UN and Model UN Vocabulary

Treaty: a formal agreement between two or more states in reference to peace, alliance, or other international relations.

Covenant: an agreement, usually formal, between two or more persons to do or not do something

Convention: an international agreement, usually dealing with a specific matter such as climate change or disarmament.

Agreement: an exchange of promises.

Pact: an agreement or treaty between two or more nations

Resolution: a formal expression of opinion made, usually after voting, by a formal organization, a legislature, a club, or other group.

Report: an account or statement describing in detail an event, situation, or the like, usually as the result of observation, inquiry, or other means.

Accord: an international agreement; settlement of questions among nations
Multilateral: participated in by more than two nations, parties, etc

Bilateral: involving, or affecting two or both sides, factions, parties, or the like

Unilateral: relating to, occurring on, or involving one side only

Realist: The theory in international relations that places the state as the primary actor and states should always do what is in their best interest.

Interdependent: Involving several parts or actors to achieve the best result

Global: pertaining to the whole world; worldwide

Paradigm: an example serving as a model; pattern

Diplomacy: the conduct by government officials of negotiations and other relations between nations.

Dialogue: an exchange of ideas or opinions on a particular issue.

Consensus: general agreement; harmony

Debate: a discussion, as of a public question in an assembly, involving opposing viewpoints

Pluralism: The understanding of the competition of ideas and theories in international relations

Democracy: a form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised directly by them or by their elected agents under a free electoral system.

Committee: a person or group of persons elected or appointed to perform some service or function, such as to investigate report on, or act upon a particular matter.

Working Group: a group of people working together temporarily until some goal is achieved.

Plenary: attended by every member

Ad Hoc: concerned or dealing with a specific subject, purpose, or end
UN: United Nations

Security Council: the UN body that has primary responsibility, under the Charter of the United Nations, for the maintenance of international peace and security.

General Assembly: the chief deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the United Nations, with a membership of all 192 members of the United Nations.

Human Security: the idea of not only protecting people's lives, but also their rights.

Civil Society: the collection of groups and organizations that involve themselves in international affairs, separate from the State

Poverty: the state or condition of having little or no money, or means of support;

Disparity: lack of similarity or equality; inequality

Engender: to produce, cause, or give rise to

Disproportionate: a lack of similarity in size or amount

Pandemic: prevalent throughout an entire country, continent, or the whole world, usually in relation to a disease or illness

Degradation: A decline to a lower condition, quality, or level

Compliance: the act of conforming, acquiescing, or yielding.

Signatory: having signed, or joined in signing, a document

Sanctions: a punishment, usually in some economic form, for actions against the will of the international community

Vote: expressing support or disapproval of an item

Stagnation: to stop developing, growing, progressing, or advancing

Impasse: a position or situation from which there is no escape; deadlock.

Parties: those individuals or nations involved in a dispute, agreement or committee.

Arsenal: a collection or supply of weapons or munitions.

Ratify: to confirm by expressing consent, approval, or formal sanction

Facilitate: to assist the progress of

Negotiations: mutual discussion and arrangement of the terms of a transaction or agreement