Delegate Handbook English

We want to thank our friends from Costa Rica International Model United Nations for facilitating this handbook to be used as a reference for the II AASCA MUN.
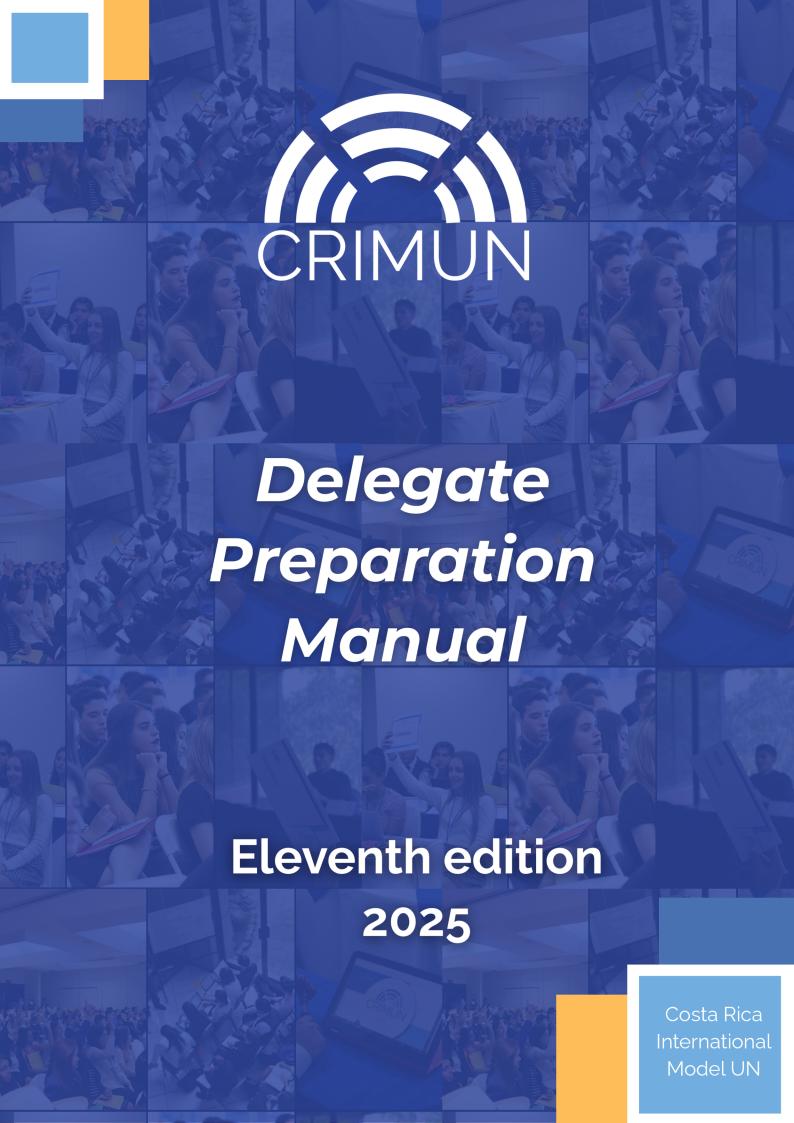
CRIMUN

Delegate Preparation Manual

Eleventh edition
2025

Costa Rica
International
Model UN

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Introduction

Education as we know it is usually based on acquiring knowledge through flat methods, without really teaching how to use those tools to create a better world. Knowledge should not be measured by what we have learned for an exam, much less by what we have been made to read in a class. True knowledge comes from asking ourselves questions about what we know and inquiring about how we can solve different problems that happen around us and the world.

We can do this if we accept the responsibility to work proactively on the problems of our communities and understand that the best way to enrich ourselves is to ask how we can be the builders of a better future.

The world is increasingly full of bright, innovative young people with ambitions for change, yet the reality is that every goal carries with it a process that can only be completed through education and a relentless desire to reach that ideal situation.

How can I make a change, and are we the right people to do it? There have been hundreds of agents of change, women and men, who have fought against obstacles, carrying the ideas of a better future; for this, we do not need better politicians or bosses; what we need is for each of us to empower ourselves to lead by good example.

Let us be ambitious young people, armed with passion, education, and integrity.

The United Nations

Focusing on building a better humanity while being aware that there are mistakes in the process is fundamental. To this end, we study the work of the United Nations, because it provides the basis for ending our conflicted history and unifying our cultural diversity. Furthermore, this study forces us to ask ourselves who we want to be in this world, for better or worse, and whether or not we are ready for leadership.

The United Nations (UN) is a global body founded by fifty-one countries after World War II to prevent, through dialogue, a Third World War. It also urged all nations to coexist peacefully in a global society. The aim was to improve the quality of life by promoting social progress and human rights.

The prestigious international standing of the United Nations was granted by the Charter of the United Nations, which established the purpose of this organization, as well as established it as the international space for resolving world conflicts.

We the peoples of the United Nations resolved to:

To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has inflicted untold suffering on mankind,

To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small,

To create conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising out of treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained,

To promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

and with such purposes:

To practice tolerance and to live together in peace as good neighbors,

To unite our forces for the maintenance of international peace and security,

To ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the adoption of methods, that armed force shall not be used except in the common interest and,

To employ international machinery to promote the economic and social progress of all peoples,

We have decided to unite our efforts to achieve our designs.

Therefore, our respective Governments, by representatives assembled at the city of San Francisco who have exhibited their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the present Charter of the United Nations, and hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

Article 1

The purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take collective and effective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace; and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To promote friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and

4. To serve as a center for harmonizing the efforts of nations to achieve these common ends.

Article 2

In carrying out the Purposes outlined in Article 1, the Organization and its Members shall act by the following Principles:

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.

2. The Members of the Organization, to secure the rights and benefits inherent in their membership, shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them by this Charter.

3. The Members of the Organization shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. The Members of the Organization shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or

political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

5. The Members of the Organization shall give the Organization every assistance in any action it takes by the present Charter and shall refrain from assisting any state against which the Organization is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The Organization shall cause states that are not Members of the United Nations to conduct themselves per these Principles to the extent necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state, nor shall it oblige Members to submit such matters to settlement procedures under the present Charter, but this principle does not preclude the application of the enforcement measures prescribed in Chapter VII.

8. To collaborate effectively in all tasks, the UN has established a network of committees and dependent organizations which collectively comprise eighty-eight bodies representing the United Nations. Even though the UN was created to intervene in problems between countries, it has now expanded in most of its work to concentrate on the internal cooperation of governments in meeting development and justice goals. Among the most prominent issues are: maintaining world peace, achieving sustainable human development goals, combating extremist and terrorist groups, reducing global poverty, eliminating child abuse, promoting gender equality, harnessing economic growth, increasing production, and reducing social inequality. All of these priorities have been established by the UN to achieve a safer world for current and future generations.

Main Bodies of the United Nations

The Security Council (UNSC):

It is the main body of the United Nations in charge of maintaining international peace and security. It has the power to investigate any dispute or situation that may lead to a regional or international conflict and may recommend methods or conditions for an agreement or expedite resolutions.

It is composed of fifteen representatives: five permanent representatives with veto power (the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the French Republic, the Russian Federation, and the People's Republic of China), and ten members elected by the General Assembly on a rotating basis for two-year periods to ensure regional diversity.

Nations with veto power can prohibit a resolution from proceeding. This system was created so that the world's ruling powers could ensure a balanced system that does not threaten their sovereignty. It is the only body that has military powers and controls the United Nations peacekeepers, "Blue Helmets".

The General Assembly (UNGA):

It is the principal deliberative, policy-making, and representative organ of the United Nations. In total it consists of the 193 member states of the United Nations, as well as two non-member observer states, providing a suitable environment for the inclusive discussion of problems on a truly international scale.

The General Assembly has an essential role in standardizing international law by making recommendations to member countries; however, it does not have the power to impose or force them into anything. It can discuss any questions that are not being addressed by the Security Council and make additional observations, such as requesting studies, inviting experts and guest speakers, formulating guidelines for best practices, and commissioning the creation of other bodies and special reports. It is the sole organ with the power to edit the *Charter of the United Nations* and the *Statute of the International Court of Justice*.

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC):

It serves as the main forum for the discussion of economic and social issues in an international aspect. In addition, it has the task of promoting respect for freedom and human rights. This body is composed of 54 member states and is divided into commissions, agencies, and international delegations through which it has the autonomy to conduct studies, suggest policies, convene international meetings, consult with non-governmental organizations, and coordinate meetings with the G.A. EcoSoc is the body in charge of generating links between other international organizations and the United Nations.

The International Court of Justice (ICJ):

It is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, which is responsible for resolving international disputes in legal matters and also offers proposals on legal issues. Its task is to ensure compliance with the rule of international law and to judge cases of disputes between nations. The court's rulings are binding on the parties involved.

The Trusteeship Council:

It was the body for the administration of trust territories, those left by the League of Nations and the new ones. A trust territory is one that was moderately independent, as it required the support of its former colonizers to strengthen its

institutional framework. They were usually old colonies that became independent; however, they could not maintain themselves in this way due to their institutional deficiency, and thus ended up being dependent on their old colonizers. The CAF's job, then, was to build these states and institutions and to watch over their security and rights while the transition to independence was being finalized. The CAF suspended its work in 1994 by resolution of the General Assembly when it fulfilled its mission of giving independence to all the trust territories, the last one being Palao.

The Trusteeship Secretariat:

It is the administrative body of the United Nations, chaired by the secretary general, a position elected for a 4-year term by the General Assembly. The General Secretariat comprises thousands of UN staff around the world. The General Secretariat has a voice and a vote in all United Nations bodies and represents the political position of the United Nations as an organization.

These are just a brief glimpse of the many subcommittees and agencies that work together worldwide as the UN system, which comprises representatives of member states and staff working directly for the organization. The main difference between them is that their representatives look out for the best interests of their country, while UN staff work for the organization. The executive branch of the UN is the Secretariat, which is headed by the Secretary-General, an appointment made by the General Assembly.

The Secretariat plays an important role in setting the agenda of the UN's deliberative and decision-making bodies (GA, ECOSOC, UNSC) and uses its approximately 44,000 international civil servants in its offices and departments to implement the decisions taken by these bodies.

2030 Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals

In 2015, the United Nations adopted the resolution Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, establishing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These are considered a universal call for the protection of the planet and to allow all inhabitants to enjoy prosperity by the year 2030, regardless of their conditions.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals are listed below:

1. No poverty.
2. Zero Hunger.
3. Good health and well-being.
4. Quality education.
5. Gender equality.
6. Clean water and sanitation.
7. Affordable and clean energy.
8. Decent work and economic growth.
9. Industry, innovation, and infrastructure.
10. Reduced inequalities.
11. Sustainable cities and communities.
12. Responsible consumption and production.
13. Climate action.
14. Life below water.
15. Life on land.
16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions.
17. Partnership for the goals.

Education is both an important goal in itself and a prerequisite for strengthening economic growth, reducing inequality, and promoting peace, justice, and consolidated institutions. At CRIMUN, we want education to be a system that provides equal opportunities for all people in their diversity to gain knowledge, therefore, we promote access to leadership opportunities for youth regardless of their background by offering socio-economic and merit-based scholarships for participation in national and international conferences.

Research Previous to a Model United Nations

Delegate Preparation:

While preparing for your first Model United Nations conference, you should keep in mind that the research required for a successful experience is not comparable to that for an academic paper. The goal is to prepare yourself as a delegation to comfortably discuss the issues and offer innovative perspectives on the problems. Therefore, you should take ownership of your position at the conference and make clear the issues to be discussed, so that you can express your ideas with integrity and participate regularly in the debate.

The delegate should see him or herself as a leader and act as a true delegation to the United Nations. To become familiar with their position, delegates should thoroughly research their delegation's vision.

Research on your Assigned Delegation (country, region, or organization):

Delegates usually represent a delegation of which they know very little, thus they must understand what it is like to be a citizen of that country.

First, they should research basic information about their country or canton, then delve into the mentality of their people and their leadership figures to understand their culture from the inside. By becoming familiar with their vision, you can more accurately convey the decisions your representatives

would make. It is at this point that you are ready to begin your research on the topic.

Examples of basic information about your delegation:
- Official name of the country/canton and system of government.
- Population and quality of life.
- Head of state/municipal government and administrative power structure.
- Religious beliefs and freedom of speech.

Examples of information about their historical context:
- Creation of the country/canton and established political leaders.
- Conflicts and their causes.
- Available natural resources and ethnicity of the population.
- Collaboration with international organizations.

Examples of information about their socioeconomic context:
- Main products and services (import/export), GDP (per capita and real).
- Human Development Index
- Income distribution (Gini coefficient) and poverty (minimum wage).
- Human rights situation and access to health care.
- Relevant political, legal, or social movements.

The "CIA World Factbook" is a site that contains a wealth of demographic, trade, energy, and security information about various countries researched by the organization. You can also search for official information published by international organizations such as the International Monetary Fund. However, the primary source of information should be the official websites of their respective delegations, be it the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Presidency or any of the official channels of the dependent agencies.

If at the end of your collection of publicly available data you still have specific questions about your delegation's position on a specific issue, one strategy that may help is to contact your diplomatic headquarters or municipality and ask for more information. Remember to introduce yourself and clearly explain the reasoning behind your inquiry (for academic activities) and always keep in mind that any assistance received is a favor done for you and should not be plagiarized.

Research on the Topic

Each delegation must consider the substantive (what is the problem) and positional (what does my country think about it) aspects of an issue.

Substantive: The study guide prepared by the committee chairs introduces the topic and acts as a starting point for your research; however, they are not as comprehensive or extensive as their preparation should be. Most of the time, the chairs will present the aspects they consider to be the most important for discussion, although these are not the only ones that can be mentioned.

Positional: Model United Nations requires delegates to represent the positions of a particular delegation with great accuracy during the simulation to maintain the representativeness of the debate. This is a key element of internationality because it forces delegates to examine conflicts and policies of other countries from a perspective that may differ from their own at a very fundamental level. Coincidentally, this is also one of the most difficult aspects of the experience, and the delegation must confront their worldview against others respectfully, even if they do not agree with their personal beliefs.

After concluding your research you should be able to answer the following questions:

1. Who is involved in this? Which countries/cantons, religious/ethnic groups, and organizations are involved in the problem? Identify the key actors.
2. What is the conflict, and how did it originate, have there been attempts at resolution, and have there been past solutions?
3. Where is the problem located? Is it confined to a specific geographic area? When did the problem initially arise? Is it urgent or time-sensitive?
4. Why is this conflict significant? What are the motives of each party involved?

Useful websites for research:

- Official website of the United Nations.
- CIA virtual bookstore.
- Newsletters such as: The Economist, The New York Times, CNN, BBC, SmartBrief, among others.
- Educational Repositories or those belonging to International Organizations.

Writing a Position Paper

The position paper is a formal, individual presentation that is constructed prior to the conference. This document is based on the research that has been done on the committee, the topic, and the delegation assigned. In this way, a position on the topic is made, bringing a clear and precise proposal. The position paper is mandatory within the United Nations and the Model United Nations. Its dual function allows it to be a mechanism to encourage delegations to research the topic and to enable the committee leadership to understand the political position of the delegation's representative, as well as the level of research that

has been carried out. Thus, the educational and discussion process is oriented, also allowing, later on, to form the initial working groups.

The position paper consists of four parts: an introduction to the committee's theme, the theme from the delegation's perspective, solutions, and a bibliography. It should be no longer than one page (excluding the bibliography) and should be written in Times New Roman, font 12.

Introduction to the topic:

This area has to express a clear written understanding of the topic, in such a way that it explains, from a global approach, what is happening, in what way and why. This section is responsible for explaining the roots of the issue and its development, importance, and impact. Delegates should support with facts, historical evidence, and quotations. It should answer the following questions:

- What is the historical, social, political, and economic context of the topic?
- What are some regions or nations where the issue is most important?
- Are any of the affected countries/cantons your allies or part of your regional group? (Such as the European Union, African Union, Organization of American States, or Arab League in the case of international committees or the Central Region or Brunca Region in the case of national committees).
- What factors have made this issue so prominent and difficult to resolve?
- What has the UN already done to try to resolve it? Include important documents, on organizations, laws, and projects.
- Explain whether other organizations, such as the World Bank, Interpol, or the European Union have been involved.
- What is the importance of the issue and what does it mean?

The topic from my delegation's perspective:

This section should focus on broadly explaining how the issue affects or involves the country, region, canton, or delegation represented, whether socially, economically, militarily, and/or politically. This section includes a broad argumentation of the delegation's position on the issue and the specific interests of the issue. In addition, it should highlight the national and international national and international efforts in which the delegation is involved. All of this information should be accompanied by relevant references, which will allow the context of this topic to be revealed from my delegation's perspective. The following questions are recommended as a guide:

- How does this issue directly impact your delegation? Give references to this impact.
- How is your delegation working internally and internationally to address this issue?
- Promptly mention the policies, projects, and laws that address the issue.
- What do you believe are the most important objectives for your nation concerning this issue?
- What is your delegation's policy position on the issue?

Solutions:

This is the most important section of the position paper. This is where the solutions to the issue are structured. These proposals must be viable, feasible, and applicable within the operational parameters of the committee, with a clear understanding of the issues involved. The solutions are fully explained concerning their objectives and how they are planned to be carried out. The following guiding questions can be used:

- What are the proposed solutions?
- How do these proposals solve the issue?
- How will these proposals be carried out?

Finally, everything should be synthesized into a strong conclusion that integrates your assessment of the problem with your proposed solutions, along with a concrete call to action to which all members can respond.

Bibliography:

The bibliography or references section consists of detailing the sources consulted using APA citation format (sixth or seventh edition), Chicago, Harvard, and MLA, among others. This section is of vital importance as it acknowledges the intellectual work of others. At the same time, it allows an understanding of the depth of the research and the veracity of the information.

You can find an example of a Position paper at this link.

Writing an Opening Statement

At the beginning of a Model United Nations conference, there is typically a time set aside for delegates to make an opening statement on the topic to be discussed during the conference. These statements are instrumental in explaining your country's or delegation's policy, and generally dictating your position by presenting the subject of your resolution and the key secondary issues you want the committee to focus on. In this way, the entire committee has an idea of your perspective and objectives for the conference from the outset.

An Opening Statement should normally include:

1. A brief introduction about your country's history as it relates to the topic.
2. Actions previously taken by the UN, member states, NGOs, etc., to combat the problem.
3. The current status of the issue.
4. Your country's general position on the issue and the reason for that position.
5. Possible ideas or goals for a resolution.
6. Whether there is room for negotiation in your position.

Some delegates use their position papers as the basis for their keynote speeches, others simply jot down a few key points. Since public speaking is a skill, it is important to practice, practice, practice.

In addition, always keep the audience in mind when making a speech. Therefore, be aware of the diversity of the audience when drafting your speech. The beginning of the speech should captivate the attention of the recipients and motivate them to want to hear more, including the interests of the audience.

PSDT: This statement usually has a maximum length that varies according to the opinion of the Dias, however, it is advisable to establish a limit of one minute, therefore, it must be precise and summarized.

Participation of delegations during the conference

Once you have some basic research on delegation, it is time to prepare for the conference and the debate. Although nervousness or fear is a natural human reaction to public speaking in front of strangers, the reality is that it is possible to manage it eventually. Most people are worried about making a mistake or not doing a good job, although many times these fears are unwarranted (if they have done their research).

Focus on what you want to say and dictate your points as clearly as possible. The first lecture is always nerve-wracking. However, after a few participations, the discussion becomes smoother.

The event will begin with small group work sessions for delegates to write their initial proposals and then we will progressively move to a discussion where

members can address the entire committee. Eventually, we proceed to the voting process to pass resolutions. CRIMUN uses a variation of the parliamentary process to give each delegation an equal voice and opportunity to express their views but also seeks to safeguard the learning process of the event. During the conference, there will be collaborative spaces where delegates can speak freely and moderated spaces per table, where speaking is limited.

The parliamentary debate is structured in small time segments, which the committee directors decide. Still, any decisions on the course of the debate (e.g., at the beginning and end of committee sessions, voting on resolutions) must be voted on by the committee.

All resolutions shall be submitted to a vote through a formal process, which involves the taking of attendance followed by each country's argument stating its decision. However, all votes for committee decisions such as opening debate, suspending debate, or defining a time limit for speakers will be resolved by a vote where delegations raise their placards when proposed by the presiding officers.

Parliamentary Procedure

These are the rules that define the organization and structure of the debate so that it can have a defined order, and so that each delegation has the same voice and the same vote. In general, there are three ways in which delegations can express themselves:

Speeches: This is the best way for delegations to present their proposals substantively, to be taken into account by the committee. During moderated debates and formal speeches speaking time is allotted by the committee leadership.

Motions: These are protocol proposals that are brought before the committee when requested by the leadership. They are intended to be used as a tool to move the committee's deliberations toward resolutions. They are used to open debate, close debate, move to unmoderated debate (in which the directors do not mediate debate), and proceed to vote on resolutions, among others.

Points: Primarily non-protocol and non-substantive in subject matter, they need to be presented to management for permission or resolution and are used to ask for personal or specific issues of importance to the delegation.

Definition of Procedure Terms

Call for quorum/roll call:

Call all delegations, in alphabetical order, to confirm at least two-thirds of the committee present to begin the debate. Delegations respond "present and voting", "present and not voting", or in case of the absence of any delegation, the committee leadership will record it as "absent".

Start debate:

Once a quorum has been established, the board will accept a motion proposed by the delegations (also referred to as "the forum") to open a session and create a list of speakers. A vote must be taken with at least three-thirds of the committee voting in favor of opening the session.

Resume debate:

During the debate, it is necessary to suspend or pause the committee, to go to lunch breaks, or some other situation, as well as between conference days. Taking into account this situation, a motion must be presented. This motion has to be executed by a simple majority vote to temporarily stop the debate and moderation processes of the committee for a specific purpose and for a given time.

Resume session:

When debate has been suspended, it must be resumed by a call of a quorum, followed by a simple majority vote in favor of resuming the session and the resumption of the debate process. This cannot happen before the time stipulated by the motion to suspend.

Closing session:

A motion may be made to formally close the session at the end of the debate if there are no resolution papers to be voted on, no agenda items to discuss, no pending speakers on the speakers list, and no other motions on the table. This requires a vote in favor of at least two-thirds of the committee.

Unmoderated debate:

A form of collaborative debate in which there is no moderation or allocation of the floor, as delegations speak directly to each other for a set period and with a clear objective. It is normally used at the beginning of sessions for working groups to discuss, propose solutions, and draft clauses that can be presented to the rest of the delegates on the committee. Delegations are expected to maintain decorum and mutual respect by working formally on the committee.

Moderated debate:

A style of debate in which the committee leadership intervenes and assigns the sequence of interventions at the end of each speech. Delegates are

selected when they raise their placards and ask to speak next. When the motion to initiate a moderated debate is made, the topic and duration of the debate is established, and the duration per intervention is also assigned. It is customary for the mover of the motion to begin a moderated debate to be recognized as the first speaker.

The interventions in the moderated debate are made from the seat of each delegation, using a formal and dynamic language that allows for a more direct interaction between delegations. It is not mandatory to yield time to the directors' table at the end of the intervention.

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Speakers List:

This is the default format for parliamentary debate as it allows them equal prominence to all persons present during their speeches from the podium, thus allowing each speaker to make their points in an orderly and respectful manner. Generally, committee chairs accept requests from delegations to be added to the list of interventions through notes, messages, or by raising their banner in the petition. They speak in order of request to be added. Delegations allocate the maximum time per speech at the beginning of the session, in a motion that is voted on by majority vote. A delegation that has already made a speech may request a second speech on its part; however, priority is always given to delegations that have not made a speech and are on the public list. Unlike other styles of debate, this format allows time to be given to other delegations if they agree to do so. However, it is forbidden to give up time that has been given, and it is also frowned upon to ask to speak for the sole purpose of giving up time.

Opening statement:

Once the first session of the debate is opened by the committee, each delegation has the right and duty to give an opening statement/speech. It is normal for each opening statement to follow the order of the quorum roll call, with a maximum of one minute of speaking time per delegation.

Initial working group:

Groups made up of 2 to 3 delegations at the beginning of the first discussion session. The working teams are formed concerning ideological or socio-political similarities to work as a team on the initial Working Paper and elaborate the preambulatory and operative clauses for the draft of the final solution. Each team is expected to produce a minimum of 5 clauses by the end of the first discussion session. These clauses should therefore focus on the most important aspects according to the positions of their delegations.

Regional working group:

Groups consisting of five to twenty-two (maximum) delegations assigned by the committee leadership during the discussion. These groups are based on ideological and/or socio-political similarities. Regional task forces are created to draft the final resolution. The working draft is expected to become the final resolution adopted unanimously by the entire committee, but it should primarily reflect the specific views of the delegations representing the resolution group.

Discussion of the agenda:

To organize the agenda to facilitate the discussion of the different topics and proposals mentioned in the various draft resolutions, a discussion list of items for the entire committee should be defined. This should be passed after the regional draft resolutions are presented, to evaluate the items already discussed and the remaining items. This agenda is a variation of the initial one but updated.

Motion:

Parliamentary debate is governed by rules based on respect and humility, this means that everyone can propose actions or goals within the committee. However, every proposal that is made must be made under a formal process; that is, each proposal must be properly stated and discussed and then voted for or against. Most motions are proposed when the board publicly asks if "there is a motion or point within the forum," when there is a pause in debate, or when a

delegation's intervention is concluded. The process for making a motion is as follows: Motion for [ACTION] for/by [PURPOSE OF ACTION] with [DURATION].

Here is a clearer example: "motion to initiate a moderated debate to discuss agenda item 3.1 with a duration of 20 minutes and 30 seconds per speaker." The director will then ask if there are any other motions, and if there are, they will be added to the motions to be considered. However, the vote shall always be conducted as a parliamentary procedure and shall be taken in the order in which the motions were proposed.

Yielding time:

At the end of each speech in which a specific time is allotted, the remaining speaking time should be yielded to the board and thus indicate the completion of the speech. In the case of the list of speakers, time may be yielded to other delegations. During the discussion process, it is not necessary to yield time to the table (or management).

Point of personal privilege:

An interjection in debate that calls the attention of the committee, a specific delegate, or the board to an inconvenience of a personal nature. It is made by raising the banner at a time when no one is speaking.
Example: "Point of personal privilege, could the delegate from France please repeat his statement, since it could not be heard from this end of the room."

Point of parliamentary question:

An interjection in debate that submits a question to the presiding officer regarding parliamentary procedure. Example: "Point of parliamentary question, how will the vote on the resolution be conducted?"

Point of order:

An interjection in debate that denounces a failure to follow the rules in parliamentary procedure or a delegate's lack of decorum. Example: "Point of order, the delegation of Switzerland is addressing other delegations and does not have the right to speak." It should be noted that with minor complaints it is more considerate to send a note or private message to the management. This point can be used by both the delegates and the board of directors.

Initial Resolution Document:

The preliminary draft of the regional resolution is a document structured following the UN resolution style. It has two sections that include preambulatory and operative clauses. Each group should submit its own document, which should contain at least five clauses.

Regional Resolution Document:

The preliminary draft of the final resolution is a document structured according to the UN resolution style, with two sections including preambulatory and operative clauses. It is written by each regional working group and based on the union of two or more initial resolutions. Although it does not have a minimum number of clauses, it must reflect the views and interests of the delegations belonging to the committee, as well as fully encompassing the subject under discussion. For a Regional Resolution Document to become part of a Final Resolution, it must be presented and voted on by the entire committee.

Final Resolution Document:

This is the final document produced by the committee that condenses all the discussions that arose during the debate and the conclusions reached. For its drafting two or more regional groups come together (Global Group) to present a synthesized vision containing what was discussed during the conference and the final solutions to be proposed. Preferably, the session ends when a resolution reaches the majority of votes in the committee; however, when the above does not happen it proceeds to present and vote for other resolutions.

Amendment:

An individual modification to a clause outlined in a Resolution Document. It can be made during the presentation of the documents or after they have already been accepted.

Voting Session:

Upon reaching the final session of the debate, even if consensus has been reached among all delegations, a motion is proposed to initiate a voting session. In this voting session, votes are taken individually for each draft resolution in the order in which they were presented. Depending on the committee and the proposed content of the draft resolutions, a simple majority or a two-thirds vote is required to approve a draft resolution. If more than one draft resolution is approved, and they have opposing positions, an amendment must be presented to resolve the conflict. During the voting session, no visitors may be present on the committee. The session begins by closing the room, calling a quorum, and listing the delegations in alphabetical order. They may answer with "present" or "present and voting". Those delegations that indicate "present and voting" will be the ones to vote.

Main Motions of a Debate

At CRIMUN, the motions in order of importance are:

- **Motion to open debate:** Opens the General Debate.
- **Motion to establish speakers list:** Opens the floor for opening statements with one minute per speaker, here the time should be given to the table (in case the full time is not used, to questions or another delegation).
- **Motion to set agenda:** Opens space to create an agenda for the committee.
- **Motion to vote agenda:** Opens a voting session to approve the agenda.

- **Motion to edit agenda:** Opens a space to make partial edits to the agenda. It should be noted that this motion can be used at any relevant time throughout the conference.
- **Motion to suspend debate:** Suspends general debate.
- **Motion to resume debate:** Resume general debate.
- **Motion to open moderated debate:** Opens a simple moderated debate, with speaking time and general time on a specific agenda item.
- **Motion to extend debate:** Extends debate for no longer than the time first established.
- **Motion to open unmoderated debate:** Opens unmoderated debate where delegations are free to speak to each other.
- **Motion to open information session:** Opens a space to ask questions to one or more delegations.
- **Motion to open a round table debate:** Opens a moderated debate with one minute per participant that is given clockwise and has the possibility of one or two interventions on a specific topic.
- **Motion to open a formal debate:** Opens a debate with the list of speakers with one minute per participation on a specific topic and a set time.
- **Motion to present working papers:** Opens an exhibition space for working papers with the possibility of three interventions.
- **Motion to vote on working papers:** Opens a formal voting session to approve or reject the papers.
- **Motion to close debate:** Closes the general debate.

In Model United Nations, delegates must become familiar with concepts such as order of importance and order of disruptiveness.

Order of Disruptiveness: This refers to the degree to which a motion alters or interrupts the normal flow of debate. Some motions completely change the structure of the committee (such as entering an unmoderated caucus or closing debate), while others only adjust technical aspects (such as the speaking time).

This order can be adapted based on the type of committee, the experience level of the delegates, or the pedagogical needs of the conference.

At CRIMUN, when more than one motion requiring a vote is proposed, the order of disruptiveness will be used to determine the voting order. Thus, motions will be voted on from the most to the least disruptive.

Order of Importance: This refers to the strategic or substantive weight of a motion within the development of the topic under discussion. The most important motion is not always the most or least disruptive. A motion can be highly disruptive without being particularly important, and vice versa.

Drafting the Resolution Paper

Any delegation on the committee can propose a resolution, unless it is an observer, such as the Holy See in the General Assembly. Delegations proposing resolutions are known as sponsors and the resolution itself is divided into clauses and sub-clauses to enumerate, detail, and define steps. It is frowned upon to bring previously written resolutions, as these should be the result of your collaboration during committee sessions.

Working and resolution papers are formal presentations that structure initial (raised by delegates), regional (responding to allied delegations in a region), and global (related to the general interest of several nations) solutions by stating their rationale and priority functions. The working papers are called resolution papers after being accepted by the majority of delegations present at the debate. These papers are developed throughout the debate, continuously modified, and refined. First, an initial working paper is created in the initial groups (formed based on the position papers), then work is done in regional groups (regional paper) and finally, these groups may join one or several working papers to form the so-called "Resolution Paper" (which responds to the interests of several regions).

The working document (and its successors) is made up of three fundamental parts: a header, preambulatory clauses, and operative clauses.

Heading:

This section consists of a specification about the conference, the UN body where it takes place, the working document number (concerning the existing ones), the sponsoring delegations, and the signatories. The sponsors are the delegations that contribute the most to the debate and to these solutions, regardless of whether they are small countries/cantons, developing countries, or any other condition that may diminish their factual power. The signatories are the delegations that participate or sympathize with the resolution document. Neither of these two conditions obliges delegations to vote in favor of the document.

Preambulatory clauses:

This section of the document consists of listing the reasons why the resolution paper is being submitted. Commonly, they make explicit the sources of these reasons, reference other documents, and mention articles in international standards. They reference the rationale for these solutions and summarize the considerations of the issue under discussion. These clauses begin with a verb in gerund in italics and are preceded by a comma, after which is the explanation. A good resolution paper consists of an extensive reflection in this section.

Operative clauses:

Operative clauses form the second section of a resolution. Each clause begins with an infinitive verb and ends (after stating the subpoints) with a semicolon (;). The operative clauses are important because they plan to resolve the issue in a realistic, feasible, and viable manner. They not only describe the solution but also specify how it will be implemented in detail. This section is the most important part of a resolution document and should contain an extensive development of the "how of solutions", have a clear structure, and show a relationship to the issue at hand, as well as to the delegations presenting it.

You can find an example of a resolution paper at this link.

Keep in mind:

In general, the more detail the clause has the better it will be, as it will be clearer to understand and more specific in its scope and impact. A very easy way to strengthen the clause is to answer the questions: Who? What? Why? Where? and When? The answers to these questions can be answered as sub-clauses below the initial clause.

Conference Behavior

Diplomacy

While skillful communication is essential to present an argument, diplomacy is required to create a resolution by consensus rather than by attacking with arguments those who think differently. Delegations to the United Nations and other international entities should refer to all other delegations with the respect they deserve. Although countries/cantons may have different ideals and a conflicting history on various issues, the committee is not the place to discuss anything other than the present issue. Therefore, delegations are expected to act with the utmost respect, consistent with their diplomatic position.

Formal attire

Delegations should dress modestly, professionally, and formally. Clothing such as hats, jeans, sneakers, dark glasses, excessive display of skin, or intimate apparel are considered inappropriate. A delegate may dress in the traditional dress of his or her country/canton, or character representation if it is in the best interest of the committee and is not offensive to other delegations.

Delegate Decorum

Respect and order must be maintained at all times during Model United Nations conferences. The leadership of a committee will demand the restoration of order if it feels that a delegation is being disrespectful or is not following the

rules and procedures of the committee. Decorum may also be requested if during a speech delegations, other than the speaker, are raising their banners and are not giving sufficient respect to the speaking delegation at the time.

Conduct

At CRIMUN, we have zero tolerance for disrespect and discrimination of any kind. Whether among delegates or members of the secretariat, any violation of this policy will be penalized. With integrity as our core value, as an organization, we promote diversity of opinion and inclusiveness to ensure a safe space for all conference participants.

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