

EN



HANDBOOK

BIMUN

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Introduction to BIMUN

We are honored to welcome you to the twenty-third edition of the Fundación Colegio Bilingüe de Valledupar Model United Nations, BIMUN. Every year, the Fundación Colegio Bilingüe de Valledupar has the privilege of hosting BIMUN. This student-model of the UN aims to encourage participants to dive into the investigation of global issues and attempt to solve them. In this way, leaders who achieve positive changes in society and who come to improve our way of life surge and develop their minds.

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 over twenty-three years, allowing it to expand and advance, always looking for the best in its participants. It has a vision to be the best MUN in Colombia, a goal that our team works on to scale up each edition of this event.

During the time BIMUN has been ongoing, it has been possible to appreciate students who have become critical, reflective, and creative people thanks to their effort and preparation. All the above has been possible thanks to the model's demands, which motivates students to do exhaustive research, try different persuasion techniques, question different political thoughts, and think about the various scenarios that allow reaching a peaceful Resolution.

In this order of ideas, BIMUN will continue to grow, help students, and create a space for young minds, to create, explore, tolerate, work with, and reflect on major issues our world faces. We proudly invite you to be part of this experience, where you will learn, grow your conscience, and become the best diplomat. Welcome to the Fundación Colegio Bilingüe de Valledupar Model United Nations.

The first model held at the Fundación Colegio Bilingüe de Valledupar was given thanks to the students' creativity, ingenuity, and enthusiasm who intended to learn 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 for twenty-three years, always transforming itself to give the best it has to offer.

This year, BIMUN will have the following academic proposal:

1. Security Council

- a. **Topic A:** “Ensuring Stability and Security in the Indo-Pacific by Managing the Military and Economic Engagement of Global Powers in the Region.”
- b. **Topic B:** “Evaluating Possible International Military Involvement in the Palestine-Israel Conflict as a Breaking Point for the Maintenance of Global Security and Stability.”
- c. Open Agenda

2. Disarmament and International Security (DISEC)

- a. **Topic A:** “Evaluating the Military Stratagems Occurring in Djibouti as a Utopia for Military Bases, and the Potential Instability Caused by the Utilization of Foreign Soil in the African Continent.”
- b. **Topic B:** “Enforcing Oversight and Inspection of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (Drones) Initiatives in the International Community, in Response to Their Unlawful Exploitation.”
- c. **Topic C:** “Ceasing the Involvement of Global Powers Alongside Defense Systems in the Middle East and the Continuous Proxy Warfare, Affecting the Region’s Status Quo, and Controlling Military Activities.”

3. Social, Humanitarian & Cultural Issues (SOCHUM)

- a. **Topic A:** “Unraveling the Enigma in the Abyss of Political, Ethnic, and Territorial Tensions Surrounding the Kurds.”
- b. **Topic B:** “Guarantee by the International Community the Right to Privacy in a Digital Environment that is Increasingly Vulnerable to Hacker Intrusions and Cyber Attacks, while Balancing the Need to Maintain National Security and Combat Cybercrime.”
- c. **Topic C:** “Establishing New International Parameters Against the New Method of Slavery, Labor Exploitation in Non-Developed Countries.”

4. Legal

- a. **Tema A:** “Las consecuencias de las obligaciones jurídicas que incumben a los Estados en virtud de diversas fuentes del derecho con respecto a las impunidades de los Jefes de Estado, de Gobierno y otros altos funcionarios.”
- b. **Tema B:** “Conflictos generados por legislaciones internacionales durante la aplicación provisional de tratados, los desafíos soberanos y jurisdiccionales en el contexto internacional.”
- c. **Tema C:** “Responsabilidad internacional por las consecuencias perjudiciales a comunidades vulnerables de actos no prohibidos por el derecho internacional.”

5. United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF A)

- a. **Topic A:** “The Implications of Pederasty and the Secrecy within Churches Regarding the Cover-Up by their Members.”
- b. **Topic B:** “Combating Childhood Psychoactive Substance Abuse: Focusing on Synthetic Drugs and the Strategies for Prevention, Intervention, and Empowerment to Safeguard Children's Well-Being and Future Worldwide.”
- c. **Topic C:** “Addressing the Crisis of Forced Displacement and Ensuring Comprehensive Protection of the Rights of Refugee Children.”

6. United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF B)

- a. **Topic A:** “Humanitarian Emergency in Gaza Focused on the Violation of Children's Rights Amidst the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict.”
- b. **Topic B:** “The Subjugation of Minors in the Middle East by the Taliban, Along with the Violation of Children's Rights, Including their Coerced Recruitment into the Organization.”
- c. **Topic C:** “Problems Regarding Sanitation and Hygiene in African Countries Due to the Climate Emergency and its Impact on Children.”

7. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

- a. **Topic A:** “Evaluation of the Need for Countries to Transition to Electricity Systems Based on Renewable Energies.”
- b. **Topic B:** “Harnessing and Monetization of Ecosystem Services, Regarding the Beneficial Implications and Limitations for Sustainable Economic Development.”
- c. **Topic C:** “Impact of the Mining Industry on the Environment and its Balance with Ecological Conservation and Economic Development.”

8. Congreso de la República de Colombia

- a. **Tema A:** “La despenalización total del aborto en Colombia y las implicaciones del choque de ideales entre el derecho de la mujer y el derecho a la vida.”
- b. **Tema B:** “La aprobación de leyes y seguimiento a la implementación de la JEP involucrando el fortalecimiento de la participación de las víctimas y la lucha contra la impunidad en Colombia.”
- c. **Tema C:** “Evaluación y análisis de la propuesta del gobierno del cambio al presupuesto general de la nación, considerada como ambición social y desarrollo o despilfarro irresponsable a la administración de los recursos económicos del país.”

9. Grupo Bilderberg

- a. **Tema A:** “Escenarios de tecnologías disruptivas que puedan presentar avances inesperados alterando radicalmente las dinámicas geopolíticas y económicas a nivel mundial.”
- b. **Tema B:** “El impacto del proteccionismo económico en contra de la globalización como medida de equidad para erradicar la desigualdad económica a nivel mundial.”
- c. **Tema C:** “Proyección de la supervivencia humana en el marco del cambio climático y el efecto invernadero.”

10. Crisis Histórico

- a. **Tema A:** “25 de junio de 1950, estallido de tensiones y colisión en la Península Coreana por el choque de ideologías en este periodo, el fuego cruzado y el arme militar.”
- b. **Tema B:** “15 de octubre de 1962, situación de alerta internacional debido a la instalación del misil balístico R-12 presuntamente soviético encontrado en la costa Cubana.”
- c. Agenda Abierta

11. Corte Penal Internacional (CPI)

- a. **Tema A:** “Acusaciones por crímenes de guerra, crímenes de lesa humanidad y genocidio contra la comunidad Palestina perpetrados por Benjamin Netanyahu, Primer Ministro de Israel.”

- b. **Tema B:** “(1999) Incriminación a Slobodan Milošević por crímenes de guerra y contra la humanidad, debido a su implicación en las afectaciones a los Balcanes durante la Guerra de Yugoslavia, cometidas en Kosovo, Bosnia y Croacia.”

The United Nations

History

As World War II was about to end in 1945, nations were in ruins, and the world wanted peace. Representatives of 50 countries gathered at the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco, California, from April 25 to June 26, 1945. For the next two months, they drafted and signed the UN Charter, which created a new international organization, the United Nations. Which, it was hoped, would prevent another world war like the one they had just lived through.

Four months after the San Francisco Conference ended, the United Nations officially began, on October 24, 1945, as it came into existence after its Charter had been ratified by China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States, and by a majority of other signatories.

More than 75 years later, the United Nations is still working to maintain international peace and security, give humanitarian assistance to those in need, protect human rights, and uphold international law.

At the same time, the United Nations is doing new work not envisioned for it in 1945 by its founders. The United Nations has set Sustainable Development Goals for 2030, to achieve a better and more sustainable future for us all. UN Member States have also agreed to climate action to limit global warming. With many achievements in its past, the United Nations is looking to the future, for new achievements.

The history of the United Nations is still being written.

What is the Role of the UN in International Issues?

The United Nations (UN) is crucial in addressing international issues across various domains. Its primary purposes include maintaining international peace and security, promoting cooperation among nations, fostering development, and protecting human rights. The UN has

been the cornerstone of peace in hard times and is one of the most important organizations. Its impact on the international community has been ample:

1. **Peacekeeping:** The UN deploys peacekeeping missions to conflict zones, to help maintain peace, protect civilians, and facilitate political processes to resolve conflicts peacefully.
2. **Security Council:** It's responsible for maintaining international peace and security. It can authorize sanctions or the use of force to address threats to peace.
3. **Humanitarian Assistance:** The UN coordinates and delivers humanitarian aid to regions affected by natural disasters, conflicts, or other crises, providing food, shelter, medical assistance, and other vital support.
4. **Promotion of Human Rights:** The UN advocates for human rights globally and sets standards through agreements such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
5. **Development:** Through specialized agencies like the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF, the UN supports development efforts in health, education, poverty reduction, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
6. **Environmental Protection:** The UN addresses global environmental issues through initiatives like the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and international agreements such as the Paris Agreement on climate change.
7. **International Law and Justice:** It promotes adherence to international law and oversees international courts like the International Court of Justice to settle disputes between countries.
8. **Promotion of Economic and Social Progress:** The UN works in several areas to foster economic stability, promote fair trade, and reduce inequality among nations.
9. **Diplomacy and Negotiation:** It provides a platform for nations to engage in dialogue, negotiation, and diplomacy to address global challenges and find solutions.

The United Nations Charter

The Charter of the United Nations is the founding document of the United Nations. It was signed on June 26, 1945, in San Francisco, after the United Nations Conference on International Organization, and came into force on October 24, 1945.

The United Nations can take action on a range of issues due to its unique international character and the powers vested in its Charter, which is considered an international treaty. As such, the UN Charter is an instrument of international law, and UN Member States are bound by it. The UN Charter codifies the major principles of international relations, from sovereign equality of states to prevention of the use of force in international relations.

Since the UN's founding in 1945, the Organization's mission and work have been guided by the purposes and principles contained in its founding Charter, which has been amended three times in 1963, 1965, and 1973.

The text and body of the UN charter can be found on the official page of the [United Nations](#).

Models United Nations and its Goals

Model United Nations (also Model UN or MUN) is an academic simulation of the United Nations that aims to educate participants about civics, current events, effective communication, globalization, and multilateral diplomacy.

In a standard Model UN, students take on roles as diplomats and participate in a simulated session of an intergovernmental organization (IGO) such as the United Nations. Participants research a country, investigate its international issues, debate, deliberate, consult, and then develop solutions to world problems.

Attending Model United Nations is an opportunity to gain insight into global relations through a challenging and constructive program. The primary objective of this conference is to provide students who participate with the experience of representing a country's point of view on global issues and engaging in Resolutions through critical thinking, compromise, and cooperation. Students also gain exposure to parliamentary procedure, debate, and Resolution writing:

- To increase students' awareness of international affairs.
- To enhance students' understanding of the United Nations and its effect on the world community.
- To communicate the students' concerns through his/her role as a delegate about issues bearing international consequences.
- To inspire the students with a peaceful environment to solve problems concerning international peace.
- To cooperate with other students in formulating solutions to problems of international consequences.
- To gain skills in debate, discussion, and oratory to guarantee a good representation.
- To develop an insight into the process of, and commit, to international understanding and tolerance.

Delegate Preparation and Responsibilities

In the model, a delegation is a group of people who represent the government of a given country, presenting their point of view on the issues to be discussed in the model. The delegation is formed by a group of delegates, who individually represent their delegation and their government in the committees. The duties of the delegate are:

- to act in coordination and cohesion with their delegation, presenting themselves as one voice and all presenting the same position
- to research everything related to the United Nations (UN), to his/her assigned country, to the assigned topics, and the position and role of his/her country in those topics
- to represent your school/educational institution throughout the model
- to represent your assigned government, leaving aside your convictions regarding the issues

In addition, delegates must submit essential documents to the presidents of their respective committees by a strict deadline. Failure to meet this deadline may jeopardize eligibility for academic awards. Required documents from each committee include:

- I. **Security Council and Crisis Histórico:**
 - A. Position papers: topic (a) and (b)
 - B. Background (with the opening speech of the first General Assembly if it is your responsibility)
- II. **DISEC, SOCHUM, Legal, UNICEF, PNUMA, Grupo Bilderberg, and Congreso de la República:**
 - A. Position papers: topic (a), (b), and (c)
 - B. Background (with the Opening Speech of the first General Assembly if it is your responsibility)
- III. **Corte Penal Internacional (CPI)**
 - A. Impartiality Papers: topic (a) and (b)
 - B. Background

Additionally, delegations with the responsibility of Opening Speeches must deliver them.

Research Your Country

Participants must develop a comprehensive understanding of the nations they represent by researching their histories, political ideologies, governmental, economic, and social structures, and all kinds of information concerning their countries. This knowledge must be applied in representing the nation's official position on international issues at the conference.

Remember that you are not alone; all delegates representing the same country can work along. To complete research efficiently, divide responsibilities in examining the characteristics of each nation.

The participant should research the periodical indexes of the past decade on appropriate topics and read articles relevant to that nation's attitudes. Beware of preliminary new reports of important events such as daily papers, because speculation and confusion surround immediate reports of problems. Retrospective analyses or research articles are the most appropriate, informative sources.

Delegates should pursue all possible sources of information, including bibliographies and footnotes in articles and books. Delegates should cooperate during their sessions to exchange information and offer new suggestions for proposals. Organization and assignment of responsibilities ensure efficient research. A general knowledge of the country beyond the specific areas addressed is important to effectively represent a country.

When preparing for a Model United Nations conference, the members of a delegation should ask themselves three questions:

- What should I research?
- How should I go about researching?
- Why should I research?

Delegate's Responsibilities

- **Conference Preparation:** Each participant should thoroughly research and practice the procedure to be observed at the conference. Research all aspects of the designated

country, involvement in global conflicts, affiliation within political alliances, and (in particular) the conference issues. The success of a Model United Nations depends upon the depth of your understanding of social, political, and economic position regarding your delegation.

- **General UN Research:** When researching the United Nations, the delegate should be familiar not only with the history and operations of the UN and his/her council, but also with the past actions of the UN on the council's topics, and the current status of those topics in the UN system. Most information on countries and the United Nations may be found at <https://www.un.org/en/>. There are several areas to examine when conducting research for a conference. The delegate needs to research the United Nations, the country being represented, the topics, the country's opinion, and world opinion.
- **Topic-Specific Research:** To excel at a conference, having comprehensive information related to the topic is crucial. It is much easier to formulate a country's policy on a topic after finding sufficient information regarding the topics. Much of this information can be accessed through the United Nations, in the form of past actions. Academic guides sent by the presidents often list past Resolutions, and looking up these Resolutions is a good starting point. They can be found through several sources, such as UN depository libraries and the UN itself.
- **World Opinion:** After learning on the topics, the delegate must turn to the allies of their country and various blocks. The delegates should know which countries support their position, and the position other blocks (groups of nations with similar interests) will have on the various problems to be discussed. He/she should also know which countries will be represented in the committee. To have a better and complete understanding, investigate the involvement of other blocks regarding the topics.
- **Position Statement Research:** Delegates must prepare a Position Paper that outlines their nation's position on the topics that will be discussed at the conference. The position paper should be written like a research paper. All sources must be documented. Delegates should pay particular attention to the decision-making structure within the country. It is crucial to comprehend the actual, rather than the theoretical, process of political decision-making. An entire delegation should participate together in the research process. The more you know about your country, the easier it will be to accurately determine your

country's positions on the matters you will debate. Additionally, you should research your nation's relationship with and role in the United Nations. This should include when your nation became a member and committees and organizations of which you are a member, among other facts.

General Guidelines of the Model

BIMUN is an academic event; therefore, behavior within the conference must be completely professional. For the model to be developed correctly, proper conduct is required from all delegates and other guests during General Assemblies, committees, and breaks. All participants must be aware that everything they do during the model, including their behavior, will be a representation of their school/educational institution.

Positive language and a moderate tone of voice are used to communicate in public places. Committee work is at the heart of MUN conferences; good manners and seriousness of purpose characterize the conduct of each delegate during the discussion. During recess and lunch, table etiquette is observed.

Furthermore, delegates are expected and encouraged to respect other's differences, be ethical, and not cheat in any manner, following orders from sponsors, presidents, staff, or the Secretariat. In BIMUN no kind of disrespect, bullying, or activity done with bad faith, will be tolerated, and it will have consequences.

Code of Conduct for the Model and Decorum

During the conference, all participants' behaviors must coexist with those in the Manual de Convivencias of Fundación Colegio Bilingüe de Valledupar.

1. Delegates are expected to behave correctly at all times in, and outside the model. No form of bullying, discrimination, aggression, or any negative behavior is permitted during the model's dates.
2. Delegates must adhere to the instructions given by the Chair, Academic Coordinator, and Secretary-Generals, during committee sessions and outside of them.
 - a. To refer to the directives of the model, you may use "Secretary-General (and their last name)", or "General Coordinator (and their last name)". To refer to the presidents, use "President (and their last name)". On committee, presidents must be referred to as "Honorable Chair" or "Chair".

- b. Failure to use parliamentary language will be considered disrespectful to the Chair and the committee. After three calls to attention, a warning will be issued.
 - c. Delegates must refrain from disrespecting the president or any other individuals present at the model, regardless of the circumstances.
3. Delegates must follow etiquette:
- a. After each session, the tables, chairs, and microphones must be left in perfect condition. Additionally, attendees must leave their places organized before leaving.
 - b. In formal sessions, it is forbidden to eat or chew gum.
 - c. 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.
 - i. Messages sent through logistics must be related to the committee and contain respectful vocabulary, these will be revised, and if it does not follow procedure, the delegate will be sanctioned by the Chair.
 - ii. Contact between teachers and students during committee time is strictly prohibited. Teachers cannot interfere during committee sessions in any way.
 - d. Garbage may be deposited only in the places indicated for it.
 - e. Excessive or obscene displays of affection are strictly prohibited.
4. The chain of information and due process must be respected. Any questions, queries, comments, or suggestions must go through the Chair before eventually reaching the Secretary-Generals.
5. Attendees are obliged to wear their badge at all times.
6. Delegates will only be able to use the areas designated for the model.
7. Delegates are required to adhere to the designated schedules of their committees and be punctual at all times.
8. 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 Secretariat.

9. Utilizing electronic devices that interfere with the work carried out in sessions (such as mobile phones and tablets) is prohibited unless authorized by the Chair. Laptops are exempt from this rule, if used for the correct purpose.
 - a. Cell phones must be powered off and kept out of view during committee work. While precautions have been implemented, BIMUN will not be held liable for lost or stolen items. If not complying with this rule, security staff can and will remove the device.
10. The consumption, possession, or influence of psychotic substances, including drugs, alcohol, nicotine (excluding caffeine), or use of smoking devices such as cigarettes, vapes, and other forms of these are completely prohibited from BIMUN at any time. This results in immediate expulsion from the model.
11. Delegates and attendees cannot sleep during committee work, this will be a cause of sanction.
12. Delegates must respect and tolerate others' beliefs, religion, personality, and race.
13. No one is allowed to steal, hide, or take others belongings.
14. No one is allowed to possess or use weapons inside the installations.
15. Any serious act, approved by the presidents and Secretary-Generals, will result in consequences, regardless of whether it is specified in the Handbook.
 - a. Serious infractions, as determined by the Chair and approved by the Secretariat, will result in sanctions, even if they are not explicitly outlined in the Code of Conduct.
 - b. Repeated failures by delegates or conference attendees may lead to expulsion from BIMUN.

Each of these rules has consequences, determined by the presidents or Secretary-Generals, which have the right to choose the sanction by its graveness, or by this Handbook.

Sanctions and Infractions

Infraction	Consequence
Incorrect use of parliamentary language (three	Warning.

times).	
Making marked expressions and laughing.	Warning or admonishment.
Eating inside the committee or chewing gum.	Warning.
Late arrival to the committee/session.	Warning.
Misconduct altering the flow of the committee.	Warning or admonishment (up to the Chair).
Sarcastic or disrespectful to the Chair's authority.	Warning or admonishment (up to the Chair).
Disrespect towards delegates.	Warning or admonishment (up to the Chair).
Sleeping in committee work.	Admonishment and taken out of the room.
Disrespect towards the presidents, staff, Secretary-Generals, or General Coordinators.	Admonishment or expulsion from the model.
Use of rude or obscene language/swearing.	Admonishment.
Not being on the committee during its respective committee sessions.	Warning or admonishment.
Placing the placard aggressively, or loudly.	Warning (if done repeatedly, it may proceed to be an admonishment).
Having an untidy and disorganized place (as assigned before a session, or after a motion).	Warning.
Verbal or physical abuse, injury, treatment towards anyone, or intimidation.	Admonishment or expulsion from the model (up to the Secretariat, and the presidents).
Intolerance towards the personality, or liberty of expression of another person.	Admonishment or expulsion from the model (up to the Secretariat, and the presidents).

Disrespect or vandalism to the facilities of the school, or any member of it .	Admonishment or expulsion from the model (up to the secretariat, and the presidents).
Incorrect implementation of the Dress Code.	Warning. The delegate must proceed to correct the part of the attire immediately.
Noise coming from devices (songs, ringtones, messages, and others).	Warning.
Leaving the committee without permission of the Chair.	Admonishment/ Warning (depending on the reason for leaving the room).
Consumption of psychotic substances.	Expulsion of the model (checked by the Secretariat, and the presidents).
Not being present at the model's installations.	Admonishment.
Stealing, hiding, or messing with other objects, implements of the school, or any other.	Admonishment.
Attending under the influence of psychotic substances.	Expulsion of the model (revised by the secretariat, and the presidents).
Plagiarism in Backgrounds, Working Papers, Resolutions, Press Releases, Position Papers, and other required documents of the model.	The tabling of the papers (which does not permit them to be read in the committee/General Assembly). This will affect the academic score of the delegate.
Bullying or targeting others (in or out of the model).	Admonishment/Expulsion of the model (up to the secretariat, and the presidents).
Offensively speaking of the Secretary-Generals, General Coordinators,	Admonishment/Expulsion of the model (up to the secretariat, and the presidents).

presidents, BIMUN Team, sponsors, or staff.	
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1. **Call to attention/Warning:** happens when a delegate commits a minor offense, for the first time or for not knowing the rules. The Chair in charge shall call the delegate's attention and warn him/her that if he/she commits the same offense again, he/she will receive an admonishment.
2. **Admonishment:** occurs when a delegate breaks the rules of the model or repeats a minor offense for which he/she has already been warned. Admonishments vary according to the times they are given to a delegate.
 - a. **First Admonishment:** will be given privately to the delegate, unless his or her conduct disturbs the order of the committee or assembly.
 - b. **Second Admonishment:** the delegate shall receive an admonishment in public and be warned that on the third admonishment, he/she will be required to leave the room.
 - c. **Third Admonishment:** the delegate shall receive publicly an admonishment and shall be removed from the committee for such time as the Chair deems appropriate.
3. **Withdrawal from the precinct:** occurs when the delegate incurs three admonishments or when he/she presents a fault that seriously disturbs the order of the committee or assembly. The Chair in charge, in addition to the corresponding admonishment, shall stipulate a period during which the delegate shall be outside the committee.
4. **Expulsion from the model:** occurs when a delegate commits misconduct serious enough to alter the decorum of the committee, or any grave offense.

It is to be noted that these sanctions will affect the delegate's performance and evaluation according to the offense committed.

Dress Code

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

- **Men:** must use a suit and tie for all working days. The use of formal colors in clothing is recommended. The suit may be unbuttoned when sitting down, but when standing up and especially when addressing the podium, the suit must be buttoned. It is strictly forbidden to loosen the tie. To remove the suit, permission from the Chair is required through a motion, 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 prohibited.
- **Neatness** is requested both about clothing and about appearance and personal hygiene.
- Clothing typical and representative of the cultures of the delegation represented will be allowed only if it is used appropriately and does not mock it.
- Violation of the dress code is grounds for sanctions.

To see all the rules, go to the [Dress Code Manual](#) on the BIMUN web page.

General Procedure of Academics

The following rules have been adopted in advance of this session. But the Secretary-Generals, and the Chair of the committee, have the liberty to establish new guidelines according to the basis laid on this document.

Language

Spanish will be the only language used in the committees: Legal, Grupo Bilderberg, Crisis Histórico, Corte Penal Internacional (CPI), and Congreso de la República. The General Assembly held on the first day of the model will be conducted in Spanish during the deliberation period, which includes Opening Speeches and points of information.

English is the official and exclusive language permitted in the following committees: Security Council, DISEC, SOCHUM, UNEP, and UNICEF A and B.

It is important to note that during an Unmoderated Caucus (lobby time), delegates must communicate in the official language of their committees.

The Closing General Assembly will be conducted in the language of the committee under discussion.

Seating of Delegates

Delegates are arranged in alphabetical order by country, starting from the first row and seat closest to the head of the table (depending on the committee). After reading Position Papers, delegates have the option to propose a Motion to Strategically Change Places.

Agenda

The committees will begin by starting the session of the day, then a roll call to verify quorum (the Chair will announce the session open and allow debate when a simple majority of members are present). During roll call, delegates may respond with: "present" or "present and voting".

Next, the sequence for discussing issues will be determined. The order is established through a Motion to Open Agenda. This motion requires a simple majority vote to pass. If it fails, a new motion will be proposed to prioritize another committee topic.

The following is the recommended procedure for committees to follow:

1. Start of the day's session
2. A roll call to ensure quorum. Delegates must answer "present" or "present and voting", if it is the second option, they will not be able to abstain from voting procedures. If a delegation is absent when called by the Chair but arrives subsequently, it will receive a warning, and a written explanation explaining the delegate's tardy must be sent to the Chair.
3. Motions and commencement of the committee and committee sessions.
4. Establishment of agenda. In which delegates decide whether to discuss topic (a), (b), or (c), as preferred by a committee voting. It is important to note that Security Council and *Crisis Histórico* do not choose the order of the topics, it is already chosen.
5. The Position Papers will be read alphabetically by each delegation present in the committee. Delegations who are absent will read their papers last. Delegates will have the opportunity to respond to questions from other delegations during the points of information on their Position Papers.
6. Next, the committee should open a Moderated Caucus (a debate where any delegate can speak with the Chair's recognition within a set time limit) to discuss the agenda's topic, if necessary, a Speakers List may be introduced to the committee. During the Speakers List, the Chair will ask for delegations who wish to be included in the list, delegations wishing to speak raise their placards, and the Chair calls on them alphabetically.
7. Following multiple interventions to analyze and acknowledge the positions of delegations in the committee, an Unmoderated Caucus (also known as Lobby Time) may be initiated for discussing an agreement among the parties.
8. After this, delegates must write a Working Paper for the matter discussed (during the time of an Unmoderated Caucus), if there is another block without sufficient members to write

- a Working Paper, these delegates must present a press release which shall be finally presented to the committee (all delegates must present something to the committee).
9. Finally, after the presentation of the Working Paper of each block, the opportunity to present amendments must be done by the Chair.
 10. Following this, a motion to vote on the Working Paper shall be introduced and performed. If another block presents another Working Paper, it will undergo the same procedure. Instead, if another block/country presents a press release, it will be read, but neither will it pass through the amendment process or be voted on.
 11. Then delegates will close or suspend the agenda on the topic, and open for an agenda on a new committee topic.

Committee Work

Committee work is at the heart of every MUN conference, for it to flow correctly, and achieve mutual understanding, there are some rules which must be followed:

- I. Positions Papers or Impartiality Papers are required according to your respective committee, by topic.
 - A. These papers will have time limits when being read by the committee as assigned by the presidents.
- II. PowerPoint presentations or slides, infographics, photographs, documents, and all appropriate visual aids are allowed.
 - A. Resources presented to the committee shall be at least thirty minutes before its presentation and must be approved by the Chair.
- III. Delegates are not allowed to cite from the register of other committees
- IV. A delegate cannot be in two different Resolutions of the same topic. Not as a Signatory Country, Sponsoring Country, or Head of Block
- V. Information, and events before the creation of the United Nations (October 24, 1945), cannot be mentioned in the committee, session, or debate.
- VI. Delegates cannot refer directly to another delegation, but must do so employing: “delegations such as...” or any other respectful and not direct form.
- VII. Delegates shall refer to the president as “Chair” or “Honorable Chair” during committee time.

- VIII. Only trusted sources are accepted when making citations. Furthermore, plagiarism is not tolerated and is sanctioned.
- IX. Questions/Motions resulting in a tie vote shall be considered defeated. In case of a Challenge to the Competence, the Secretary-General and president will decide which delegation loses its voting rights.
- X. Delegates must use third-person pronouns. Never shall they be able to use “my delegation”, “your delegation”, “I”, “me”, “you”, “your”, or, “he/she said”. Delegates should refer in the third person: “The delegation of...”, “Delegations such as...”, “The delegate/representative of...”, “the international community”, and other ways of formal and correct expression at an MUN conference.
- XI. The terms “imperialism” and “colonization” are not appropriate for parliamentary language, and delegates are prohibited from using them. These terms, as per United Nations protocol, are not open to discussion or motion. The term “terrorism” and “terrorists” can be used without referring to a country.

Rules of Procedure

BIMUN is an educational Model of the United Nations, thereby utmost respect for this organ of peace must be present at all times of the conference, in this order of ideas, delegates must follow the following rules during committee work, which will allow for the correct and usual development of committees:

- I. Delegates should, at all times, act under the articles and principles of the United Nations Charter.
- II. Stand up when referring to the Chair.
- III. No delegate can interrupt in any form when the Chair has the floor. Neither points nor motion are ways you can interrupt the Chair. Interruption of the Chair's word will lead to a warning.
- IV. Delegates must raise their placard after the Chair has finished speaking.
- V. Documents like Working Papers or presentations prepared before the model are strictly prohibited and will not be accepted for presentation.
- VI. A delegate may only address the committee if and once they have been recognized and received permission from the Chair.
- VII. Delegates are not allowed to use artificial intelligence in any document, or at any time during committee work.
- VIII. A speaker may not be interrupted by another delegate unless the delegate has raised a Point of Personal Privilege or Point of Order.
- IX. Delegates who want to use the space of the room when using the floor shall make a Point of Personal Privilege or a Motion to use the Floor (this motion will last for the committee's day, so each new day this motion shall be introduced if this action is desired to be taken in place).
- X. Each member state shall be represented by only one delegate by committee. The presidents shall provide a list of member states and delegates registered.
- XI. Delegates will be Out of Order in the following situations:
 - A. When eating in the committee.
 - B. When making marked facial expressions or laughing.
 - C. When not implementing the parliamentary procedure and language.
 - D. When speaking before the Chair recognizes the delegate.

- E. When using the room without the Chair's permission.
- F. When sleeping.
- G. When talking with other delegates directly.
- H. When using WhatsApp, Instagram, Snapchat, and other apps that have nothing to do with committee work.
- I. When standing out of the place without the Chair's permission.
- J. When changing their vote from "Present and voting" to just "Present".

In case of a dispute, the final authority on the validity, applicability, and interpretation of these rules rests with the Secretary-General or president.

Roll Call

Attendance shall be conducted by the Chair who may perform a Roll Call at the beginning of every session. Delegates shall establish their presence in the Committee by raising their placards and declaring themselves as 'Present' or 'Present and Voting' when called.

Quorum

Committee activities and debates shall start when at least 2/3 of the Committee Members are present. If the quorum is not met thirty (30) minutes after the scheduled start time of the Committee session, the Committee shall start its session with the number of delegates already present. The Secretary-General or Chair may instruct otherwise. The quorum shall be assumed when the committee activity begins.

Powers of the Chair

The Presidents, Chair, Secretary-Generals, and Academic Coordinator have the authority to take such action as he/she deems necessary to ensure decorum. The Chair and directives make all decisions concerning motions, amendments, questions, etc. The Chair also has the right to impose warnings whenever a delegate violates the principles of diplomacy or good conduct. **The decision of the presidents, Chair, Secretary-Generals, General Coordinators, and Academic Coordinator, shall not be challenged.**

The Chair can adapt to the procedure, thereby modifying things said on this document, and things not mentioned before. Therefore, any unexpected behavior shall be up to the hands of the Chair. Additionally, it has the authority to establish new guidelines for the procedure of committees and the General Assembly. These decisions shall not be challenged, otherwise, they will have consequences.

The Chair will oversee the committee proceedings impartially and fairly. Their responsibilities and authorities include, but are not limited to:

1. announcing the commencement and conclusion of each committee meeting,
2. facilitating discussions within the committee,
3. ensuring adherence to the rules,
4. granting the right to speak,
5. adjudicating points of order,
6. exercising full control over meeting proceedings and maintaining order,
7. presenting any motion for consideration at any time, which requires a second from delegates unless objected to,
8. deciding on the applicability of rules and, if needed, providing clarification on their interpretation without committee approval.

They may suggest to the committee:

1. imposing time limits on speakers,
2. closing the list of speakers or ending the debate,
3. suspending or adjourning the debate on the current agenda item.

In situations not explicitly covered by the rules, the Chair will use their discretion, guided by the principles of these rules. Decisions made by the Chair are authoritative. Decisions made by the Chair shall be binding. In cases of serious rule violations, a delegate may invoke the Secretary-General.

Parliamentary Language

Delegates must show diplomatic respect to all other Delegates, members of the Chair, and the BIMUN Team throughout the conference. Breach of this rule may lead to a verbal warning from the Chair. In cases of repeated or serious violations of diplomatic courtesy, the Chair reserves the right to remove them from the committee, either temporarily or permanently.

To uphold decorum and respect during committee deliberations, it is crucial to adhere to parliamentary language. All delegates participating in the conference must consistently employ it in committee proceedings, including interventions, documents, Working Papers, and press releases. The Chair and Secretariat anticipate that all delegates will observe this requirement.

Instead of this	Use this
War	Armed Conflict/ Conflict
Kill	Commit Murder/ Casualties/Execute
Rich Countries	Developed Countries
Poor Countries	Undeveloped Countries
Poor People	Lack of Resources
Black (referring to a race)	Colored
White (referring to a race)	Caucasian
Money	Economic Resources
Imperialism	Domination
Colonization	Establishing Domination/Control
Terrorist/Terrorism (when directed at another representative/country)	

Procedural References

Being a model United Nations, the vocabulary and manner of speaking during the event should adequately represent this. To express yourselves for other reasons different from the topic at hand, the delegate must ask the Chair for permission to speak, raising their placard and asking for the floor through a point.

Points and motions are used at all times in the 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 preserve procedure in the committee, thus the flow of it.

Points

Requests are interruptible, do not need to be seconded, are not debated, and are decided by the Chair. Delegates should lift the placard and make their request, using a moderate tone of voice when asking for a point.

Point of Order

A Delegate may raise a point of order if a delegate or the Chair does not properly observe a rule of procedure. The Chair will rule on the validity of the point. The Chair may rule out of order those points that are dilatory or improper. Such a decision cannot be appealed. A point of order may only interrupt a speaker when the speech itself is not following proper parliamentary procedure.

It is important to note, there is no Point of Order about a Point of Order.

Point of Personal Privilege

This is used when the delegate is experiencing some discomfort that prevents his or her correct participation in the discussion, for example, if it is too cold or too noisy, or to present a photograph, or any resource to the committee.

Point of Information to the Speaker

This is used when a delegate wishes to ask a question to another delegate who has the floor, for example, to ask the delegate about his or her position on the issue or any other matter through a question. This has to be done when the speaker finishes their intervention, it is only used in Moderated Caucuses, since in the Position Papers they are done automatically by the Chair. There are no points of follow up.

Point of Information to the Chair

It is used when a delegate wishes to ask a question to the Chair, in which the delegate wishes to know certain information, for example, when you want to know about what motions are being entertained, or to ask if a delegate can open to additional points of information.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

Used when the delegate wants to consult a certain doubt he/she has about parliamentary language, usually when a translation of a word is needed, but try not to ask the Chair for large sentences.

Point of Relevance

A delegate can raise a Point of Relevance if the speaker's comments are unrelated to the proceedings. Whenever a delegate strays off-topic and consistently brings up irrelevant matters in their statements regarding the current discussion topic. It can also be brought up when a delegate mentions events or information before the creation of the United Nations (October 24, 1945).

Point of Veracity

This point can be used when a delegate wants to rectify and verify the information said by another delegate finding out the source of the information mentioned. In case the delegate submits the resource and the Chair does not approve it, a delegate shall publicly apologize to the committee and the delegate will receive a warning.

Motions

Motions shall be put to a vote immediately if approved by the Chair. The Chair may rule the motion dilatory, and their decision is not subject to appeal. Motions are not interruptible, thereby, points and further motions, when entertaining a motion, are not allowed. Motions, if used properly, result in a projection of the delegates on their performance in the sessions. If not correctly used, it will interrupt the management of the debate.

Raise your placard seated and wait to be recognized, then stand up and state the motion (if it is necessary, ask before what motion the Chair is entertaining by making a Point of Information to the Chair), do not say or raise your voice to say: “Motion”.

To present a motion not already-being considered by the Chair. Raise your placard, make a Point of Information to the Chair, then ask if the Chair would consider entertaining the motion you would like to present to the committee. Then follow the same procedure as mentioned above.

Procedural Motions may be passed by office (the Chair) immediately, if the Chair considers it will benefit the committee.

Motion to Open/Close Session

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

Motion to Suspend Session

It is used when you want to suspend the session, this is done when you are going on to a Coffee Break, lunch, or any other interruption to committee work.

Motion to Resume Session

It is used when you want to resume the session, this is done when you come back from a Coffee Break, lunch, or any other interruption to the committee.

Motion to Open/Close the Agenda

It is used when you want to close or start the agenda for the day, this is done when you are beginning or ending committee work on a certain topic. To start an agenda, the delegate must state which topic should be considered. The motion must pass with a Simple Majority of votes. If the motion is defeated, another motion shall be introduced with another topic of the committee.

Motion to Read Position Papers

It is used at the start of opening a topic's agenda, so delegates can alphabetically be called to read their Position Papers on the topic being discussed. During this time, delegates will have the opportunity to open to points of information from other delegates.

Motion to Go to Recess/Lunch

It is used to ask the Chair for permission to go to recess or lunch, this motion is made after suspending the session and shall be coherent with the committee's schedule.

Motion to Relax the Dress Code

This is used when you want to take off the suit jacket, this is done when you feel discomfort from the temperature levels, but this shall not be exaggerated.

Motion to Strategically Change Places

This is used when you want to change your physical place in the committee, this is made when you believe a strategic placement of places will benefit your block, and the committee as a whole. It must be done at the start of a session or after the Position Papers are read, and shall not be a bridge to disorder on the committee.

Motion to Use the Floor

This is used when you want to use the physical space of the committee to express your ideas better, or for any other reason. This motion lasts for a day, thereby, each day must be renewed.

Motion to Add to the Record

It is used when a delegate wishes to add something said by another delegate during committee time, this is usually done so that the delegate cannot retract or contradict what was previously said. It must be approved by the Chair. Delegates have the right to deny allegations; in this case, the motion will pass through a simple majority vote. Otherwise, delegates can concede that they mentioned this and add it to the record, they can also add context to the phrase (which shall be approved by the Chair).

To add to the record, delegates must send the exact words of the delegate through a note to the Chair, with correct spelling, the sender of the quote, and the delegation who said these words. If the motion does not have the exact words or the correct spelling of words, the motion is not in order.

Motion to Start a Speaker's List

This is used to initiate a Speaker's List, which consists of the Chair recognizing a list of speakers who wish to speak in order. The list of speakers is in alphabetical order and may be used to give each delegate a space to speak. The delegate making this motion has the option of going first or last on the list of speakers. To participate, raise your placard when the Chair asks for the delegations desiring to participate, after introducing the motion.

Motion to Suspend the Speaker's List

This is used when delegates wish to suspend the Speakers List. This is used when there is a short interruption in the committee.

Motion to Start a Moderated Caucus

This is used when initiating a Moderated Caucus. This involves the Chair recognizing delegates who wish to speak during the debate, not in a specific order. The delegate presenting this motion will **always** be the first to be recognized if the motion passes. Delegates must specify the time the Moderated Caucus should take, or they could let the Chair decide how much time can be wielded for this caucus. The Chair can also refuse to allocate time and consequently reject motions if necessary for the agenda's progression.

Motion to Start an Unmoderated Caucus

It is used when an Unmoderated Caucus (also known as Lobby Time) is to be initiated. This consists of delegates speaking freely (in the committee's language) using the room in order. Delegates must specify the time the Unmoderated Caucus should take, or they could let the Chair decide how much time can be wielded for this caucus. The Chair can also refuse to allocate time and consequently reject motions if necessary for the agenda's progression.

Motion to Extend Unmoderated Caucus/Moderated Caucus

It is used when delegates want to extend the time for an Unmoderated Caucus or the Moderated Caucus, (delegates must also specify an amount of time, or let the Chair decide. The Chair can deny extending the debate, or deny the amount of time petitioned to extend the debate and modify it).

Motion to Close Unmoderated Caucus/Moderated Caucus

It is used when delegates want to close an Unmoderated Caucus or Moderated Caucus, after the time given for it has ended.

Motion to Resume a Speaker's List/Unmoderated Caucus/Moderated Caucus

It is used when delegates want to resume the Speaker's List/Unmoderated Caucus/Moderated Caucus. In the Speaker's List: if all delegates on the list have already been given the floor, the committee should proceed to entertain another motion. In the Unmoderated Caucus/Moderated Caucus: the time in which the caucus is resumed must follow the time established when the initial motion was entertained, if the times for these caucuses have already ended, the Chair may consider entertaining a Motion to Extend Unmoderated Caucus/Moderated Caucus

Motion to Present Working Paper

It is used when delegates wish to present the block's work on finding a solution to the topic at hand. The Heads of Block will pass to read the Working Paper with their placards, and its procedure begins. Delegates must specify the number of the Working Paper when stating the motion.

Motion to Vote Working Paper

It is introduced when delegates will proceed to vote on a Working Paper presented to the committee, after this motion has been established, no delegate can leave or enter the room. In the motion, delegates must specify the number of the Working Paper. No delegate can make a point, motion, or procedural reference when and after this motion is entertained.

Motion to Table

This motion is introduced to the committee when a delegate considers a Working Paper is not fit enough to pass, and should be automatically filed. A Working Paper subject to this motion which has five (5) friendly amendments or more, or five (5) unfriendly amendments or more, will immediately be filed and not voted on, friendly and unfriendly amendments are not cumulative between each other, for example, 3 friendly amendments and 2 unfriendly amendments is not a reason to discard a Working Paper. Delegates must ensure their Working Paper is perfect to prevent this from happening. This motion must be introduced after the reading of amendments. The Chair may refuse to entertain this motion.

Motion to Reconsider

Reconsider voting on a Working Paper or certain procedural motions, it must be made with the Chair's permission.

Point or Motion	Votes Required	Interruptible	Requires Voting
Point of Order	Chair	Yes	No
Point of Personal Privilege	Chair	Yes	No
Point of Information to the Speaker	Chair	No	No
Point of Information to the Chair	Chair	No	No
Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	Chair	No	No

Point of Relevance	Chair	Yes	No
Point of Veracity	Chair	No	No
Motion to Open/Close Session	Simple Majority	No	Yes
Motion to Suspend Session	Simple Majority	No	Yes
Motion to Resume Session	Simple Majority	No	Yes
Motion to Open/Close the Agenda	Qualified Majority	No	Yes
Motion to Read Position Papers	Simple Majority	No	Yes
Motion to Go to Recess/Lunch	Simple Majority	No	Yes
Motion to Relax the Dress Code	Simple Majority	No	Yes
Motion to Strategically Change Places	Simple Majority	No	Yes
Motion to Use the Floor	Simple Majority	No	Yes
Motion to Add to the Record	Simple Majority	No	Yes
Motion to Start a Speaker's List	Simple Majority	No	Yes
Motion to Suspend the Speaker's List	Simple Majority	No	Yes
Motion to Start a Moderated Caucus	Simple Majority	No	Yes
Motion to Start an Unmoderated Caucus	Simple Majority	No	Yes
Motion to Extend Unmoderated Caucus/Moderated Caucus	Simple Majority	No	Yes

Motion to Close Unmoderated Caucus/Moderated Caucus	Simple Majority	No	Yes
Motion to Resume a Speaker's List/Unmoderated Caucus/Moderated Caucus	Simple Majority	No	Yes
Motion to Present Working Paper	Simple Majority	No	Yes
Motion to Vote Working Paper	Simple Majority	No	Yes
Motion to Table	Simple Majority	No	Yes
Motion to Reconsider	Qualified Majority	No	Yes
Challenge to the Competence	Chair & Qualified Majority	No	Yes
Right to Reply	Chair	No	No

Right to Reply

If a delegate's personal or national integrity has been slandered or misunderstood, they may submit a request to the Chair for a Right to Reply. The decision to grant this right lies with the Chair, who allows up to 1 minute for the delegate to clarify the offense to their delegation. There is no opportunity for a response to a Right to Reply. Delegates can also do this when a delegate presents incorrect information, allowing the committee to correct or verify its accuracy.

Challenge to the Competence

The Challenge to the Competence is used when a delegate wishes to veto another delegate because the latter has misrepresented his country's position. This challenge to the competence will follow strict guidelines. First, the challenger will ask the Chair through a note (which includes the sender and the person who is to be challenged) which must specify the reasons and must have proof from official sources, and from the Record (it can be of the General Assembly) (the Chair then permits it, or it doesn't). Then the committee shall vote on whether

the Chair should consider this procedure, after the Chair reads the request sent by the challenger, the vote will pass with a Qualified Majority, if it doesn't pass, it will not be taken into account. Then the Chair will proceed to consult with the Secretary-Generals and the Academic Coordinator, they shall determine if the Challenge to the Competence is valid and will happen.

Finally, both delegates (the challenger and the one being challenged) will have 1 minute and 30 seconds to explain themselves. After this, the committee will vote a Motion to Remove Voting Rights to the delegation being challenged. If the motion passes with a simple majority, the delegation being challenged will lose its voting rights in all committees of the model in which it is present. If the motion does not pass, the challenger will lose its voting rights in all committees of the model in which it is present. Then all committees of the UN will be informed of the results.

The procedure of this term is also established by the Secretary-Generals, who have the authority to change this already-established method.

Citations

Delegates may quote from reliable sources or persons. No delegate has the right to cite people who have committed mass atrocities. Before quoting, delegates must ask permission from the Chair and specify the source of the phrase. Do not modify quotes, and do not cite from movies, series, or any other unauthorized source, a delegate may be sanctioned if it provides a quote out of the parameters, not the original author of the quote is credited, or incorrect way of quotation. The Chair may or may not approve the quote to be said in the committee. This rule also applies when quoting in Position Papers.

For example, a delegate could say: “permission to quote from Albert Einstein”, the Chair may respond “yes, delegate”, then proceed to read the exact wording: “I know not with what weapons World War III will be fought, but World War IV will be fought with sticks and stones”. Finally, continue with your intervention.

Yieldings

A delegate given speaking time from the Position Papers reading can relinquish (yield) their remaining time in one of two ways:

- a. **To another delegate:** The next delegate to speak receives the remaining time and cannot yield any further time. To do this, the delegate must say at the end of their Position Paper: “The delegation yields their time to the next delegate.”
- b. **To the Chair:** If the delegate has completed their speech and prefers not to give others more time than the established. To do this, the delegate must say at the end of their Position Paper: “The delegation yields their time to the Chair.”

Yielding is mandatory at the end of every Position Paper. Yields are only in order while entertaining a speech from the Position Papers reading.

The General Assembly

The General Assembly of the United Nations (UNGA) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations, established under the UN Charter. It is composed of all 193 Member States of the UN and serves as a forum for international dialogue and decision-making on a wide range of global issues. Key functions of the General Assembly include:

- a. discussing and making recommendations on international issues within its mandate.
- b. deliberating on matters related to international peace and security.
- c. approving the UN budget and overseeing financial matters.
- d. electing non-permanent members of the Security Council and members of other UN bodies.
- e. considering and adopting Resolutions on various topics, **which are non-binding** but influential in shaping international norms and policies.

In BIMUN the General Assembly is held on two occasions.

Opening General Assembly

On the first day of the model, an Opening General Assembly of all the committees and delegates takes place to open the model. When this takes place some selected countries will read an Opening Speech of two (2) minutes in front of the General Assembly, these delegations will be open to points of information that can be taken and asked by any delegation.

Although all committees must be present during this event, only the following committees can participate: Security Council, DISEC, SOCHUM, Legal, UNEP, and UNICEF. Although only these committees participate, all delegates must assist throughout the whole agenda of the first day, including delegates from Grupo Bilderberg, CPI, Congreso de la República, and Crisis Histórico.

Each delegation chosen by the Secretary-Generals has the opportunity to address the General Assembly through a two-minute Opening Speech. Only one delegate shall deliver the speech, which must be taken very seriously, that delegate can be accompanied by another delegate of the same delegation (The Secretary-General will inform the responsibility of the Opening Speech to the delegation, which shall decide who goes in front).

Delegations who say “present and voting” during the roll call of the Assembly must vote on everything during the whole model.

The Opening Speech may address a government's major concerns regarding important issues affecting it, or the objectives that the government has for the conference and the topic of the Assembly.

The procedure for Opening Speeches is the following:

1. A motion is made to open the agenda of BIMUN XXIII.
2. Roll call and quorum verification. When called upon, a single delegate must raise their placard, stand up, and say “present” or “present and voting” (The agenda of the BIMUN XXIII model is now open. Subsequently, the session will commence).
3. By motion, the Opening Speeches will be read.
4. When the Chair calls the delegation to the podium, a maximum of two delegates per delegation should approach the podium, carrying their respective placards.
5. The delegate(s) will have two minutes to deliver their opening speech.
6. After yielding the floor to the Chair, it shall be open to points of information, and then it must proceed to answer those points.

Some important points to take into consideration:

- a. Not all delegations will be required to deliberate Opening Speeches.
- b. The official and intangible language of the General Assembly is Spanish, so all Opening Speeches and points of information shall be in this language.
- c. There is no debate, only the reading of the Opening Speeches and their respective points of information.

Closing General Assembly

On the last day of the model, the Closing General Assembly will be carried out through all sessions available of the day. This will be mandatory for the following committees: DISEC, SOCHUM, and Legal. All other committees will continue to adhere to their agendas without interruption from this assembly.

In this General Assembly, the Main Committees of this organ will discuss Working Papers. The order in which Working Papers will be presented is according to the committee, thereby, DISEC's work will pass first (A motion to resumen the agenda of DISEC will be opened and also another motion to set the language to English must be made). After exhausting every Working Paper of DISEC, SOCHUM's agenda must be resumed, where every passed Working Paper of the committee will be presented. After all the work of the last-said committee is presented, delegates must make a motion to change the language to Spanish, and then open an agenda for the Legal Commission where all its approved Working Papers will be presented. Each Working Paper of each committee will pass through the following procedure:

1. Presentation in front of the General Assembly of Working Papers by their respective Heads of Block in order (the order is designated by the number assigned to the Working Paper). Heads of Block will have two minutes after reading the document to persuade delegates to vote in favor of their work. If necessary, delegates will answer points of information from other delegates.
2. Then, the opportunity to present amendments must be made by the Chair.
3. Following this, a motion to vote on the Working Paper shall be introduced and performed. After a Working Paper passes it will become a Resolution to the General Assembly, if it does not pass it will be automatically filed.
4. After all the work on Working Papers has been presented, and been through this procedure, the General Assembly will proceed to the next committee

Notes:

- a. Press Releases read in the committee will not be read in the General Assembly, only Working Papers that were not tabled, or filed will pass.

- b. Each Member State has one vote in the General Assembly, if a country does not have permanent membership in the UN, it will not have a vote and this will not be subject to change.
- c. The same delegates who read and were Head of Blocks of the Working Papers (that passed) during the committee procedure, will pass in front to read this same document to the General Assembly.
- d. The language of the assembly will be determined by the committee (delegates shall change the language when their committee is set to read its Working Paper):
 - i. DISEC: English
 - ii. SOCHUM: English
 - iii. Legal: Spanish
- e. There is no debate, only the Reading of the Working Paper and their respective amendment procedure, and if necessary points of information about the documents.
- f. Delegates must participate in the voting procedure, those who said “present and voting” during roll call in the committee or General Assembly do not have the right to abstain from voting.
- g. During the voting procedure, no delegate can talk, make a point, leave the room, or stand up.
- h. Per delegation, only one delegate can raise their placard.

Documents

Opening Speeches

Some delegations have the opportunity to address the Opening General Assembly through the Opening Speech for two minutes. 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 and the topic of the Assembly.

Delegations must 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

This Speech must start with a greeting, for example: "Honorables miembros de la mesa, presidentes, delegados, y todos los demás presentes, reciban un cordial saludo." And at the end it must yield the word to the Chair, for example: "La delegación cede la palabra a la mesa".

Opening Speech Example

Honorables miembros de la mesa, presidentes, delegados, y todos aquellos que están comprometidos con la significativa misión de esta institución, reciban un cordial saludo.

Los Estados Unidos de América, la nación que ha construido el camino de la historia, sinónimo de utopía, es un poema de esperanza donde las palabras de la libertad, y la justicia, resuenan en cada rincón. Es tanto así, que en nuestra sorprendente historia nunca hemos tenido, ni tendremos, un sentimiento falso en nuestra esperanza y patriotismo. Con esta misma voluntad se presenta ante esta prestigiosa Asamblea General, para instaurar el orden y ser aquella luz en medio de la tormenta que vive la tierra prometida.

El Medio Oriente una vez más es el blanco de embestidas motivadas por los intereses de un grupo al margen de la ley, el cual ha revivido, dolorosos recuerdos y cicatrices dejadas por el antisemitismo y genocidio del Pueblo Judío. Por esto, condenamos fuertemente aquel grupo que pretende engañar a la comunidad internacional, Hamás, que usa como mensaje la liberación del pueblo Palestino, para ocultar su verdadera motivación: el exterminio del Pueblo Judío.

La ausencia de justificación para el acto impulsado por grupos subversivos es innegable y constituye un ultraje ante nuestros principios, es por eso, que América defenderá aquella labor de protegerse que tiene el pueblo Israelita contra estas barbaries, pero no acolitara el uso excesivo de fuerza contra el pueblo Palestino. Se tiene que trabajar por un futuro donde dos Estados democráticos, Israel y Palestina, vivan uno al lado del otro, algo que Hamás no quiere ver.

Delegados, resulta insensato darse el lujo de ceder ante el efecto tranquilizante del gradualismo, es hora de hacer realidad las promesas de las Naciones Unidas. Cosa que solo con el liderazgo de Los Estados Unidos se puede lograr, ya que otras potencias, se han mostrado incompetentes e incapaces de promover estos ideales, tales como Rusia y China, de la misma familia léxica que ineficaz, ignorante y agresor, que mucho dicen hacer por la comunidad, pero vetan soluciones cerrando las puertas a poder solventar esta problemática, y son las primeras en promover la fuerza como solución.

Concluyendo así, fieles a nuestro destino manifiesto “de muchos, uno”, ratifica ante la comunidad internacional su deseo y compromiso, para no dejar apagar esa llama de esperanza que llevará a alcanzar el soñado camino de la paz. Por último, aclaramos y reiteramos que no descansaremos hasta que el último centímetro del terror y la tiranía egoísta sea extinguida en este planeta.

Dios Bendiga América que antes los ojos de Dios será solo para los americanos.

La delegación cede la palabra a la mesa.

Position Papers

Position Papers are speeches where a delegate expresses their country's/congressman's/individual's stance on a particular issue. The Position Paper shares with the Opening Speech its character of making an impression: through this statement, the delegate informs the entire committee of their stance on a particular issue. Having a good Position Paper is important because it serves as the delegate's first impression of the committee, and a favorable impression can greatly benefit the delegate throughout the committee sessions. Every committee requires one Position Paper per topic. Each committee will be allocated time according to the quorum.

In BIMUN, a Position Paper is read per topic, so each time the committee opens an agenda of a new topic, the first thing for delegates to do is read their Position Paper for the agenda's topic. Then delegates will have the chance to open up to points of information from other delegates. Each time a new agenda for a new topic is opened, Position Papers for that topic will be read in front of the whole committee.

The Chair can grant extensions and will be in charge of calling the delegate's attention in case he/she exceeds the established time. All speeches must begin with the parliamentary greeting: "Honorable members of the Chair, delegates, and others present, receive cordial greetings from the honorable delegation of the (full name of your delegation)." At the end it must yield the word, for example: "The delegation yields the floor to the Chair."

As a guideline, a good Position Paper should:

- a. praise what your country's/congressman's/individual's supports and criticize what it does not support
- b. portray your country/congressman/individual as a leader in the field
- c. establish the strong degree of concern and interest your country/congressman/individual has in a topic
- d. outline the vital needs for your country/congressman/individual to support a Resolution.
- e. highlight recent actions and historical background of your country/congressman/individual on the topic

- f. make a strong impact statement

It is important to emphasize that the Position Paper must be faithful to the reality of your country/congressman/individual. The Position Paper must align with what your delegation states: it cannot distort or change what your government has said. If it contradicts what your government has established, other delegates may rethink its credibility.

The Position Paper must be prepared by the delegates themselves: it is not acceptable for any external agent to do so. This is not only for reasons of honesty, but also because it undermines the delegate. By doing this, the delegate loses confidence and spontaneity, which are vital for effective public speaking.

The delegate has until a certain time established by the presidents to deliver their Position Paper, if it is not handed in, the delegate may reduce its chances of winning academic awards.

Position Paper Example

Honorable members of the Chair, delegates, and others whose ideals align with those of the UN receive cordial greetings from the honorable delegation of the United States of America.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is not just an alliance; it's a shield against aggression, protecting over one billion citizens from those who seek to sow chaos and tyranny. It unites nations under a banner of collective security, steadfast in its commitment to uphold international peace. NATO stands firm against those who dare to violate sovereignty. The country of the Fifty Spangled Stars will not tolerate bullies or invaders. NATO stands proudly with Ukraine in their courageous battle against men like Putin and his brutal invasion, and defending freedom and justice against tyranny and oppression coming from one man, and one man alone.

“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

Guided by the light of liberty, the United States will protect Ukraine, its citizens, its rich and vast culture, its sovereignty, and territorial integrity. A safe, democratic, and prosperous Ukraine is in the interest of the United States, and we shall ensure that no other country’s territorial integrity is affected by the ambitious and selfish interests of some supposedly “global leaders”.

At last, this committee will be able to establish some synonyms for those who have freed this aggression: “bully”, “executioner”, and “criminal”. All describing nations such as Russia.

God bless America, which in the eyes of God will only be for Americans.

Thank you, the delegation yields the word to the Chair.

Impartiality Papers (CPI)

Note: The following document is uniquely for the Corte Penal Internacional. No other committee shall do or deliver this.

Some requirements include:

- a. Begin with a cordial greeting, for example: “Honorable members of the Chair, lawyers, jurors, and others present, receive a cordial greeting”.
- b. Start with a quote, for example: “If you want peace, fight for justice” — Paul VI.
- c. Have a clear idea of what you want to write.
- d. It is important to establish that you will be objective and impartial
- e. Must last 1 minute (60 seconds)
- f. Must have parliamentary language
- g. Must be in Spanish

Impartiality Paper Example

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

“La justicia es la reina de las virtudes republicanas y con ella se sostiene la igualdad y la libertad.”

— Simón Bolívar

Me encuentro en este recinto, velando por una razón que nos une a todos los presentes, la búsqueda de la justicia. Búsqueda, que debe ir de la mano de principios tales como la ética, la equidad y la honradez , los cuales deben ser el cimiento de toda sociedad. Como jurados, somos ejemplo y representación de una comunidad , gracias a esto buscamos llegar al esclarecimiento de la verdad sobre los hechos que aquí se presentan, de la forma más óptima y pertinente posible.

Debido a lo mencionado anteriormente, yo, como venerable jurada , me encuentro en el deber y en la obligación de calificar todo argumento dado con inmutable imparcialidad , dejando a un lado cualquier opinión personal, prejuicio o inclinación que tenga por alguna de las partes, por otro lado, me comprometo a ser absolutamente crítica, precisa, y plenamente objetiva sobre cada uno de los detalles que aquí serán planteados basándome en todos los parámetros de la moral al momento de la toma de mi decisión.

Muchas gracias.

Background

The Background is a document to be completed by all delegates and presented to their respective committee presidents. It must be sent through the committee’s email, Classroom, or President’s email. Remember that the completion of this document increases your chances of being selected for the academic awards, as it helps in deciding ties.

The Background should contain the following:

1. Cover page.

2. Position papers on the commission's topic.
3. Opening speech of the General Assembly (if required).
4. Summary of each of the topics.
5. The central position of your country on each of the topics.
6. Guiding Questions for each of the topics.

To check for an example of this document, check the "[BIMUN Preparation](#)" page.

Debate Preparation

Forms of Debate

To resolve an issue, it is important to discuss the topic, taking into account the different viewpoints of all delegations. Therefore, after the Position Papers have been read, a debate will follow, to reach a Resolution that benefits the entire international community. Thus, in the model, there are three types of debate: Speaker's List, Moderated Caucus, and Unmoderated Caucus.

Speaker's List

In a Speaker's List, the Chair will recognize delegates who wish to intervene, in alphabetical order, allowing each delegation (that desires) the opportunity to speak. To initiate a Speaker's List, delegates must make a motion but first ask through a point of information to the chair. The delegate making the motion will have the option to be either the first or the last speaker on the list. All delegates who wish to participate must raise their placard when the Chair asks.

The default speaking time shall be one minute and a half (1:30) per speaker when any Speakers List is opened. A Delegate exceeding the given time for a speech may be called to order by the Chair.

Moderated Caucus

In a Moderated Caucus, the Chair is responsible for recognizing delegates who wish to speak, and the distribution of the floor. To do so, delegates must make a motion through a Point of Information to the Chair; the delegate making the motion will be the first to be recognized. The Chair will recognize delegates who request the floor by raising their placards (when the Chair asks for those who wish to use the floor), granting the floor to delegations who wish to speak or those deemed necessary for the flow of the debate. All delegates recognized by the Chair must participate. The time limit per speaker is three minutes

Unmoderated Caucus

An Unmoderated Caucus or Lobby Time is designated for negotiations between parties. Delegates will be able to openly talk to delegates (in their committee's language) without being recognized, as well as to stand up from their place and negotiate freely. Its purpose is to foster collaborative problem-solving and help delegates reach consensus. Once the debate concludes, delegates are expected to utilize this time effectively to develop solutions that benefit the international community and align with the UN's objectives.

Material for the Debate

During the debate, you can present different types of resources to express your ideas. These kinds of visual aids may be helpful in understanding a solution or a position. But it is also important that this visual aid does not negatively affect the flow of the committee, so prepare, be sure of what you are saying, have a good oratory, be confident, and represent your country with a great attitude.

There are several resources you can use during the debate: slides/presentations, images/photographs, charts, joint interventions, and press releases. Before presenting any of this to the committee, you must ask for a Point of Personal Privilege, so the Chair permits the visualization or presentation of your resource, the Chair must have had these resources at least thirty minutes before its presentation, and it will be either approved and presented, or disapproved and not shown/presented to the committee.

Press Releases may also be another option from a Working Paper. If your block does not have enough members, it must do a Press Release, which will not be voted on, and will not receive amendments.

Notes of the Visual Aids:

- a. It may be the base of a Resolution, but not the Resolution itself.
- b. After the presentation of the visual aids, delegates will be able to open up to points of information regarding the presented, to clear any doubts.
- c. A good design, organization, and aesthetic will show your effort, and dedication in trying to represent your country, so prepare them well, and double-check them.

Press Release Example



Washington, D.C., United States of America

The White House

November 18th, 2023

United for Peace by the United States of America and The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Afghan Territory

The primary focus of the United States and the United Kingdom is to preserve security, seek peace, and protect citizens, both within and beyond our borders. The international community is at a crucial time when indiscriminate Taliban violence has endangered and ended the lives of innocent civilians in Afghanistan, additionally they pose a great threat to the peace of the international community.

Subsequently, President Joseph Biden and Primer Minister Rishi Sunak declared a time of 72 hours, in which the Taliban must leave the government, the streets, and the houses of Afghan people, without a single drop of blood spilled.

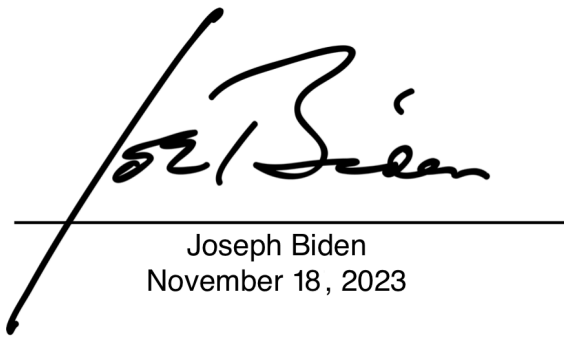
Our will to seek peaceful solutions and protect innocent lives is firm. However, if the Taliban do not heed this call and persist in their violent actions that are threatening the lives of civilians, the United States and the United Kingdom will be forced to take drastic measures that will not leave a single Taliban in any corner of the world.

The United States and the United Kingdom, hereby, invoke the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) that establishes that every nation can intervene without the Security Council's authorization to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity. Furthermore, the

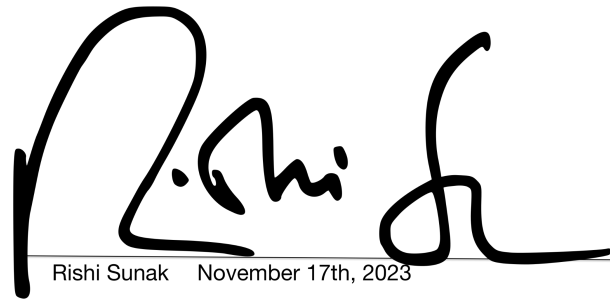
United States and the United Kingdom invoke Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty and call out the People's Republic of China to support this plan of action. Otherwise, this nation will be considered a supporter and validator of the Taliban.

Finally, taking into account the power of the United States, the United Kingdom, NATO, and their allies, and in the case of the Taliban not cooperating, it is estimated that in the next two weeks (November 30th, 2023), military groups will arrive to Afghan territory and start the termination to seize the unlawful rule of the Taliban, which we expect to happen before the end of the year.

Moreover, these parties estimate that by December 21st, 2023 all Taliban should have fled Afghanistan; otherwise, they will be subjected to international law and all the power of all the parties of this statement.



Joseph Biden
November 18, 2023



Rishi Sunak November 17th, 2023

Signed by:

Arif Alvi, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Anthony Albanese, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia

Alexander de Croo, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Belgium

Emmanuel Jean-Michel Frédéric Macron, President of the French Republic

Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, President of the Republic of Türkiye

Isaac Herzog, Prime Minister of the State of Israel

Fumio Kishida, Prime Minister of Japan

Kim Jong-Un, WPK General and President of the State Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Resolutions

Resolutions are the primary documents 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, drafted by delegates in each committee. Each committee should develop at least one Working Paper per topic. Once the Working Paper is completed, it shall be put to vote, if it passes, it will pass to the General Assembly (if part of the UNGA), or the Security Council to finally become a Resolution of the United Nations.

Working Papers

Working Papers are where delegates work to present their ideas formally, and then for them to become Resolutions of the United Nations. There are very specific formats that must be followed, since simple errors can be a way for this document to be tabled.

A Working Paper is presented to a committee by two Member States, who led the drafting of the paper. These leading Member States, known as Head of Blocks, are committed to passing and often authoring the paper. A sponsor of the Working Paper can withdraw their support for it before the voting process starts. If a Working Paper loses all its sponsors at any point, other committee Members will be invited to sponsor it. If no committee Members agree to sponsor the paper, it will be excluded from further consideration. **Representatives, that are not Member States of the UN, will not have the right to vote nor sign a Working Paper or Resolution. They cannot be a Head of Block, nor a Sponsoring Country, nor a Signatory Country. These representatives must do a press release**

Format and Structure

Each of the following rules can be counted as an amendment sent by delegates. If the amendment is correctly formatted and does apply these rules, the document must be immediately corrected, and it should be counted as a Friendly Amendment, these are Non-Substantive Amendments, but it should not be the cause to erase sentences, only to correct the error (this is not discussable), except if it is a reason to discard the Working Paper:

I. Font and General Formatting:

- a. The entire document must use Times New Roman, size 12, in black ink.
- b. The text must be justified, except for the title, which should be centered.
- c. All numbers and letters in the document must follow this font, size, and ink style.
- d. The size of the sheet must be Letter (8.5” x 11”). With 1in margins at the top, bottom, left and right.

II. Italics Usage:

- a. The name of the organ and its article (and the comma that accompanies it) before the preamble should be in italics.
 - i. If the committee is part of the General Assembly (DISEC, SOCHUM, Legal), replace the name of the committee with “The United Nations General Assembly”.
- b. Preambular phrases and the inclusion of an annex (and the period that accompanies it) should also be in italics.

III. Bold and Underlining:

- a. The title of the Working Paper, labels of the heading (“Committee:”, “Topic of Discussion:”, “Heads of Block:”, “Sponsoring Countries:” and “Signatory Countries:”) and the operative phrases are the only parts of the document that must be in bold.
- b. List numbers, or bullets in subclauses, and subclauses should not be in bold.
- c. Operative phrases are the only part of the document that should be underlined.

IV. Restrictions:

- a. No text in the document should be highlighted.
- b. No images should be included in any part of the document.
- c. Normal text, including the list’s numbers from the resolves clauses, must not be bold, italicized, underlined, placed in any color other than black, hyperlinked, or highlighted.

V. Spacing:

- a. The line spacing must be 1.5 throughout the entire document.
- b. Paragraph spacing must be 15 points before and after each paragraph. To apply this format, select Custom Spacing under Line and Paragraph Spacing.

- c. There should be no extra spaces between paragraphs. Use Paragraph Spacing to create gaps, not by adding extra blank lines after sentences.

VI. Number and Letter Formatting:

- a. Generally, write out numbers from zero to one hundred in nontechnical writing (one, two...). This does not apply to the numbers in the operative phrases list.
 - i. Apply when it is not an article, a monetary amount, or other ways that require to use technical writing
- b. For numbers above one hundred in technical and scientific writing, use numeric digits.
- c. Ensure number usage is consistent throughout the document.

VII. Title Formatting:

- a. The title of the Working Paper must be centered and in bold.

VIII. Preamble Formatting:

- a. After the name of the organ before the preamble, place a comma.
- b. Sentence Endings:
 - i. End each preambular clause with a comma, except for the last sentence, which should end with a semicolon.
- c. Preambular phrases must start every sentence (of this part of the document) and they should in italics.
- d. Do not use sub-clauses or more than one sentence within the preambular phrases. Only one sentence should be written for each preambular clause.

IX. Operative Section Formatting:

a. Sentence Endings:

- i. End each operative sentence with a semicolon, except the last sentence, which should end with a period.

b. Clause Numbering:

- i. Operative clauses should be numbered like a list: 1., 2., 3., ...
- ii. Clauses can have sub-clauses (labeled a., b., c.) and sub-points (labeled i., ii., iii., etc.).

1. Sub-Clause Formatting:

- a. End the main clause with a colon and start the sub-clause in lowercase (if it is not a personal pronoun).
- b. End all sub-clauses with a semicolon if there are no more sub-points.

2. Sub-Point Formatting:

- a. End the sub-clause with a colon and start the sub-point in lowercase (unless it is a personal pronoun).
- b. End all sub-points with a semicolon.

c. Operative Phrases:

- i. Bold and underline operative phrases at the start of each operative clause. Only the phrase itself should be in bold and underlined; the space following it should not.

Annex

The annex must be delivered in a paper or note, it should be legible. It must have a central-aligned title: “Annex (and the number given by the Chair)”. Then it must have all countries who sign the Working Paper listed by numbers (1.), (2.)... and alphabetically with the full form names, it must have the Heads of Block, the Sponsoring Countries, and all those who participated in the Working Paper.

Heading Format

In the Heading of the Working Paper, there are strict rules. The Heads of Block must have the full name of the countries, and they must be in alphabetical order, it must be separated by commas, not by “and”, there should be exactly two (2) Heads of Block. The Sponsoring Countries must have the full name of the countries, and it must be in alphabetical order, it must be separated by commas, not by “and”, there should be exactly five (5) Sponsoring Countries, which must be different from the Heads of Block. The Committee must have the full name of the organ, and its abbreviation, if there is one (this last item should be in parentheses). The Topic of Discussion must have the official name of the topic the Working Paper is based on, it must be inside quotation marks. The Signatory Countries must have “Annex (and the number).” in italics.

End each part of the heading with a period, except the title. In the “Annex” the period must also be in italics. In the format, uppercase and lowercase letters should be as in the example provided.

Heading Format Example

Working Paper (Number Assigned by the Chair)

Committee: Full name of the organ (if there is one, abbreviation of the name).

Topic of Discussion: “(Full and Official Title of the Topic in Discussion).”

Heads of Block: (Full Name of Country Head of Block One), (Full Name of Country Head of Block Two).

Sponsoring Countries: (Full name of Sponsoring Country one), (Full name of Sponsoring Country two), (Full name of Sponsoring Country three), (Full name of Sponsoring Country four), (Full name of Sponsoring Country five).

Signatory Countries: *Annex (and the annex number).*

Preambular Phrases

This section is intended to articulate the purpose of drafting this Resolution. It should provide a clear overview of the topic and summarize previous actions taken. A minimum of five (5) Preambular clauses are required. A Preambular Phrase may only be used once, if not, one clause may be deleted completely by an amendment, or changed by another one. Only English-language committees may use the following phrases:

Acknowledging	Approving	Conscious
Acting	Aware of	Considering
Affirming	Bearing in mind	Contemplating
Alarmed by	Believing	Convinced
Alarmed	Cognizant	Declaring
Anxious	Concerned	Deeply concerned
Appreciating	Confident	Deeply conscious

Deeply convinced	Guided by	Recalling also
Deeply disturbed	Having adopted	Recognizing
Deeply regretting	Having considered	Recognizing also
Deploring	Having considered further	Recognizing with
Desiring	Having devoted attention	satisfaction
Determined	Having examined	Referring
Emphasizing	Having heard	Regretting
Encouraged	Having received	Reiterating
Expecting	Having reviewed	Reiterating its call for
Expressing appreciation	Having studied	Reminding
Noting with approval	Having approved	Seeking
Expressing concern also	Having decided	Seized
Expressing concern	Keeping in mind	Stressing
Expressing its appreciation	Mindful	Taking into account
Expressing its satisfaction	Noting	Taking into consideration
Expressing satisfaction	Noting with deep concern	Taking note
Firmly convinced	Noting with regret	Taking note also
Fulfilling	Noting with satisfaction	Taking note further
Fully alarmed	Observing	Underlining
Fully aware	Reaffirming	Viewing with appreciation
Fully believing	Reaffirming also	Viewing with apprehension
Further deploring	Realizing	Welcoming
Further recalling	Recalling	Welcoming also

Operative Phrases

These statements propose solutions to the issues outlined earlier in the Resolution. A minimum of seven (7) Operative Clauses are required. An Operative Phrase may only be used once, if not, one clause may be deleted completely by an amendment, or changed by another one. Only English-language committees may use the following phrases:

Accepts

Acknowledges

Adopts

Advises	Draws the attention	Recommends
Affirms	Embraces	Regrets
Also calls for	Emphasizes	Reiterates
Also recommends	Encourages	Reminds
Also strongly condemns	Endorses	Renews its appeal
Also urges	Expresses its appreciation	Repeats
Appeals	Expresses its hope	Requests
Appreciates	Expresses its regret	Requires
Approves	Further invites	Solemnly affirms
Authorizes	Further proclaims	Stresses
Calls	Further recommends	Strongly advises
Calls for	Further reminds	Strongly condemns
Calls upon	Further requests	Strongly encourages
Commends	Further resolves	Suggests
Concurs	Has resolved	Supports
Condemns	Implements	Takes note of
Confirms	Instructs	Transmits
Congratulates	Introduces	Trusts
Considers	Invites	Underlines
Decides	Notes	Underscores
Declares	Notes with satisfaction	Upholds
Declares accordingly	Proclaims	Urges
Demands	Proposes	Welcomes
Deplores	Reaffirms	
Designates	Recalls	
Directs	Recognizes	

Amendments

After the Heads of the Block have presented their Working Paper, the Chair will indicate a time within 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. The committee may reject an illegible amendment, so the amendment must be easy to understand.

When the Chair receives an amendment it will decide whether it is a Non-Substantive Amendment or a Substantive Amendment, if it is the second option, 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.

It is in the discretion of the Chair to define the time, during which the floor will be open to Amendments. The Amendments shall be written on a note paper to the Chair. An amendment must have the title “Amendment”, the delegation suggesting the amendment, the mistake, or thing the amendment considers wrong, and the correction (eliminate, change it to..., and other forms). An amendment without this format, or with illegible handwriting, may not be considered by the Chair.

Non-Substantive Amendments

Amendments correcting grammatical, spelling, or formatting mistakes will be automatically adopted without a vote from the Committee, at the discretion of the Chair. These amendments are proposed to be corrected. If there are any of these kinds of amendments put to vote, a delegate can make a point of order, it is important to remember there are no points of order to points of order, but if someone else believes the delegate is wrong, a delegate may do a point of personal privilege to explain why to the Chair, but first wait for the Chair’s response, to avoid interruptions. These amendments count immediately as a Friendly Amendment.

Substantive Amendments

All Amendments require approval from the Chair to be introduced. 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. These amendments refer to eliminating, modifying, or adding a clause.

Friendly Amendments

It is the kind of amendment that wants to rectify, correct, or modify something wrong in the Working Paper; these amendments tend to be grammatical, Non-Substantive-Format, or coherence-related, but it may also delete a clause or part of the document. These amendments will be implemented in the Working Paper. A Working Paper that has seven (7) Operative Clauses or five (5) Preambular Clauses, and loses one of any by an amendment (it leaves less than seven Operative Clauses or less than five Preambular Clauses), does not pass, and will be filed.

Unfriendly Amendment

Substantive Amendments to a Working Paper not approved by the Heads of Block, Sponsors, or simple majority of the committee, on the Working Paper are considered unfriendly. These amendments are not going to be implemented in the Working Paper.

Amendments by the Chair

Are allowed and will be considered Friendly.

Tabling a Working Paper

There are certain reasons a Working Paper will be immediately filed by the Chair or by a Motion to Table:

1. The annex (which should list the official names of all signatory countries in alphabetical order) is poorly done, any of the following reasons is a reason to table:
 - a. Not in alphabetical order.
 - b. There is no title.
 - c. Includes non-Member States of the United Nations.
 - d. The name is not in its full form or has a mistake (Upper and lower case mistakes do not count) (the official names are in each committee's guide).
 - e. It does not follow the format established.

2. In the Heads of Block:
 - a. Not in alphabetical order.
 - b. Not exactly two (2) Countries.
 - c. Includes non-Member States of the United Nations.
 - d. The name is not in its full form or has a mistake (Upper and lower case mistakes do not count) (the official names are in each committee's guide).
3. In the Sponsoring Countries:
 - a. Not in alphabetical order.
 - b. Not exactly five (5) Countries.
 - c. Includes non-Member States of the United Nations.
 - d. The name is not in its full form or has a mistake (Upper and lower case mistakes do not count) (the official names are in each committee's guide).
 - e. There is a country in the Sponsoring Countries that is also in the Head of Blocks.
4. There are less than five (5) Preambular Clauses.
5. There are less than seven (7) Operative Clauses.
6. The document is modified in any detail, or way of form, after the time given to do them (the Unmoderated Caucus) is over.
7. The name of the committee is wrong or is not the official one in the labels.
8. There are one or more countries that are in more than one Working Paper.
9. A Working Paper which has five (5) friendly amendments or more, or five (5) unfriendly amendments or more, will immediately be filed and not voted on, friendly and unfriendly amendments are not cumulative between each other, for example, 3 friendly amendments and 2 unfriendly amendments in the same Working Paper is not a reason to discard a Working Paper.

Note: The decorative image the Handbook has above every page cannot be on the Working Paper

The official names of the committees are as follows:

1. United Nations Security Council
2. Disarmament and International Security (DISEC)
3. Social, Humanitarian & Cultural Issues (SOCHUM)

4. Comisión Jurídica
5. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
6. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF A)
7. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF B)
8. Crisis Histórico
9. Congreso de la República de Colombia
10. Grupo Bilderberg

Working Paper Example

Working Paper 1.1.1

Committee: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

Topic of Discussion: “East African Drug Trade and its Threat to International Security.”

Heads of Block: United States of America, Russian Federation.

Sponsoring Countries: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, French Republic, Kingdom of Thailand, Republic of South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania.

Signatory Countries: *Annex 1.*

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Taking into account the devastating effects of psychoactive substances in the East African region including heroin, cannabis, cocaine, opioids, and others,

Aware of corruption in the region as a threat to development for the matters at hand and further attempts to reach the status quo in the region,

Deeply convinced that to achieve successful development, every delegation must commit to combat the trade of psychoactive substances, both globally and in the East African region,

Emphasizing the fact that insurgent groups, narcotics organizations, rebels, and other organizations outside the law are a threat to international security and the achievement of a comprehensive solution,

Fully aware that a diplomatic solution is a path to follow to promote stability in the region, but no act of insurgency shall be allowed,

Acknowledging the participation of countries in the East African region who desire to establish educational campaigns directed to the population to promote secure conditions for children in the region,

Keeping in mind the root causes, such as economic hardships and insufficient opportunities within eastern African nations, which have fueled the surge of illicit substance trade,

Alarmed by the threat that insurgent groups pose to international security and its effects on East African psychoactive substance trade affecting countries such as Tanzania, Somalia, and Ethiopia;

1. **Endorses** the Plan of Action stipulated during the UNODC meeting and supported by delegations such as the United States, the Russian Federation, the Republic of India the People's Republic of China, and the United Kingdom to develop security standards in the region, combat narcotics, insurgency and the psychoactive substance trade happening in Eastern Africa;
2. **Calls upon** the Security Council to have in mind the geographical conflicts that present themselves as a risk to international security, and additionally endorse the supervision of them, including:
 - a. conflict with Al-Shabaab in Somalia;
 - b. conflict in Ethiopia;
 - c. scarce economic resources in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the Federal Republic of Somalia, and the United Republic of Tanzania;
 - d. the existence of the “Golden Triangle” and the “Golden Crescent”, which serve as a production and trafficking route that exports psychoactive substances across the whole African Region;
 - e. the geographical location of East Africa as an entry port, thanks to its harbors and airports, that allow easy access to psychoactive substances to the whole of Africa;

3. **Embraces** the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's Eastern Africa Project against trafficking in the international airports of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Nairobi, Kenya, and others, as well as the seaports of Dar es Salaam and Mombasa, Kenya, and others:
 - a. aimed at improving law enforcement to counter organized crime, providing computer-based training;
 - b. stepping up to counter money laundering in the subregions of eastern Africa, working with government authorities in Rwanda, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda by providing training to these officers regarding money laundering, financing of insurgent acts:
 - i. addressing corruption in government offices;
 - ii. involvement of the United Nations, East African governments, and non-governmental organizations that will be involved in the Plan for Development in East Africa;
4. **Solemnly affirms** the provision of financial and humanitarian aid on behalf of the United States of America, French Republic, and Russian Federation directed to the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Somalia, and United Republic of Tanzania:
 - a. 25 million United States Dollars directed to education, for the periods starting on February 9th, 2024 to February 9th, 2026:
 - i. 20 million USD coming from the United States;
 - ii. 2.5 million USD from the Russian Federation;
 - iii. 2.5 million USD from the French Republic;

5. **Trusts** that the implementation of education and awareness campaigns will target root causes and incentives of narcotics markets, thus establishing the installment of targeted campaigns toward education and employment opportunities in eastern African nations
 - a. calls for the support and help of the United Nations Development Program to continue with the following initiatives:
 - i. vocational training programs to seek other job opportunities for people who benefit from the psychoactive substance trafficking industries;
 - ii. empowered job opportunities in Africa;
 - iii. accessible education initiatives;
 - iv. investment in education, jobs, and development in the African region;
6. **Implements** the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Regional Intelligence Programs:
 - a. enforcing law enforcement measures in Eastern Africa that have been successful in nations such as Thailand, to suppress illicit psychoactive substance trafficking by:
 - i. dismantling illegal laboratories, intercepting essential psychoactive substance chemicals, eradicating illicit crops, and effecting way more seizures at borders;
 - b. strengthening cooperation in the field of psychoactive substance abuse control, and reducing the incentive to participate in the market of illicit psychoactive substance trafficking;
7. **Upholds** the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to implement international cooperation programs via law enforcement:

- a. including the nation's cooperation in gathering intelligence, surveillance, and increased seizure efforts at ports of entry:
 - i. increasing border control with physical barriers and advanced technologies;
 - b. funding via the United Nations and other nations, including the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France, China, and Russia:
 - i. allocating advanced technologies for border patrol officers, and economic development programs;
 - ii. funding economic development programs that pertain to job opportunities, and economic stability throughout Eastern Africa, with the simple goal of reducing poverty and corruption;
 - iii. lessening the incentive in eastern Africa to participate in the psychoactive substance trafficking market;
8. **Urges** the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to establish a settlement of United Nations Peacekeeping Forces in the East African Countries:
- a. Somalia, to provide security to its citizens against Al-Shabaab, actively prevent conflict with insurgent organizations, reduce violence, strengthen security, and supervise the development of this action plan;
 - b. Ethiopia, to protect civilians, actively prevent conflict, effectively prevent financing of insurgent groups, put as priority regional stability, reduce violence, strengthen security, and finally empower national authorities to assume their responsibilities;
 - c. Tanzania, upholds the rights of its citizens in the face of inequality regarding education, opportunities, clean water, and decent food, even when facing attacks from insurgent groups;

- d. in order to:
 - i. guarantee security and stability;
 - ii. promote development in aspects of education, anti corruption, and fight against illicit consumption of psychoactive substances;
 - iii. cease military and insurgent operations in the region, by groups outside the law, as they are one of the consumers, producers, and distributors who increase psychoactive substance trade and its illegal consumption in the region;
9. **Decides** to remain actively seized of this matter.

Voting Procedure and Definition of Majorities

Delegates vote when voting is announced by the Chair. All delegates present in the room must second the motion presented, and then vote. This is important because delegates raise their country's voice on the matters held on hand.

Voting Procedure on Resolutions/Working Papers

1. When the first Working Paper is to be presented, it must be introduced through a motion, the Heads of Block approach the podium with their respective placards and read the document in order.
2. At the end of the reading, the Chair will open the floor for two minutes and the Heads of Block will be given the floor in which they may speak in favor of this Working Paper.
3. At the end of this intervention, the Heads of Block must open to a minimum of one and a maximum of three points of information.
4. Then the Chair will receive amendments.
5. After the Chair reads all correctly-made amendments, delegates shall propose a Motion to Vote on the Working Paper, initiating the voting procedure for Working Papers.
6. After the voting procedure ends, the next Working Paper (if there is one), will pass through this process.

Procedural Votes

The procedural vote shall be triggered upon the proposal of any motion. All delegates present shall cast their vote by a show of placards.

Substantive Votes

Substantive votes shall be considered those referring to the outcome documents of the committee, A Challenge to the Competence, and amendments. During substantive votes, the Chair will call each delegation in alphabetical order, delegates may either vote 'in favor', 'against', 'in favor with reasons', 'against with reasons', or 'abstain'. Delegates who declared themselves as 'present and voting' during the initial quorum verification (roll call) cannot abstain. Only the Directives, delegates, and the Chair shall be present in the committee's room

during substantive votes. Note-passing and points or motions shall be suspended. No Delegate shall leave the room.

Invitees, or representatives of delegations not Member States, shall attend and participate in the sessions of the committee. They shall have the same rights as other representatives, but shall not have the right to vote on substantive matters. Observers may also remain in the committee room during the voting procedure, but not vote.

Working Papers

A Working Paper will pass when 50% +1 of the committee votes in favor, otherwise it will be filed. During this procedure, no delegate comes in or out, sponsors and observers will be required to leave when the committee votes. Only members of the Directives, delegates, and the Chair shall be present in the Committee room during substantive votes. Note-passing and points or motions shall be suspended. No Delegate shall leave or enter the room.

Order of Voting

If two or more Working Papers relate to the same question, they shall be voted on in the order in which they were submitted. Voting occurs on each Resolution after the Amendment Process.

For example:

1. Working Paper 1.1.1
2. Working Paper 1.1.2

The first number is the committee, the second is the topic in the order of days, and third is the number of the block. This is assigned by the Chair.

Voting Rights

Each Member State has one vote in the committee, if a country does not have permanent membership in the UN, it will not have a vote, and this will not be subject to change. A country that lost its voting rights in a Challenge to the Competence does not have the right to vote.

The Security Council

Members who are vetoes (People's Republic of China, United States of America, Russian Federation, French Republic, and the United Kingdom Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) have to vote in every decision, in other words, they do not have the right to abstain from voting in any matter.

For a Working Paper to pass, there must be nine (9) votes in favor, and no votes against from vetoes. One vote Against from a veto immediately discards the Working Paper.

The General Assembly

Each Member State has one vote in the General Assembly, if a country does not have permanent membership in the UN, it will not have a vote, and this will not be subject to change.

Definition of Majorities

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

- a. **Qualified Majority:** Represents 66.6% (2/3) of the delegations present. In this way, abstaining implies, in practice, voting against, despite expressing a different position.
- b. **Absolute majority:** It is the one that represents 50% + 1 of the delegations present. Again, abstaining implies a negative vote.
- c. **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 important to note that delegations that declare themselves "present and voting" during roll call must participate in the voting process and cannot abstain.

Academic Awards

In the Security Council, DISEC, SOCHUM,
Legal, UNEP, and UNICEF:

1. Best Delegate
2. First Outstanding Delegate
3. Second Outstanding Delegate
4. Best Junior Delegate
5. Best Position Paper

4. Mejor Señor Junior
5. Mejor Papel de Posición

In Corte Penal Internacional:

1. Mejor Defensa
2. Mejor Fiscal
3. Mejor Delegado

In Congreso de la República:

1. Mejor Senador
2. Primer Senador Sobresaliente
3. Segundo Senador Sobresaliente
4. Mejor Senador Junior
5. Mejor Papel de Posición

In Crisis Histórico:

1. Mejor Personaje
2. Primer Personaje Sobresaliente
3. Segundo Personaje Sobresaliente
4. Mejor Personaje Junior
5. Mejor Papel de Posición

In Grupo Bilderberg:

1. Mejor Señor
2. Primer Señor Sobresaliente
3. Segundo Señor Sobresaliente

In BIMUN

1. Best Delegation
2. Best Opening Speech

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BIMUN Team

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Secretary-General of BIMUN XXIII

Gabriella Payares Gómez

Secretary-General of BIMUN XXIII

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