

EN



Handbook

BIMUN

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Welcome to BIMUN

It is an honor for us to welcome you to this twenty-first Model United Nations “BIMUN”. Every year the Fundación Colegio Bilingüe de Valledupar has the privilege of hosting BIMUN, our model aims to encourage participants to investigate global problems and seek solutions to them. In this way, leaders are created who achieve positive changes in society and who come to improve our way of life.

The Fundación Colegio Bilingüe de Valledupar Model United Nations or BIMUN, is an event that takes place every school year in which students allow themselves to develop in different academic activities using skills such as public speaking and problem solving. This Model has been celebrated for more than twenty years, which has allowed it to grow and progress, always looking for the

best in its participants. During the time that BIMUN has been developed, it has been possible to appreciate students who, thanks to their effort and preparation, have managed to become critical, reflective and creative people. This is thanks to the demands of the model, which motivates students to do exhaustive research, try different persuasion techniques, question different political thoughts and think about the different scenarios that allow the reaching of a peaceful resolution.



The first model held at the Fundación Colegio Bilingüe de Valledupar was given thanks to the creativity, ingenuity and enthusiasm of the students who had the intention of learning about the world and how certain historical events continue to affect us today. It is a privilege to say that BIMUN has become a prestigious model that has been maintained for twenty-one years, always transforming itself to give the best it has to offer.

Introduction to BIMUN

As mentioned before, BIMUN is a Model United Nations, which is a simulation led by students where different countries of the world that are members of the United Nations are represented. This type of model is known as MUN for its acronym, it seeks that participants learn about world problems, promoting problem solving and the acquisition of skills such as debate and oratory. The MUNs' intention is that students understand how institutions like the United Nations, an organization that is committed to maintaining international peace and security, work.

As in the United Nations, BIMUN has certain committees that specialize in different areas. Each of these has an important role in the model, with issues that represent different sectors, such as the DISEC committee that is in charge of discussing issues related to disarmament and international security or the SOCHUM committee that is in charge of social, humanitarian and cultural affairs. This year in BIMUN the following committees will be present: Security Council, DISEC, SOCHUM, Legal, UNICEF, Senate, Bilderberg Group and UNODC.

The United Nations

The United Nations or UN was founded in 1945 with the intention of maintaining order and peace among countries, promoting friendly relations among nations, and achieving international cooperation to solve world problems. The foundation of the organization occurred after the conclusion of World War II, thanks to the

great devastation it caused. At that time it was decided to create an international organization to help maintain world peace. The UN currently has 193 members and continues to find ways to reinvent itself to keep pace with a changing world.



Rules of Procedure of the Model

BIMUN is an academic event, and therefore, behavior within the conference must be completely professional. In order for the model to be developed in the best possible manner, proper conduct is required on the part of all delegates and other guests during general assemblies, committees and breaks. It is important that all participants are aware that everything they do during the model, including their behavior, will be a representation of their school/educational institution.

General Guidelines of the Model

- Under no circumstances may the participants of the model smoke, drink alcohol or consume any type of psychoactive substance.
- After each session, the tables, chairs and microphones must be left in perfect condition. Also, the participants of the model must leave their places organized before leaving.
- In formal sessions it is forbidden to eat or chew gum.
- Direct communication between delegates during formal sessions within the venue is prohibited. Communication within the committee will be done through members of the logistics team via paper notes, with the consent of the chair.
- Garbage may be deposited only in the places indicated for it.
- The chain of information and due process must be respected. Any questions, queries, comments or suggestions must first go through the presidency in charge before eventually reaching the general secretariat.
- Excessive or obscene displays of affection are strictly prohibited.
- Delegates must follow the orders of the academic presidents and the general secretariat.

Rules of Procedure

- Delegates will not be allowed to leave the venue during a formal session. In order to go to the bathroom, the chair must be asked for permission by means of a note and after authorization, the delegate will have to be accompanied by a member of the logistics team.
- Delegates will only be able to use the areas designated for the model.
- The delegates have to comply with the established schedules.
- Messages sent through logistics must be related to the committee and contain respectful vocabulary.
- The participants of the model are obliged to wear their badge at all times in the event.
- The participants of the model will not be able to leave the facilities of the Fundación Colegio Bilingüe de Valledupar without the consent of the authorities of the model.
- The participants of the model are obliged to respect all the members of the BIMUN Team and abide by their guidelines.
- Contact between teachers and students during committee time is prohibited.
- The use of electronic devices that interfere with the work carried out in sessions (such as tablets or mobile phones) is prohibited unless authorized by a member of the BIMUN Team. Laptops are exempt from this rule.
- Only trusted sources are accepted when making citations. Also, plagiarism is not tolerated.

Sanctions System

When a delegate incurs a fault, they will be sanctioned in one of the following ways:

1. **Warning:** occurs when a delegate commits a minor fault, for the first time or for not knowing the rules. The presidency in charge must draw their attention and warn that if they repeat the offense, they will receive an admonishment.
2. **Admonishment:** occurs when a delegate breaks the rules of the model or repeats a minor offense of which they had already been warned. Admonishments vary according to the number of times they are given to a delegate.
 - 2.1. **First admonishment:** it will be done in private to the delegate unless their behavior alters the order of the committee or assembly.
 - 2.2. **Second admonishment:** the reprimand will be made in public and the delegate will be warned that after the third admonishment they will have to leave the premises.
 - 2.3. **Third admonishment:** it will be given to the delegate in public and they will be withdrawn for the time that the chair considers appropriate.
3. **Withdrawal from the venue:** it happens when the delegate incurs three reprimands or when they present an offense that seriously disturbs the order of the committee or assembly. The presidency in charge, in addition to the corresponding admonishment, shall stipulate a time in which the delegate will be outside the committee.

Rules of Procedure

4. Expulsion from the model: it happens when the delegate commits an offense serious enough to permanently alter the order and character of their committee.

Dress Code

On the days in which the model is developed and during it, the delegates must dress as follows:

- Men: the use of a suit and tie is mandatory for all working days. The use of formal colors in clothing is recommended. When sitting down, the suit may be unbuttoned, but when standing up and specially when addressing the podium, the suit must be buttoned. It is strictly forbidden to loosen the tie. To remove the suit, permission from the presidency is required, otherwise it is prohibited.
- Women: Business suits, pants and skirts (must be at least knee length) are acceptable. Sober colors should be used and jewelry can also be worn as long as it is discreet. Necklines and transparencies are totally prohibited.
- Neatness is requested both with regard to clothing and with regard to appearance and personal hygiene.
- Clothing typical and representative of the cultures of the respective nations will be allowed only if they are not used inappropriately or to mock them.
- Violation of the dress code is grounds for an admonishment.

Delegate's Responsibilities

In the model, a delegation is the group of people who represent the government of a certain country, presenting their point of view regarding the issues that will be discussed in the model. The delegation is made up of delegates, who individually represent their delegation and their government in committees. The duties of the delegate are:

- To act in coordination and cohesion with their delegation, presenting themselves as a single voice and all presenting the same position.
- Investigate everything related to the United Nations (UN), their assigned country, the assigned issues and the position and role of their country in said issues.
- Represent their school/educational institution throughout the model.
- Represent their assigned government, setting aside their own convictions regarding the issues.

Required Documents

All delegates must, before the model begins, have the following documents prepared:

1. Opening speech: presented by the delegation during the first General Assembly.
2. Position paper: presented by delegates during committee time.

- **Point of order**

It is used to question the validity of a procedure, this can be when it is believed that an error has been made. For example, when someone has been omitted from the list of speakers.

- **Point of Personal Privilege**

Used when the delegate is experiencing some kind of discomfort that prevents them from participating in the discussion, for example, if it is too cold or too noisy.

- **Point of Information to the Speaker**

Used when a delegate wants to ask another delegate who has the floor a question, for example, to ask the delegate about their position on the issue.

- **Point of Information to the chair**

It is used when a delegate wants to ask the chair a question or wants to know certain information, for example, when they want to know about the motions that are being held.

- **Point of Parliamentary Inquiry**

It is used when the delegate wants to consult some doubt that he has about the parliamentary language, it is usually used when the translation of a word is needed.

- **Motion to start/close the session**

It is used when the delegate wants to close or start the session, this is done when the day's work is beginning or ending.

- **Motion to start/close the agenda**

It is used when you want to close or start the day's agenda, this is done when the committee work is beginning or ending.

Points & Motions

Being a model United Nations, the vocabulary and manner of speaking during the event should adequately represent this. In order to speak in the committee, the delegate must ask the chair for permission to speak, raising their plaque and asking for the floor through a point.



Points and motions are used at all times in committee. This allows delegates to express themselves correctly, maintaining order and diplomacy. It is recommended that new delegates have a physical copy of the points and motions at hand, since implementing these will help them maintain procedure in the committee, thus helping the flow of it.

- **Motion to have a recess**

It is used to ask the chair for permission to go to recess or lunch, this motion is made after suspending the session.

- **Motion to start a formal debate**

It is used to start a formal debate, in which the chair recognizes a list of speakers who wish to intervene. The list of speakers is in alphabetical order and is used so that each of the delegates has a space to make an intervention. The delegate who presents this motion will have the option of going first or last on the list of speakers.

- **Motion to start an informal debate**

It is used when the delegate wants to start an informal debate, this consists of the chair recognizing those delegates who wish to intervene in the debate. The delegate presenting this motion will always be the first to be recognized.

- **Motion to close debate**

It is used when the delegate wants to close a debate, this can be to end the session or to enter a lobby time.

- **Motion to Start Lobby Time**

Used to start a lobby time, this is a type of reception where delegates can get up from their seats to prepare resolutions, strategies and press releases with the other delegates.

- **Motion to Add to the Record**

Used when a delegate wishes to add to something said by another delegate during committee time, this is usually done so that the delegate cannot retract or contradict what was previously said.

- **Challenge to the competition**

The challenge to the competition is used when a delegate wishes to veto another delegate because that delegate has misrepresented or gone against the position of his country. The process to perform this point will be explained later.

Points & Motions

Point or Motion	Purpose	Required votes	Interruptible	Requires voting
Point of Order	Questioning the validity of a procedure.	Chair	Yes	No
Point of Personal Privileged	It is used when a delegate has a discomfort that prevents his/her participation in the debate.	Chair	Yes	No
Point of information	Used to ask questions to the speaker.	Chair	No	No
Point of Personal Inquiry	It is used when the delegate wants to consult a certain doubt he/she has about the parliamentary language.	Chair	No	No
Motion to start/ close the session	It is used to close or start work at the end or beginning of the day.	Simple Majority	No	Yes
Motion to start/ close the agenda	It is used to close or start the agenda at the end or start of the section.	2/3	No	Yes
Motion to have a recess	Used to ask the table for permission to go to recess or lunch, this motion is made after the section has been adjourned.	2/3	No	Yes

Points & Motions

Point or Motion	Purpose	Required votes	Interruptible	Requires voting
Motion to suspend/resume session.	Suspend or resume session when going out of recess or returning from recess.	Simple Majority	No	Yes
Motion to start a formal debate	Initiate a formal debate with a list of speakers.	Simple Majority	No	Yes
Motion to start an informal debate	Initiate an informal debate.	Simple Majority	No	Yes
Motion to close debate	It is used when you want to close a debate.	Simple Majority	No	Yes
Motion to Start Lobby Time	It is used to initiate a lobby time.	Simple Majority	No	Yes
Motion to Add to the Record	It is used when a delegate wishes to add something said by another delegate.	Simple Majority	No	Yes
Challenge to the competition	The challenge to competition is used when a delegate wishes to veto another delegate because the latter has misrepresented his country's position.	Chair	No	No

If during the committee the delegate has any doubts about the points and motions, always through a point of personal privilege, either orally or by note, he/she may ask to approach the table. There, the table will be able to clarify his doubts privately.

Definition of Majorities

To pass a vote, the following definitions of majority must be taken into account:

Qualified Majority: Is one that represents 66.6% (2/3) of the delegations present. In this way, abstaining implies, in practice, voting against, despite expressing a different position.

Absolute majority: It is the one that represents 50% + 1 of the delegations present. Again, abstaining implies a negative vote.

Simple majority: It is the one that represents one more vote in favor of that position than against. Indeed, in this case to abstain is to have no opinion on the matter.

It is worth noting that those delegations that, at the time of taking attendance, have said “present and voting” cannot abstain from voting.

General Assembly

The General Assembly is the meeting of absolutely all delegations in plenary session. Here, collectively, the delegates will address the issues of all the committees in a comprehensive manner. In the first General Assembly, the opening speeches will be read, while in the last one, the final approval of the working papers will be sought.



The committees participating in the general assembly are the following: DISEC, SOCHUM, Legal and UNODC. The other committees continue the section as established.

Opening Speeches

The General Assembly is the meeting of absolutely all the delegations in full. In it, collectively, the delegates will treat the subjects of all the committees in a broad way. In the first General Assembly, the opening speeches will be read, while in the last one, the final approval of the working papers will be sought.

Each delegation has the opportunity to address the General Assembly through the opening speech for a minute and a half. A single delegate must read the speech, which must be taken as seriously as possible. The opening speech can talk about a government's main concerns regarding important issues that affect it or also the objectives that the government has for the conference.

It is important that delegations prepare good opening speeches, as the impression this makes on the General Assembly will set the character of that delegation against the rest of the delegations in all committees. Under no circumstances may a speaker use the opening statement to insult other members of the United Nations or present their government in an inappropriate and disrespectful manner.

Opening Speeches Procedure

1. Call to list and verification of quorum. When the delegation is called, a single delegate must raise their plaque, stand up and say "present" or "present and voting".
2. The agenda of the BIMUN model is opened. Subsequently, the session will start.
3. By motion, the opening speeches are read.
4. When the chair calls the delegation to the podium, a maximum of 2 delegates per delegation must approach the podium, carrying their respective plaque.
5. The delegate(s) will have one and a half minutes to read their opening speech.
6. After yielding the floor to the chair, the delegation should open up to points of information.



Opening Speech

Honorables miembros de la mesa, delegados, y demás presentes, reciban todos un cordial saludo.

“Aquellos que hacen imposible la revolución pacífica, harán inevitable la revolución violenta.” - John F. Kennedy

Caracterizada por ser un defensor aguerrido de la paz, de la libertad, y de los principios; América, la nación soñada, lo más cercano a una utopía, el ejemplo, y el camino a seguir. A pesar de esto, naciones impulsadas por la doctrina marxista y el ciego socialismo, acusan de hegemónica a esta. ¿Acaso la defensa y la liberación de los pueblos a manos de dirigentes cenutrios y las ansias de acabar con el extremismo y la proliferación de grupos beligerantes es considerado hegemónico? Cuando esté se define como el dominio de un estado sobre otro. Lo cual bajo los ojos de la jurisdicción internacional no va acorde con lo que se le acusa a los Estados Unidos de América. Estas no son más que falacias cuya intención es desacreditar a la honorable y prestigiosa nación norteamericana.

Destacando a Oriente, quien ha sido protagonista del infundio que se le ha venido dando a los Estados Unidos de América, demostrando su envidia y sus ansias de desbancar el prestigio que ha sido otorgado por las acciones que los Estados Unidos ha tenido a lo largo de la historia, siempre en busca del bien común.

Concluyendo así, expresando ante la comunidad internacional la impotencia y la falta de coraje de las naciones para actuar en contra de lo equivocado y velar por el violentado, el gobierno del pueblo, por el pueblo, y para el pueblo ratifica en esta asamblea general sus deseos de no descansar hasta alcanzar el soñado camino de la paz.

Dios bendiga a América que ante los ojos de Dios será para los americanos.

La delegación cede la palabra a la mesa.

Position Papers

Position statements, better known as position papers, are simply a speech in which a delegate expresses their government's position on an issue. The position paper shares with the opening statement its impression character: through this statement, the delegate gives the entire committee an understanding of their position in the discussions to follow. It is important to have a good position paper, as it is the delegate's first impression on the committee, and a good impression can do the delegate many favors during the committee.

As a benchmark, a good position paper should:

- Praise what their government supports and criticize what it doesn't.
- Establish their government as a leader on the issue.
- Establish the strong degree of concern and interest that your government has in an issue.
- Raise the vital needs for your government to support a resolution.
- Propose a course to follow (ideally a solution that is new).
- Emphasize recent actions and the historical background of your government on the subject.

It is important to emphasize that the position paper must be faithful to the reality of your government. The position paper has to be consistent with what your government says: you cannot misrepresent or change what your government has said. If you contradict what your government has established, other delegates can challenge the competition.

The role of position must be done by the delegate: it is not accepted that some external agent does it. This is not only for honesty reasons, but also because this also hurts a delegate. Doing this robs the delegate of confidence and spontaneity, which are vital to good public speaking.



Position Paper

Honorable chair, delegates, and other attendings. Receive greetings from the delegation of the United States of America.

“Every nation, in every region, now has a decision to make. Either you are with us, or you are with the terrorists.”

- George W. Bush

The current belligerent groups that dominate much of the Middle East cause terror and suffering on people, as well as significant damage to the territory. Their constant attacks at the hands of mortars and heavy artillery have demonstrated with their thousands of victims that this is a problem that cannot wait, and must be solved NOW.

In the spirit of solving this crisis at its root, the main causes must be identified, which are the unreasonable nations that have links with terrorists, providing them the tool to end with the lives of innocent beings.

America makes presence in this committee to emphasize in front of the international

community that it will not be willing for any reason to have any kind of negotiation with belligerent groups, and that it will do everything necessary to eradicate these inhumane from the face of the earth, and along with it, sanction the nations that promote them, which are nothing more than countries that enjoy the spilled blood of innocents. Innocents which the The United States of America will not leave in vain.

God bless America

Yield the floor to the chair

Debate

In order to be able to resolve a problem, it is important to discuss the issue taking into account the points of view of the delegations involved. That is why after the Position Papers have been read, a debate continues to reach a resolution that benefits the entire international community. Thus, in the model there are two types of debate: formal debate and informal debate.

- **Formal Debate**

During a formal debate, the chair will recognize the delegates in list order, each delegation will be recognized having the opportunity to intervene in the debate. To initiate a formal debate, delegates must make a motion through a point of information to the chair, the delegate entertaining the motion will have the option of being the first or last on the speaker list. All delegates who are recognized by the chair must participate in the debate.

- **Informal Debate**

In the informal debate, the chair is in charge of recognizing the delegates who wish to intervene. For this, the delegates must make a motion through a point of information to the chair, the delegate who entertains the motion will be the first to be recognized. The chair will recognize the delegates who request the floor by raising the plaques, it will give the floor to the delegations that want to speak or to those that it considers necessary for the flow of the debate. All delegates who are recognized by the chair must participate in the debate.

Right to Reply

A delegation may request the right to reply to rectify what it considers to be false information that has been given to the commission or the General Assembly, harming the interests of its country. The right to counter-reply consists of taking the floor to make a clarification or a comment addressed to the commission or the General Assembly.

In both cases, the delegates will make the request in writing addressed to the chair. The duration of the rights to reply, which cannot last more than one minute, will be announced by the chair at the moment of granting them. When a delegation concludes with its reply, the chair should ask the delegation that “made the mistake” if they wish to reply to it.

In the note for the right to reply, the delegation that presents it must be clear, what the mistake is, the delegation that made the “error”, the justification for why said fallacy is harming the Member State and what the truth is (correction). It is clear that only the country involved can present it (the allusion must be clear) and, if it is accepted, it will be invited to expose the rectification. There is no right to reply to a counter-reply. In any case, before resorting to this mechanism, it is better to consult the chair.

Challenge to the Competition

A delegate can challenge another delegation to the competition when it is seriously going against the policies of their country. The delegate must send a note to the chair stating their reasons and arguments. In the event that the chair considers this request pertinent, it will be sent to the General Secretariat, which will approve or deny the challenge. The delegate challenged to the competition will receive the time that the chair considers necessary to prepare his defense. The delegate who challenges the competition has to go to the committee to explain how and when the other delegation has erred in its foreign policy. You must have hard evidence, based on reliable sources, to support your arguments. The challenged delegate will then have the opportunity to defend himself. In any case, before resorting to this mechanism, it is better to consult the chair.

Resolutions and Amendments

Resolutions are the main document of the model, and a delegate who leads and manages to pass a resolution will leave a strong impact. Before being approved, it is a working paper, which is a written document by the delegates of each of the committees. Each committee must prepare at least one working paper per topic. At the end of the working paper, it must be approved by the committee and, subsequently, by the General Assembly to become a resolution.

Format

The working papers have a strict format that the delegates are obliged to follow if they want it to be approved. They are made up of four parts: the titles, the preamble, the resolves and the annex. Following are the aesthetic requirements:

- Throughout the document, the font must be Times New Roman, size 12, and black in color. In addition, the text must be justified.
- The information before the headings is the only part of the document that can and should be in bold.
- The name of the organ (and the article that accompanies it), the preambulatory phrases and the inclusion of the annex are the only parts of the document that can and should be in italics.
- The decisive sentences are the only part of the document that can and should be underlined.

Heading Format

Working Paper (Number assigned by the chair)

Committee: (Full name of the committee)

Topic: (The full name of the topic)

Heads of Block: (The official names of the two required block heads, which must be in alphabetical order).

Sponsoring Countries: (The official names of the five drafting, which must be in alphabetical order).

Signatory Countries: See Annex (Number assigned by the chair)

Resolutions

Preambulatory Phrases

<i>Acknowledging</i>	<i>Deeply disturbed</i>	<i>Having received</i>
<i>Affirming</i>	<i>Deeply regretting</i>	<i>Having studied</i>
<i>Alarmed by</i>	<i>Desiring</i>	<i>Keeping in mind</i>
<i>Approving</i>	<i>Expecting</i>	<i>Noting</i>
<i>Aware of</i>	<i>Expressing its appreciation</i>	<i>Observing</i>
<i>Bearing in mind</i>	<i>Expressing its satisfaction</i>	<i>Reaffirming</i>
<i>Being convinced</i>	<i>Fulfilling</i>	<i>Realizing</i>
<i>Believing</i>	<i>Fully alarmed</i>	<i>Recalling</i>
<i>Concerned</i>	<i>Fully aware</i>	<i>Recognizing</i>
<i>Confident</i>	<i>Fully believing</i>	<i>Referring</i>
<i>Contemplating</i>	<i>Further deploring</i>	<i>Seeking</i>
<i>Convinced</i>	<i>Guided by</i>	<i>Taking into account</i>
<i>Declaring</i>	<i>Having adopted</i>	<i>Taking into consideration</i>
<i>Deeply concerned</i>	<i>Having considered</i>	<i>Taking note</i>
<i>Deeply conscious</i>	<i>Having devoted attention</i>	<i>Viewing with appreciation</i>
<i>Deeply convinced</i>	<i>Having examined</i>	<i>Welcoming</i>

Resolute phrases

Accepts	Emphasizes	Proclaims
Affirms	Encourages	Reaffirms
Approves	Endorses	Recommends
Authorizes	Expresses its appreciation	Regrets
Calls	Expresses its appreciation	Reminds
Calls upon	Expresses its hope	Requests
Condemns	Further invites	Solemnly affirms
Confirms	Further proclaims	Strongly condemns
Congratulates	Further recommends	Supports
Considers	Further reminds	Takes note of
Declares accordingly	Further requests	Transmits
Deplores	Further resolves	
Designates	Has resolved	
Draws the attention	Notes	

Working Paper Example on the next page →



Working Paper

Working Paper 1.2.1

COMMITTEE: DISEC (Disarmament and International Security Committee)

Topic: “Militarization of the Arctic and its degenerative effects on global trade and security caused by confrontations and the weak definition of borders and frontiers around the zone.”

Heads of block: United States of America and Russian Federation.

Sponsoring Countries: Canada, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Kingdom of Norway, United Mexican States and Republic of Chile.

Signatory Countries: *Annex 1*

Preambulatory Phrases:

Deeply concerned about the current situation in the Arctic,

Acknowledging the intensification of climate change based on damaging activities taking place inside and outside the Arctic territory,

Convinced that the economic routes should be used guided by the conditions imposed by the arctic circle,

Affirming the usage of the renewable energy to help the climate change,

Recognizing each delegation sovereignty within the Arctic territory,

Reminding all delegations that the routes are going to be used to commercialization,

Keeping in mind each nation necessity regarding the Arctic territory,

Taking into consideration the conditions and thoughts of every nation,

Noting with satisfaccion the cooperation of all nations in this topic,



Working Paper

Resolves:

1. Authorizes the use of ice breakers as an economic and security measure;
2. Reaffirms that the Arctic council will supervise the use of the routes that correspond to each nation geographically;
3. Encourages the international community to accept the conditions given by each of the Arctic council members;
4. Emphasizes article 246 which establishes “Coastal States, in the exercise of their jurisdiction, have the right to regulate, authorize and conduct marine scientific research in their exclusive economic zone and on their continental shelf in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Convention”;
5. Deplores the unsupervised usage of Arctic routes by non-arctic nations;
6. Further invites non-Arctic states to make proper use of the routes provided by each Arctic council member
7. Accepts the commitment of the international community referring to the environmental aspect;
8. Endorses each nation, Arctic or not, that has agreed on this working paper for cooperating with the better solution agreed upon by the international community;
9. Support the rights of the native people of the Arctic;
10. Reminds the international community that the final decision is of the Arctic Council to make;
11. Notes the role of each Arctic state in this matter;
12. Makes a call for other nations to keep global warming under control by making use of these solutions;
13. Congratulates nations such as Russia for taking responsibility over natural resources and population maintenance.
14. Proclaims to remain seized on the matter.

Resolutions and amendments

Amendments

After the heads of the block have presented their working paper, the chair will indicate a time within which amendments will be accepted. An amendment may add, modify or delete part or all of a clause. It should be noted that an amendment that modifies a clause cannot alter the sense of the clause. It should be noted that the committee may reject an illegible amendment, so it is important that the amendment be easy to understand.

When the chair receives an amendment, the heads of block may choose whether to consider it friendly or unfriendly. If it is friendly, the amendment will pass, otherwise, the sponsoring countries will vote on whether they consider it friendly or unfriendly. If at least three of them consider it friendly, the amendment will pass, if not, the entire committee will vote by simple majority whether the amendment should or should not pass.

Discarding a Working Paper

A working paper is automatically discarded, or tabled, in the following cases:

- Less than 20% of the delegations that were present at the committee are among the signatory countries.
- The annex (which should list the official names of all signatory countries in alphabetical order) is poorly done.
- There are not exactly 2 heads of block.
- There are not exactly 5 drafting countries.
- The Bureau considers that there are not enough operative or operative sentences.

Resolutions and amendments

- 5 friendly amendments or 5 unfriendly amendments are approved, but not 5 amendments in total. E.g. 3 friendly and 4 unfriendly amendments were approved, that gives a total of 7 amendments but since neither 5 friendly nor 5 unfriendly amendments were approved, the paper can still pass.

The most common errors in working papers that cause them to be filed are:

- Spelling errors, especially capitalization of proper names or in inappropriate places.
- Words underlined, bolded or italicized when they should not be modified at all.
- Punctuation errors, especially with mandatory commas in the preamble, semicolons in the resolves and periods in the titles and last resolves.
- Preambles and resolves that are redundant or contribute nothing or the repetition of preambulatory or resolving sentences.
- Errors in the appendix, which can lead to automatic filing of the working paper.
- Wrong common names of countries, when the official name should be included.

When the working paper passes the amendment process, it will go to a final vote. To pass, it will need an approval of $\frac{2}{3}$, meaning 66.66% of the committee to vote in favor for it to pass to the General Assembly. If it does not meet this requirement, it is also tabled.

When passed to the General Assembly, the same procedure of reading, amendments and voting is repeated. If $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Assembly approves it, it becomes a United Nations resolution.

In the case of the Security Council, for a working paper to become a resolution, it needs to be approved by at least 9 affirmative votes and no opposing votes from the 5 permanent members.

Awards

BIMUN grants the following academic awards:

- Best Delegation
- Best Opening Speech
- Best Position Paper
- Best Delegate
- Outstanding Delegate
- Best Junior Delegate
- Best Senator
- Outstanding Senator
- Best Junior Senator
- Best Sir
- Outstanding Sir
- Best Junior Sir

Recommendations for the Delegate

- Prepare your pre-documents in advance of the model.
- Know your allies within the committee and also their interests, as well as seek to contact them.
- Consult the board before moving forward with a challenge to the competition or a right of reply.
- Be informed of the latest developments, not only in your issues, but in other aspects that can be used to your advantage on the committee.
- Read your committee's guidelines so that you are clear on the issues to be addressed.
- Be confident in the committee: a poor thesis can be rescued by good public speaking.
- Contact your chairpersons and find out what they expect from your delegates.
- Prepare a strategy for the committee.

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