores	Reminds
Deeply regretting	Recognizing	Designates	Requests
Desiring	Referring	Draws the attention	Solemnly affirms
Emphasizing	Seeking	Emphasizes	**Strongly condemns**
Expecting	Taking into consideration	Encourages	Supports
Expressing its appreciation	Taking note	Endorses	Takes note of
Fulfilling	Viewing with appreciation	Expresses its appreciation	Transmits
Fully aware	Welcoming	Expresses its hope	Trusts
Further deploring			
Further recalling			

Operative phrases in **bold can only be used in the Security Council**

Stages of the Conference

Opening Ceremony

This is the official start of the conference where all the participants will be gathered together to hear speeches from the Executive Team various guest speakers and the Ambassadors before the PGA declares the Conference open.

Ambassadors

Each country must choose an Ambassador for their delegation. This person will be responsible for holding an Ambassador speech at the Opening Ceremony of the conference. The speech is only one minute long and will provide an overview regarding your country's policies and general expectations for the conference in relation to our conference theme "*Addressing social imbalances to ensure peace and well-being in vulnerable times*".

Ambassadors can also be invited by chairs of other committees to deliver a short speech representing their country's stance on a matter that is being debated in another forum. This brings a new dimension to the debate and is always useful if any disagreements are taking place in the forum. The Ambassador will be formally invited by the chair of the other forum in advance and may choose to decline.

Debating

1. *Lobbying:*
The first stage of debate where you discuss ideas and develop resolutions. This is explained further below.

2. *Formal Debate:*
The stage moderated by chairs where delegates debate resolutions in their forums.

3. *General Assembly ECOSOC Plenary:*
All GA committees and ECOSOC commissions gather to debate already passed resolutions again on a larger scale on the final day.

Closing Ceremony

Closing Ceremony declares the official closing of the conference. Chairs will hold speeches about the conference and their experiences in their committees and will give out awards to their delegates. The Executive Team will also hold their final speeches.

Awards

1. **Outstanding Delegate:** awarded to the best delegate in each committee
2. **Distinguished Delegate:** awarded to the next best delegates in each committee
3. **Best GA delegate:** awarded to the best delegate in the General Assembly this is solely based on the final GA and does not consider any previous debates
4. **Best ECOSOC Delegate:** awarded to the best delegate in the ECOSOC Plenary this is solely based on Plenary and does not consider previous debates
5. **Best Delegation:** awarded to best delegation of the conference as a whole

Lobbying

After all the research and writing you will have done in preparation for the conference you will finally arrive ready for the first stage of the conference the lobbying stage.

Learning the positions of other delegates
- Lobbying is the first thing you will do in your committee/commission/council
- It gives you the opportunity to communicate freely with the other delegates to discuss your respective positions and opinions about the topics on your agenda
- This is a notable occasion where your position papers may be very useful

Developing your resolutions
- Most importantly this is the time for you to develop the resolutions you will have written prior to the conference and make them as good as possible before they're debated by working on them together with other delegates who have similar opinions and ideas on how to solve the problem
- Together your forum will need to form at least one resolution per topic

Choosing a Main Submitter
- Since each resolution will contain the contributions of many delegates you will have to decide amongst yourselves which delegation will be named the Main Submitter of the resolution
- Being a Main Submitter means that you will have to:
  - Read out the Operative Clauses of the resolution
  - Give an opening speech
  - Adopt or reject friendly amendments that are made during the debate
- Main Submitters should be ready to take on the biggest role in defending the resolution as they are held responsible for what is written in the resolution

Obtaining Co-Submitters
- Alongside the Main Submitter a certain amount of Co-Submitters are also necessary in order for the resolution to be debated
- To be a Co-Submitter you neither have to contribute to or agree with the resolution; Co-Submitting simply means that you want to debate the resolution

Approval Panel Formal Clearing
- Once you have finished all these steps you will send your resolution to the Approval Panel who will correct minor mistakes and make sure that the resolution is appropriate and comprehensible.
- Then you will finally be able to send the resolution to Formal Clearing where the formatting will be fixed so that the resolution is ready for the debate

Formal Debate Rules of Procedure

As mentioned earlier the main purpose of the conference is for young students from all around the world to step outside their own shoes and debate global issues from a new perspective and finally negotiate detailed viable solution to those issues. Hence debating is a key event of the conference determining the quality of the conference as a whole and plays the biggest role in deciding who receives the awards.

That is why it is very important for all delegates to familiarise themselves with the structure and rules that apply in a Formal Debate. Seeing as MUN is a simulation of the real United Nations the debates are made to be a similar as possible to real UN debates. In our official MUNOM Rules of Procedure you can find the exact guidelines under which the conference will be operating

In this section you will find an overview of how Formal Debate works a detailed explanation of all the points and motions and when it is appropriate to use them.

Debating Resolutions
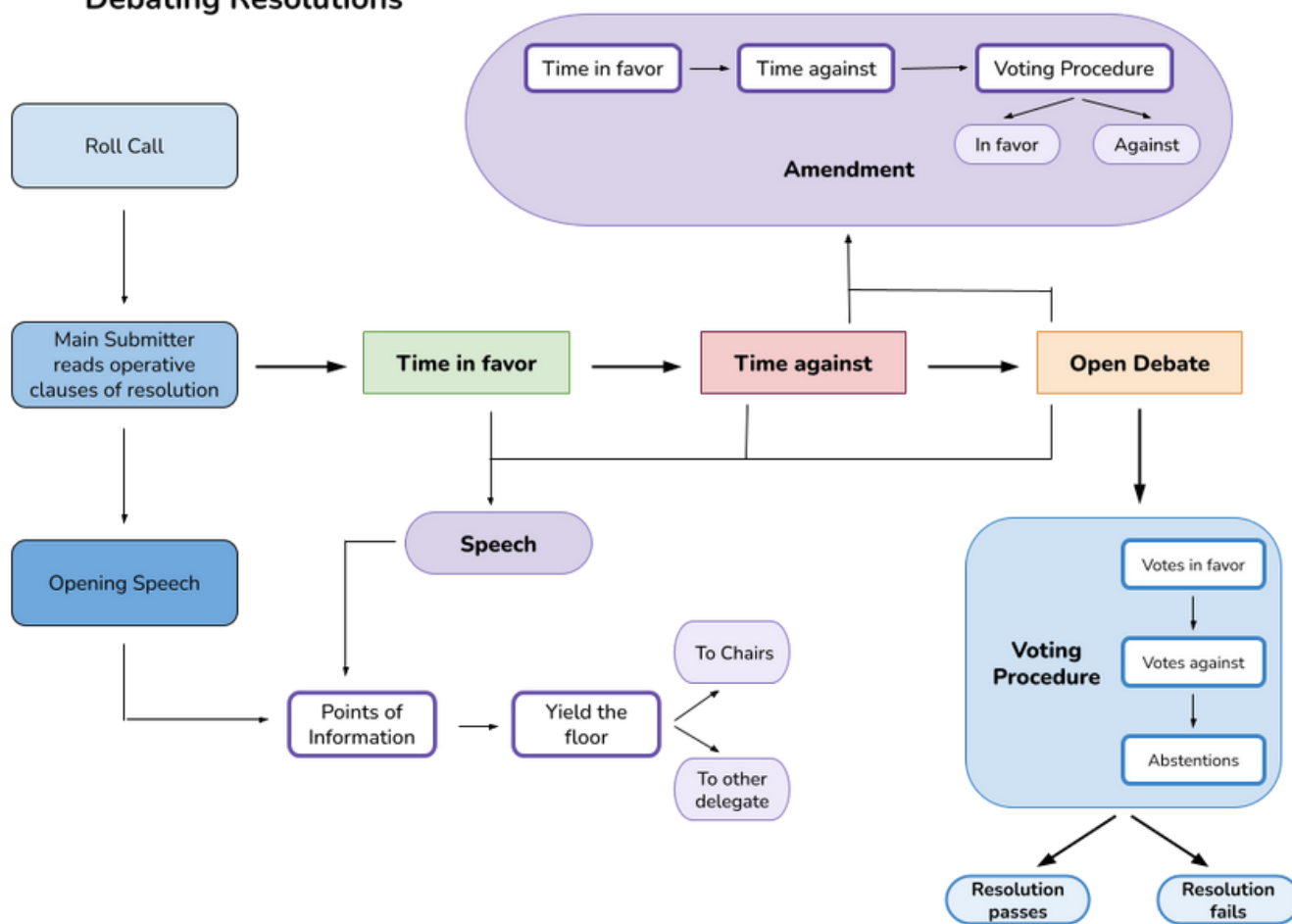
Flow of Debate

As you can see the debate starts with a simple roll call after which the Main Submitter will be asked to approach the podium and read out only the Operative section of the resolution. Time in favour will then begin and the Main Submitter will be allowed to hold their opening speech.

After a speech there will most often be points of information to the speaker explained in more detail later). Once those are finished the speaker will yield the floor to the chair meaning that they give up the right to speak to the chair) or may request to yield the floor to another delegation.

Speeches can be made at any point during the debate when the chair asks something similar to: "*Are there any delegates wishing to obtain the floor?*" but must be relevant to the time when they're made.

- **Time in favor:** all speeches must be in favor of the resolution or amendment
- **Time against:** all speeches must be against the resolution or amendment
- **Open Debate:** speeches can be either in favor or against the resolution as a whole

Amendments to a resolution in debate can only be made during time against and open debate. When voting for an amendment abstentions are not in order.

After time in favor time against and open debate has elapsed the forum moves into voting procedures on the resolution as a whole where the ad staff will count the votes in favor the votes against and the abstentions to see if the resolution passes or not.

General Rules of Conduct

- When speaking in Formal Debate you may only refer to yourself in third person singular (ex: "the delegate" "he/she" "his/her") or first person plural (ex: "we" "our"); in other words never use first person singular (ex: "I" or "my") .
  - This is because you are a representative and speaking on behalf of your delegation.
- When addressing or referring to other delegates or chairs you also have to use third person singular (ex: "the chair" "the delegate of _____") instead of second person (ex: "you").
- In order to speak you have to be standing up and remain standing while receiving answers or when being spoken to.
- "*There will be no dialogue across the floor*" means that unless the chair has offered you the floor and granted you permission to speak you are not allowed to address anyone out loud but you may use notepaper to do so in writing, or preferably via email to reduce waste.
- At MUNOM the official language to be used to all times is English and participants should always try to remain professional (and especially avoid profanity swearing).

Points

Point of Information	A point that can be used to express discomfort
An example of when this can be used could be if your need to use the restroom. This may only interrupt a speaker if related to audibility.	
Point of Information	A question asked to the speaker on the floor
This must be limited to one question. If the speaker opens themself up to points of information after a speech you will have the opportunity to raise your placard and get chosen by the chair to make your point	
Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	Any question to the chair about the Rules of Procedure
This point is never allowed to interrupt a speaker.	
Point of Order	A point used in case of improper parliamentary procedure
This point is only allowed to interrupt a speaker if a speech is not following proper parliamentary procedure. The chair will decide if the point is valid.	
Point of Information to the Chair	Any questions concerning issues not adressed by other points
This is never allowed to interrupt a speaker	

Motions

Motion to Follow Up	A motion to ask a second point of information
This motion can only be made right after a first Point of Information has been answered, and must be granted by the chair	
Motion for a Right of Reply	A request for an apology after an insult from another delegate
The chair decides if the motion is justified if the statement truly was offensive) and the offender will most often have to apologize. If they refuse the chairs may summon the ambassadors to solve the dispute.	
Motion to Explain the Vote	A motion used to ask a delegate to explain their vote
After voting procedures this motion can be used to request an explanation from another delegate whose vote you feel was out of character of the country they are representing; only if the chair approves.	

Motion to Amend the Resolution	A proposition to change, add, or strike an Operative Clause

Amendments to the resolution are one of the most important aspects of the debate, and are used to propose changes to the resolution. As shown in the flowchart the motion can be submitted during time against the resolution and open debate – leading to a formal debate surrounding only the amendment with time in favour, time against, and a voting procedure. Before your amendment can be entertained it must be handed in to the chair in written form.

Motion to submit an Amendment to the Second Degree	A proposition to edit an amendment that is already debated

The motion to submit an amendment to the second degree allows you to edit an amendment that is already being debated. It is the same as a motion to amend the resolution, but can only be submitted in time against the amendment to the first degree.

Motion to submit a Friendly Amendment	A request to make a non-substantive change

In order to efficiently be able to fix small errors such as formatting, grammatical, or spelling mistakes, you can submit a friendly amendment that must only be approved by the Main Submitter of the resolution.

Motion to Move into Time Against	A motion that allows you to go straight into time against

If there is nothing more to be said in time in favor, this motion can be used to move straight into time against. It must be seconded at least twice to be enforced, but can also be objected by other delegates or overruled by the chair.

Motion to Move into Open Debate	A motion that allows you to go straight into open debate

This motion can only be made in time against and allows you to move into open debate where you can speak both in favour and against the resolution. It must also be seconded at least twice to pass

Motion to Close the Debate	A motion that lets you move straight into voting procedures

This motion can be used to end the debate before time in open debate has elapsed if it is seconded at least twice and neither objected nor overruled.

Motion to Adopt the Amendment by Acclamation	A request to pass an amendment without voting procedures

If you believe all delegates will vote in favour of an amendment this motion might be useful to save time. If it is objected just once, it will not be entertained

Motion to Move into Unmoderated Caucus	A motion you can use to suspend the debate

During a debate this motion is useful when the debate takes on a slow pace as people are unable to focus or think of anything to say. Unmoderated caucus allows you to discuss freely amongst yourselves and prepare points, amendments, and speeches for the debate. Must be seconded at least twice and can be objected. If entertained by the chair, the chair will decide the duration of the unmoderated caucus

Motion to Limit/Extend Debating Time	A motion to shorten/prolong the time for a discussion

Needs to be seconded at least twice to be considered, and will be entertained if it passes voting procedures by the forum with a simple majority (more than half the forum voting in favour). However, the chair can overrule .

Motion to Declare the Issue an Important Question	A motion that can be used to make the resolution require two-thirds majority to pass

An issue can be declared an Important Question if it relates to international peace and security or the admission, suspension, or expulsion of Member States to/from the United Nations. If it is declared an Important Question the resolution as a whole will instead need a two-thirds majority to pass rather than a single majority. If the motion is entertained by the chair the delegate will have the floor to explain their reasoning before the forum will vote upon the matter, needing a single majority to pass.

Motion to Appeal Against the Decision of the Chair	A motion allowing the forum to overrule a decision made by the chair

¨ If you believe that a decision made by the chair somehow violates the Rules of Procedure, this motion allows you to explain your reasoning and then have a vote in the forum that can't be overruled by the chair, but must pass with a two-thirds majority for the motion to be enforced.

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Security Council

Security Council is an ad-hoc committee meaning that it operates with a slightly different flow of debate than the committees and commissions of the General Assembly (GA) and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). As a matter of fact, the resolution writing takes place solely at the conference meaning that the delegates are free to prepare themselves beforehand but are not required to come to the conference with a completed resolution.

Each debate for every Security Council topic starts with an empty resolution that the delegates will be filling in with the help of the chairs. There is no time in favour or time against the general resolution, just open debate. During open debate the delegates can be recognised to submit amendments, which in this case are full Preambulatory and Operative Clauses. The clause submitted is then debated according to the Rules of Procedure by going through time in favour, time against, open debate and voting procedure. This means that a resolution is debated clause by clause. The process of submitting clauses proceeds until the Council is satisfied with the resolution obtained. Voting procedure is then entertained.

Any member of the P5 nations, the permanent members, may request an interruption of the debate at any point in time to discuss with the other P5 nations.

For more information regarding the flow of debate in the Security Council please consult the official MUNOM Rules of Procedure.

Given the special nature of the Security Council, the atmosphere is a little more tense and competitive. Therefore we suggest to assign your more experienced or most ambitious delegates to this forum.

Public Speaking

Whether it is a speech up at the podium or just a point of information from the floor, speaking in front of a larger group of people can be very intimidating. However, most of you will be in the same boat, and after giving a speech you will sit back down and think "*Oh that wasn't so bad, I could do that again*". Here are a few tips and trick on how to become a pro at public speaking.

Points of Information
- Only one question can be asked per point
- Keep the question clear and concise
- Make sure it is relevant to the current debate
- Don't repeat what has already been said

Speeches
- Always remember to address the house in a formal manner
  - Ex: Honourable chairs, distinguished delegates, dear guests, lovely ad-staff
- Preparation and delivery
  - Decide in advance whether you wish to read from a paper or speak freely, make sure you are comfortable with whatever you choose so you will be more relaxed when delivering the speech
  - If you want to feel more comfortable giving your speech, try to practice by giving your speech to a friend or your MUN Director
- Start with a hook
  - There are a lot of speeches in MUN, so if you want to make yours stand out find something that will get people's attention such as an interesting question or a shocking fact
  - When doing this, avoid clichés and always try to bring in a unique and personal side to the matter
- Get straight to the point
  - Fancy words may seem impressive but usually people will stop listening, instead focus on making your speech structured, clear, and relevant
  - Remember: "quality over quantity"
  - Try to avoid filler words such as "um", "like", "sort of" and "well"
- Techniques
  - Look up, no need to memorise your speech from beginning to end but do look up as much as possible
  - Breathe, don't rush through your speech, take dramatic pauses at the right time and speak slowly so everyone understands
  - Tone, don't speak with monotone voice otherwise most people will start to zone out, try to spice things up using your voice!

Structure of a Speech

Example of the structure of an opening speech on your own resolution

- Address the house in a formal manner
- Attention catcher
    - This can vary from anything personal, an anecdote, a rhetorical question or anything of that sort
- Elaborate on the importance of the issue your resolution is about. Make sure the reason why the issue is important is clear to everyone
    - What makes it a pressing issue?
    - Why does it need to be solved?
- Make a connection to your country
    - Explain how your country is affected by this issue and/or your country's involvement
- Provide details on how your resolution tackles the issue
    - Elaborate on how the measures that you wish to take target the core problems of the issue
    - Feel free to provide details that you weren't able to include in the resolution
- Support your solutions
    - Explain why your solutions are viable and effective
- Conclusion
    - End in a convincing way, encourage people to vote in favor

Example of the structure of a speech in favor of a resolution:

- Address the house in a formal manner
- Attention catcher
    - This can vary from anything personal, an anecdote, a rhetorical question or anything of that sort
- Elaborate on the importance of the issue your resolution is about. Make sure the reason why the issue is important is clear to everyone
    - What makes it a pressing issue?
    - Why does it need to be solved?
- Make a connection to your country
    - Explain how your country is affected by this issue and/or your country's involvement
- Take a clear stance
    - Explain why you support the resolution clearly, and support your arguments with examples from the resolution itself
- Highlight positive aspects of the resolution
    - Make sure that you elaborate on why specific measures will be effective according to your country
- Conclusion
    - Conclude by reminding everyone of your stance

Example of the structure of a speech against a resolution

- Address the house in a formal manner
- Attention catcher
  - This can vary from anything personal, an anecdote, a rhetorical question or anything of that sort
- Elaborate on the importance of the issue your resolution is about. Make sure the reason why the issue is important is clear to everyone
  - What makes it a pressing issue?
  - Why does it need to be solved?
- Make a connection to your country
  - Explain how your country is affected by this issue and/or your country's involvement
- Take a clear stance
  - Explain why you are against the resolution clearly, and support your arguments with examples from the resolution itself
- Be constructive
  - Make sure that you explain clearly what makes the resolution weak and ineffective
  - Try to provide an alternative measure that would be beter
- Conclusion
  - Conclude by reminding everyone of your stance

Code of Conduct

Dress Code

Your appearance will have a large impact on your first impression on other delegates. In order to create a formal atmosphere similar to that of the United Nations, MUNOM has a dress code that all delegates are expected to follow.

All participants are expected to dress in Western business attire during all official MUNOM events, with the exception of the evening activities. Western business attire consists of a business jacket or suit, dress trousers or skirt, dress shirt (with tie or bow tie for men), and dress shoes. Clothing such as sweaters, leggings, hoodies, T-shirts, jeans, sneakers, or caps are usually considered too casual, and are thus not appropriate. There will be dress code checks during the conference where any attire that is deemed to be inappropriate may result in a punishment (don't worry, punishments tend to be fun). Decisions about appropriate attire are made by the Executive Team of MUNOM. Badges are the most important form of identification for all participants and must be worn at all times.

Plagiarism

Plagiarism is not permitted in any official document used during formal procedures of this conference. The Chair of each forum will report any violation of this rule to the Secretary-General and plagiarised documents will be excluded from discussion.

Damage and Loss

MUNOM and the Executive Team cannot be held accountable for any damages or losses happening during the conference. Please ensure that your delegation is covered by travel insurance prior to your arrival in Malmö. Damage done to the property of MUNOM/Malmö Borgarskola will need to be accounted for by the responsible person.

The role of a Chairperson

Each committee, commission and council will have two Chairs: one Main Chair or President and one Deputy Chair or Vice-President. The chairs are the highest authority of the forum. Their role is to moderate the debates and discussions. Therefore, their authority must be respected. If any delegate were to have any sort of issue with their chairs they are welcome to approach one of the members of the Executive Team.

Punctuality and Cell Phones

To ensure a good quality of the debate during the conference, we kindly ask all the delegates be punctual. If the delegate has a reason for being late, the MUN Director should contact the Secretary-Generals in advance. For the same reason, we kindly ask all delegates to limit the use of their cellphones and computer to academic purposes.

MUN Glossary

NGO: Non-Governmental Organisation, meaning that it operates independently from any government
- Ex: the Red Cross, Amnesty International, and WWF

IGO: Intergovernmental Organisation, an organisation which is composed of sovereign states cooperating together for a specific purpose
- Ex: United Nations, the World Trade Organisation, and NATO

Forum: A committee, council or commission assigned to a particular area of debate; the plural of forum is fora

Position Paper: Official document written by each delegate presenting the stance of their country on the topics on the agenda for their forum

Lobbying: Informal time for the delegates to discuss ideas and work on resolutions

Formatting: Procedure which the resolution has to go through to make it attainable to the Rules of Procedure of MUNOM

Formal Clearing: Formal Clearing: procedure which the resolution has to go through before it can be debated in the fora, and consists of Secretary General, PGA and PECOSOC Approval

Secretary General: The head of the Model United Nations of Malmö 2023 Secretariat and Executive Team

PGA: President of the General Assembly

PECOSOC: President of the Economic and Social Council

Member States: Every recognised country that has a seat at the United Nations, a full list can be found here

Main Submitter: This is the person who is held responsible for the resolution, they have to hold an opening speech defending the resolution

Co-Submitter: This signature means that you are willing to debate a resolution, not necessarily that you agree with it (but most often do)