

# Preambulatory Clauses

Acknowledging

Acting

Affirming

Alarmed by

Alarmed

Anxious

Appreciating

Approving

Aware of

Bearing in mind

Believing

Cognizant

Concerned

Confident

Conscious

Considering

Contemplating

Convinced

Declaring

Deeply concerned

Deeply conscious

Deeply convinced

Deeply disturbed

Deeply regretting

Deploring

Desiring

Determined

Emphasizing

Encouraged

Expecting

Expressing appreciation  
Noting with approval  
Expressing concern also  
Expressing concern  
Expressing its appreciation  
Expressing its satisfaction  
Expressing satisfaction  
Firmly convinced  
Fulfilling  
Fully alarmed  
Fully aware  
Fully believing  
Further deploring  
Further recalling  
Guided by  
Having adopted  
Having considered  
Having considered further  
Having devoted attention  
Having examined  
Having heard  
Having received  
Having reviewed  
Having studied  
Having adopted  
Having approved  
Having considered  
Having decided  
Keeping in mind  
Mindful  
Noting  
Noting further  
Noting with deep concern

Noting with regret  
Noting with satisfaction  
Observing  
Reaffirming  
Reaffirming also  
Realizing  
Recalling  
Recalling also  
Recognizing

Recognizing also  
Recognizing with satisfaction  
Referring  
Regretting  
Reiterating  
Reiterating its call for  
Reminding  
Seeking  
Seized  
Stressing  
Taking into account  
Taking into consideration  
Taking note  
Taking note also  
Taking note further  
Underlining  
Viewing with appreciation  
Viewing with apprehension  
Welcoming  
Welcoming also

# Operative Clauses

Accepts

Acknowledges

Adopts

Advices

Affirms

Also calls for

Also recommends

Also strongly condemns

Also urges

Appeals

Appreciates

Approves

Authorizes

Calls

Calls for

Calls upon

Commends

Concurs

Condemns

Confirms

Congratulates

Considers

Decides

Declares

Declares accordingly

Demands

Deploras

Designates

Directs

Draws the attention

Emphasizes  
Encourages  
Endorses  
Expresses its appreciation  
Expresses its hope  
Expresses its regret  
Further invites  
Further proclaims  
Further recommends  
Further reminds  
Further requests  
Further resolves  
Has resolved  
Instructs  
Introduces  
Invites  
Notes  
Notes with satisfaction  
Proclaims  
Reaffirms  
Recalls  
Recognizes  
Recommends  
Regrets  
Reiterates  
Reminds  
Renews its appeal  
Repeats  
Requests  
Requires  
Solemnly affirms  
Stresses  
Strongly advises

Strongly condemns  
Strongly encourages  
Suggests  
Supports  
Takes note of  
Transmits  
Trusts  
Underlines  
Underscores  
Urges  
Welcomes

## Glossary

- **Abstain:** Delegates are provided with a third option whilst voting on a substantial topic. This is the neutral stance. If a delegate chooses this voting stance, they will not be considered for the majority.
- **Adjourn:** This is when the committee is suspended and the committee moves into an interval.
- **Agenda:** These are the topics the committee will be covering for debate. After roll call, the committee moves into setting the agenda.
- **Amendments:** Amendments provide the committee means to change and/or remove specific parts of a draft resolution. There are two types of amendments, friendly and unfriendly. If the sponsors of the draft resolution are in favour of the amendment, then it is considered friendly and changes are added without voting. But if they do not support the amendment, then the amendment is unfriendly and it will be voted upon by the committee as a whole.
- **Background guide:** A guide to an agenda which helps start off a delegate's research, which is usually written by the chairs and/or

conference organisers.

- Binding: This is a concept that applies to the security council, suggesting that certain parts of an agreement can be lawfully applied by the parties in question.
- Bloc: A group of countries with similar perspectives on a specific issue, that work together to find possible solutions and pass a draft resolution.
- Caucus: A segment of committee where formal debate is suspended. In this session delegates discuss a more specific or side issue related to the agenda.
- Chair: One of the members of the Executive Board. They will moderate the committee. The chairs enforce rules of procedure to ensure a debatable environment.
- The Executive Board: The governing members of the committee. The Executive Board comprises a combination of Chairs, Vice-Chairs, a Director and a Rapporteur.
- Decorum: Basic committee etiquette delegates at the Model UN conference must exhibit. The members of the Executive Board will call for decorum whenever they feel that the committee is not displaying committee etiquette.
- Delegate: Representative of a member state or an observer nation in a Model UN conference.
- Delegation: The entire group of people representing a particular member state or observer nation in all committees at a Model UN conference.
- Director: A member of the Executive Board that helps enforce the rules of procedure. This member will also be responsible for ensuring decorum is maintained.
- Deputy Secretary General: A South Korean genius who is most well-endowed in the Organising Committee after the Secretary General.
- Draft resolution: A document that seeks to resolve the issues addressed by a Model UN committee. If passed by the committee by voting, the draft resolution will become a resolution.
- Faculty Advisor: The faculty member in charge of a Model UN team.
- Flow of debate: The procedural order of events in committee sessions.

This involves the order of discussion, drafting and voting on draft resolutions.

- **Foreign Policy Statement:** A summary of a country's position on a topic, written by a delegate before a Model UN conference to be submitted to the moderators of the committee.
- **Gavel:** Another name for stormbreaker. Only those worthy may wield.
- **Formal debate:** The type of debate observed at a Model UN conference, which in majority revolves around the speakers list.
- **Head Delegate:** The student representative or head of the respective school.
- **Head of Organising Committee:** A head person in the Organising Committee, who does a lot of work, but unlike the others does not brag about his work.
- **Member State:** A nation that has ratified the United Nations Charter and whose application to join has been accepted by the General Assembly and the Security Council. Currently, there are 193 member states.
- **Moderated Caucus:** A type of caucus in which delegates remain seated. This caucus is similar to the speakers list. However it is used for more specific or side issues relating to the agenda. Enabling a freer exchange of opinions than would be possible in formal debate.
- **Motion:** An appeal made by a delegate for the committee to move into or execute a particular procedural action. Motions include: moving into a caucus, to introduce a draft resolution, to move into voting procedure or into division of the question.
- **Observer State:** A state, national organization, regional organization, or non-governmental organization that is not a member of the UN but participates in its debates. Observers can vote on procedural matters but not substantive matters.
- **On the floor:** Term used to refer to an amendment or a draft resolution being open for discussion. After approval of the draft resolution by the Executive Board, the chairs may put the draft resolution “on the floor”. Calling for delegates to discuss and debate upon the draft resolution in committee.



- Operative clause: Operative clauses are actions that address the agenda. They are solutions to the problems which are in the form of actions. An Operative clause begins with a verb (decides, establishes, recommends, etc.).
- Sponsor: One of the writers of a draft resolution. A friendly amendment can only be made if all sponsors are in favour of it.
- Substantive: Having to do with the agenda being discussed. A substantive vote is a vote on a draft resolution or amendment already on the floor during a voting bloc. Only member states (not observer states or non-governmental organizations) may vote on substantive issues.
- Unmoderated Caucus: A type of caucus in which delegates can leave their seats to lobby and speak freely. This enables the delegates to share an idea
  - Placard: A piece of cardstock that identifies the delegate to their respective member state or non-member state. The delegate will raise their placards if they wish to speak. However they must be recognised by the chairs to speak.
    - Point: An appeal raised by a delegate that requests for information or for an action referring to the delegate. A point can be also raised, directed at another delegate. Examples include Point Of Order, Point Of Information, and Point Of Personal Privilege.
    - Preambulatory Clause: Preambulatory clauses are clauses that highlight previous actions of the international community. These could include previous resolutions passed by the UN; actions taken by NGOs; as well as particular actions taken by member states.
    - Procedural: Has to do with the way a committee is run. For example, being opposed to discussing a topic. All delegates present must vote on procedural matters and cannot abstain.
    - Quorum: This the minimum number of delegates that are required to be present for a committee to initiate debate.
    - Rapporteur: A member of the Executive Board whose duties include keeping the speakers' list and taking the roll call, as well as assisting in and keeping track of administrative duties in the committee room.
    - Resolution: A document that has been passed by an organ of the UN

that aims to address a particular issue. • Right of Reply: Is used when a delegate feels that a comment or statement made by another delegate offended the delegate.

- Roll Call: The first procedure in formal session, in which the Executive Board reads aloud the names of the countries present at the committee. Delegates may respond "present" or "present and voting" when their countries' names are called. A delegate responding "present and voting" may not abstain on a substantive vote.
- Rules of Procedure: The rules by which a Model UN committee is run. • Second: Seconds are required for most motions to pass. To second a motion a delegate believes the motion should be passed.
- Secretariat: The staff of a Model UN conference.
- Secretary-General: Carries a MUN.
- Signatory: A country that wishes to place the respective draft resolution up for discussion. A signatory need not agree with all the clauses the draft resolution presents.
- Simple majority: 50 plus one vote of the number of delegates in a committee. The amount needed to pass most votes.
- Speakers' List: A list that determines the order in which delegates will speak. Whenever a new topic is opened for discussion, the Chair will create a speakers' list by asking all delegates wishing to speak to raise their placards and calling on them one at a time in the order of recognition. During debate, a delegate may indicate that he or she wishes to be added to the speakers' list by sending a note to the Executive Board. s freely to an extent not possible in formal debate or even a moderated caucus. Frequently, an unmoderated caucus is used to form blocs and create draft resolutions.
- Working Paper: A document in which the ideas of some delegates on how to resolve an issue are proposed. Frequently the precursor to a draft resolution.
- Veto: This a procedure empowerment that is limited to only the Security Council, it is the ability held by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States to prevent any draft resolution in

the Security Council from passing by voting against. Also known as an anti-vote.

- **Vote:** A time at which delegates indicate whether they are in favour or against a proposed action for/by the committee. There are two types: procedural and substantive.
- **Voting procedure:** The period at the end of a committee session during which delegates vote on proposed amendments and draft resolutions. Nobody may enter the committee when voting procedure is observed.