

# Model United Nations Key Terms

## Section 1: The United Nations

- 1. United Nations (UN): 联合国**
  - An international organization that is made up of countries from around the world, which is responsible for finding solutions to global problems.
- 2. League of Nations: 国际联盟**
  - Before the United Nations, the League of Nations existed to solve global problems, but ended because it was unsuccessful.
- 3. United Nations Charter: 联合国宪章**
  - The international treaty that created the United Nations system, signed in 1945 in the United States of America.
- 4. Member States: 成员国**
  - The different countries that are part of the United Nations. There are 193 Member States.
- 5. General Assembly : 联合国大会**
  - The main decision-making body of the United Nations, where all Member States can participate.
- 6. Secretary-General: 秘书长**
  - The leader of the United Nations secretariat, which is made up of all the employees of the United Nations. The Secretary-General ensures that UN solutions are implemented, coordinates discussion of global issues, and writes reports on the nature of important international topics.
- 7. Sovereignty: 主权**
  - Member states of the United Nations have national sovereignty, in that no other country or body can impose its will on any individual member state. National sovereignty can only be violated on very rare occasions.
- 8. Secretariat: 秘书处**
  - The staff of the United Nations, who report to the Secretary General to help the United Nations do all of its work.

## Section 2: Sustainable Development

### 1. Sustainable Development: 可持续发展

- The United Nations defines sustainable development as “development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

### 2. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): 可持续发展目标

- 17 Goals set by the United Nations to find solutions for sustainable development by 2030.

### 3. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): 千年发展目标

- 8 previous goals set by the United Nations to find solutions to issues like extreme hunger and access to water, which ended in 2015.

### 4. Extreme Poverty : 极端贫困

- People living on less than US\$1.25 each day and struggling to afford food, shelter, water, and safety.

### 5. Universal Education: 普及教育

- The idea that all children in the world should have access to proper schools.

### 6. Gender Equality: 性别平等

- The idea that all people should be treated equally regardless of their gender.

### 7. Climate Change: 气候变化

- The general process by which the Earth’s average temperature is rising, which is leading to dramatic changes in climate around the world.

### 8. Target: 目标

- A specific number or goal that is set in order to achieve something.

## Section 3: Climate Change

- 1. Climate Change:** 气候变化
  - The general process by which the Earth's average temperature is rising, which is leading to dramatic changes in climate around the world.
- 2. Natural Disaster:** 自然灾害
  - A natural event such as a flood, earthquake, or hurricane that causes great damage or loss of life.
- 3. Greenhouse Gas:** 温室气体
  - Gases which become trapped in the atmosphere and cause the Earth to become hotter.
- 4. Emergency Relief Aid/Disaster Relief:** 紧急救济援助/赈灾
  - Support and assistance provided after a natural disaster or other devastating event.
- 5. COP21:** 第21届联合国气候变化大会/2015年巴黎气候变化大会
  - The most recent climate change conference held in Paris which was attended by 150 world leaders.
- 6. Disaster Risk Reduction:** 降低灾害风险
  - Aims to reduce the damage caused by natural disasters through preventive measures.
- 7. Climate Refugee:** 气候难民
  - People who are forced to leave their homes due to Climate Change or natural disasters.

## Section 4: Universal Education

- 1. Literacy: 读写能力**
  - The ability to read and write.
- 2. Basic Education: 基础教育**
  - While the scope of basic education varies from country to country, it generally refers to primary education and part of secondary education.
- 3. Primary Education: 小学教育**
  - Primary education is the first stage of basic education, coming before secondary education. Primary education is compulsory in many countries.
- 4. Secondary Education: 中等教育**
  - Secondary education is the second stage of basic education, coming before higher education or vocational education. Secondary education is compulsory in many countries.
- 5. Child Soldiers: 儿童兵**
  - Child soldiers are any children under 18 years of age that are used by state or non-state armed forces for military purposes.
- 6. Universal Education: 普及教育**
  - The idea that all children in the world should have access to proper schools.
- 7. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): 联合国儿童基金会**
  - UNICEF is a United Nations program that is dedicated to providing humanitarian aid for children, as well as promoting the rights of children around the world.
- 8. Global Campaign for Education (GCE): 全球教育运动**
  - An international group of NGOs that promotes and advocates education for children and adults.

**9. Non-governmental Organization (NGO):非政府组织**

- A Non-Governmental Organization is an organization that is not affiliated with any government. NGOs are often non-profit in nature, and they are generally committed to serving a humanitarian purpose.

## Section 5: Model United Nations Simulation

**1. Simulation: 模拟**

- The process of representing different member states of the United Nations and discussing global problems to find solutions through research, public speaking, and writing a "resolution".

**2. Committee:委员会**

- The group of Member States brought together in the same room to discuss specific problems and find solutions, led by a Chair.

**3. Plenary Session:全体会议**

- All the representatives from all committees brought together in one large session for formal opening and closing of UN conferences.

**4. President of the General Assembly: 大会主席**

- The leader of the plenary session, who leads all representatives through deciding an agenda for a Model UN simulation, and adopting final resolutions.

**5. Chair:主席**

- The leader of a committee session that leads Member States through speeches and writing resolutions.

**6. Secretary : 秘书**

- A Member of the Secretariat that helps the Chair lead committee sessions.

**7. Political Group:政治团体**

- Groups of countries working together to write resolutions based on shared interests and solutions to issues.

**8. Regional Group: 区域集团**

- The UN Regional Groups are several groups of member states organized by geographic regions. The regional groups meet and discuss issues that are addressed by UN bodies.

**9. Consensus: 共识**

- If there is no member state in a committee that objects to a resolution, the resolution is said to be adopted by consensus.

**10. Formal Debate: 正式辩论**

- Member States delivering speeches about the issue in front of their committee.

**11. Informal Consultations: 非正式磋商**

- The process of Member States working in their political groups to write resolutions, and working with other groups in their committee to arrive at one resolution.

**12. Line-by-line Review: 逐条审阅**

- The period in the simulation in which the entire committee reviews each clause of the resolution, and either accepts, changes, or rejects each clause.

**13. Action Phase: 行动阶段**

- The period in the simulation in which a drafted resolution is either adopted by consensus or voted on.

**14. Implementation Plan: 实施计划**

- The period in the simulation in which the committee discusses the implementation of the topic.

**15. Vote: 投票**

- **The process that is required if a resolution cannot be adopted by consensus, in which each member state chooses to vote for, against, or to abstain from voting.**

**16. Negotiation: 谈判**

- The process in which two or more member states who disagree over a clause of a resolution discuss the issue in order to find a compromise.

## Section 6: Resolutions

### 1. Resolution: 决案

- A document of solutions on a topic written by Member States and decided upon by the UN General Assembly.

### 2. Header: 抬头

- The very first part of a resolution, which indicates the sponsors, the topic, and the committee name.

### 3. Preamble: 前言

- The second section of a resolution, in which Member States write their reasons for discussing a topic and why the topic is important.

### 4. Operatives: 拟行动方案

- The third section of a resolution, in which Member States write the actual solutions they want countries and the UN to take to solve an issue.

### 5. Amendment: 修正案

- A suggested change to the text of a resolution, proposed by a single member state or group of member states.