

MEGA

Model United Nations

Instruction Booklet



Table of contents

1.1 Introduction

1.2 General Information about the UN and MUNs

2.1 General Rules of Conduct and Obligations

2.2 Dress Code

3.1 Preparation and Research

4.1 Policy Statement

4.2 Opening Speech

4.3. Resolution

1.1 Introduction

Welcome to the MEGAMUN 2026, a Model United Nations conference taking place at Lycée Michel Rodange in Luxembourg City. We are pleased that you are participating in this conference as a Delegate. We hope to organize a conference that will inspire you and provide you with countless unforgettable memories. This year's theme of the conference is „A World in Transition“, you will therefore explore the societal and political challenges posed by the current evolution of our planet. The conference will contain various topics across four committees and the General Assembly.

This Guide serves to properly prepare you and to improve your experience.

1.2 General Information about the UN and MUNs

The United Nations is an international organization established on the 24th October 1945 as a consequence of World War II. Currently made up of 193 member states, it promotes international cooperation, tries to maintain peace and find diplomatic solutions in a rapidly transitioning world.

The UN consists of various committees through which it can operate. The main bodies being:

The General Assembly (GA), which serves as the floor, where every member country can express their opinions on different topics and engage in diplomatic debates.

The Security Council (SC), which has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international security and peace. This committee only consists of 15 members, five of which are permanent and ten non-permanent members.

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is the principal body for coordination, policy review, dialogue and recommendations on economic, social and environmental issues. The 54 members that build the ECOSOC are elected by the General Assembly.

The International Court of Justice is the main judicial organ of the UN. Its seat is at the Peace Palace in the Hague. It is the only principal organ not located in New York.

There are other specialized agencies, such as the World Health Organization (WHO) or the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF), which focus on specific public areas, like health, education or child welfare. The central principles of the UN are the protection of human rights, the stability of the world, social and economic development and providing humanitarian help.

The Concept of a Model United Nations (MUN) :

A Model United Nations is an opportunity for students to participate in a simulation of a UN committee. It opens a space for students to take part and understand the complexities of international conflicts, cooperation and diplomacy. Participants, called Delegates, represent different member states and debate over different global issues of this planet.

To ensure a MUN creates an identical environment as the UN, delegates must know their country's exact stance and strictly respect the rules of procedure as well as the dress code. This requires an in-depth research and understanding of the different facets of a problem.

A MUN will elevate your diplomatic and critical thinking skills, your problem solving ability and your public speeches to a new level. A MUN serves as a serious training for future leaders, showing you, the future of this world, how to communicate and solve problems diplomatically.

A MUN does not only provide academic skills but also helps students to understand different geopolitical views and creates more global awareness, while being able to interact with different people from diverse backgrounds/ all around the world.

2.1 General Rules of Conduct and Obligations

As a delegate you need to be aware that MUNs originate from the real UN, which is why there are specific rules that have to be followed. Remember that you are representing a country and need to act like it.

It is prohibited :

- To express personal opinions (even if you do not agree with the position of your country)
- To use arguments that refer to another delegate personally (ad hominem arguments)
- To use any first person singulars („I“, „me“, „my“)
- To occupy yourself with unrelated activities during the committee session (eg. playing video games, watching movies)
- To swear in your speeches
- To act unprofessionally
- To be disrespectful
- To amplify the issue / to support a resolution your country would not
- To be unprepared

Instead you should :

- Adhere strictly to the policies of your country
- Commit to a most objective representation of your country
- Work together with the other delegates (remember that cooperation and conflict resolution are the main pillars of the UN)
- Maintain a professional demeanor at all times
- Pay attention at all times
- Use „We“ in your speeches (instead of the personal pronoun „I“)
- Conduct a thorough research (more instructions follow)

2.2 Dress Code

It is obligatory to be in formal / professional attire. Delegates may wear their country's traditional attire (ex. Saree for the delegate of India), if so it is important that these traditional clothes are worn with respect. Otherwise, suits are expected while ties are encouraged. Skirts and blouses are allowed as long as they aren't too revealing (cover the knees, stomach, etc.).

Shoes have to be appropriate, dirty or run-down shoes are not tolerated.

(You can find a short video showing the Dress code on our instagram page)



3.1 Preparation and Research

Your preparation and research for the conference are a crucial part for the experience and success as a delegate. At first it might seem as if you are on your own, but the first information of the topic will be provided by your Chairs through a document called : Study Guide. In this Study Guide you will receive the most basic information of the problem overall, giving you a first impression of what you are dealing with. It is very important that your research goes (far) beyond this. The more you know of the topic, the easier it will be to avoid mistakes, negotiate and render „opponent's“ arguments as invalid. If you are not adequately prepared you will not be able to represent your country properly, you might even misrepresent it and therefore fail as a delegate. Imagine missing out on the full experience and the opportunity to write a resolution only because you are not sure of your facts or do not know enough to even have a fruitful debate.

Especially in speeches, trying to convince other delegations, it can be very useful to know of niche facts that might turn the conversation around. The more information you have the easier it is for you to defend your country's position while being able to criticize „enemies“. A successful research will put you at ease and make you more confident talking about the topic (Especially as a First-Timer). Remember that putting time in the research is not an evil task, many will find it very interesting and exciting to educate themselves about delicate topics like those discussed at a MUN. A good research will also make it easier to write a good policy statement , so investing time really pays off.

It will also help to look at various kinds of information, such as historical documents, news, statistics or even public discourses. Though it is important to always check the legitimacy of your sources and of course not

to fall for false information. (It is also important to be aware if an article, writer or media house is biased or leans into a political way. Historical facts always have to be objective).

*** For research purposes only, AI can be used to help you. It is really important to verify the information that you receive by other sources and not to fall for made up facts ***

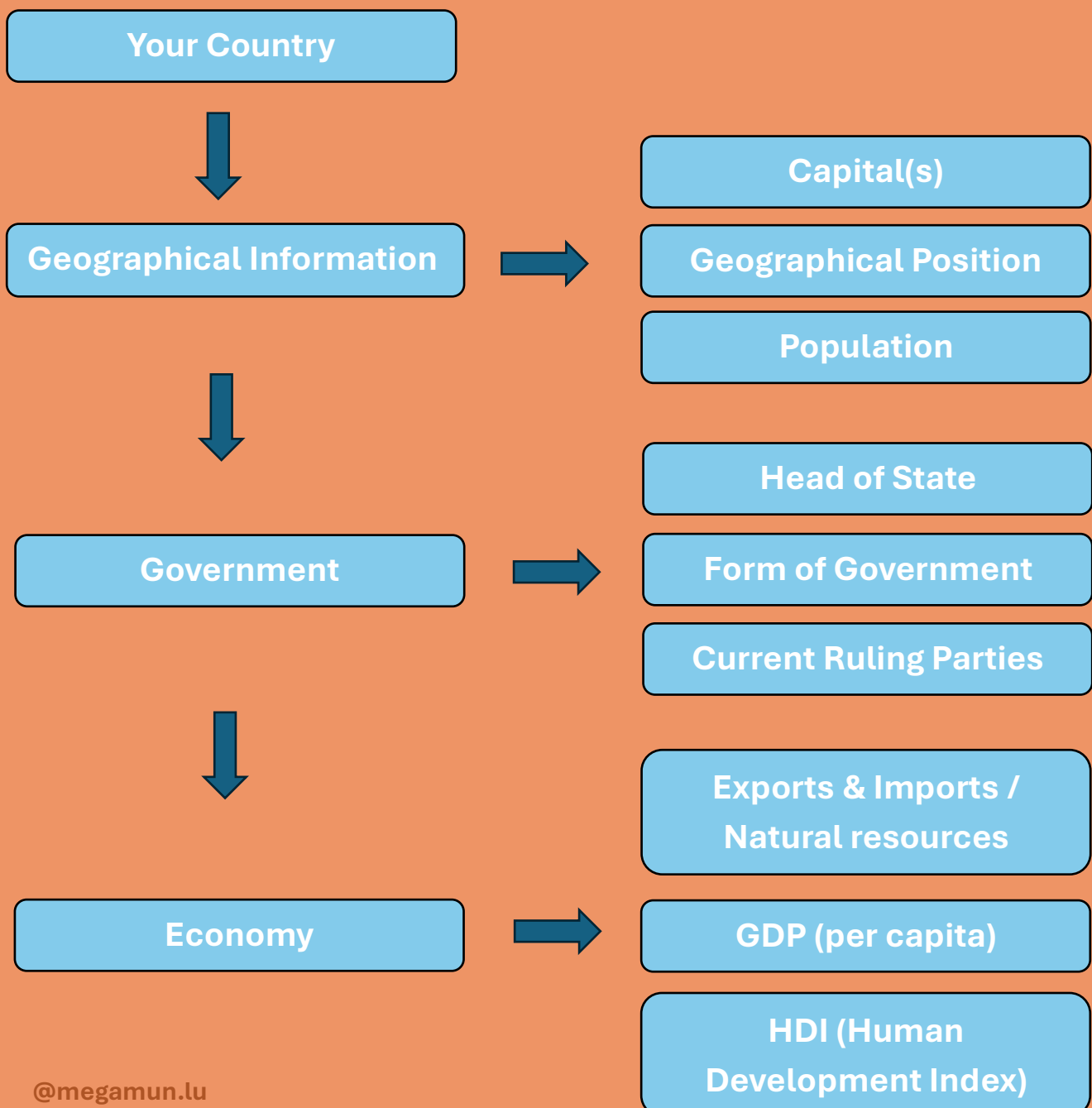
Your delegation's opinions about these facts, will surely not be objective (this is why you need to know the real situation so that you can compare and get a sense of how your country thinks and acts). It might seem confusing but if your country does not recognize certain facts you cannot acknowledge these facts during the conference as a delegate. (Even though you as a person might understand that they are true).

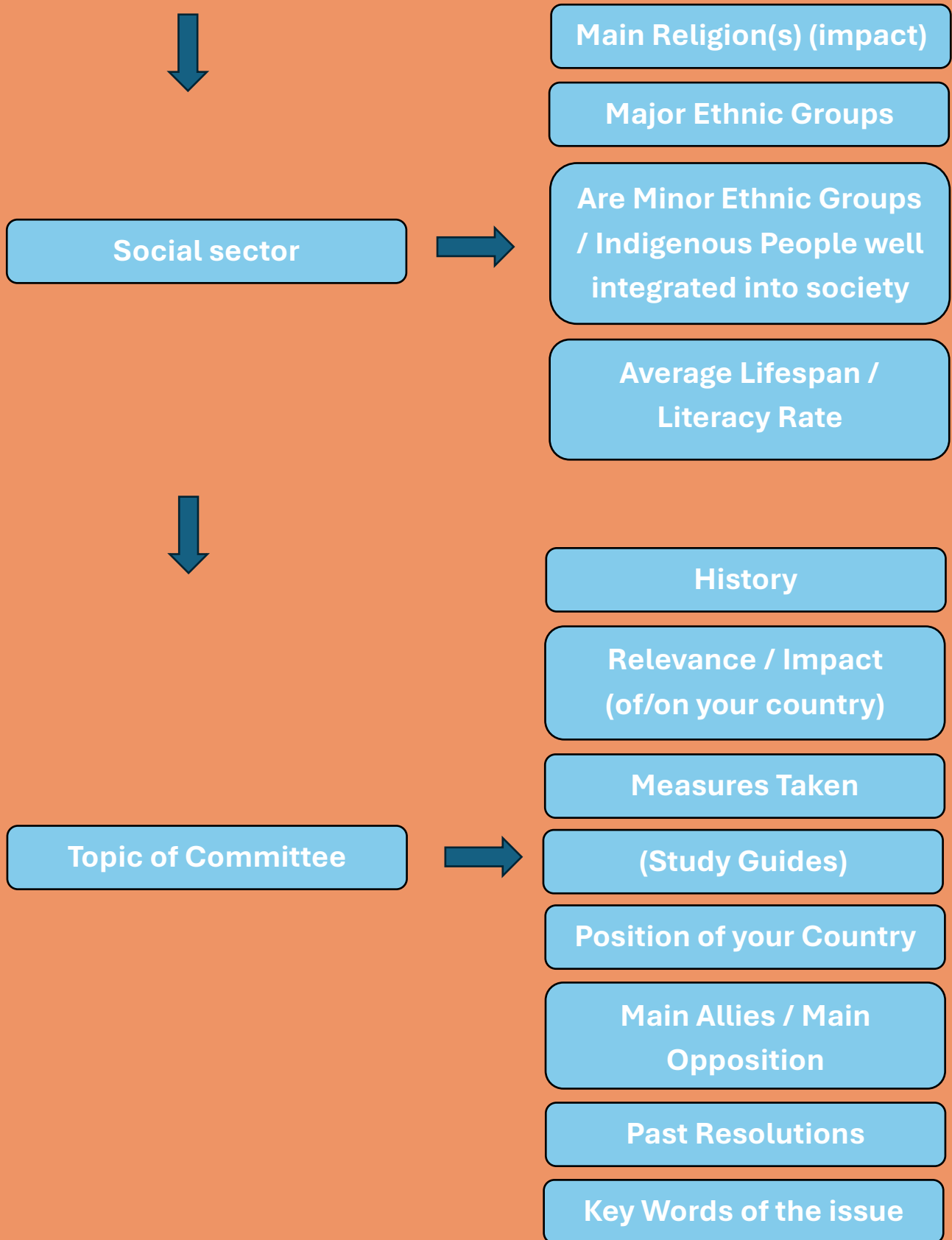
It is also important to include the following points in your research :

- Sociocultural Context (cultures, religions, tribes and ethnicities represented in your country)
- Economic Position (what market your country relies on, valuable - natural resources, national debt...)
- National Priorities (housing crisis, war / security challenges...)
- Relevance to the Committee Topic (how does the issues affect your country, does your country participate in treaties, agreements or past resolutions related to the topic)
- International Relations (current allies, states with which your country has historical / current tensions or strategic concerns)

- National Leadership (Head(s) of state of the government, statements they have made regarding the topic)
- National Values (Principles your country upholds : liberty, religion, equality...)
- Political System of your Country (Democracy, theocracy, (absolute) Monarchy)

Here is a summary chart of a good research





4.1 Policy Statement

Before the MUN begins, delegates are required to write policy statements, intended to give other delegates a summary of your country's opinions.

These documents explain briefly and accurately how delegates will represent their country in the committee. Therefore, policy statements are perfect for seeing which countries are your allies or not. In addition they make up a perfect base for your opening speech.

In order to write a useful policy statement, you need to know your topic very well.

A policy statement should include the following points :

- Explain and define your countries views of the issues, state the general position of your country (your country might not acknowledge the existence of the issue as an example, or is not involved enough, or does not want to take action)
- Provide recent actions taken (internationally) by your country related to the topic
- Make suggestions of solutions that are in order with your country's policies

At the very top of the document, it is expected to include the name of the country, the name of the committee and the issue the statement refers to.

A good policy statement follow this simple structure :

- Beginning note :

You briefly introduce the problem and the effects on your country

- Main note :

You must properly state your country's policies and only include verifiable information. It is also encouraged to include information about measures that your country has taken.

- Ending note :

Summarize the stance of your country and provide some examples of possible solutions your country is willing to realize (or opposes).

After your text, which should be about one page long, you are required to cite all the important documents and sources which you reviewed to write your policy statement.

You can find a sample Policy statement on our website.

*** It is important to note that while we live in a „World in Transition“, in which AI starts to take more and more of an important role, you are not allowed to let an AI write your policy statement. (Chairs will check and punish you for the use of AI). ***

4.2 Opening Speech

On the first day of your committee session, you will have to hold a short summarized opening speech containing the most important information about your country. The time for this speech will be set to around 1-2 minutes, so make sure to know how much time your speech will take.

For the opening speech, you can copy the most important parts of your policy statement and shorten it to the length you need.

In addition, we encourage free speaking (for all types of speeches not just the opening), so reading off your whole text is not welcomed. (You are allowed to look at your notes, as long as you speak freely)

4.3 Resolution

A resolution is a formal document written and directed by each committee. It represents the culmination of all discussions and debates held during the committee sessions. A resolution is composed of two main parts : the preambulatory section, and the operative section. It follows the standard UN format

Preambulatory Section :

This section presents :

- Opinions
- Positions
- Concerns
- Context and background information
- Historical justification related to the issue

Each preambulatory clause :

- Begins with a preambulatory phrase (these will be indicated further down)
- Is *italicized* or underlined depending on your committees format
- Ends with a comma

Examples of Preambulatory Phrases :

Affirming	Alarmed by	Approving
Aware of	Bearing in mind	Believing
Confident	Contemplating	Convinced
Concerned	Conscious	Declaring
Disturbed	Desiring	Emphasizing
Expressing	Fulfilling	Further deploring
Further recalling	Having studied	Having adapted
Having considered	Having devoted attention	Having examined
Having heard	Keeping in mind	Noting with concern
Noting further	Noting with approval	Noting with regret
Noting with satisfaction	Observing	Reaffirming
Realizing	Recalling	Recognizing
Referring	Seeking	Taking into account
Taking into consideration	Taking note	Welcoming

(Note that you can change most of these phrases by adding words like further, or deeply. Ex. Deeply concerned, further noting)

Operative Section

The operative section part presents :

- Concrete actions
- Measures meant to solve or address concerns
- Realistic and implementable solutions
- Proposals within the capacities, budget and **mandate** of the committee

Each operative clause :

- Begins with an operative phrase (see following list)
- Ends with a semicolon (;)

Sub-Clause Structure :

Operative clauses may contain sub-clauses. The structure of these clauses has to follow this pattern.

1. Operative clause (1);
2. Operative clause (2);
3. Operative clause (3):
 - a. Sub-clause (3a),
 - b. Sub-clause (3b):
 - i. Sub-clause (3bi),
 - ii. Sub-clause (3bii); <- final sub-clause ends with a semicolon

- Each sub-clause ends with a comma
- The final sub-clause of the entire clause ends with a semicolon

Examples of Operative Clauses :

Accepts	Affirms	Approves
Asks	Authorizes	Calls
Calls for	Calls upon	Confirms
Congratulates	Considers	Deplores
Designates	Draws the Attention to	Emphasizes
Encourages	Endorses	Expresses
Further Asks	Further invites	Further requests
Further reminds	Has resolved	Hopes
Invites	Notes	Reaffirms
Recommends	Regrets	Reminds
Sanctions	Solemnly Affirms	Supports
Suggests	Takes note of	Transmits
Urges	Wishes	

(Note that most of these Clauses can be reused by adding „further“ or „strongly“ in front of it.)

The following operative clauses can only be used by the Security Council

Condemns	Decides	Declares Accordingly
Demands	Proclaims	Strongly Condemns
Strongly Urges	Imposes Sanctions on	Authorizes

Heading format of the Resolution :

The heading should include :

- Topic of the resolution
- Name of the committee or council
- Names of the countries submitting the draft
- Date of submission

Note that a resolution remains a draft until it is voted on.

All proposed actions must be :

- Realistic
- Financially feasible
- Logistically implementable
- Within the committees mandate

You can find a sample resolution of the HRC of the ToMUN 2025 conference on our website.

If you want to transition from a first-timer to a well prepared delegate, we strongly recommend looking at the other documents available for you on our website teaching you about the rules of procedure and the different motions used at a MUN.