



# HANDBOOK

As a visible expression of its mission, Marymount School Barranquilla, in 1961, built and assumed responsibility for the ownership and administration of a school for girls whose families were not able financially to provide an education for them. The goal of Fundemabu is to offer an integral formation that would raise the economic level of each graduate's family, opening the door to a university degree and the possibility of employment as a professional.

Currently, FUNDACIÓN EWO educates around 260 girls that arrive, every day, from marginalized sectors of our city, no matter the distance, to be trained with the same values, spiritual formation, and academic standards of excellence as Marymount. Fundemabu works with Bienestar Familiar to provide a nutritious lunch for the students. For many, this is their only meal of the day.

Thanks to the effort and dedication for many years of our Director Emerita, Sister Johanna Cunniffe, as well as the generous support of donors who believe in this foundation, Fundemabu has become not only a free school with high academic standards, but a place where students and their families find solutions to their essential needs, such as food, medical care, artistic expression, and job placement.

Today the organizers of BAMUN XXV are seeking something beyond EWO's basic education. The social project for BAMUN XXV, in which all of you are involved, is giving the opportunity to various EWO students to be introduced to the world of the United Nations, its operations, policies, and objectives, as well as comprehensive training in civic education, international relations, parliamentary procedures, world events, protocol, effective communication, globalization, and multicultural diplomacy. More importantly, having a chance to participate in BAMUN XXV will give them tools that will help them to understand the world's problems under a unique global perspective.

We welcome EWO students to BAMUN XXV and thank all delegates and sponsors for contributing to this opportunity.

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## **WELCOME TO BARRANQUILLA!**

The MARYMOUNT SCHOOL and our Model United Nations students and sponsors gladly welcome you to the capital of the Caribbean Region of Colombia, Barranquilla.

We hope that our Twenty-Fifth Barranquilla Model United Nations Conference surpasses your expectations. But most of all, we aspire for your enjoyment, your newfound dreams and long-lasting friendships, to be remembered for years to come.

To achieve this aim, it is imperative that each delegate is aware of, and observes, the official protocol of the Model United Nations. And of course, they have the greatest determination as well.

- The guiding principle of Model United Nations' protocol is mutual respect.
- The standard of conduct is that of an international diplomat.
- Thoughtfulness for others is the insignia of each member.

## **CODE OF CONDUCT**

Positive language and a soft tone of voice are used to communicate in public places.

Committee work is at the heart of the MUN conference; good manners and seriousness of purpose characterizes the conduct of each delegate during committee discussions.

During lunch, which takes place in the dining room, table etiquette is observed. Informal snacks are enjoyed in the designated areas only. Please use wastebaskets for trash.

All delegates **MUST FOLLOW** the MUN dress code. Young men **MUST** wear suits and ties at every moment; young ladies may wear knee-length skirts, slacks, full-length blouses, suits, or knee-length dresses. Appropriate accessories complete the outfits. Young ladies **MAY NOT** wear mini-skirts, short-length blouses, mini-dresses, or jeans.

Expulsion from the conference and a letter to the delegate's school may be the consequence of the following:

- Smoking or drinking at any time in any place
- Willful property damage
- Leaving the conference site without authorized permission
- Conduct not fitting a delegate
- Signs of a hangover
- Strong discussion and/or fights
- Any kind of plagiarism

The BAMUN XXV staff establishes that every delegate, press and logistics member is subject, with no exceptions, to follow BAMUN XXV's CODE OF CONDUCT at all times. The BAMUN XXV Staff is determined to use designated penalty mechanisms in response to improper behaviors. This includes suspension from the committee for a period of time, expulsion from BAMUN XXV, a letter to the delegate's school, or being banned from the conference itself, amongst others.



## **WELCOME MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL**

Every generation of BAMUN has carried its own story: one defined by ambition, perseverance, and an unshakable belief in the power of diplomacy. Today, as we celebrate the twenty-fifth edition of this conference, we stand on the shoulders of those who transformed a simple idea into a legacy of leadership, intellect, and collaboration. BAMUN XXV is not just a milestone; it is a reflection of how far we've come, and how much further we are willing to go, where we Persist to Overcome.

For me, Luciana Badel, BAMUN has grown into so much more than a Model United Nations, it has become a source of joy, pride, and personal fulfillment. It is not only where I've learned, but where I've laughed, connected, and made some of the happiest memories of my school life. BAMUN has taught me to lead with purpose, communicate with empathy, and work as part of something greater than myself. It has given me the confidence to grow and the friendships that remind me why I love what I do. As Charlie Chaplin once said, "A day without laughter is a day wasted" which to me perfectly embodies what I feel every time I step into a conference. In BAMUN, I've found not only knowledge and leadership; but also laughter, which gives meaning to every challenge we face together.

This year's trademark, "Persist to Overcome," captures the essence of what this experience means to me and so many others. It reminds us that success is not found in ease, but in resilience. To persist means to face challenges no matter how hard they might be, to rise after setbacks, and to move forward with determination even when the outcome is uncertain. Diplomacy itself is an act of persistence, the courage to seek understanding where there is conflict, to listen when others speak, and to build bridges where walls once stood. Every discussion, resolution, and compromise during this conference will be a step toward that purpose.

To every delegate, president, and participant: you are here because you believe in the power of change. You are not only representing nations or embodying political figures; you are representing the next generation of thinkers, leaders, and global citizens. The skills you develop

in each conference: the art of negotiation, empathy, and collaboration; will serve you long after the end of this year's Model United Nations.

There will be moments of difficulty, disagreement, even uncertainty, but remember, those are the obstacles that define us. It is precisely then that we must Persist to Overcome.

BAMUN XXV is a celebration of that perseverance, of the unity, hope, and happiness that have carried us this far. Together, let's continue to build a future grounded in dialogue, understanding, and unwavering determination.

As this year's Secretary General, it is my greatest honor to welcome you all to the twenty-fifth edition of the Barranquilla Model United Nations.

May BAMUN XXV remind us that through persistence, we can overcome the challenges of today.

With great appreciation,

Luciana Badel Lozano

Secretary General

## COMMITTEE INFORMATION

### 1. UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

Presidents: Santiago Jaramillo Noguera

Topic: The Iran–Israel Conflict Escalation and the Role of External Powers

### 2. UNITED STATES SENATE

Presiding officers: Marianna Lucía Hasselbrink Macias

Topic: Reinstating Trump-Era Tariffs and Immigration Restrictions:  
Balancing Economic Protectionism and Humanitarian  
Responsibility

### 3. CONSEJO ECONÓMICO Y SOCIAL DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS (ECOSOC)

Presidentes: Sarah Gómez Jordan

Topic: Sovereign debt and development: Rethinking loans and  
dependency in the Global South

4. HISTORICAL CRISIS

Presidents: Mauricio Molina Plata  
Mauricio Jose Tinoco Gloria

Topic: The Cuban Missile Crisis: Alternate Timeline (1962)

5. SENADO DE LA REPÚBLICA

Presidents: Martin Romero Soto  
Sabrina María Lopez Garcia

Topic: Crisis de gobernabilidad: el atentado a Miguel Uribe y la  
legitimidad y credibilidad del gobierno Petro

6. DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE (DISEC)

Presidents: Oscar De Castro Cayón

Topic: Illicit arms trade in conflict zones: The black market circulation of  
weapons intensifies civil wars and destabilizes fragile regions,  
particularly in the Middle East and Africa.

7. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

Presidents: Santiago Tovar Cordon

Topic: CRISPR and Global Health: Towards Ethical Governance of  
Human Gene Editing

8. HISTORICAL COUNCIL

Presidents: David Elias Visbal Orozco

Topic: Ceding the Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia to Germany

9. INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

Presidents: Samuel Alvarado Munarriz

Topic: The Epstein Island case: human trafficking, state accountability,  
and jurisdiction in transnational crimes

10. UN WOMEN

Presidents: Nicole Cormane Quiñonez  
Cristina Isabel Hernandez Sanchez

Topic: Abortion in Complex Medical Cases: Maternal Rights, Fetal Conditions, and Brain-Dead Pregnancy Cases in Global Ethical Standards

11. INTERNATIONAL COALITION ON GLOBAL SYSTEMS (ICGS)

Presidents: Camila Moreno Acosta

Topic: COVID-19 and the Great Reset: Addressing Allegations of Intentional Pandemic Engineering and Global Power Restructuring

12. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Presidents: Gabriela Cardona Bolivar

Topic: AI-Driven Disinformation and Deepfake Warfare: A Global Threat to Privacy, Peace, and Political Integrity

## **RULES OF THE COMMITTEE**

All delegates must follow these rules for the entirety of the conference; otherwise they will receive warnings or even disciplinary sanctions. The rules are the following:

1. No Cell Phones (unless Presidents approve their use).
2. No inappropriate use of computers.
3. Do not abuse the messaging system.
4. No talking to other delegates or sponsors during the committee.
5. No food or drinks inside the committee besides water.
6. Respect the Chair, other delegates, press members, logistics corps, and sponsors.
7. To leave the committee please send a note or approach the Chair.
8. Under BAMUN's ideals, declaration of war is completely out of the question, and will be turned down in any given situation.

## SIX C'S OF ORATORY

1. CONFIDENT: Confidence is portrayed by being as knowledgeable as possible on your subject and conveying this knowledge through the power of your voice and eyes. As a Model U.N. Secretary General, Director General, Academic Coordinator, Communications Coordinator, President or Delegate, you are the authority and representative of your respective country. Research well and speak as if you know you are undoubtedly right. As the speaker, you must have confidence in yourself; otherwise the audience will have little confidence in you.
2. CLEAR: A speaker can do many things beforehand to assist himself/herself in speaking clearly. Write an outline of the topics that are going to be said, and follow it when speaking. Always speak slowly. This will allow the audience to hear everything that is said. Know your terminology well beforehand to avoid fumbling with words. Try to enunciate words properly, considering the diversity of the audience. English might not be their first language.
3. CONCISE: A good public speaker presents their points in a clean and clear-cut fashion. Unnecessary words and information should not be used to fill in the speech. The speech should be brief and to the point, say what you have to say and if you are a delegate, open the floor to questions. Do not ramble on about the topic in order to appear knowledgeable.
4. CONSTRUCT: An effective public speech needs to be constructed properly. Start with a solid foundation that brings together all of your ideas, present your points, and then connect them by reviewing what was said. There should be an introduction, a body, and a



conclusion. It is a known fact that three is the magic number. Say it once, say it and review it, then say it again. This method will help the audience to remember what was said.

5. “CON PASIÓN”: It is always important to speak from the heart--with passion--hence the Spanish term “con pasión”. Always maintain eye contact with the audience. In doing so the audience will feel connected to you and your speech. This is what you want. You want to grab and to hold the audience’s attention.
6. CRITIQUE: It is better to critique than to criticize. Critiquing is constructive and allows for people to grow and improve. Criticizing brings people's motivation and confidence down. A critique should be accepted positively, since it is a tool that is used to strengthen one’s public speaking.

These six “C’s” are necessary and should be included in the research, writing, and delivery of the speech. It is also important to consider engaging the audience when forming and delivering a speech.

## **RULES OF PROCEDURE**

### **A. SCOPE**

The rules included in this guide are applicable to all committees of BAMUN XXV unless otherwise stated by the manual of a specialized committee. Each rule is self-reliant unless modified by the Secretariat, in which case the modification will be deemed adopted from before the session begins. No other rules of procedure apply. If a situation arises which has not been addressed by the rules of procedure, the Committee Chair or Presidents will be the final authority on which rule to apply.

### **B. LANGUAGE**

English will be the official and working language of the conference. If a delegate wishes to present a document written in a language other than English, the delegate will have to provide a translation to the committee staff that will distribute the translated version to the rest of the committee. The only exceptions to this will be the Senado de la República and Crisis Committees, whose official language will be Spanish.

### **C. REPRESENTATION**

A member of a committee is a state representative who is officially acknowledged by the Committee Chair and current members of such. Each member will be portrayed as a delegate and will have one vote unless one is not a current member of such, in which case the possibility of voting for a resolution will be denied. Below you can find more information about non-members.

### **D. PARTICIPATION OF NON-MEMBERS**

Representatives of accredited observers will have the same rights as those of full members, except that they may not sign or vote on draft resolutions or amendments. These representatives reserve the right to vote only on procedural matters but not substantive matters. A representative of an organization that is not a member of the

United Nations or an accredited observer may address a committee at any time.

E. STATEMENTS BY THE SECRETARIAT

The Secretary-General or a member of the Secretariat designated by him/her may at any time reserve the right to make either written or oral statements to the committee.

F. GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMITTEE STAFF

The committee staff consists of the Committee Chair and two or three president assistants. Each committee session will be announced open and closed by the Committee Chair who may also propose the adoption of any procedural motion to which there is no significant objection. The Chair, subject to these rules, will have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting. The Chair will direct the flow of debate, grant the right to speak, ask questions, announce decisions, rule on points of order, and ensure and enforce adherence to these rules. If necessary and given no objections, the Chair may choose to suspend the rules in order to clarify a certain substantive or procedural issue. Committee staff members may also advise delegations on the possible course of debate. In the exercise of these functions, the Committee Staff will be at all times subject to these rules and responsible to the Secretary General.

G. QUORUM

Quorum denotes the minimum number of delegates who need to be present in order to open debate. Quorum is met, and the Chair declares committees open to proceed with debate, when at least two thirds of the members of the committee are present. A Quorum will be assumed to be present unless specifically challenged and shown to be absent. A roll call is never required to determine the presence of a Quorum. In order to vote on any substantive motion, the committee must establish the presence of a simple majority of members.

H. COURTESY

Every delegate will be courteous and respectful to the committee staff and to other delegates. The Chair will immediately call to order any delegate who does not abide by

this rule. Any delegate who feels that he or she is not being treated respectfully is encouraged to report the incident to the Chair which will then follow the appropriate protocol.

I. ELECTRONIC AIDS

Delegates are not permitted to use any type of electronic device, with the exception of laptops, in the committee room when the committee has been convened. If the delegate wishes to use any other kind of electronic device, he or she must ask permission from the Chair and use it for research purposes only. Delegates not following the correct usage of these devices will receive a warning.

J. DELEGATE CONDUCT

Delegates are warned that BAMUN XXV has a zero-tolerance policy concerning slandering, disparaging, or any other actions that are offensive towards other delegates. Neither speeches or debates with other delegates may contain such remarks. Those delegates who believe that their countries' policies merit such conduct are advised to consult the Chair before taking action.

K. CHAIR INTERVENTION

A delegation may receive a Warning for arriving late to session, for breaking one of the BAMUN XXV's rules, or for not cooperating with the directions of the Chair. If a delegation receives three and five warnings, the delegation will be escorted from the debate hall by the Administrative Staff for the length of time established by the Chair. When a delegation reaches a seventh Warning, the delegate will have to leave the conference for the time remaining.

## **ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF**

### **SECRETARY GENERAL**

The Secretary General is the highest authority in the model and is responsible for its overall development. The Secretary General opens and closes conference sessions and is consulted on procedure and rule matters. He presides over Sponsor Meetings and supervises and corrects committee procedures and parliamentary procedure matters. He greets and takes care of Special Guests, can preside over any committee at a given time, and works with the MUN Coordinators for all communication.

### **DIRECTOR GENERAL**

The Director General Coordinates the Logistics work of the Model. He communicates to the Secretary Generals of anything unusual or worth seeing going on during the conference, has direct contact with the Logistics Chief and the Security Chief, and supervises each logistic procedure and development of the event. The Director is in charge of procuring the supplies needed for the conference. Can preside over any committee at a given time.

### **ACADEMIC DIRECTOR**

The Academic Director assists the Secretary General with President preparation, and is also responsible for MUN Club delegates preparation and training for the conference. Has direct contact with the Committee Presidents, and is in charge of topics and background guide development. The Academic Director has direct contact with the redaction of Press Releases. The Academic Director oversees and assures the entire academic aspect of the model. Can preside over any committee at a given time.

### **PRESIDENTS**

A President assists the Secretary General in the coordination and direction of the various groups involved in the conference activity. He or she chairs one of the committees, and assists the Secretary General in the Opening and Closing ceremonies. As well as creating and developing

topics and background guides with the supervision of the academic director.

### PRESS DELEGATES

The main responsibility of the members of the press corps is to keep everyone informed. Press reporters must be assigned to specific committees in which their job is to gather information from the different interventions academic delegates do. As well as interviewing them during the breaks. The information they gather from committee sessions will be crucial in the fulfillment of their main responsibility. To this end, they must issue a daily bulletin with updated information of conference events or committee work.

### LOGISTICS DELEGATES

They maintain an orderly and timely communication between the various segments of the conference by carrying written messages between delegations, and from the delegations to the Chair. They control the entrances and exits in the debate hall and carry out other assignments appointed by the chair.

## **GENERAL MODUS OPERANDI**

### **A. ROLL CALL**

The Chair must call every delegation to be present to determine whether there is a quorum or not. As the chair calls each delegation, the delegates should raise their placards and answer, “PRESENT” or “PRESENT AND VOTING” (Any delegation that participates as an observer in any committee cannot answer present and voting).

### **B. MINUTE OF SILENCE**

After Quorum is established, the Presidents shall invite the delegates to observe one Minute of Silence dedicated to prayer or meditation. The Minute of Silence is devoted to commemorating the creation of the United Nations as a source of peacekeeping and international coalition. All delegates should stand up and keep silent; any delegate who disturbs the minute of silence in any type of way will receive a warning.

### **C. AGENDA**

The Agenda should be opened on the first day of committee work with the motion: “Motion to Open the Agenda”. At the end of each day the Agenda should be suspended with the motion,” “Motion to Suspend the Agenda,” and on the last day of the conference, the Agenda is finally closed through a “Motion to Close the Agenda.”

### **D. OPENING SPEECHES**

A space is opened for delegates to read their respective Opening Speeches in which they should state their country's position on the topic. Delegates will be called in alphabetical

order and will be given one minute and a half to read their speech. Opening speeches are mandatory. The maximum duration for the reading of the opening speech is 1 minute and 30 seconds.

#### E. SESSION

After reading the Opening Speeches, the Chair will entertain a “Motion to Open Session.” This motion should be done as follows: “Motion to Open Session with Topic A, or saying the complete name of the topic.” The Session is suspended a “Motion to Suspend the Session” each time the delegates leave the committee to take a recess. The Session is closed through a “Motion to Close the Session” only when the topic has been debated and the working papers have been voted.

#### F. FORMAL DEBATE (SPEAKER’S LIST)

After starting the Session, protocol indicates a formal debate must be initiated. This gives delegates the opportunity to expand their position regarding the topic at hand. The Formal Debate or Speakers List is initiated through a “Motion to Open a Speakers’ List” (including the time per delegate and the number of points of information that can be made to the delegates). Ex: “Motion to Open Speakers’ List, one minute and a half per speaker and 2 Points of Information.” The Chair will entertain this motion and will modify the time per speaker and the Points of Information if necessary. The motion will be voted on immediately and requires a simple majority to pass.

- A delegate will be placed on this list by raising his or her placard while seated, or by sending a note to the Chair.
- A delegate will be called upon to address the committee when the name of his or her country appears next on the Speakers’ List. No delegate may address a session without recognition from the Chair.
- The Speakers’ List is always open and can only be suspended through a “Motion



to Suspend the Speakers' List.” To renew the Speakers' List, a “Motion to Renew the Speakers' List” must take place.

- If any delegation did not have the chance to speak because the Speaker's List was suspended, after its renewal, these delegations will be at the beginning of the list, and any other delegation that wishes to speak will go afterwards.

**Note:** In the Security Council, the Speakers' List is opened after reading the Opening Speeches.

#### G. MODERATED CAUCUS (INFORMAL DEBATE)

The purpose of the Moderated Caucus is to facilitate substantive debate at critical junctures in the discussion. The committee will temporarily depart from the Speakers' List through a “Motion to Suspend the Speakers' List” and start a moderated caucus through a “Motion to Open a Moderated Caucus.” From this moment on, the Chair will call on delegates to speak on its discretion. When making the motion, the delegate must state a time limit for the caucus. The motion will be voted on immediately and requires a simple majority to pass. The Chair may consider this motion out of order. Motions to extend debate require a simple majority to pass. Points of information to the speaker are not permitted during the informal debate unless the chairs consider the intervention of utmost importance to the committee.

#### H. UNMODERATED CAUCUS (LOBBY)

An Unmoderated Caucus is used specifically to start writing and discussing working papers. A time limit must be specified. Unless the Chair considers it out of order, this motion shall proceed to an immediate vote, requiring a simple majority to pass. During an Unmoderated Caucus, formal rules are suspended, and members may discuss issues informally in the official language of the committee.

## I. WORKING PAPERS

A Working Paper is a vehicle for the discussion and formulation of a resolution. A Working Paper is not formally introduced to the committee and is not put to the vote. Working Papers must be approved by the Chair, and must have at least two thirds of the assembly as signatories. Working Papers are one step below being a resolution, and many are often combined into one.

## J. RESOLUTIONS

The goal of a committee is the drafting and debate of resolutions. A resolution shall not be introduced to a committee until it has been typed, authorized by the Chair, and displayed.

- To introduce a resolution, a motion must be made. At this time, no substantive comments are in order, but the Chair may allow the delegate introducing the resolution to correct any typographical errors in the displayed copy of the resolution. Afterwards, the delegates introducing the resolution may open themselves to a maximum of three Points of Information concerning substantive matters, and once these have been answered, the resolution might be open for a Formal or Informal Debate depending on the Chair's consideration. In case there is a debate, a new Speakers' List shall be opened through a motion, with delegates in favor and against. A resolution must have a minimum of seven sponsors. Sponsors are those members who present the resolution to the Chair. A resolution must also have a minimum number of signatories, such as the total of sponsors and signatories together equals or exceeds two thirds of the members of the committee. Signatories are members who consent to the introduction of the resolution; signatories have no further rights or obligations.
- Any delegate(s) wishing to be added to the list of sponsors must have the approval of all existing sponsors. Upon receipt of such an approval, the Chair shall announce the addition of the new sponsor(s) to the resolution.

- Sponsors of a resolution may not vote against their resolution. However, they may withdraw their sponsorship before the commencement of voting on that resolution. If all the sponsors of a resolution withdraw their support, the Chair may solicit other delegates to sponsor it. If there are no sponsors, the resolution cannot be considered for debate and shall be considered rejected. There shall only be one resolution on the floor at a time.
- A resolution requires a simple majority vote for approval in committees, and a two-thirds majority vote for approval in the General Assembly.
- A Motion to Table a resolution can only be made immediately after the resolution has been introduced to the committee. If the Chair decides to accept the motion, a debate will be opened with two speakers in favor and two speakers against the motion, which will then be put to vote and will only pass with a two-thirds majority.

#### K. AMENDMENTS

An amendment shall not be introduced to a committee until the Chair has approved it. A delegate may move to amend any resolution that has been introduced. There are two types of amendments:

Motion to extend debate on an amendment requires a simple majority to pass. The Motion to Extend Debate has the effect of the Chair recognizing two more speakers for and two more speakers against the amendment.

**Friendly Amendments** If an amendment to a resolution receives the approval of all the sponsors, the amendment is automatically incorporated into the resolution upon introduction to the Committee. It is not required for the signatories to approve of the amendment.

**Unfriendly Amendments** An amendment that does not have the approval of all the sponsors is considered an Unfriendly Amendment. It then passes to be voted upon by the entire committee. An Unfriendly amendment suspends debate on the

resolution. If considered necessary the Chair shall recognize at least one speaker for and one speaker against the amendment. The speakers may yield or take questions. The Chair may apply a time limit. The amendment is then voted upon, unless a delegate moves to extend debate on the amendment.

The Chair may limit the number of amendments to a resolution or may recommend that multiple delegates move to amend a resolution caucus for the purposes of consolidation. The Chair may rule any amendment out of order if, in his or her opinion, it drastically alters the intent of the resolution.

Amendments to amendments are not in order.

An amendment requires a simple majority vote for passage in committees, and a two-thirds majority vote for passage in the General Assembly.

#### L. DIVISION OF THE QUESTION

After debate closes on a resolution or amendment, a delegate may move that the Operative Clauses of the resolution or amendment be voted upon individually. The motion will immediately be voted upon and requires a simple majority to pass. If the motion passes, the clauses of the proposal shall be voted upon individually. No further vote is required on the clauses that pass. If all the Operative Clauses of the resolution are rejected, the resolution is considered rejected.

#### M. VOTING

Prior to the commencement of voting on substantive matters, all members shall take their seats and the doors to the room shall be closed. No one shall be permitted to enter or leave the room during the conduct of the vote. No points may interrupt, except points directly concerned with the conduct of the Voting Procedure (Points of Order).

- Each country seated in a committee shall have one vote with the exception of observer countries. Countries that abstain from voting shall not be considered in reckoning the totals needed to determine the results of the vote. For a resolution to pass in a Committee, a 50% + 1 majority vote is required. Issues resulting in a tie vote shall be considered defeated.
- For resolutions to pass on the Security Council, the affirmative votes of nine members, including the concurring votes of the permanent members, are required. Except for votes on resolutions, votes shall be taken by placard count, unless otherwise successfully moved. Votes on resolutions shall be by roll call. In a roll call vote, the Chair shall read the name of each member country. The roll call shall be called in ascending alphabetical order.
- Each delegate, when called upon, must call out: “In Favor,” “In Favor with Reasons,” “Against,” “Against with Reason,” “Abstain,” “Abstain with Reasons,” or “Pass.” Once the roll has been called, the Chair shall call the names of those countries that passed the first time. Those countries will have an opportunity to enter a vote. If a state passes twice, its vote shall be recorded as an abstention. Delegates who, during attendance, answered “Present and Voting” may not abstain when voting for a resolution.
- Once the votes have been taken, the Chair shall announce the outcome of the voting. Then, subject to the approval of the Chair, delegates who voted “In Favor with Reasons”, “Against with Reasons”, or “Abstain with Reasons” have the right to explain their votes or abstentions. The Chair will establish the time for each speaker.

#### N. RECONSIDERATION

A Motion to Reconsider is in order when a resolution or amendment has been adopted or rejected, and must be made by a member who voted with the majority on the substantive proposal. A two-thirds majority of the members present and voting is required for reconsideration.

#### O. RECESS AND ADJOURNAMENT

At any time, a delegate may move to recess a session. The delegate must state the time for recess. The motion shall be put to an immediate two-thirds majority vote. If passed, the Committee is in recess until the time stated expires. A delegate may move to adjourn the meeting of a committee. Such a motion is out of order before the lapse of three-quarters of the time allotted for the meeting of the committee. This motion shall be put to an immediate vote, and if passed by a two-thirds majority, will end the meeting of the Committee for the remainder of the day. The Chair may consider a Motion to Recess or Adjourn out of order.

## **PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE**

### **A. PARLIAMENTARY POINTS**

#### **1. RIGHT OF REPLY**

A delegate who feels that his or her personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may request a Right of Reply. Disagreement with a speaker's remarks does not justify a Right of Reply. To ask for a Right of Reply, the delegate must send a written note to the Chair explaining in what way his/her delegation was offended. The Chair may limit the time accorded to a Right of Reply. A Right of Reply to a right of reply is out of order. This point may not interrupt a speaker.

#### **2. POINT OF ORDER**

During discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise on a Point of Order to complain of improper parliamentary procedure. The Chair in accordance with these rules shall immediately decide a Point of Order. The Chair may, without subject to appeal, rule out of order those points which, in his or her judgment, are dilatory or improper. This point may interrupt a speaker, however the use of this point should not be driven by the desire to boycott a delegate's intervention.

#### **3. POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE**

A delegate may rise on a Point of Personal Privilege to address a concern over the environment of the committee. Acceptable concerns include the ability to hear the speaker, the temperature of the room, etc. The Chair may, without subject to appeal, rule out of order those points which, in his or her judgment, are dilatory or improper. This point may interrupt a speaker.

4. POINT OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

During an intervention, if the current speaker is obstructed by a parliamentary query concerning modus operandi, or parliamentary language, he or she may rise on this special point to consult such doubt through the Chair without altering the flow of her intervention and hence the development of the committee.

5. POINT OF FOLLOW-UP

Once the speaker has answered a substantial question from a Point of Information, this point may be used to make a follow-up statement regarding the speaker's response, which should be shorter than a regular intervention. The point can only be used once by the interrogator and must not be used to make another question.

6. POINT OF INFORMATION

A delegate may use a Point of Information if they have any question concerning a broad amount of matters in the committee. A Point of Information can be employed in order to resolve a doubt or obtain a clarification on either the issue being debated, or on the agenda, procedure, and protocol. It may also be used to approach the Chair. This point may not interrupt a speaker.

7. POINT OF RELEVANCE

A delegate makes use of a Point of Relevance when they feel that another delegate's intervention is veering off topic and touching matters that are irrelevant for the development of the committee, therefore misusing time needed for discussing the topic of the Session. This point may interrupt a speaker.

8. POINT TO ADD TO REGISTRY

With a Point to Add to Registry, a delegate may ask the Chair to write a statement, in the registry of the committee, that was just made by the delegate speaking. This point may interrupt a speaker and the delegate performing it must state the exact complete phrase he or she wants to have written down. After this, the chair asks



the delegate speaking if this was what he or she said and if it is, the Chair proceeds to write it down.

#### 9. POINT OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

There is no Point of Order over a Point of Order, so when a Point of Order isn't in order, a delegate uses a Point of Parliamentary Procedure.

#### 10. POINT OF EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF QUESTIONS

may be raised only during a Moderated Caucus when a delegate wishes to ask a direct question to the delegation that has just spoken. The delegate must first seek recognition from the Chair, who will then ask the previous speaker if they wish to respond. This point may not interrupt a speaker and can only be raised immediately after an intervention. The Chair retains full discretion to approve or deny the point if it is deemed irrelevant, argumentative, or improper. It should be used sparingly and respectfully to promote meaningful dialogue and clarification during debate.

### B. YIELDS

After a delegate has finished speaking during a Speakers' List, the delegate must yield in one of the following ways:

#### YIELD TO THE CHAIR

This ends a delegate's speech and has the effect of proceeding to the next speaker on the Speakers' List.

#### YIELD TO ANOTHER DELEGATE

The delegate may yield any remaining speaking time to the representative of another country. The yielded-to delegate may speak for the time remaining, but may not yield to another delegate.

### OPEN TO POINTS OF INFORMATION

The speaker may open to relevant, substantive questions from other delegates. Delegates wishing to ask questions shall raise their placards and be recognized by the Chair.

### C. BRING A WITNESS TO A COMMITTEE

During an informal debate a delegate may bring a witness to the committee for it the following steps need to be taken.

1. The delegate that wants to make the motion approaches the Chair with a document in which is stated what the witness is going to say.
2. After the Chair approves the document it needs to be approved by the Secretary General or Academic Director.
3. After the approval the delegate searches for its witness and prepares him outside the committee.
4. The delegate then makes the motion which passes with simple majority.
5. The witness enters, makes its intervention and a space for points of information is opened.

### D. CHALLENGE TO THE COMPETENCE

A delegate may request from the Chair to allow a Challenge to the Competence towards another delegate, if that delegate has **persistently misrepresented** the foreign policy of his or her country to the point of **grave distortion**. This misrepresentation must have been in the form of speeches or votes on substantive matters; votes on procedural matters are not to be considered for this purpose. The Chair should immediately ask the Secretary Generals for approval. Once the Challenge to the Competence is approved, the Chair shall allow the delegate who challenges the competence to speak first. He or she must explain in what way the delegate misrepresented the foreign policy of his or her country.

The delegate must have **physical proof** of what he or she is saying. Then, the delegate to whom the competence was challenged has the opportunity to defend him/herself. After both delegates have spoken, the Chair must begin the voting by roll call. A simple majority is required for this motion to pass. If the motion to the delegate's misrepresentation passes, then the delegate to whom the competence was challenged loses his or her voting privileges. However, if the motion does not pass, the delegate that challenged the competence will lose his or her voting privileges in the committee. In the General Assembly, the whole delegation loses its vote. Due to the severe consequences of a Challenge to the Competence, delegates should only use this mechanism after carefully analyzing and collecting proof of the persistent misrepresentation of the delegation being challenged. This should not be used as a tool for intimidating another delegate.

#### E. POINTS AND MOTIONS

Item	Second Required	Interrupts Speaker	Vote Required
Point of Order	NO	YES	CHAIR
Point of Personal Privilege	NO	YES	CHAIR
Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	NO	NO	CHAIR
Right of Reply	NO	NO	CHAIR
Point of Information	NO	NO	CHAIR
Point to Add to Registry	NO	YES	CHAIR
Point of Relevance	NO	YES	CHAIR
Point of Follow-Up	NO	NO	CHAIR
Point of Parliamentary Procedure	NO	YES	CHAIR
Motion to Adjourn	YES	NO	2/3
Motion to Recess	YES	NO	2/3
Motion for a Moderated Caucus	YES	NO	SIMPLE

			MAJORITY
Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus	YES	NO	SIMPLE MAJORITY
Bring a Party to the Dispute	YES	NO	SIMPLE MAJORITY
Motion to Suspend Speakers List	YES	NO	2/3
Motion to Renew Speakers List	YES	NO	SIMPLE MAJORITY
Motion to Table	YES	NO	2/3
Motion to Close Debate	YES	NO	SIMPLE MAJORITY
Motion to Reconsider	YES	NO	2/3
Motion to Divide the Question	YES	NO	SIMPLE MAJORITY
Resolution	YES	NO	SIMPLE MAJORITY
Amendment	YES	NO	SIMPLE MAJORITY
To Add a Country to the Committee	YES	NO	2/3
To Give Vote to an Observer Country	YES	NO	2/3
Bring a Witness to the Committee	YES	NO	2/3
Challenge to the Competence	NO	NO	SIMPLE MAJORITY

## RESOLUTIONS, DIRECTIVE, AND PRESS RELEASE WRITING

### A. SAMPLE RESOLUTION

Always keep in mind the following format when typing a resolution. Remember that there must be at least 5 preambulatory phrases and 7 operative phrases in a Resolution.

Committee: Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee

Topic: Religious Intolerance

#### Resolution 1.1.1

Sponsoring Countries: Kingdom of Belgium, the People's Republic of China, State of Israel, Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Signatory Countries: Annex 1

The Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee,

*Conscious* that every individual has freedom of thoughts and beliefs, including religion,

*Deeply concerned* about the current situation of religious intolerance in almost every country in the world,

*Seeking* the creation of an environment of tolerance and acceptance in which a culture of nonviolence can be nurtured,

Resolves,

1. *Affirms* that the following conditions are not being imposed on nations, instead, they will have the option to adopt it or not;
2. *Designates* the creation of a multifunctional educational organization which will be composed of delegates from the countries that will represent the different religions practiced, registered in each country's government (the delegation will be represented by the main representatives of the government and education);
3. *Decides* that the organization will take the following actions:
  - I. Promote education that facilitates by its different means (massive communication means, conferences, methods, and new subjects for schools and universities) religious tolerance for the citizens of the world.
  - II. Encourages the head of families to create a sense of religious acceptance in their children.

**Nota:** Para los comités en español, los papeles de trabajo siguen la misma estructura el único cambio es el idioma.

## B. SAMPLE PROYECTO DE LEY

Para el comité del Senado de la República los proyectos de ley siguen un formato parecido al de un papel de trabajo donde existan cláusulas preambulatorias (Al menos 5) y resolutivas (Al menos 7) solo que estas últimas son llamadas artículos. El siguiente

ejemplo muestra el cambio de formato para los proyectos de ley donde el preámbulo aparece antes del decreto y las cláusulas resolutivas aparecen después de este. Es importante recalcar que los artículos (cláusulas resolutivas) no necesitan obligatoriamente empezar por verbos en infinitivo para los proyectos de ley.

Proyecto de Ley 1.2 de 2023

Senadores cabeza de Bloque:

Partidos Redactantes:

Senadores Redactantes:

"POR MEDIO DE LA CUAL SE MODIFICA EL MONTO DE LOS HONORARIOS  
DE CONCEJALES DE MUNICIPIOS DE QUINTA Y SEXTA CATEGORÍA"

*Teniendo en cuenta*

*Habiendo estudiado*

*Creyendo plenamente*

El Congreso de Colombia

**DECRETA**

**ARTÍCULO 1º.**

**ARTÍCULO 2º.**

**ARTÍCULO 3º.**

**C. SAMPLE DIRECTIVE**

Always keep in mind the following format when typing a directive. Remember that there must be at least 2 preambulatory phrases and 3 operative phrases in a directive.

Committee: International Atomic Energy Agency

Topic: Measures to prevent the Global Atomic race of the 21st Century

Directive 1.1

Sponsoring Countries: The United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Republic of India, the French Republic, Commonwealth of Australia, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Signatory Countries: Annex 1



The International Atomic Energy Agency,

*Aware* of the concerning rise of atomic weaponry presence in all forms within society and its irreversible effects on humanity,

*Considering* the nuclear attacks perpetrated by the Russian Federation which targeted civilians as a complete lack of respect towards the international community,

*Stressing* the necessity of finding a compromise between the different nations involved actively in the situation,

Resolves,

1. Calls upon the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) to further condemn the actions taken by the delegation of Russia through:
  - I. Economic Embargo
  - II. Military Sanctions
2. Reaffirms the creation of a new UN Agency in charge of overseeing the atomic energy progress within each nation and determining the risk it poses to human integrity and activity on both micro and macro levels;

3. Expresses its conviction to intervene in all countries affected by the nuclear attacks in order to protect the rights of their populations and assess the damage caused;
4. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

#### D. SAMPLE PRESS RELEASE

Always keep in mind the following format when typing a press release

November 4, 2018

12:20 p.m.

To the Security Council

The United Arab Emirates, as a pivotal party to the Saudi-led coalition, has decided to take the following actions, keeping in mind they align more directly with its agenda:

- Proceed with its support to the Saudi-led Coalition, but only concentrating its efforts in washing out the Houthis from the country. This will be done in the same nature the country has been doing so in the past, by funding and training armed groups in the south. However, it is no longer the UAE 's priority to reestablish Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi' s government.
- The United Arab Emirates will definitely endorse the separatist movement championed by the Southern Transitional Council (STC) led by Aidarous al-Zubaidi, believing that granting more autonomy to Yemen's South will bring more stability to the region by dissipating feelings of neglect amongst this portion of the population.

- The UAE no longer has complete trust that the Hadi government is the best option for Yemen moving forward. This line of reasoning comes from the fact that there have been reports of corruption and abandonment of certain factions of the population, such as the south, on behalf of this government. Keeping in mind that the UAE, as stated previously through interventions, no longer backs the Hadi government, it will seek other alternatives which are specified below.
- The United Arab Emirates sympathizes and agrees with several proposals presented throughout the debate, such as those from:
  - I. Switzerland and the Human Rights Watch, to engage in negotiations between the different parties involved in the conflict (if possible), in order to then restructure the government in a way that satisfies all portions of the population by incorporating members of opposing factions into the government.
  - II. The United States and the United Kingdom, to call upon the Houthis to retreat and cease their operations and give them an ultimatum if they fail to comply.

In order to contribute to these proposals, the UAE will engage in dialogue with the relevant nations as a way of providing any help possible. Approved by the United Arab Emirate's Prime Minister Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum

#### E. PREAMBULATORY PHRASES

Acknowledging	Emphasizing	Keeping in mind
Affirming	Encouraged by	Noting further
Anxious concern	Endorsing	Noting with approval
Appreciating	Expressing appreciation	Noting with deep

Aware	Expressing deep appreciation	Noting with regret
Bearing in mind	Expecting	Noting with satisfaction
Cognizant	Fulfilling	Observing
Concerned	Fully bearing in mind	Recalling
Confident	Grieve by	Recognizing
Conscious	Having adopted	Regretting
Contemplating	Having approved	Reiterating
Convinced	Having considered	Seeking
Declaring	Having decided	Stressing
Deeply disturbed	Having examined further	Taking note
Desiring	Having received	Taking into account
Determined	Having regard for	Welcoming

#### F. OPERATIVE PHRASES

Accepts	Designates	Instructs
Adopts	Directs	Notes with appreciation
Affirms	Emphasizes	Notes with approval
Appeals	Encourages	Notes with interest
Appreciates	Endorses	Notes with satisfaction

Approves	Expresses its appreciation	Reaffirms
Authorizes	Expresses its conviction	Recognizes
Calls upon	Expresses its regret	Recommends
Commends	Expresses its sympathy	Regrets
Concurs	Expresses its regret	Recommends
Commends	Expresses its sympathy	Regrets
Concurs	Expresses its thanks	Reiterates
Condemns	Expresses the belief	Renews its appeal
Confirms	Expresses the hope	Repeats
Congratulates	Further invites	Suggests
Considers	Further proclaims	Supports
Decides	Further reminds	Takes note of
Declares	Further recommends	Transmits
Deplores	Further resolves	Urges

## **GLOSSARY**

ABSTENTION: Abstaining from a vote means to withdraw from voting on a resolution instead of giving a “yes” or “no” answer.

AMENDMENTS: Are made to resolutions. Friendly amendments require the support of the sponsors in order for changes to be made. Unfriendly amendments do not have the approval of all the sponsors, and require the support of one quarter of the assembly and a majority vote.

BATNA (BEST ALTERNATIVE TO A NEGOTIATED AGREEMENT): What if your preferred solution cannot be accomplished or agreed upon by the committee? Each delegate should have a BATNA on each issue that will be debated in order to promote compromise and cooperation.

BLOC: A group of countries that form a logical combination because of geographical, economic, political or cultural considerations (African Bloc, Arab League).

DIRECTIVE: Short documents, essentially smaller resolutions, that describe what has happened during the debate time regarding the crisis that is being discussed, and present clear orders and actions that the committee as a whole wants to take in order to resolve it. Directives are the main form of writing in a crisis committee, and they must be precise and specific.

DIVIDING THE QUESTION: Once in voting procedure, a Motion to Divide the Question means splitting operative clauses to be voted on separately. This is useful if you agree with one part of a resolution but not the whole thing.

EU (EUROPEAN UNION): An economic and political union created under the Maastricht Treaty in 1993, it comprises most of Western and Central Europe and part of Eastern Europe. Most customs regulations in Europe have now been abolished and a single currency is now in place, the Euro. As a political unit, it has formidable power vis-a-vis the United States.

FOREIGN AID: Money given by one country to another for humanitarian or developmental purposes. It plays a key role in shaping foreign policy.

FOREIGN POLICY: The attitudes and interests of a country towards external issues. Foreign policy can be influenced by a variety of factors, i.e. military strength, trading partners, history, and domestic government.

FORMAL DEBATE: The committee follows a speaker's list. Speakers are given a strict time limit within which to make their point. They must also formally yield the floor to questions, the Chair, or another delegate. Rules regarding motions, voting, and "right of reply" are enforceable only in formal consideration.

G8 (GROUP OF EIGHT): A body composed of eight of the world's most powerful nations. Canada, the U.S, U.K, France, Italy, Japan, Germany, and Russia.

G20 (GROUP OF TWENTY): An international forum that brings together the world's 20 leading industrialized and emerging economies.

INFORMAL DEBATE OR MODERATED CAUCUS: Can be entered into by a simple motion and majority vote. The Chair recognizes delegates wishing to speak, but there are no yields, time limits, or opportunities to directly question one another. However, it offers the chance to proceed quicker through various issues that arise during debate.

LOBBYING: Refers to informal caucusing between small groups of delegates. One may wish to lobby another delegate for support on a resolution or policy option.

MOTIONS: Motions must be open, close, postpone, or adjourn debate, to set the Agenda, table the topic, enact Right of Reply, and caucus.

NATO (NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATIONS): Security organization created in 1949 by Western Powers to provide a collective force against the Soviet Union. In the post-Cold War era, it has taken on new responsibilities in peacekeeping and enforcement of international law (Bosnia, Kosovo).

NGO'S (NON-GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS): Are organizations or associations that are not associated with a specific country or international political organization. Their aims can be broad (World Vision International, Amnesty International, Greenpeace) or quite specific (Doctors Without Borders) in their activities and goals. The United Nations has a history of working closely with NGOs on issues, especially relating to humanitarian projects.

NON-MEMBERS: Delegates who sit in a committee and are allowed to speak, but do not have voting privileges.



OPERATIVE CLAUSES: Are written in resolutions following the preamble. These numbered clauses set out actual solutions and initiatives for the committee to undertake.

PLACARD: Is your key prop at all times. Just be sure not to replace it with your own creation, or to wave it hysterically while someone else is speaking.

POINTS: Can be raised in Formal or Informal debate. There are two points that can interrupt a speech:

1. PERSONAL PRIVILEGE: If there's too much noise, heat/cold, etc.
2. ORDER: This point can be raised if a rule has been violated.
3. PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY: A question on the rules and procedures of debate.
4. INFORMATION: Questions made by delegates to the Chair to clarify doubts on the issue being debated or on the procedure.
5. FOLLOW-UP: To make a follow-up statement regarding a speaker's response for a previously made point of information.
6. RELEVANCE: Used when a delegate's intervention is touching matters that are irrelevant for the development of the committee.
7. ADD TO REGISTRY: To ask the Chair to write a statement just made by the delegate speaking in the registry of the committee.
8. PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE: Used when a point order isn't in order.

POSITION PAPER: A written statement by a delegate on a particular Agenda topic, outlining one's foreign policy, proposed solutions, and alternatives.

PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES: These clauses go at the beginning of a resolution, and act to introduce the issue (concerns, previous UN actions, etc...). They are not numbered.

RIGHT OF REPLY: This can be asked for if a delegate feels another delegate has insulted and/or slandered his/her country or him/her personally. It is easily the most over-attempted and misused motion in MUN debating.

ROLL CALL: A motion made during the voting procedure to individually call out each country's name for their vote. A delegate can vote in favor, against, abstain, or pass. A country that passes will be asked again at the end of the list.

SECURITY COUNCIL: The most powerful body within the UN, it is comprised of fifteen members, five of whom are permanent (see Veto Powers). It is responsible for the UN's peace and security policy, dealing with conflict through peacekeeping, sanctions, and other measures.

SIGNATORIES: Signatories are members who consent to the introduction of the resolution; they have no further rights or obligations.

SPEAKER'S LIST: In a formal debate the chair follows the Speaker's List to recognize delegates. Your country's name cannot be on it more than once at a time.

SPONSOR: Sponsors are those members who present the resolution to the Chair.

UN (UNITED NATIONS): An international organization created in 1945 from the legacy of World War II to promote and protect international peace and security, cooperation, and human rights worldwide. Its legitimacy comes from the UN Charter, with its major bodies including the

Security Council, the General Assembly, and the various committees that comprise the Economic and Social Council.

UNMODERATED CAUCUS: A forum where the rules of debate are suspended and delegates are able to gather in groups and freely discuss with and write to one another. Usually some of the committee's most productive work is accomplished during these caucuses.

VETO POWERS: The five permanent members of the Security Council (U.S., U.K., France, Russia, and China) have the right to single-handedly veto a resolution by voting no.

WORKING PAPERS: Although the working paper is the preferred formal term, sometimes it is referred to as an “idea paper”. It is drawn up in the form of a resolution, but its status as a “working paper” allows for easily made amendments that do not require the support of the entire committee, only the sponsors themselves. Working papers are one step below being a resolution, and many are often combined into one. Their overall purpose is to set out specific solutions or policy stances on an issue that can be debated within the committee.

YIELD: In formal debate the delegate must yield his/her time in one of three ways:

1. TO THE CHAIR: Once the speech is over the Chair takes the floor and moves on with the Speaker's List.
2. TO QUESTIONS: Delegates can ask questions to the speaker for his/her remaining time.
3. TO ANOTHER DELEGATE: Another speaker uses up the remaining time to give a speech, but cannot yield to another delegate.

## **ACADEMIC AWARDS**

In BAMUN, Academic Awards are given to encourage students to do their best at representing their delegation, as recognition for being an example in their committee, and for representing what a true UN ambassador is.

### **Rubrics for Academic Awards**

#### Best of the Best:

The delegate demonstrates the highest standards of diplomacy, professionalism, and commitment to the spirit of the United Nations. - The delegate stands out for exceptional oratory and argumentation skills, expressing ideas with clarity, confidence, and persuasive eloquence. - The delegate provides the most complete, insightful, and well-reasoned response to a challenging question posed by the Secretariat and multiple sponsors in an interview. - The delegate maintains composure and respect at all times, using rhetoric and logic rather than volume or aggression to capture attention. - The delegate reflects a deep understanding of international relations and the agenda discussed throughout the Model. - The delegate exhibits leadership, collaboration, and critical thinking, serving as an example for all participants. - The delegate's performance goes beyond their committee, representing the overall excellence, diplomacy, and intellectual rigor that BAMUN XXV seeks to foster.

#### Best Delegate:

The delegate behaves like a true representative in the United Nations. - The delegate is always active during the course of the model, and his/her interventions are concise and pertinent to the topic being discussed. - The delegate is eloquent and draws the attention of the committee without raising his/her tone of voice or resorting to any kind of aggressive stance. - The delegate

presents at least one viable solution to the committee via his/her working paper. It does not matter if said working paper does not pass.

#### First Outstanding and Second Outstanding Delegate:

These awards would use a rubric almost identical to that of the Best Delegate, (see above) but these awards would be given to those that were deemed as candidates for the Best Delegate award and were not chosen. Those that receive these awards must fulfill most, if not all, of the requirements listed above. Being the First Outstanding the one that fulfilled more requirements than the Second Outstanding.

#### Best Junior Delegate:

The delegate that receives this award must be a newcomer to the Model United Nations, and BAMUN XXV must be one of his/her first models. It can be his/her first, second or third model and age does not necessarily determine who is a Junior Delegate. This delegate is one that, even though it is one of his first MUN's, was constantly active during committee work and presented reasonable ideas in the committee.

#### Best Opening Speech:

The best Opening Speech is one that,

- Manages to draw the attention of everyone in the room.
- Represents and respects the delegate's country, and its external policies.
- Briefly elaborates on the topic(s) at hand and presents a solution or solutions that will later be thoroughly explained and supported during the course of the committee.
- The reader's eloquence is also a factor, as a beautifully written speech read poorly will not be appreciated by those present quite as much.

### Best Chair:

The chair demonstrates outstanding leadership, professionalism, and composure throughout the Model United Nations. - The chair maintains an entertaining yet calm atmosphere within the committee, ensuring that debate remains dynamic, respectful, and productive at all times. - The chair skillfully balances authority and approachability, fostering an environment in which all delegates feel comfortable participating and expressing their views. - The chair manages time effectively, follows parliamentary procedure with precision, and keeps discussions focused on the agenda. - The chair embodies the spirit of diplomacy and collaboration, setting the standard for excellence in leadership within the Model United Nations.

**Note:** This recognition is based on the positive reviews and feedback provided by both delegates and the Secretariat, reflecting the chair's ability to lead with fairness, charisma, and consistency.

## **GUIDE TO BARRANQUILLA**

### **PARISHES**

Espíritu Santo Cra 56 No. 96

Saturday 7:15 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Sunday 8:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.

Torcoroma Cll 84 con 51B

Saturday 7:00 a.m. - 12:15 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. - 6:30p.m.

Sunday 7:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. - 6:30 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.

Sagrada Eucaristía Calle 79 # 57 - 57

Saturday 7:00 a.m.- 5:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Sunday 8:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. - 12:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. - 6:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.

C.C. Buenavista

Buenavista I 10:00 a.m.

Buenavista II 10:30 a.m.

## RESTAURANTS

### (1) FAST FOOD, DELIS, ETC

McDonalds	Calle 80 No. 51B - 10	3861111
La Madrileña	Calle 79 No. 51 - 72	3587899
El Corral Gourmet	Carrera 51B No. 79 - 80	018000114722
El Corral	Carrera 53 No. 98 L-7	018000114722
Frank Food Truck	Calle 79 # 51B - 26	
Porthos Steakhouse and Pub	Carrera 53 #85 - 61	31157654
Ice Rolls	Calle 82 # 55-55	
The Cookie Jar	Cl. 79 #51 - 42	3266543
Shakin C.C. Plaza del Parque		3853784
Brownies de la Casa	Cra: 52 # 85 - 05	378 0707
Gofres C.C. Plaza del Parque		3052215951

### (2) ARAB

Árabe Internacional	Calle 93 No. 47 – 73	3578242
Árabe Gourmet	Carrera 49C No. 76-181	3583805
Al Arabi C.C.	Buenavista II P-4 L-416-A	3735353



(3) ITALIAN

La Piazzetta	Carrera 64B No. 84 - 131	3554584
Nonna Rosa	Carrera 53 No. 79 - 221	3574986
Nena Lela	Carrera 49C No. 75 - 47	3586776
La Pizzeria	Carrera 51B No. 82-100 L-11	3786155
Fior Di Pizza	Carrera 51 No. 76 - 19	3049999
Trattoria La Madona	Carrera 54 No. 75 - 119	3692353
Montecchi e Capuleti	Carrera 52 #76 - 188	3009292
Mia Italy	Carrera 57 #75 - 160	3608336

(4) INTERNATIONAL

Crepes & Waffles	Carrera 51 No. 76 - 47	3605123
Varadero	Carrera 51B No. 79 - 97 L-1	3786519
Dijon	Carrera 54 No. 68 - 196 P-1	3585070
Buffalo Grill Parrilla	Carrera 51B No. 79 - 97 L-3	3783364
El Celler	Carrera 54 No. 75 - 119	3692353
Jack Bistro	Carrera 51B #79 - 168	323 3659213
Oleo	Carrera 56 #74- 160	3856226
Cheers	Carrera 52 #76 - 126	3689944
Punto Multiple del Sabor C.C	Plaza del Parque	3861785

(5) CHINESE

Jardines de Confucio	Carrera 54 No. 75 - 44	3680805
Tigre Comida China	Carrera 76 #57 - 44	3694991

(6) JAPANESE

Subarashi Sushi Bar	Carrera 53 No. 76 - 263 L-7-8	3602214
Noa Sushi & Robata	Carrera 52 #76-208 323	4648524
Teriyaki C.C.	Buena Vista II	3177676
Jade	Carrera 56 #74 - 160	3002765330
Hamachi Nikkei Cuisine	Carrera 51b #79 - 324	3072910

(7) MEXICAN

Cactus	Carrera 53 No. 76 - 239 P-2 L-222	3602250
La Patrona	Carrera 52 No. 76 - 167	3681440
Rosa Negra	Calle 79 No. 55 - 39	3854656
Benito Juarez	Carrera 46 #85 - 12	3574041

(8) BAKERIES

Nancy Cabrera	Carrera 53 No. 82 - 16	3781369
La Ganache	Calle 75 #57-14	314 5410393

Le Panier	Carrera 53 # 85 - 97	3117070
La Baguette	Carrera 59C #81 - 12	3788686

### SHOPPING CENTERS

C.C. Buenavista	Calle 98 Cra. 52 – 115	300 4523625
C.C. Buenavista 2	Carrera 53 #98-2	
C.C. Buenavista (Mallplaza)	Cra. 55 #99 - 51	
C.C Viva Barranquilla	Carrera 51B #87 - 50	
Villa Country	Calle 78 # 53 - 70	3565991
C.C. Plaza del Parque	Calle 99 #53-40	3854935

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