



**How to
Booklet**

**SkyMUN
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How to Research,

Research is crucial for an MUN. Below is a quick guide how to research for position papers and resolutions.

Order of researching

The order in which you research is an important part of your research over all. The order we recommend is.

-country

-topic

-topic&country

Country.

Before you even read the Research Reports, start by getting to know your country. Write a short document about the general information called a *country profile*. Some matters you could/should take into account in your *country profile* are;

- Is it an MEDC or LEDC?
- What are they allies/ business partners?
- What are the biggest historical events for my country and how does it affect the country in the present day?
- What kind of government do they have?
- What are the biggest challenges my nation is facing?
- Where is it located?
- Does the country have natural resources?
- What is the main religion/ethnicity in my country?

Tip: a great site to help you with your country profile is the CIA world fact book!

Topic.

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Once you're done with your country profile it's time to move onto your topic. The chairs of your committee have written Research Reports (RR) to help you get started. These can be found on the SkyMUN site under committees and topics.

The Research Reports also include links for further research at the end, if you want to read into your topic more.

After reading the RR you should have a good idea of your issue. Especially if you've done some further research, you should be ready for the last step of your research!

Topic & Country.

After learning everything about your country and topic, it's finally time for the most crucial part of your research. In this part, you're going to research your country in relation to your topic. The information you have in your country profile, and the knowledge you have on your topic will combine in this part. Questions to think about are important historical events, what your allies' relation to the topic is, and what your country wants to do about the issue.

How to write Position Papers.

Once you finished your research it is time to document them all in a so called *position paper*. In such a paper you will state all the knowledge you've obtained about the issue at hand.

A Position Paper should include the following;

- A brief overview of the issue and explanation of its key terms
- A general overview of the country and its relation to the topic
- The country's solution proposal

A position paper is only for the delegates use. It's meant to help you get familiar with the key terms and the debating language.

Example of a position paper:



Sweden

Country: The Kingdom of Sweden

Committee: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

Topic: Combating the issue of online child sexual exploitation and abuse

The issue of online sexual child abuse has, due to the expanding digitalisation, never been more pressing. 99% of all the youth in our country between the ages of eight and nineteen uses the internet daily.¹ A recent Swedish study showed that 30% of the children between the ages of fourteen and fifteen have had an experience with online grooming.² However, the issue of online sexual child abuse does not stop at our border. Globally, the rise of online sexual child abuse has almost doubled the past year.³ This is an international issue, and therefore there must be tight international cooperation in order to solve it.

¹ Sweden Institute

² Swedish Government, <https://sweden.se/life/society/children-in-sweden>

³ Thorn, <https://www.thorn.org/child-sexual-exploitation-and-technology/>

In 2018, the Convention on the Rights of the Child became Swedish law. This, way, the convention will have a greater impact in our country. Articles 16 (protection to privacy), 34 (protection from sexual abuse), and 36 (protection from exploitation) follow on this issue. Having these articles included in our legislation, makes them better executable. It is also the job of our Ombudsman for Children to check this. This way we hope to protect more children from among other things, online grooming, sexting, and CSAMs.

We also created the National action plan for safeguarding children from sexual exploitation. Our goal is to ensure that no child in Sweden, or in any other country, becomes a victim of sexual exploitation.⁴ This also includes online sexual exploitation. Furthermore, Sweden follows, as a member of the European Union, strictly the regulations, and laws that are created over here. We are now for example constructing an age limit for the use of social media after Brussels decided that this was a helpful necessity in order to protect the youth. The European Union is also the funder from In hope; a global network that tries to CSAM online.⁵

Sweden recognizes that the digital world is still developing, and that it is therefore hard to immediately create effective laws and regulations. However, the numbers of victims have become dramatically alarming, and immediate improvement is required.

borders are in the digital world neglectable. Sweden is very willing to provide, to what extent it is possible, help other nations that struggle in this battle. After all, every child in this world deserves equality, and therefore the same online safety.

How to write Resolutions,

An MUN revolves all around 1 thing; a resolution. A resolution is a statement made by a committee, on how they want to change the debated situation.

A resolution is one long sentence divided into different clauses. These clauses revolve around the issue at hand, and the plans made to solve them.

Resolution consists of 3 parts that should use the same format across all resolutions:

- The heading
- Preambulatory clauses
- Operative clauses

Main submitter and Co-submitter:

⁴ Swedish Government, <https://sweden.se/life/society/children-in-sweden>

⁵

Each resolution has a main submitter. This is the country that has written the resolution. The main submitter will need to take a stance before committee to read out and speak on their resolution.

A resolution also needs co-submitters. Co-submitting doesn't mean you agree, but rather that you want this resolution to be discussed. A resolution needs at least 7 co-submitters to pass onto approval panel.

Preambulatory clauses

Preambulatory clauses are the clauses that start off the resolution. These clauses won't take any action. They will however, define the issue, recognize it as important, or take note of previous actions or decisions taken concerning the issue.

Preambulatory clauses are not numbered, and must start with present or perfect participles (e.g. approving, concerned) or with adjectives (e.g. aware, alarmed). A list with commonly used preambulatory clauses can be found below. "The Preamps" end with a comma and are separated by a blank line. When writing a resolution, don't worry about the Preambulatory clauses too much. They are rarely debated upon and are mainly there as a formality.

Operative clauses

MUN debate mainly focuses on the final part of a resolution, the operative clauses. These clauses state the way the main submitter wants to take action. Each clause addresses a certain aspect of the issue; therefore one clause should not call for a variety of measures but stay focused on one particular aspect. The final clause is usually a sort of conclusion, reserved for expressing hope that countries will cooperate on the issue, although this is not mandatory. Unlike the Preambulatory clauses, Operative clauses must be numbered, must start with a verb in the third person present tense (e.g. declares, stresses), and end with a semi-colon. The last operative clause ends with a full stop since it's the end of the sentence that is a resolution. Below you can find examples of Operative clauses.

Examples Preambulatory clauses:

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Acknowledging Bearing in mind	Affirming	Alarmed	Approving	Aware
Believing	Concerned	Confident	Conscious	Contemplating
Convinced Emphasizing	Declaring	Deploring	Desiring	Disturbed
Expecting	Expressing its appreciation		Expressing its concern	
Expressing its hope	Expressing its satisfaction		Fulfilling	Fully alarmed
Fully aware considered	Fully believing	Guided by	Having adopted	Having
Having considered further mind		Having examined		Keeping in
Noting	Noting with alarm		Noting with regret	
Noting with satisfaction		Observing	Observing with approval	
Pointing out	Praising	Reaffirming	Realising	Recalling
Recognizing	Referring	Regretting	Seeking	Stressing
Taking into account	Taking into consideration		Taking note	Viewing with concern
Welcoming				

Examples Operative clauses:

Accepts	Affirms	Appreciates	Approves	Asks	Authorizes
Calls for	Calls upon	Condemns*	Confirms	Congratulates	
Considers	Declares	Demands*	Deplores*	Designates	
Draws the attention to		Emphasizes	Encourages	Endorses	
Expresses its concerns		Expresses its hopes		Insists*	
Invites	Notes	Proclaims	Proposes	Reaffirms	
Recognizes	Recommends	Regrets	Reminds	Requests	
Resolves	Solemnly affirms		Solemnly condemns*		
Stresses	Supports	Takes note of	Transmits	Trusts	Urges

(the ones with * can only be used in Security Council)

Example of a Resolution,

FORUM: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

QUESTION OF: Climate refugees

MAIN SUBMITTER: Chad,

CO-SUBMITTERS: Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Maldives ,USA

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Acknowledging the protection afforded to refugees according to the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees,

Further acknowledging that climate change can enhance the causes of refugee flows, as underscored in clause 8 of the Global Compact on Refugees,

Noting with regret the lack of international legal protection for people forced to migrate due to climate or environmental reasons,

Recognizing that certain countries and areas, mostly developing countries, are more prone to the potentially disastrous consequences of climate change,

Emphasizing that a coordinated international response is needed to mitigate the destabilizing effects large scale climate migration can have in the future,

Seeking to outline the basis for such a coordinated international response in this document,

1. Draws the attention to the need to establish the new legal category of climate refugee;
2. Endorses the following definition of climate refugee: Any person forced to flee his or her country solely because of climate change induced causes if the country is economically unable to resettle the person internally;
3. Affirms that people falling under the category of climate refugee shall enjoy the refugee protection as stipulated in the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees;
4. Calls upon developed countries to provide aid to environmentally and economically vulnerable, developing countries, inter alia:
 - a. Island nations;

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- b. Countries prone to desertification;
 - c. Countries with large, low-lying delta areas;
5. Further calls upon the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme to support the countries referred to in clause 4 in increasing their resilience towards climate change;
 6. Proclaims that the countries with historically the largest contribution to climate change shall bear the primary responsibility of receiving climate refugees.

How to write Research Reports

A Research Report (RR) is a report written by the Main Chair and/or Deputy Chair of a committee to help the delegates prepare for the debate. Such an RR is made up of various segments, stated below. All research reports can be found on the site under *committees & topics*.

- Introduction
Start of by writing an introduction to the topic of roughly 1 page. This should give the reader a clear vision on the main issue in front of them. It should also describe the effects the issue is already showing.
- Definitions of Key Terms
Any issue has certain words that arise often. Note down and explain these words in a way that experienced, and beginner delegates will both be able to comprehend.
- General overview
This is the biggest part of the RR. The General Overview should provide in depth information about the topic, a description of its history, the current status and the consequences on specific areas/countries/cultures/organizations.
- Major parties involved
As the name suggests, list the most important parties involved in the topic at hand. Think of countries, NGO's, UN bodies etc. With each party give an explanation as to why they are involved.
- Timeline of Key Events
Even though you should already explain the history of the issue in the General Overview, here list a timeline of chronological events that were important for this issue (treaties, events, laws, conventions)
- Previous attempts to solve the issue
A lot of issues have been attempted to solve once before. It is crucial for your delegates to know these attempts before they debate possible new solutions. In this section, make an overview of all the previous action taken by NGOs, the UN and/or countries. *(There might haven't been any. If this is the case, please elaborate on that in this section of your RR)*
- Possible solutions
To help the delegates think of a specific direction to write their resolution on, make an overview of the possible solutions. It is important that you do not write plain solutions, but rather ideas from different points of views that might lead to a full solution.

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- **Further Readings**

Please provide a list of about 5-10 links for the delegates to read for further research.

- **Bibliography**

The bibliography should include all sources used for the RR. **It should be in alphabetical order.**

The Research Report must be between 8 and 15 pages overall. (The bibliography excluded.)