Beginner delegate booklet

Skymun 2026

SkyMUN

Table of contents

People present

Research

Position Papers

Resolutions

Clauses

Points and Motions

MUN vocabulary

People present

During an MUN there are more people present than just the delegates, so here is a brief introduction to all parties involved in SkyMUN 2026.

Secretariat

The Secretariat are the people responsible for the entire conference. They are in charge of the Student Officers and the OC, take care of large issues before and during the conference, and serve as leaders to everyone present during the weekend. The Secretariat consists of the Secretary General (SG), the Deputy Secretary General of Internal Affairs (DSGI) and Deputy Secretary General of External Affairs (DSGE).

Organising Committee

From the food you eat, to the paper you write on, to the ceremonies you attend; everything was organised by the Organising Committee (OC).

Chairs/Student Officers

Every Chair is responsible for running a committee. Before the weekend they write the Research Reports to help the delegates prepare, and during the conference they make sure their committee runs smoothly and is full of fruitful debate!

MUN directors

Every school comes with a supervisor from their school. This so called ''MUN director'' is responsible for the preparation and behaviour of their delegates.

Adminstaff

In every committee you will find assistants called admins. They help the OC with little tasks such as preparing the food, making sure everyone has their supplies and passing around notes in the committees.

Delegates

And lastly of course, the delegates. SkyMUN hosts 100 delegates this year, spread around 6 committees.

Research,

Research is crucial for an MUN, so here is a quick guide on what to research and how!

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.

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, its 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.

Position Papers,

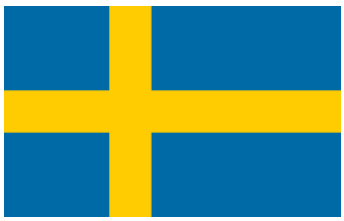
Once you finished your research it is time to document them all in a so called *position paper*. In such a paper you will state all the knowledge you've obtained about the issue at hand.

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. Its 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.

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

[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/
[4] Swedish Government, https://sweden.se/life/society/children-in-sweden

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.

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:

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 8 co-submitters to pass onto approval panel.

Preambulatory clauses

Preambulatory clauses are the clauses that start off the resolution. These clauses wont 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 of perfect participles (e.g. approving, concerned) or with adjectives (e.g. aware, alarmed). A list with commonly used preamtbulatory 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:

Acknowledging Affirming Alarmed Approving Aware Bearing in mind

Believing Concerned Confident Conscious Contemplating

Convinced Declaring Deploring Desiring Disturbed Emphasizing

Expecting Expressing its appreciation Expressing its concern

Expressing its hope Expressing its satisfaction Fulfilling Fully alarmed

Fully aware Fully believing Guided by Having adopted Having considered

Having considered further Having examined Keeping in mind

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 Counsil)

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;
    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.

Rules of Procedure

Formal debate

Order of debate:

1. Opening by the chair
2. Roll call
3. Reading out the operative clauses of the resolution by the main submitter
4. Speakers delivering speeches and answering questions
5. Debating amendments
6. Voting on the resolution
7. Repeating point 4 to 7 for each resolution
8. Closing by the chair

Debate procedure:

1. After lobbying the chair opens the session.

2. Roll call is taken

3. The chair instructs delegates on which resolution they will debate

4. The main submitter takes the floor, and reads out the clauses of the resolution.

6. After a short speech from the main submitter, they have to say if they are open to points of information. If they are, the chairs will select the order of points. If the speaker is not open to points of information they can yield the floor back to the chairs or another delegate.

7. After debate time (or a motion to move into voting procedure), voting procedure will start.

8. After a whole resolution has been debated and voted on, the forum moves on to the next.

9. After all resolutions have been debated, or at the end of the day, the session is closed by the chair.

Amendments:

Delegates can submit alterations to operative clauses in a resolution. These should focus on just one clause at a time. They can add, strike, or change a clause. You can amend an amendment once (amendment to the second degree) but more (amendment to the third degree) is not in order at SkyMUN.

List of Points and Motions

Points:

Point of Information (to the Speaker):

After a speech the delegate will need to state if they are open for points of information. A *point of information* means to ask a question about the content of the speech.

Point of Order.

If a chair made a mistake (mainly used for an error with the RoP) a delegate can raise a point of order. This is rather unfriendly, so we suggest steering clear from this point/

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry.

If you have a question about the RoP, you can raise a point of parliamentary inquiry (e.g., Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, what does this motion mean?)

Point of Personal Privilege.

For any discomfort felt during the conference, you can raise a point of personal privilege. (e.g., can the window be opened? May I use the restroom?)

Motions:

Motion to amend the agenda.

If the chairs decided to debate topic 3 before topic 2, but you want to debate topic 2 first you can motion a motion to amend the agenda.

Motion to appeal from the decisions of the chair.

If you don't agree with the decision a chair has made, you can motion the motion to appeal from the decision of the chair. If the chair agrees, the motion is automatically passed. If not, a Secretariat member will be called into committee to make the decision for them.

Motion to extend debate time.

If you want more time to debate a clause or resolution before moving into voting procedure.

Motion to divide the house.

With this motion, abstaining during voting procedure will no longer be in order. All the delegates will now need to vote in favour or against the resolution.

Motion to move into previous question.

Motion to shorten debate time

Motion to move into voting procedure.

If you want to vote on the clause/resolution you can motion to move straight into voting procedure.

Motion to reconsider the resolution.

If you've moved on from a resolution, but you want to discuss if again, you can motion this.

Motion to table the resolution.

Motion to temporarily move onto another resolution then the one being debated at the moment.

Motion to vote by roll call.

After a motion to vote by roll call, the chairs will call out the countries one by one and ask whether they vote in favour, against or they abstain.

MUN vocabulary

Abstention: a vote neither in favour nor against

Ad hoc: added on (e.g., an amendment added on)

Against: a vote opposed to a resolution or amendment

Amendment: alteration to the resolution

Clause: the parts into which a resolution is divided, each concerning one particular aspect of an issue

Floor: when a delegate has the floor, he/she has the right to speak in debate

House: the forum

In order: allowed

Lobbying: informal debate time for the delegates to adapt, share and merge their resolution.

Merge: to put two or more resolutions together to form one

NGO: Non-Governmental Organisation

Objection: when a delegate is against a motion they can ''object''

Placard: sheet of paper with the country's name

Second: when a delegate agrees with a motion they can ''second'' the motion.

Yield: to give (e.g., to yield the floor to the chair)