



*EAST & CENTRAL AFRICA MODEL UNITED
NATIONS*

AMBASSADORS' BOOKLET

2025/2026

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OVERVIEW

Welcome to the 2025/26 ECAMUN Ambassadors' Booklet, a comprehensive guide designed to provide you with the knowledge, skills, and resources necessary for a successful and enriching experience at the conference.

Being an Ambassador is a challenging role, but we are confident that you will meet it with excellence. This booklet is here to support you as you prepare your delegation in the months leading up to the conference and during the conference week itself.

The Ambassadors' Booklet, when used alongside the Delegates' Handbook, forms a thorough guide to help you understand your responsibilities. By reviewing both resources, you will gain deeper insights into your role and be better equipped to make a meaningful impact.

This booklet not only outlines the duties expected of you but also reflects the trust placed in your leadership. From understanding your delegation's profile to effectively training your delegates, it provides all the tools you need to succeed. It covers key areas such as pre-conference research, communication during the conference, and everything you need to know about drafting resolutions.

We hope this resource proves useful in making your Ambassador journey more special.

Yours sincerely,

The 2025/26 ECAMUN Executive Committee & Management Team

SELECTION OF AMBASSADORS

The Executive Committee & Management Team do not involve themselves in the selection of Ambassadors. Instead, each participating school should select one Ambassador from the members of each delegation it is representing.

Common Selection Process

The Ambassador plays an important role in the overall representation of his or her delegation during conference week. As such, schools will generally appoint Ambassadors based on their previous experience in MUN and leadership abilities, ensuring that each delegation has at least one experienced member. Others leave the decision to the advisor, to be made from a holistic evaluation of each delegation member's leadership abilities, trustworthiness, enthusiasm for the programme, and character.

NOTE: These are just examples of how Ambassadors may be selected—ECAMUN does not recommend one selection over the other.

RESPONSIBILITIES

These are the general responsibilities that Ambassadors will be expected to fulfil during the conference year. Individual schools may assign additional responsibilities to their Ambassadors.

Delegation Profile

In the months before the conference, each Ambassador should independently create a *Delegation Profile* and distribute their findings to the members of his or her delegation. This profile consists of basic information about the delegation that will guide the delegates' research. More information on the *Delegation Profile* can be found on **page 25** of this booklet.

Resolutions

Ambassadors are responsible for heading their delegations' efforts in writing resolutions—however, it is not recommended that the Ambassador alone write the resolution. They must ensure that the content of the resolution fits the criteria outlined later in this booklet (see “How to Write a Resolution”) and that all resolutions fulfil formatting requirements (see “Formatting a Resolution”).

Lobbying

During the lobbying session, Ambassadors must keep track of their delegations' activities and encourage delegation members to interact with others and garner support for resolutions. Ambassadors should also ensure that their delegation members are only supporting issues in a manner appropriate to their countries' actual policies.

Ambassadors should also assist any delegation members whose resolutions have been merged, making sure that the merged resolution is coherent and that the sponsors have a strategy for its presentation.

Coordinating the Delegation

Throughout conference week, Ambassadors should be periodically checking in with their delegation members, remaining aware of debate proceedings in different committees and offering advice as necessary, especially to sponsors. All delegation members should be well-informed of their delegation's policies so as to accurately cast votes and participate in crisis situations.

Ambassadors must also make sure that their delegations are represented in all the necessary committees. If a nation is involved in an ICJ case, the Ambassador should ensure that at least one delegation member has prepared for trial and is present for the duration of the ICJ.

Ambassadors are also required to issue their delegations with official note paper for use throughout the conference, keeping in mind that each delegate is restricted to 3 notes per day.

Donating Funds

Most resolutions presented for debate will request funding from donor nations. If that is the case, a delegate of a recognised donor nation (see "Donor Nations") may make a realistic donation to a cause his or her country would support. Securitaries will note down all donations and report them to the Chair.

Ambassadors must clear all donations before they are made. If a donor nation is pledging excessive amounts of money to a resolution or supporting a resolution inconsistent with its policies, the Ambassador will be held responsible.

Voting for Best Resolution

Towards the end of the conference, Ambassadors will be given forms on which they may indicate what they believe to be the best resolution in each committee. One best resolution award will be presented for each committee, and delegations must vote for resolutions in the committees they participated in. A delegation, however, may not vote for its own school's resolutions.

Ambassadors should vote in consultation with their delegation members and hand in completed forms to Executive Committee members or Senior Chairpersons.

RESEARCH PRIOR TO CONFERENCE

As the ECAMUN programme is a simulation of the real-world United Nations organisation, it is important that every delegate knows his or her assigned nation's policies. Thorough research on the part of the delegates is thus essential to the success of the conference and ensures that the week is an accurate representation of international affairs.

Resources to Guide Research

An encyclopaedia is an excellent starting point for research into a delegation, along with other basic reference sources such as an atlas or an almanack. There are also a plethora of online sources available—the CIA World Factbook is highly recommended. News agencies and periodicals like BBC and *Newsweek* also provide up-to-date coverage of international affairs that may be helpful to research.

Delegates can even contact the local embassy of their nation and speak to a member of the diplomatic service there for information.

When using these resources, look specifically for:

- An overview of the nation's history, particularly regarding its participation in major conflicts.
- The nation's current economic state.
- Any treaties or organisations the country may belong to.
- The nation's historical enemies and allies.
- The degree to which the country participates in international affairs.
- The country's areas of interest (political, financial, etc.) abroad.
- The country's relationships with its neighbours.

Understanding the UN Multilateral System

Prior to coming to the conference, it is essential that delegates have a firm understanding of what the United Nations organisation is, as well as a familiarity with its purposes and powers. Various historical documents, such as the UN Charter, are available online, and there are plenty of books on the UN multilateral system.

An accurate and thorough knowledge of what the United Nations is (and what it is not) will be particularly useful in writing and critiquing resolutions

COMMUNICATION DURING DEBATE

During conference proceedings, delegates will only be allowed to communicate with one another via written notes transmitted by a Secretary.

Notepaper

Delegations are expected to provide their own notepaper, printed prior to conference. ECAMUN will not photocopy notepaper for delegations, nor will the UNON staff. Delegations should print out a quantity sufficient to last all delegation members throughout the week.

Acceptable notepaper must be printed, bearing "To" and "From" designations, and a set of lines labelled "Message:" for the actual content of the note. An example of acceptable notepaper is shown below:

Each speaker can only be open to a maximum of three Points of Information following their speech.

	To: From: Kenya
Message:	

NOTE: It is the Ambassador's responsibility to issue their delegation's members with the official note paper of their country.

Regulations Regarding Notes

Notes failing to meet the requirements below will be immediately discarded, and the sender may even face expulsion, depending on the severity of the infringement. Discarded notes will still count towards each delegation's limit of three notes per committee per day.

- Messages must be addressed from one delegation to another using only the names of the delegations involved.
- Messages must pertain solely to official business. Personal information or any comments unrelated to committee proceedings will not be acceptable.
- Notes may not contain insulting comments, inappropriate language, or inappropriate comments about members of the assembly.

- All notes must be written in English.
- All notes must be screened by a Head Securitary or an appointed advisor prior to being delivered.
- Notes sent to another committee room must be screened prior to leaving the room.
- Each delegation will be allowed to send a maximum of three notes per day in any given conference room. Any notes sent by a delegation beyond this limit will automatically be discarded.
- Notes addressed to the current speaker will not be delivered.

Participants attempting to bribe, coerce, or threaten a Securitary into delivering an unscreened note risk expulsion from the programme. Securitaries have been informed that any such an attempt should be immediately reported to the Chair.

The Chair also has the power to suspend note sending for his or her committee.

Notes to the Chairperson

ECAMUN will provide specific notepaper only to be used for communication with the Chair, available in the Ambassador's informational packet provided at the start of the conference week. Only these notes will be transmitted to the Chair. Additional notepaper for communication with the Chair may be requested from an Executive Committee member.

BRINGING RESOLUTIONS TO THE CONFERENCE

Introduction

A resolution is a formal text, written and presented by a delegation, that describes an issue facing a country or region of the world and outlines a possible solution that could be implemented to address it. Resolutions of the General Assembly must fall under the domain of a specific committee—either Ecology, Economic, Human Rights, or Political. Resolutions of the Security Council should deal with an issue that is consistent with the Council's primary purpose: the maintenance of international peace and security.

Submitting Resolutions for Debate

All delegations, whether member states or Official Observers, will be allowed to submit one resolution to one of the four principal committees. Security Council members, permanent or otherwise, must submit one resolution to the Security Council and may also submit one resolution to one of the committees.

Resolution Approval Committee

All resolutions submitted for debate will first be reviewed by the Resolution Approval Committee (RAC) to ensure that they meet the formatting requirements (see “Formatting a Resolution”). Resolutions will also be screened for content and those that are deemed unsuitable for debate (i.e., too general, too brief, plagiarised, etc.) will be rejected. Pre-RAC screening for formatting only will also be available for resolutions submitted prior to mock debate. If a resolution is submitted for pre-RAC, the submitting school will receive early feedback on any formatting errors present in its resolution and will have an opportunity to rectify them prior to RAC.

NOTE: All resolutions must be **electronically** submitted as **PDF documents**.

Bringing Resolutions to Mock Debate

Schools may also wish to bring the completed first drafts of their resolutions to the mock debate prior to conference.

All schools wishing to do must provide their own hard copies for distribution at the mock debate, optimally 150 copies or more.

HOW TO WRITE A RESOLUTION

Research

Prior to writing your resolution, it is advisable to carry out some preliminary research on your delegation, focusing in particular on:

- basic background information (population, type of government, state of infrastructure),
- geography (location, neighbouring nations, land area, geographical features),
- economy (overall status, GNP, GDP, per capita income, major trading partners, natural resources),
- allies (formal alliances/associations, standing in major spheres of influence),
- policies on major issues (freedom of speech, nuclear weapons, environmental protection, minority rights), etc.

Keep in mind that your resolution **CANNOT** focus on your own country (or region) basic research will still go a long way, however, in allowing you to accurately represent your delegation throughout conference week.

Focusing on an Issue

As an intergovernmental organisation, the United Nations is primarily concerned with problems that are international in scope, it is not a sort of massive charity that will donate funds to resolve the difficulties in any one country, especially if that country has the means of dealing with the issue on its own.

Therefore, delegates are encouraged to write resolutions that address problems affecting multiple nations and not just their own. It is important, however, not to tackle issues that are too broad, such as world poverty. Remember, a resolution cannot exceed two pages!

Helpful Hints

If the issue your resolution addresses is a large one that is prevalent in many countries, a pilot programme is a great idea to make your solution more plausible, both financially and politically.

Essentially, a pilot program is a trial run of your proposed solution on a small scale (often just in one country or area) to evaluate its efficacy in solving the problem prior to implementing it elsewhere. Every pilot programme should have both a timeframe for implementation and evaluation, as well as an outside expert or organisation that will assess the success of the programme.

Any time you request funds from non-governmental organisations or donor nations, make sure you

provide a breakdown of how it will be spent (double-check that it adds up!) as well as an outside agency that will ensure that the money is spent as it was meant to be.

One of the characteristics of a good resolution is that it provides a solution that can be sustained by the domestic government, not one that requires a constant flow of money from the United Nations. Try to incorporate the participation of the domestic government into your resolution to reduce or eliminate future dependence on the United Nations.

Finally, in writing your resolution and in debate, remember that ECAMUN is a simulation of a diplomatic forum and that you are here to represent your country's views and not your own—thus, it is absolutely inappropriate to make insulting comments about your delegation or anyone else's.

We have compiled a list of useful tips.

- **Understand the Topic:** Start by thoroughly understanding the topic or issue you want to write about. Break it down into its key components and understand its historical context, current status, and relevant stakeholders.
- **Gather Reliable Information:** Use reputable sources such as academic articles, official reports, books, and news articles to gather information. Government publications, international organisations' websites, and scholarly journals are often reliable sources.
- **Define the Problem:** Clearly define the problem you're addressing in your resolution. Identify its root causes, implications, and the impact it has on the region. This will help you frame the issue effectively in your resolution.
- **Research Regional Perspective:** Since it is the ECAMUN, it's important to focus on the regional implications and perspectives of the issue. Consider how neighbouring countries are affected and involved.
- **Analyse Existing Policies:** Examine existing policies, agreements, and initiatives related to the issue. Understand what has been done so far and what has worked or failed. This will help you avoid proposing solutions that have already been tried without success.
- **Identify Stakeholders:** Identify the key stakeholders involved in the issue, such as governments, international organisations, NGOs, and affected communities. Understand their positions, interests, and potential contributions to a resolution.
- **Explore Solutions:** Brainstorm potential solutions or actions that can address the issue. Consider both short-term and long-term approaches. Your solutions should be realistic, feasible, and effective.
- **Drafting the Resolution:** Structure your resolution using the standard United Nations format, including preambulatory and operative clauses. Each clause should be backed by evidence and logic from your research. Clearly state the purpose, objectives, and proposed actions.

- **Language and Tone:** Use diplomatic and professional language in your resolution. Avoid biased language and focus on constructive solutions that can garner support from a diverse group of delegates.
- **Be specific:** It is important to include every small detail in your resolution in order to reduce the number of criticisms against your resolution. This may include all relevant companies for the solution, prices for everything (etc.).
- **Peer Review:** Before finalising your resolution, ask fellow delegates to review it. They can provide valuable feedback, suggest improvements, and help identify any gaps in your research.
- **Practice Diplomacy:** During committee sessions, be prepared to defend your resolution using the information you've gathered. Engage in constructive debates, listen to others' perspectives, and be open to making amendments based on the discussions.

Preambulatory and Operative Clauses

Each resolution is composed of two parts: the preamble and the operative. The preambulatory clauses (found in the preamble part) open every resolution, and their primary purpose is to provide contextual details on the issue at hand. Preambulatory clauses may give information about:

- Recognition of the problem,
- What caused the problem?
- What, if anything, has been done in the past to resolve it (and why these efforts have been unsuccessful),
- Historical context, if relevant,
- Why the problem is a matter worthy of the United Nations' consideration,
- Relevance to international principles such as the SDG goals,
- Regional and global implications,
- What could potentially happen if the problem goes unaddressed, etc.

Operative clauses (found in the operative part) form the second part of every resolution and outline the actual solution that will be implemented by the resolution. Generally, they cover:

- Specific actions to be taken to combat the problem,
- Policy recommendations to be implemented,
- Who will be involved in the process of solving the problem (the domestic government, NGOs),

- Allocation of resources, specifically: how much money is needed, where it will come from, and how it will be used,
- How long will the solution take to be implemented,
- Who will monitor and oversee the solution,
- Advocacy and awareness for the problem and its solution,
- Supporting the affected groups of the problem, etc.

NOTE: As a ‘rule of thumb’, the preamble to an ECAMUN or ECA-MSMUN resolution usually begins with an address to one (or more) of the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals (its targets and the resolution’s relevance to it).

FORMATTING A RESOLUTION

Resolution formatting is a very crucial step in determining whether or not a resolution will make it to the conference.

A few key details referring to the entire resolution text must be followed. These are:

- A resolution should have **1-inch margins** on all sides and be single-spaced throughout.
- All text should be **size 12, Times New Roman**.
- All text should be aligned as justified.
- There should be **NO** indentations within the resolution at any point.
- The resolution should **NOT** exceed 2 pages in length.

Header

In the top right corner:

- The Advisor's name should be displayed first.
- The Ambassador's name should follow underneath.
- The page number should be last.

In the top left corner:

- The name of the committee should be displayed first.
- The number of the current EA (43rd) or MS (31st) session should follow underneath.
- The name of the sponsor should be last - co-sponsors (that is, other delegations who participated in writing the resolution) should also be listed in this area.

Topic and Address

Resolutions will be identified by a topic; a brief, two-line description of what the resolution seeks to accomplish, and to what end.

Unless a resolution of the Security Council, the resolution should be addressed to the General Assembly.

The following formatting guidelines for the topic and address must be adhered to:

- The topic must be in **bold** and **CANNOT** exceed 2 lines.
- The address should be *italicised* and followed by a comma.
- The address should **NOT** be indented.

NOTE: If the resolution is to be debated in the Security Council, it should be addressed to “*The Security Council*”, following the same formatting guidelines as any other resolution

Preambulatory Clauses

Preambulatory clauses should begin with appropriate initiating phrases from the list below.

Each (preambulatory) initiating phrase should be *italicised* and followed by a comma (,).

Preambulatory clauses should **NOT** be numbered and they cannot have sub-clauses.

Preambulatory clauses should **NOT** exceed 4 lines.

A single-line space should separate each preambulatory clause.

Operative Clauses

Operative clauses should begin with the appropriate initiating phrases from the list below - each (operative) initiating phrase should be underlined.

Operative clauses should be numbered:

- Sub-clauses should be labelled (with lower case letters and roman numerals) as shown in the sample resolution on the following page.
- Only four sub-clauses will be accepted for any operative clause (that is, a. to sub level d.) - these are referred to as the **first sub-level**.
- Only three sub-sub-clauses will be accepted for any operative clause (that is, i. to sub-sub-level iii.) - these are referred to as the **second sub-level**.

Each operative clause should be followed by a semi-colon (;). If an operative clause has sub-clauses, it should be followed by a (full) colon instead (:).

Operative clauses should **NOT** exceed 4 lines.

A single-line space should separate each operative clause, as well as sub-clauses.

The last operative clause should end with a period (.).

NOTE: Contrary to popular belief, it is not necessary that the last operative clause be an invitation for further suggestions or additions to the resolution.

INITIATING PHRASES

Preambulatory Clauses

Affirming	Cognizant	Having adapted
Determined	Fulfilling	Reiterating
Having reviewed	Noting with regret	Deeply concerned
Alarmed	Concerned	Having considered
Emphasising	Fully alarmed	Seeking
Having studied	Noting with satisfaction	Deeply conscious
Anxious	Confident	Having decided
Encouraged	Fully believing	Stressing
Keeping in mind	Observing	Deeply convinced
Appreciating	Conscious	Having devoted attention
Endorsing	Further depicting	Taking into account
Mindful	Reaffirming	Deeply disturbed
Aware	Considering	Having examined
Expressing deep concern	Further recalling	Taking into consideration
Noting further	Realising	Deeply regretting
Bearing in mind	Contemplating	Having heard
Expressing its appreciation	Grieved	Viewing with appreciation
Noting with approval	Recognizing	Deploring
Believing	Convinced	Having received
Expressing its satisfaction	Guided by Referring	Welcoming
Noting with grave concern	Declaring	Desiring

Having regarded

Wishing

Operative Clauses

Accepts

Approves

Congratulates

Draws attention

Expresses its sympathy

Further resolves

Notes with regret

Renews its appeal

Supports

Acknowledges

Authorises

Considers

Emphasises

Expresses its thanks

Has/Have resolved

Proclaims

Repeals

Takes note of

Adopts

Calls

Decides

Endorses

Further invites

Instructs

Reaffirms

Requests

Transmits

Affirms

Commends

Declares

Expresses its appreciation

Further proclaims`

Invites

Recognizes

Solemnly affirms

Trusts

Appeals

Concurs

Demands

Expresses its conviction

Further recommends

Notes

Recommends

Stresses

Urges

Applauds

Condemns

Deplores

Expresses the hope

Further reminds

Notes with approval

Regrets

Strongly condemns

Welcomes

Appreciates

Confirms

Designates

Expresses its regret

Further requests

Notes with interest

Reminds

Suggests

Directs

Notes with satisfaction

Sample Resolution

Visit the following link to view a sample resolution which adheres to all of the above guidelines:

 [Sample Resolution](#) .

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Member States

African States

Algeria	Eswatini	Niger
Angola	Ethiopia	Nigeria
Benin	Gabon	Rwanda
Botswana	Gambia	Sao Tome and Principe
Burkina Faso	Ghana	Senegal
Burundi	Guinea	Seychelles
Cabo Verde	Guinea-Bissau	Sierra Leone
Cameroon	Kenya	Somalia
Central African Republic	Lesotho	South Africa
Chad	Liberia	South Sudan
Comoros	Libya	Sudan
Congo	Madagascar	Swaziland
Côte d'Ivoire	Malawi	Togo
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mali	Tunisia
Djibouti	Mauritania	Uganda
Egypt	Mauritius	United Republic of Tanzania
Equatorial Guinea	Morocco	Zambia
Eritrea	Mozambique	Zimbabwe
	Namibia	

Asia-Pacific States

Afghanistan	Kyrgyzstan	Saudi Arabia
Bahrain	Lao People's Republic	Singapore
Bangladesh	Lebanon	Solomon Islands
Bhutan	Malaysia	Sri Lanka
Brunei Darussalam	Maldives	Syrian Arab Republic
Cambodia	Marshall Islands	Tajikistan
China	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Thailand
Cyprus	Mongolia	Timor-Leste
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Myanmar	Tonga
Fiji	Nauru	Türkiye
India	Nepal	Turkmenistan
Indonesia	Oman	Tuvalu
Iran (Islamic republic of)	Pakistan	United Arab Emirates
Iraq	Palau	Uzbekistan
Japan	Papua New Guinea	Vanuatu
Jordan	Philippines	Viet Nam
Kazakhstan	Qatar	Yemen
Kiribati	Republic of Korea	
Kuwait	Samoa	

Eastern European States

Albania	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Estonia
Armenia	Bulgaria	Georgia
Azerbaijan	Croatia	Hungary
Belarus	Czechia	Latvia

Lithuania	Republic of Moldova	Slovakia
Montenegro	Romania	Slovenia
North Macedonia	Russian Federation	Ukraine
Poland	Serbia	

Latin American and Caribbean States

Antigua and Barbuda	Dominica	Panama
Argentina	Dominican Republic	Paraguay
Bahamas	Ecuador	Peru
Barbados	El Salvador	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Belize	Grenada	Saint Lucia
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Guatemala	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Brazil	Guyana	Suriname
Chile	Haiti	Trinidad and Tobago
Colombia	Honduras	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Jamaica	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Cuba	Mexico	
	Nicaragua	

Western European and Other States

Andorra	Greece	Netherlands
Australia	Iceland	New Zealand
Austria	Ireland	Norway
Belgium	Israel	Portugal
Canada	Italy	San Marino
Denmark	Liechtenstein	Spain
Finland	Luxembourg	Sweden
France	Malta	Switzerland
Germany	Monaco	Türkiye

United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern
Ireland

United States of America

Official Observers

As entities that have not been substantially recognised as nations or are best considered as organisations, Official Observers (indicated by red placards) are considered special participants of the ECAMUN. Though each is permitted to submit one resolution to one of the four principal committees and may participate fully in all stages of debate, Official Observers do not have the right to vote

Amnesty International

Greenpeace

Red Cross

Arab League

Holy See

State of Palestine

African Union

International Monetary
Fund

World Bank

European Union

Security Council

Permanent Members

China

The United States of America

France

United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern Ireland

Russia

Non-Permanent Members

Algeria

Japan

Republic of Korea

Ecuador

Malta

Sierra Leone

Guyana

Mozambique

Slovenia

Switzerland

DELEGATION PROFILE

It is the Ambassador's responsibility to duly research the following and distribute findings to members of his or her delegation. The profile is meant to guide preliminary research and aid in the writing of resolutions.

The following should be considered when putting together a Delegation Profile:

Basic Information

- Name of Ambassador
- Name of Delegation

Current Issues

- Environmental issues facing the country.
- Economic issues facing the country.
- Challenges to human rights that are present in the country.
- Major political issues facing the country (either domestic or international).
- Any other issues facing the country, locally or internationally

Policies

- The efforts (if any) the country is making to protect its environment.
- The type of economy the country has and the general economic policies its government employs.
- The degree to which the country has historically protected human rights.
- The country's government and the degree to which it involves itself in international affairs.
- Any other studies/policies that are relevant to your topic of choice.

DONOR NATIONS

The following is the list of nations that have been approved to grant funding to a resolution, determined by each country's financial standing and real-life contributions to the United Nations. Ambassadors must make sure that members of their delegations are only offering donations for causes that their country would realistically support.

Securities will also be keeping track of donations to ensure that delegations do not donate more than what their actual budgets would allow.

Australia	Italy	Sweden
Iceland	Switzerland	Finland
Norway	Canada	Luxembourg
Austria	Japan	United Arab Emirates
Ireland	Republic of Korea	France
Qatar	China	Mexico
Bahrain	Kuwait	United Kingdom
Israel	Spain	Germany
Singapore	Denmark	Netherlands
Belgium	Liechtenstein	United States of America

DEFINITION OF TERMS

C

(The) Chair: the head of a committee. They are a body of individuals consisting of a Senior Chairperson(s) and a Junior Chairperson, and are responsible for keeping debate flowing whilst ensuring that all rules are being complied with by the delegates.

Consecutive Yielding: refers to a yielding of the floor from the Chair to a delegate, and thereafter from a delegate to another delegate.

D

Defeated Resolutions: resolutions which have failed.

Delegation Profile: a form filled out by Ambassadors about their country to guide their delegates.

L

Lobbying: refers to a period of time during which all rules are suspended and delegates may interact with others and garner support for resolutions and exchange viewpoints. Ambassadors should ensure that their delegation members are only supporting issues in a manner appropriate to their countries' actual policies.

M

Member of the Assembly: any delegate within the committee room who may take part in debate (hence, excluding chairing Junior Chairpersons, Secretaries, Press Corps and visitors)

Mover of a Motion: also referred to as a Sponsor, this is a delegate who has called out a Motion of Parliamentary Procedure.

O

Operative clauses: the parts of the resolution that talk about the solution to be implemented.

P

Permanent Members: are the five sovereign states to whom the UN Charter of 1945 grants a permanent seat on the UN Security Council. They are China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Preambulatory clauses: these are the parts of the resolution that describe the problem the rest of the resolution aims to address.

Q

(The) Question: the topic or Motion of Parliamentary Procedure being debated.

R

The Resolution Approval Committee (RAC): a body of Secretariat and ECAMUN Administration members who screen resolutions – before conference – for content and those that are deemed unsuitable for debate (that is, too general, too brief, plagiarised, etc.) will be rejected.

S

Second: a verbal expression of the assembly's interest in seeing a Motion of Parliamentary Procedure or question discussed.

Side of Debate: also referred to as a side of the question, these are members of the assembly who speak in support of / against a topic or Motion of Parliamentary Procedure.

Sponsor(s): the country(/ies) that is the principal author(s) of a resolution and agrees with its substance. Sponsors also refer to any mover of a Motion of Parliamentary Procedure.

T

Title: a brief, two-line description of what the resolution seeks to accomplish, and to what end

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CLOSING REMARKS

The following sources, among pre-existing ECAMUN documents, made vital contributions to the aforementioned glossary. The Executive Committee & the Management Team would like to acknowledge:

- The Oxford Dictionary, and
- The United Nations.

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As we wrap up this booklet, we want to take a moment to reflect on the journey ahead for each Ambassador. ECAMUN and ECA-MSMUN are more than just simulations; they are opportunities for you to grow, learn, and build skills that will stay with you long after the conference.

As an Ambassador, you're not just representing your assigned country—you're also standing for the ideals of diplomacy, cooperation, and global understanding. This experience is a stepping stone towards a future where young leaders like you will help shape international discussions and find solutions to the world's biggest challenges.

In your debates, negotiations, and teamwork, remember that diplomacy is all about being open-minded, empathetic, and finding common ground. You are the voices of tolerance and the builders of agreements, and it's your dedication to these values that makes ECAMUN and ECA-MSMUN special.

As you move from this booklet into the actual conference, know that your participation matters, your voice is important, and your commitment to diplomacy can make a real difference in today's world.

We wish you a rewarding and insightful ECAMUN & ECA-MSMUN experience. May your resolutions be fair, your debates thoughtful, and your efforts in diplomacy have a lasting impact. Embrace this journey with an open mind, and let the spirit of cooperation lead you forward.

~ The 2025/26 ECAMUN Executive Committee & Management Team