

BIMUN ESADE 2025

Preparation

Kit

for delegates



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Preparation Timeline

Preparing for a conference is crucial as it sets the tone for how it will go for you as a delegate. You want to be well-informed both on the topics and on the procedure in order to make the most out of this wonderful experience.

Here is a recommended timeline:

- 1 Check the BIMUN ESADE website to see which topics your committee will be debating.
- 2 Read the research reports made by your chairs, which will be available on March 1st.
- 3 Gather information on your delegation by filling out the Country Checklist and making a Position Paper for each topic.
- 4 Start brainstorming ideas on how to resolve the issue in a way that aligns with your delegation's goals.
- 5 At least 2 weeks before the conference, write 3 clauses with the solutions you came up with.

Country Checklist

Full name of the country: _____

Geography

Continent: _____

Bordering countries: _____

Nearby seas or oceans: _____

Surface Area: _____ Population: _____

Capital: _____

Political Context

Current Political Regime: _____

Head of State: _____

Head of Government: _____

Former Colony: Yes No

Important Political Events in recent times: _____

Past Conflicts: _____

Cultural Context

Main Languages: _____

Ethnic Groups: _____

Religions: _____

Economic Context

GDP: _____

Dependency and Debt: _____

LEDC MEDC

Economic Organizations: _____

Natural Resources: _____

Main Exports: _____

Military context

Military Alliance: _____

Nuclear Weapons: Yes No

International Relations

Member of UN since: _____

Current Member of SC: Yes No

Part of the P5: Yes No

International Organizations: _____

Relationship with Bordering Countries: _____

Topic Checklist

Which of the documents mentioned in the Research Report has your country ratified?

What internal policies does your country have on the issue, if any?

Has your country openly declared a position on the issue? If so, what is it?

How does this issue affect your country, and how much of the population is affected?

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Is this an issue that matters to the people of your country? How much importance do they give it?

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Use the box below for any additional relevant information.

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How to write a Policy Statement

A Policy Statement is a document that explains your delegation's opinion on the topic and its policies regarding it, and how they have evolved over time.

It should be around 300 words and be written from the perspective of your delegation.

A good Policy Statement should answer the following questions:

- What is the issue, and what role does your delegation play in it?
- What is your delegation's current position on the issue?
- What is the background to your delegation's position?
- What does it hope to achieve regarding the issue?
- Which other Member States share my delegation's view?

Please see the example on the following page.

Sample Policy Statement

DELEGATION: Germany



FORUM: ECOSOC

QUESTION OF: The Rejuvenation of economies in post-conflict areas

Conflict has many consequences on all parties involved, one of which being economic. Some of these consequences include loss of buildings, infrastructure, a decline in the working population, uncertainty, rise in debt and disruption to normal economic activity.

Having lost both World War I and II, Germany suffered very big hits to their economy; the Treaty of Versailles left them so severely indebted that famine and severe unemployment ensued. This took a serious toll on the entire country, which inevitably led to WWII. These types of consequences are universal to conflict-stricken countries.

The international community has made several attempts to remedy the situation.

Namely, the UN created the UNDP, the United Nations Development Programme where countries like the United States of America have been quite active in finding a joint approach to the issue. Furthermore, there have been several attempts from multiple UN bodies to protect endangered economies such as *A/RES/60/180*, *A/RES/2012/250*, etc. To have any chance of success, post-conflict strategies must, therefore, concentrate from the start on institutional changes and policies that promote reconciliation, reconstruction and reduction in absolute poverty and income insecurity.

Therefore, when considering viable solutions, it's important to enhance the ability of the state to provide security for households and communities, including economic security, by enforcing the rule of law and delivering essential social services. At the same time, economic recovery priorities must focus on employment.

How to write a Resolution

A resolution is essentially a long sentence written in a very formal language with two main parts: the preamble and the body. The former is composed of Preambulatory Clauses that give context and explain the reasoning behind the proposed actions in the body of the resolution. The latter is formed by Operative Clauses which present the measures to be taken to resolve the issue at hand.

Since BIMUN ESADE works on a clause-by-clause basis, you do not need to write an entire resolution. Instead, you must come up with Operative Clauses that clearly state the action your delegation would like the UN and its Member States to take. Remember that your proposals should align with your delegation's views.

In an Operative Clause, henceforward: clause, you must start with a verb in the third person singular of the present tense.

Some acceptable verbs are:

Accepts	Designates	Regrets
Affirms	Encourages	Requests
Approves	Endorses	Resolves
Asks	Expresses its	Seeks
Authorizes	satisfaction	Firmly affirms
Calls for	Expresses its hope	Strongly
Calls upon	Further	urges
Congratulates	recommends	Suggests
Confirms	Hopes	Supports
Declares	Invites	Urges
accordingly	Proclaims	Trusts
Deplores	Proposes	Recommends

A clause can also have sub-clauses and even sub-sub-clauses to include more details and specifications of the proposed action. These are to be indented in the following order: number, letter, roman numeral (the 2 latter in lowercase).

Remember that all sub-clauses and sub-sub-clauses must end in a comma, except for the last one at the end of the clause, which must end in a semi-colon.

Please see an example on the following page.

Sample Resolution

FORUM: General Assembly

QUESTION OF: Preventing the recruitment and brainwashing of children and adolescents by terrorist organisations

The General Assembly,

1. Encourages the creation of a new government branch aimed at counteracting the spread of any kind of post-truth information by the implementation of measures such as but not limited to:
 - a. A periodical revision of National publications in order to ensure the spread of first hand and reliable information,
 - b. The application of a verified quality press stamp in bases of the aforementioned checking of national publications;
2. Recommends that the laws concerning Freedom of information and the Press be open for reviewal and signatory states' reservations be accepted even after ratifying the treaty;

3. Calls upon every Member State to define the terms of freedom of information and the press as well as terrorist organisations in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. An official government announcement,
 - b. The definition and explanation of Freedom of Information and the Press which will be led by:
 - i. The minister of culture,
 - ii. The national general court;
4. Encourages all Member States to actively pursue the take-down of any and all threats to children and the general public, by means of:
 - a. National Surveillance Agencies,
 - b. Intelligence Services,
 - c. Close examination and control of religious activities deemed by the aforementioned agencies as a threat to national security,
 - d. The identification of groups of any kind, be they religious or other, prone to radicalization or acts of terrorism;
5. Remains seized on the matter.

Language Guide

MUN is an activity known for its high level of formality and the value it places on parliamentary procedure. Therefore, it is essential for you to understand how you should speak in order to make the most out of your interventions.

1

Whenever you are speaking, you must do so standing up. This is so that everyone can see you properly and it is also a sign of deference.

2

When speaking it is important to be respectful and mindful of not insulting any Member State.

3

Before making a speech, you must always address the chairs and your fellow delegates. e.g. "Honourable Chairs, esteemed fellow delegates..."

4

When addressing others you must always do so in the third person singular.

i.e. "Can you rephrase?" → "Could the delegate of _____ rephrase?"

5

When referring to yourself, you must also do so in the third person singular.

i.e. "I agree." → "The delegate of _____ agrees." or "This delegate agrees."

6

There must be no direct dialogue between delegates, so if you need to ask someone to rephrase or repeat their statement, you must ask the Chair to ask them.

7

You should always use the proper forms of address and be polite, cordiality is of the essence.

8

When writing clauses or sending notes to the Chairs, you should refrain from using contractions.

9

All notes sent during the debate sessions must be in English and cannot contain derogatory terms or be mean-spirited.

Conference Do's and Don't's

DO

Respect the formal dress code at all times

Bring a computer or tablet

Uphold the BIMUN ESADE Values

Come prepared and having done research

Listen carefully and without prejudice

Represent your country's views

Step out of your comfort zone

DON'T

Wear clothing with offensive statements/political messages

Browse social media during the debate

Disrespect or insult others

Wait until the last minute to investigate your topic/country

Lose your cool at other participants

Represent your personal opinions

Be afraid to speak or fear judgement



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