



# MUN INTRODUCTION

A Model United Nations is basically a debate with a wide range of possible current topics in a way that it emulates current United Nations' assemblies. The objective of the delegate—you are a delegate—is to present a series of convincing solutions to the discussed problems, defend your country's position, and to lead the committee to a proper conclusion. The simulation is divided in three main parts: the speaker's list, the moderate debate, and the unmoderated debate.

- **Speakers list:** this is the first main part of a Model United Nations. Like other parts of the debate, a delegate must make a motion in order to start the list and then specify the number of minutes, number questions, and numbers of commentaries (see "Parliamentary Procedure List"). This is the part where you will read your position paper, the one or two page document in which you summarize the current topic, express your country's position, and propose a series of logical solutions; you DO NOT need to memorize it (see "How to do a Position Paper"). After reading the Position Paper, fellow delegates may ask for a Point of Information in order to ask you or another speaker a question or make a comment.
- **Moderate debate:** this is the part of the simulation in which you will argue, stand up for solutions, make action plans, and discuss all opinions on the committee. In this part, the delegates can talk freely and address specific delegates or solutions but the moderator has to give you the word. You may raise your hand or use another convenient method to ask the moderator for the word (see "Verbal Rules"). Remember that this is a formal debate, so be polite and respectful to both delegates and the MUN's personnel.
- **Unmoderated debate:** In this point of the debate the committee rather reached a general agreement or you or a delegate splitted the house to make a second separate resolution. The committee may have any solution but in the unmoderated caucus the objective is to gather all problems and solutions to make two different papers: one for the preambulatory clauses and one for the operative clauses. The preambulatory clauses are practically five or more sentences that describe the problems the committee is facing. The preambulatory paper is mostly a speech that helps introduce some following solutions. These sentences must start with some "preambulatory phrase" (see "Preambulatory Phrases"). The operative clauses document is where the delegates list five or more of the most impactful and liked solutions. Like the preambulatory clauses, the operative clauses must start with the selected "operative phrases".  
Now that the committee has reached an agreement and finished the operative and preambulatory clauses, the delegates may start a votation in order to choose one delegate who will read the preambulatory clauses and one to read operative clauses out loud and defend the resolution in front of the Secretariat who will decide to pass the resolution or not. If the Secretariat does not agree to the solutions, the committee must adjust or change the resolution to present it once again.