



"One last pact before the world burns"

May 6 - May 7 de 2025

ASMUN VIII Handbook

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Introduction

In this document, delegates will be able to find all the information necessary for their individual work and the development of the model as a whole.

1.1. Letter from the secretariat

Dear Delegates,

On behalf of the Secretariat, it is our great honor to welcome you to the eighth edition of the American School Model of United Nations. Over the coming days, you will have the unique opportunity to engage in diplomacy, tackle pressing global issues, and experience firsthand the art of negotiation and multilateral cooperation.

This conference is designed not only to challenge your critical thinking and public speaking abilities but also to inspire you to embody the values of leadership, empathy, and resilience that the real world urgently needs. Every speech you deliver, every amendment you propose, and every resolution you negotiate will contribute to a greater understanding of how collective action can address the world's most complex challenges.

We encourage you to embrace this experience with an open mind, a collaborative spirit, and a commitment to excellence. Whether you are an experienced delegate or attending your first conference, your voice matters, and your contributions will shape the debates and outcomes of this event.

Our team has worked tirelessly to create a dynamic, engaging, and intellectually stimulating environment. We trust that you will take full advantage of every opportunity, not only to debate and lead but also to learn from your fellow delegates and form lasting connections.

Thank you for joining us in this journey of diplomacy and discovery. We look forward to witnessing the passion, creativity, and leadership that you will bring to ASMUN VIII.

Best of luck, and welcome to ASMUN VIII “*One last pact before the world burns*”.

Sincerely,

Carla Rengifo, Veronica Ortiz, Andrea Salgado.

1.2. Introduction of our team

Director General	Secretary General	Academic Director
Veronica Ortiz Guette	Carla Rengifo Torres	Andrea Salgado Mier

Chief of Press	Chief of Staff and Logistics	Chief of Security
Silvana Calvo Taborda	Maria Victoria Villalobos Cardenas	Sofia Lencioni Muñoz

Coordinator of Communications	Sponsor and Advisor
Kristell Gutierrez Vega	Frank Artuz

Secretary General: Head of the event, it possesses the maximum authority within the conference, it is chosen by the principal and sponsor of the institution. This position is responsible for the model and all its tasks, since it is in charge of the proper accomplishment of the event. The Secretary General tends to be a last year student with all needed capacities, and titles to be the face of the conference.

Director General: Chosen by the principal and sponsor, alongside the Secretary General, it must accomplish certain requirements and have different capacities needed to deliver results to the Secretary and event. It is in charge of the academic area, general coordination and logistic organization of the event.

Academic Director: Chosen by the principal and sponsor, alongside the Secretary General, must accomplish certain requirements and have different capacities needed to deliver results to the Secretary and event. Alongside the Secretary General and Director General, it is in charge of the development and coordination of academic activities for the proper development of the event.

Chief of Press: Chosen by the previous Chief of Press and other members of the team and approved by the sponsor, it is in charge of the model's promotion and publicity (including the management of the socials and webpage of the conference, the superlative awards, gossip and news). Additionally, the Chief will provide information about schedules, presidents, topics, and other essential information. The Chief of Press is in charge of the Press team.

Chief of Staff and Logistics: Chosen by the Secretary and Director and approved by the sponsor, alongside its team, it is in charge of the logistics before and during the model, meaning the delegates' comfortability, and the proper organization and arrangement of the model.

Chief of Security: Chosen by the Secretary and Director and approved by the sponsor, alongside its team, it is in charge of the delegate's security during the model. The latter includes the presence of the delegates in the committee and the enforcement of rules within the model.

Presidents: Chosen by the Secretary General and Director and approved by the sponsor. They have the higher authority within their committee. They're responsible for the moderation of the debates and lead the committee to a just resolution, according to the Secretary General, the Director General and the manual. The president must be a role model for active participation, research, and punctuality through the conference. This position is responsible for informing any disciplinary or academic issue to the Secretary General.

Communication's coordinator: Is the coordinator in charge of internal and external events of the institution, expert in relations, organization and management of any type of event, is the main responsible for the complete logistics and the smooth operation of the event.

Advisor: Teacher chosen by the school 's principal to be responsible for the representation of the institution in models and other academic events. It is in charge of maintaining direct contact with other *advisors*; It informs the students and parents about future models; It organizes the commissions which assist to models; Supervises the performance of the students within the models, as well as the development and organization of the internal model.

1.3. Presidents and Committees

For this ASMUN VIII edition, there will be ten committees, 5 in spanish and 5 in english, directed by two or three presidents each.

Committee 1- Security Council

Antonia Escobar and Luciana Badel (Colegio Marymount de Barranquilla)

Topic A - Monopolizing Control: The Venezuelan Crisis.

Topic B - Oppression in the name of God: Religious Persecutions in Iran.

The Security Council is one of the six main organs established under the UN charter, it has a primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, counts with

the ability to foster negotiations, imposes sanctions and authorizes the use of force, including the deployment of peacekeeping missions. The Security Council's primary functions include identifying threats to peace, recommending peaceful solutions, and, if necessary, authorizing enforcement actions such as imposing sanctions or authorizing military interventions. Decisions made by the Security Council are binding on all UN member states, and a veto power held by any of the permanent members can block resolutions.

Topic A: Monopolizing Control: The Venezuelan Crisis.

Modern day regimes suppress freedoms and rights, silence opposition, and create economic and humanitarian crises, leading to worldwide instability. In Venezuela, years of authoritarian rule by the current president, Nicolas Maduro, have led to hyperinflation, poverty, and mass emigration due to medicine and food shortages. Recently, a corrupted election has left Venezuelans in despair, with the opposition led by Maria Corina Machado receiving international support and recognition.

Topic B: Oppression in the name of God: Religious Persecutions in Iran.

Meanwhile, Iran's theocratic regime is shaped by economic struggles, political tensions and internal dissent, where the Islamic Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei represses and limits freedom for those that do not follow Sharia. In recent years, a movement of protests following the death of Mahsa Amini has left the country in disarray, with many countries criticizing Iran's human rights violations and religious persecution. Both nations suffer under leaders who prioritize power and religion over progress, further demonstrating the devastating effects of

unchecked authoritarianism and theocracy on economies, basic human rights and dignity, and international stability and peace.

Committee 2 - United States Senate

Victoria Merchan and Carlos Magdaniel (Colegio Hebreo Unión)

Topic A - Addressing the possibility to approve legislation, making Puerto Rico the 51st State.

Topic B - Restricting Transgender Women from Competing in Women's Sports.

The United States Senate is one of the two houses of the United States Congress, established in 1789 under the Constitution. The Senate shares responsibility for all law making within the United States with the House of Representatives and has important powers under the "advice and consent" provisions of the Constitution.

Topic A: Addressing the possibility to approve legislation, making Puerto Rico the 51st State.

Currently, Puerto Rico is a U.S. territory, meaning its residents are U.S. citizens but do not have full representation in Congress. Statehood could boost investor confidence in Puerto Rico by providing clearer legal and economic frameworks. Businesses may be more inclined to invest in Puerto Rico if it were a state, as the legal system would more closely align with that of the mainland U.S. Perhaps making Puerto Rico the 51st state it could grant more power to America.

Topic B: Restricting Transgender Women from Competing in Women's Sports.

The participation of transgender women in female sports in the USA is a complex and evolving issue, with arguments for both inclusion and fairness. The conflict involves balancing the rights of transgender individuals with concerns about maintaining competitive equity in women's sports.

Committee 3 - Cybersecurity Protection Committee (CPC)

Angelo Colonna and Maria Jose Penagos (British International School)

Topic A - The Illusion of Digital Privacy: The Behind the Scenes Management of Our Data.

Topic B - The Rise of AI-Powered Cyber Warfare: Are we prepared for the Invisible Enemy?

The Cybersecurity Protection Committee is a specialized body responsible for overseeing and implementing cybersecurity policies within an organization, government, or industry sector. Its primary goal is to safeguard digital assets, networks, and sensitive data from cyber threats, including hacking, malware, and data breaches. The committee develops security protocols, ensures compliance with legal and regulatory standards, and promotes best practices in cybersecurity. It also conducts risk assessments, incident response planning, and employee training to enhance cyber resilience. By coordinating with IT teams and external security agencies, the committee plays a crucial role in maintaining a secure and resilient digital environment.

Topic A: The Illusion of Digital Privacy: The Behind the Scenes Management of Our Data.

In the digital age, the concept of privacy is becoming increasingly blurred. Behind every online interaction, complex systems quietly collect and manage vast amounts of personal data. While often justified as a means to enhance user experience and security, the extent and implications of this data management remain largely unseen.

Topic B: The Rise of AI-Powered Cyber Warfare: Are we prepared for the Invisible Enemy?

Due to the advancement of artificial intelligence, governments and organizations are able to strengthen their defenses. However, cybercriminals are also exploiting it to launch highly

sophisticated attacks. From AI-driven phishing scams to autonomous malware and deep fake propaganda, these threats are evolving faster than traditional security measures.

Committee 4 - Global Crisis Cabinet (GCC)

Samuel Perez and Isabella Castro (Altamira International School)

Topic - The End of Order: The Outbreak of the 3rd World War.

In this simulation, the world is gripped by severe conflicts over dwindling resources, collapsing diplomatic channels, and radical geopolitical shifts. Delegates will assume strategic roles representing various nations and factions, making decisions that have immediate consequences on the evolving conflict. Unique to this committee, every two hours of debate represents one year of real-time war progression, demanding rapid and creative decision-making. Participants are invited to develop innovative proposals, negotiate alliances, and craft strategies that address the intertwined economic, military, environmental, and social challenges, transforming the traditional approach to resolving global conflicts.

Committee 5 - International Congress of Presidents (ICP)

David Lominett y Sara Haag (Colegio Liceo de Cervantes)

Topic - The Rise of a Global Oligarchy and its Impact on National Sovereignty

The International Congress of Presidents (ICP) will convene world leaders and economic elites to debate the growing influence of wealthy individuals in global politics. As corporate leaders increasingly shape policies and governments, concerns arise over democratic integrity, national sovereignty, and the concentration of power. Delegates will assess the risks and benefits of this trend and explore possible regulations or countermeasures to ensure political autonomy and fair governance.

Subtopic A: The Growing Political Influence of Economic Elites

This subtopic examines how billionaires and corporate leaders are becoming key players in governance, influencing policy decisions and shaping national and international agendas. Delegates will analyze case studies where business magnates have gained political power and discuss whether this trend strengthens or weakens democratic institutions.

Subtopic B: The Impact of Oligarchic Power on Global Governance and Economic Equity

This section explores how the accumulation of wealth and power among a small elite impacts international relations, global wealth distribution, and economic stability. The debate will focus on how multinational corporations and financial institutions shape foreign policy, control key economic sectors, and challenge traditional governance models.

Comité 6 - Corte Internacional de Justicia (CIJ)

Juliana Castro y Mateo Arregoces (Colegio Alemán, Deutsche Schule)

Tema - ¿Defensa o Asesinato? Los hermanos Menéndez.

La Corte Internacional de Justicia (CIJ) es el principal órgano judicial de las Naciones Unidas y se encarga de los casos de más impacto a nivel mundial. Su función es resolver conflictos entre naciones, corporaciones e individuos, garantizando que se respeten las normas del derecho internacional. Además, emite opiniones consultivas sobre temas legales de relevancia global, contribuyendo a la estabilidad y al desarrollo del derecho internacional.

En 1989, Lyle y Erik Menéndez asesinaron a sus padres en su casa de Beverly Hills. El caso generó gran impacto mediático y dividió opiniones. Durante el juicio, los hermanos afirmaron haber actuado en defensa propia tras años de abuso, mientras que la fiscalía sostuvo que el crimen fue motivado por interés económico. Después de varios juicios y deliberaciones, en 1996 fueron condenados a cadena perpetua sin posibilidad de libertad condicional, lo que puso fin a uno de los casos más polémicos de la época.

Comité 7 - Senado de la República

Alejandro Ibarra, Gabriel Mendoza y Sofía Uribe (Colegio Real Royal School)

Tema - ¿Puede la Estrategia de Paz Total lograr el fin del conflicto en Colombia?

Subtemas

-¿Han sido efectivas las negociaciones con los grupos armados dentro de la política Paz Total?

-Violencia y Conflicto Humanitario en el Catatumbo.

El comité Senado de La República de Colombia cuenta con un sistema bicameral en su estructura legislativa, compuesto por la Cámara de Representantes y el Senado. El Senado de la República es una de las dos cámaras del Congreso de Colombia, siendo un órgano de representación territorial y política a nivel nacional. Su papel es crucial en el proceso legislativo y en el control político del país, ejerciendo funciones clave en la toma de decisiones y en la garantía del equilibrio de poderes en el sistema democrático colombiano.

La "Paz Total" es una iniciativa del presidente Gustavo Petro que busca poner fin a más de seis décadas de conflicto armado en Colombia. A través de negociaciones con grupos armados ilegales, incluyendo guerrillas como el ELN y bandas criminales, Petro intenta alcanzar una paz duradera y una reconciliación nacional. Sin embargo, a dos años de su implementación, la violencia persiste en diversas regiones del país y algunos de los grupos armados han fortalecido su influencia. Aunque ha habido avances en los diálogos, la reconfiguración de estos grupos y la falta de resultados concretos han generado críticas. Si bien la "Paz Total" propone un enfoque integral, aún enfrenta fuertes obstáculos que dificultan su éxito y consolidación en la realidad colombiana.

Comité 8 - Crisis Historica

Isabella Jaimes y Daniela Peláez (IDPHU Campestre Bilingüe)

Tema - Hugo Chávez: ¿Héroe o Villano?

Crisis histórica es un órgano dinámico que se enfoca en eventos históricos únicos de diversas partes del mundo. En este órgano, los delegados tienen la oportunidad de utilizar sus habilidades en negociación, diplomacia y resolución de conflictos desde una perspectiva histórica, asumiendo el rol de figuras clave del pasado.

Amado por muchos, odiado por otros, Hugo Chávez, expresidente de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela desde el año 1999 hasta 2013. Durante todo su mandato existió en Venezuela una polarización por sus decisiones las cuáles eran elogiadas por muchos y rechazadas otros, “Cambiar la constitución política, mantener relaciones con el expresidente cubano Fidel castro y presidir a su antojos” son algunos de los argumentos de la oposición los cuales ven al expresidente como el monstruo que arruinó Venezuela. “ La nacionalización de industrias clave, programas sociales para reducir la pobreza y una mayor participación del estado para mejorar la economía” son los contra argumentos de este debate sin fin. Pero al final del día la gran pregunta es ¿Hugo Chávez arruinó o ayudó a Venezuela?

Comité 9 - Jurisdicción Especial para la Paz (JEP)

Manuel Ríos y María Paula Anaya (Colegio ASPAEN Corales)

Tema - Álvaro Uribe Vélez y los falsos positivos: Responsabilidad y legado en la justicia transnacional.

La JEP es un organismo activo que se dedica a investigar y esclarecer episodios históricos complejos en Colombia. Este mecanismo ofrece a juristas y expertos en memoria histórica la posibilidad de profundizar en casos representativos del conflicto armado, contribuyendo a la construcción de una paz sustentada en la verdad y la justicia.

Durante el gobierno de Álvaro Uribe Vélez (2002-2010), la política de Seguridad Democrática buscó debilitar a los grupos armados ilegales y reforzar la presencia estatal en el país. Sin embargo, diversas investigaciones han señalado que, bajo la presión por obtener resultados, miembros de las Fuerzas Militares llevaron a cabo miles de ejecuciones extrajudiciales. La JEP ha documentado 6.402 casos de falsos positivos entre 2002 y 2008, lo que representa más del 75 % de los casos registrados entre 1988 y 2014.

Aunque Uribe no ha sido formalmente acusado en la justicia, su responsabilidad política sigue en debate. Sus críticos sostienen que la política de incentivos y presión sobre los militares fomenta estas prácticas, mientras que sus defensores argumentan que su gobierno no ordenó ni promovió tales crímenes.

Comité 10 - Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos (ACNUDH)

Paulina Caballero y Samuel Loeber (IDPHU Campestre Bilingüe)

Tema A - Desplazamiento Forzado de Mujeres por el Conflicto en la República Democrática del Congo.

Tema B - El Matrimonio Infantil y la Vulneración de los Derechos de la Niñez.

ACNUDH es el principal organismo de la ONU encargado de promover y proteger los derechos humanos a nivel mundial. Su labor se basa en la Declaración Universal de Derechos Humanos y otros tratados internacionales. Este comité aborda problemáticas como la discriminación, la tortura, la represión política, los derechos de las minorías, la libertad de expresión y la migración forzada. Además, supervisa violaciones de derechos humanos en conflictos y recomienda medidas para garantizar justicia y reparación a las víctimas.

Tema A: Desplazamiento Forzado de Mujeres por el Conflicto en la República Democrática del Congo.

El conflicto en la República Democrática del Congo ha convertido a las mujeres en víctimas invisibles de múltiples formas de violencia. Además de vivir desplazados forzosamente, son objeto de agresiones sistemáticas que incluyen torturas, mutilaciones y otras formas de abuso para atentar contra su integridad. En muchas regiones, la impunidad y la falta de acceso a mecanismos de protección agravan su situación, exponiéndose a nuevas amenazas incluso en los espacios donde buscan refugio.

Tema B: El Matrimonio Infantil y la Vulneración de los Derechos de la Niñez.

El matrimonio infantil es una práctica que vulnera los derechos fundamentales de la niñez, privando a millones de menores de su derecho a la educación, al desarrollo integral y a la toma de decisiones sobre sus propias vidas. Sostenida por desigualdades de género, situaciones de pobreza y tradiciones culturales, esta práctica expone a las menores a riesgos de violencia y complicaciones derivadas de embarazos precoces, perpetuando ciclos de vulnerabilidad.

1.4. About the UN (United Nations)

The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945, currently it has the participation of 193 active state members. The labors and goals of the United Nations are based on the principles settled in its founding letter, the main ones being:

- ❖ Maintain international security and peace.
- ❖ Develop diplomatic relations amongst countries, based on respect, equality and sympathy, assuming the missions established to ensure international peace.
- ❖ Achieve international cooperation in problem-solving at global level.

- ❖ Promote and foster respect for human rights and fundamental liberty, without exceptions.
- ❖ Harmonize the Nation's actions in the process of accomplishing these common goals.

1.5. About ASMUN

The American School's Model of United Nations (ASMUN) is a forum organized by students, and for students, simulating what happens in the real United Nations headquarters, and discussing topics of high relevance that are currently affecting the world. This is recognized as the most important event of our institution, where annually our students and students from other schools are invited to debate and be part of this enriching experience.

The event's main goal is to help our students develop problem-solving skills and offering an Innovative take on the different situations they may be faced in and helps them gain confidence at the moment of presenting said answers, it creates well-spoken and capable leaders of the future.

On the other hand, the students chosen to lead and organize this event are known for their compromise and constant participation in academic events outside and inside the school. Reason why they are granted the responsibility of sharing their knowledge and partaking in the formation of future active members of society.

2. Delegate's manual

An individual to whom a power, function, or competence is delegated is known as a delegate. The delegate acts as a representative or spokesperson before an organization with the purpose of defending the interests of an entity. Finally, he must not only behave as a link between entities and organizations, but also have the ability to make decisions for the benefit of those they represent.

Therefore, different aspects must be taken into account to fulfill this role in a dignified and satisfactory manner:

2.1 Research

To ensure the quality of the simulation, delegates must conduct appropriate and extensive research into the specific topics and countries pertinent to the discussion. The success of the simulation relies on well-informed delegates playing the role of their member state appropriately. An uninformed or out-of-character delegate leads to an unfulfilling simulation. Delegates should focus their research on the following six basic areas:

1. **The United Nations:** All delegates should understand the structure and purpose of the organization, including the committee to which they are assigned. This will limit and guide further research to ensure delegates are focused and have clear goals for what can reasonably be accomplished during the simulation.

2. **General background of the Member State:** All delegates should research the historical and demographic background of their member states. This should include information like population, government, natural resources, trade, traditional allies and adversaries, colonial context ethnic and/or religious strife, social conflict, etc.
3. **Policies of the Member State:** All delegates should research their country's position on the issues to be discussed in their committee. These positions can be found in UN documents, foreign ministry websites, and secondary sources like books, articles, and periodicals. Delegates may also try contacting the country's permanent mission to the UN. It is particularly helpful to know your country's past voting record on these issues are in the UN. It is not possible to know exactly what a country would do in every situation. Delegates should strive to know their country well enough that they can make reasonable assumptions about how their country would act and avoid getting “out of character”.
4. **The Member States Role in the Contemporary World:** All delegates should recognize that the United Nations might be dealing specifically with their own country in certain committees. Situations like civil war, sanctions, or specific issues particularly relevant to their own country (drugs, AIDS, humanitarian Aid, etc.) might require delegates to uniquely contribute to the simulation by conveying specific information about their country to the committee.

5. **Various perspectives on the issues:** All delegates should be aware of varying viewpoints that countries might have on the issues within their committee. Important differences often exist between developed and underdeveloped nations, for example, or between various regions of the world. All delegates should try to know which countries are likely to support their positions and which countries are not likely to support their positions.
6. **The rules of procedure:** All delegates should know the rules of procedure, particularly the primary motions used during committee meetings.

2.2 Opening Speeches

This is an overall statement expressing a nation's view on a specific topic. A general idea of the statement on a topic assigned to the delegate's committee must be submitted by the date stated by the Secretary-General. The regulations regarding Opening Statements are as follows:

1. Speeches will be no longer than a minute and a half in length.
2. Opening Statements have to be sent to the presidents prior to their reading.

Template:

(Quote or Phrase) “Allah said that the human body shall be treated as a temple, no one can dishonor it because only Allah has the power to touch it” - The Koran.

(Greeting) Good morning honorable members of the chair, distinguished delegates, before, and others here present.

(Introduction to the topic (a)) It is interesting how the international community tries to cover the mess that they have created. It is pathetic to see how the self-proclaimed “powers” call for peace and reason, but at the same time, they sell, consume, and use drugs with the excuse of medical use.

(Topic B) Prostitution goes hand in hand with corruption, particularly in politics. Many leaders or representatives of different nations take part in this type of crime and then take refuge under the law of immunity.

(States position: in favor, against, neutral) This shall not be allowed by the international community. With no more to say, the delegation wants to state that the intervention of the nation inside the committee will be continuous and with the sole intent of correcting the atrocities that have been committed in the past and those that haven't ceased to occur.

Thank you very much.

2.3 Parliamentary Procedure

A. Parliamentary points

<p>- <i>Right of Reply:</i></p>	<p>A delegate who feels that his or her national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may request a Right of Reply. Disagreement with a speaker's remarks does not justify a Right of Reply, the delegate must send a written note to the Chair explaining in what way his/her delegation was offended. The Chair may limit the time according to a Right of Reply. A Right of Reply to a Right of Reply is out of order. This point may not interrupt a speaker.</p>
<p>- <i>Point of Order:</i></p>	<p>During a discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise on a Point of Order to complain of improper parliamentary</p>

	<p>procedure. The Chair may, without subject to appeal, rule out of order those points in which, his or her judgment, are dilatory or improper, This point may interrupt a speaker. Misuse of Parliamentary Language or if a delegate feels that his or her national integrity is being impugned by another delegate in the middle of an intervention, they can use a Point of Order to complain. A Point of Order can not be done to another Point of Order.</p>
<p>- <i>Point of Personal Privilege:</i></p>	<p>A delegate may rise on a Point of Personal Privilege to address a concern over the environment of the committee. Acceptable concerns include the ability to hear the speaker, the temperature of the room, etc. The Chair may, without subject to appeal, rule out of order those points which, in his or her judgment, are dilatory or improper. This point may interrupt a speaker.</p>
<p>- <i>Point of Information:</i></p>	<p>The speaker may open relevant, substantive questions from other delegates. Delegates wishing to ask questions shall raise their placards and be recognized by the Chair.</p>

<p>- <i>Point of Parliamentary Procedure:</i></p>	<p>During a discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise on a Point of Parliamentary Procedure to complain of improper parliamentary procedure and or the breaking of the Modus Operandi.</p>
<p>- <i>Point of Follow Up</i></p>	<p>After a Point of Information is done to a speaker, and they have answered, the delegate who made it can do a Point of Follow Up. A Point of Follow Up is a comment, concern, or idea coming from the answer given by the previous delegation. This point can not be another question. No further points can be done after a Point of Follow Up.</p>

<p>- Yields</p>	<p>After a delegate has finished speaking during a Speaker's List or Opening Speeches, the delegate must yield the time remaining in one of the following ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Yield to the Chair: This ends a delegate's speech and has the effects of proceeding to the next speaker on the Speaker's List.2. Yield to the Next Delegate: The delegate may yield any remaining speaking time to the representative of the next country. The yielded-to delegate may speak for the time remaining, but may not yield to another delegate.
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<p>- Challenge to the Competence</p>	<p>A delegate may request the Chair to allow a Challenge to the Competence towards another delegate if that delegate has persistently misrepresented the foreign policy of his or her country to the point of grave distortion. This misrepresentation must have been in the form of speeches or votes on substantive matters; votes on procedural matters are not to be considered for this purpose. The Chair should immediately ask the Secretary-General for approval. Once the Challenge to the Competence is approved, the Chair shall allow the delegate who challenges the competence to speak first. He or she must explain in what way the delegate misrepresented the foreign policy of his or her country. The delegate must have proof of what he is claiming. Then, the delegate to whom the competence was challenged has the opportunity to defend him/herself. After both delegates have spoken, the Chair must begin the vote by roll call. A simple majority is required for this motion to pass. If the motion to the delegate's misrepresentations passes, then the delegate to whom the competence was challenged loses his or her voting privileges. However, if the motion does not pass, the delegate that challenged the competence will lose his or her voting privileges in all of the committees.</p>
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2.4. Points and Motions

Item	Sec. Required	Interrupt Speaker	Vote Required
Point of Order	No	Yes	Chair
Point of Personal Privilege	No	Yes	Chair
Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	No	No	Chair
Point of Parliamentary Procedure	No	Yes	Chair
Right of Reply	No	No	Chair
Point of Information	No	No	Chair
Point of Follow-Up	No	No	Chair
Motion to Adjourn	Yes	No	2/3
Motion to Recess	Yes	No	2/3

Challenge to Competence	Yes	No	Simple Majority and Secretary-General
Motion for a Moderated Caucus	Yes	No	Simple Majority
Motion to Bring a Third Party to the Dispute	Yes	No	Simple Majority
Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus	Yes	No	Simple Majority
Motion to Suspend Speakers' List	Yes	No	2/3
Motion to Renew Speakers' List	Yes	No	2/3
Motion to Table	Yes	No	2/3
Motion to Divide the Question	Yes	No	Simple Majority
Resolution	Yes	No	Simple Majority
Amendment	Yes	No	Simple Majority
Point of Relevance	No	Yes	Chair
Motion to Give Vote to an Observing Country	Yes	No	2/3

2.5 Parliamentary Language

Delegates must use the parliamentary language during all the committee sessions. This means delegates must use the right tone and appropriate and elevated vocabulary, abstaining themselves from using colloquialisms, vulgar sayings, and **always** speak in third person.

<i>DON'T</i>	<i>SAY</i>
I think...	The delegation of <i>X</i> considers...
I disagree with...	The delegation of <i>X</i> disagrees with the delegation of...
Poor countries...	Developing countries, Countries with limited economic resources
My country likes that idea...	The delegation of <i>X</i> is in complete agreement with the proposal/solution/plan...
Rich countries...	Developed Countries, Countries with major economic resources

Countries were fighting because...	Nations were in disagreement because...
I believe...	The delegation of <i>X</i> believes...
I would like to say...	The delegation of <i>X</i> would like to express its opinion on...
All the countries/We/Us	The International Community...
War...	Belligerent conflict...
Gay/Lesbian	Homosexual people...
Terrorist groups/ terrorism...	Groups outside the law/ Member of a group outside the law...
Money...	Economic resources
Kill...	End the life, Execute

2.6. Dress Code

PROHIBITED

WOMEN	MEN
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shirts or blouses that reveal the back, abdomen or chest - Informal tops (pronounced v-necks, polo shirts, t-shirts, etc.) - Transparent blouses that show off too much skin - Informal hoodies or cardigans - Skirts/dresses that are 7cm over the knee - Skirts with long slits that show off too much skin. - Transparent garments - Any type of jean (blue, red, yellow, white green, negro or any color) - Sandals - Tennis Shoes or open shoes - Flashy accessories - Exaggerated prints - Tones of clothing that aren't within a neutral/sober color palette - (Preferably use white, black, gray, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Informal shirts (V necks, polo shirts, t-shirts, etc.) - Shirts with disrespectful or vulgar messages - Transparent T-Shirts - Shirts without sleeves or with straps - Informal hoodies - Any type of jean (blue, red, yellow, white green, negro or any color) - Informal pants (bermuda shorts, joggers, cargos) - Tennis Shoes or open shoes - No Sandals - Pants that are too short (they must reach ankle length) - Preferably use a belt - You must style your hair accordingly, and look presentable - Jacket and tie are mandatory. - - -
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beige, cream, brown, pastels and ivory)	
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Examples of appropriate clothing for the conference

- In general, the conference will follow a formal dress code.

MEN



WOMEN



- The use of accessories or costumes alluding to the countries and delegation is permitted, as long as these do not represent any insult, nor are they allusive to any cause of discrimination or mockery towards another country and are within the regulations of the coexistence manual.
- The use of extravagant hairstyles isn't allowed to maintain the formality of the event
- Those who breach the dress code will receive a reprimand and will be sent home. The delegate won't be allowed back in the event without the proper clothing.

3. Information about ASMUN VIII

3.1 Modus Operandi

It's referred to as the steps or procedures to follow for the appropriate flow and development of the conferences.

1. ROLL CALL

The Chair must call every delegation to be present to determine whether there is a Quorum or not. As the Chair calls the name of each delegation, the delegate will raise their placard and answer “PRESENT” or “PRESENT AND VOTING” (Any delegation that participates as an observer or non-member in any committee cannot answer “Present and Voting”).

2. MINUTE OF SILENCE

After Quorum is established, the Chair shall invite the delegates to observe one Minute of Silence dedicated to prayer or meditation.

3. AGENDA

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

4. OPENING SPEECHES

A motion is put in order for delegates to read their respective Opening Speeches in which they should state their countries’ position on the committee topic. Delegates will be called in alphabetical order according to their country and will be given 1 minute and 30 seconds to read their speech. Opening Speeches are mandatory and no point of information to the speaker is

available.

5. SESSION

After reading the Opening Speeches, the Chair will entertain a “Motion to Open Session”. This motion should be done as follows: “Motion to open session with Topic A or B (saying the complete name of the topic.” The session is suspended through a “Motion to Suspend the Session” each time the delegates leave the committee to take a recess. The session is closed through a “Motion to Close the session” only when the chosen topic has been debated and the working papers have been voted on. After the session has been opened, the committee may proceed with a Formal Debate or Speaker’s List.

6. FORMAL DEBATE (Speaker's List)

The Formal Debate or Speaker’s List is initiated through a “Motion to Open a Speaker’s List” (including the time per delegate and the number of points of information that can be done to the speaker). The Chair will entertain this motion and will modify the time per speaker and the points of information available if necessary. A delegate will be placed on this list by raising his or her placard while seated, or by sending a note to the chair. A delegate will be called upon to address the committee when the name of his or her country appears next on the Speaker’s List. No delegate may address a session without recognition from the Chair. The Speakers’ List is always open and can only be suspended through a “Motion to Suspend the Formal Debate” after two-thirds of the speakers have passed.

7. MODERATE CAUCUS (Informal Debate)

In informal debates, the committee is voiced by those delegates who ask to speak. The Chair advises the discretion and appropriate use of language during the informal debate. The goal is to approach the problem in a way that a delegation may speak in a more comfortable environment. When making the motion to go to a Moderated Caucus, the delegate must state a limited time for the debate. The motion will be voted on immediately and requires a simple majority to pass.

8. UN-MODERATED CAUCUS (Lobby Time)

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

9. WORKING PAPERS, DIRECTIVES, “PROYECTO DE LEY”.

A working paper, directive or “proyecto de ley” are the rough draft of a resolution. They are not formally introduced to the committee and are not put to the vote if they are not approved by the chair, or have every country in the committee as a signatory country.

10. RESOLUTIONS

The goal of a committee is the drafting and the debate of resolutions. A resolution shall not be introduced to a committee until it has been typed, following the format stated before, authorized by the Chair, and displayed to a whole committee as a Working Paper, Directive, or “Proyecto de Ley”. To introduce a resolution, a motion must be made. At this time, no substantive comments are in order, but the Chair may allow the delegate to introduce the resolution to correct any typographical errors in the displayed copy of the resolution. Afterward, the delegates introducing the resolution may open themselves to a maximum of three Points of Information concerning substantive matters. A resolution must have two Heads of Block and five sponsoring countries. Heads of Block are the delegations that will introduce and defend the working paper in addition to answering questions. Sponsors are those members who support the resolution and present it to the Chair. A resolution must also have signatory countries, thus all the delegations present must sign. Signatory countries are members who consent to the introduction of the resolution; signatories have no further rights or obligations. For a resolution to pass, it must follow the format stated before on the Delegate Preparation section and requires a simple majority vote for approval in committees. A Motion to Table a resolution can only be made after the resolution has been introduced by the committee, if approved by the chair. If the Chair decides to accept the motion, they will put it to vote, and this motion will only pass with a two-thirds majority.

11. AMENDMENTS

An amendment shall not be introduced to a committee until the Chair has approved it via message and the delegate who proposed the amendment is recognized. A delegate may vote to amend any resolution that has been introduced. There are two types of amendments: A. Friendly Amendments: If an amendment to a resolution receives the approval of all the sponsors, the amendment is automatically incorporated into the resolution upon the introduction to the committee. B. Unfriendly Amendments: An amendment that does not have the approval of all the sponsors is considered an Unfriendly Amendment. It requires a simple majority to pass. If considered necessary, the Chair shall recognize both one speaker in favor and one against the amendment. The speakers may yield or take questions. The Chair may apply a limit. The amendment is then voted upon. The Chair may limit the number of amendments to a resolution or rule any amendment out of order if, in his or her opinion, it drastically alters the intent of the resolution. Amendments to amendments are not in order. An amendment requires a simple majority vote for passage in committees.

12. DIVISION OF THE QUESTION

After debate closes on a resolution or amendment, a delegate may suggest that the Operative Clauses of the resolution or amendment be voted upon individually. The motion will immediately be voted upon and requires a simple majority to pass. If the motion passes, the clauses of the proposal shall be voted upon individually. No further vote is required on the clauses that pass. If all the Operative Clauses of a resolution are rejected or if there are less than 7 Operative Clauses, the resolution is tabled automatically.

13. VOTING

Prior to the commencement of voting on substantive matters, all members shall take their seats and the doors to the room shall be closed and guarded by logistics. No one shall be permitted to enter or leave the room during the conduct of the vote. No points may be interrupted, except points directly concerned with the conduct of the voting procedure (point of order). Each country seated in a committee shall have one vote, except for observer countries. Countries that abstain from voting shall not be considered in reckoning the totals needed to determine the results of the vote. For a resolution to pass in a Committee, a 50% +1 majority vote is required. If there is a tie, the Working Paper is tabled automatically. Except for votes on resolutions, votes shall be taken by placard count, unless otherwise successfully moved. Votes on resolutions shall be made by roll call. In a roll call vote, the Chair shall read the name of each country in ascending alphabetical order. Each delegate, when called upon, must call out: “In Favor”, “In Favor with Reasons”, “Against”, “Against with Reasons” or “Abstain”. Delegates who, during attendance, answered “Present and Voting” may not abstain when voting for a resolution. Once the votes have been taken, the Chair shall announce the outcome of the voting. Then, subject to the approval of the chair, delegates who voted “In Favor with Reasons” or “Against with Reasons”, have the right to explain their votes or abstentions if the Chair considers this necessary. The Chair will establish the time for each speaker.

14. RECESS AND ADJOURNMENT

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

3.2. Working Papers

A working paper, directive, or bill are drafts of a resolution. They are not formally presented to the committee and are not put to a vote if they are not approved by the board, or if they contain all the countries on the committee as signatory countries.

- **Format:** The whole file must be written in Times New Roman 12. The title is the only exception, which must be written in Times New Roman 16. The document should be numbered by line, including those left blanks. The Working Paper must be titled as

“Working Paper” followed by a number assigned for the committee by the Secretary General. The rest of the numbers will be assigned by the Chair accordingly. Immediately after the title, the block must indicate the delegates who are Heads of Block (2) and Signatory Countries (At least 5); using the delegation’s/country’s full name. This means that at least 7 delegates must be part of 1 block to write a resolution. Subsequently, the block must indicate the topic addressed, as well as the committee's full name.

3.2.1. Preambulatory and operative phrases

PreAmbulatory Phrases

Acknowledging	Deeply convinced	Further deploring	Noting further
Affirming	Deeply disturbed	Further recalling	Noting with satisfaction
Alarmed by	Deeply regretting/Deeply regret	Guided by	Observing
Aware of	Deeply Conscious	Having adopted	Reaffirming
Bearing in mind	Desiring	Having considered	Realizing

Believing	Determinant	Having considered further	Racelling
Confident	Endorsing	Having examined	Referring
Conscious	Encouraged by	Having heard	Seeking
Considering	Expecting	Having received	Taking into account
Contemplating	Fulfilling	Having studied	Taking into consideration
Convinced	Fully alarmed	Keeping in mind	Taking note
Declaring	Fully aware	Noting the regret	Viewing with appreciation
Deeply concerned	Fully believing	Noting with deep concern	Welcoming

Operative Phrases

Accepts	Decides	Further resolves	Suggests
Adopts	Declares	Instructs	Supports
Affirms	Deplores	Notes	Takes note of

Appeals	Designates	Proclaims	Transmits
Appreciates	Draws the attention	Reaffirms	Urges
Approves	Endorses	Recommends	Directs
Authorizes	Expresses its appreciation	Reintegrates	Further reminds
Calls upon	Expresses its conviction	Regrets	Further recommends
Commends	Expresses its hope	Reminds	Transmits
Concurs	Further Invites	Reviews its appeal	Instructs
Condemns	Further proclaims	Repeats	Trusts
Confirms	Further reminds	Requests	Has resolved
Congratulates	Further recommends	Solemnly affirms	Declares accordingly
Considers	Further requests	Strongly condemns	Calls

3.2.2. Samples

Sample Resolution

Working Paper 4.1.2

Heads of Block: French Republic and Federal Republic of Germany

Sponsoring Countries: The United States of America, Republic of India, Commonwealth of Australia, Swiss Confederation, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of Italy

Signatory Countries: Annex 2

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the fact that more than 3,500 UN peacekeeping personnel have lost their lives, and the number of casualties towards them keeps increasing throughout the years,

Bearing in mind allegations and cases in which the UN Peacekeepers have abused their given power,

Recognizing the fact that each nation's government and the United Nations itself, has the duty to safeguard the fulfillment of the Human Rights of the citizens, and the Peacekeepers,

Fully alarmed that current Peacekeeping operations are being implemented without previous preparation to challenges they may face on the ground,

Aware of the loss of credibility that these missions have had due to past failures,

Contemplating the fact that the peacekeepers are a principal target during confrontations, as they are the representation of the United Nations in the problematic,

Keeping in mind that the environments in which these missions take place have changed since 1948, and therefore Peacekeeping operations need to improve and evolve,

Having considered that a United Nation Peacekeeping Operation is not only composed by blue helmets, but also by civilians, UN military, and UN police officers,

Taking note of the loopholes of the United Nations Peacekeeping system and how it may cause a disfavorable outcome in a mission,

Confident that solutions proposed in this document take into account all aspects of the issue, meaning they will be effective.

Resolves:

1. Adopts the implementation of stricter requirements for becoming part of the UN peacekeeping personnel, taking into account psychological and physical aspects, as well as references and background;

2. **Recommends** the improvement of mandatory peacekeepers training sessions in which basic training is complemented with specialized training to prepare troops for specific threats;

3. **Recognizes** the importance of peacekeepers learning or practicing the language of the host country, to improve communication and avoid mistakes during the operations;

4. **Authorizes** the use of intelligence gathering and technology to fully study the conflict zone before the actual deployment of Peacekeepers;

5. **Urges** an update of the UN peacekeeping principles, due to the fact that the current ones were made a long time ago, and nowadays issues have become more complex, therefore needing a higher amount of vigilance and actions;

6. **Decides** to receive alerts every time there is a sign of the creation of other crises, and the fast solutions to them, in order to avoid said new crisis to worsen the situation in a near future;

7. **Emphasizes** that the suggested implementations are in order to preserve both civilians and Peacekeepers Human Rights;

8. Supports the A4P (Action for Peacekeepers) initiative created by the UN Secretary-General, to make operations stronger and safer, mobilize support for political solutions and better equipped and trained forces;

9. Declares the commitment, between the United Nations and the host country, to cooperate in the resolution of a problem.

Directive 1.1

Head of Blocks: Islamic Republic of Iran, People's Republic of China

Sponsoring Countries: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Republic of Cuba.

Signatory Countries: Annex 1

The International Atomic Energy Agency,

Aware of the possible threat nuclear weapons pose against the international community,

Bearing in mind the need for security and the desire of the international community to achieve the goal of this document,

Confident that the solutions proposed in this document take into account all aspects of the issue, meaning they will be effective,

Endorsing the safety of the international community,

Noting with regret the response of some nations regarding the nuclear arms race's risks,

Resolves:

1. Condemns the violations of the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty (NPT) that the United States has committed, specifically over Article VI, which states the following: "Each of the Parties to the Treaty undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control";

2. Further proclaims the withdrawal from the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty of the signatory countries of this directive, making effective use of the rights that the Vienna Convention concedes;

3. Authorizes the creation of the Eastern Nuclear Protection Fund (ENPF), a cooperative alliance between China, Iran, and Saudi Arabia, that will work under the following principles:

- a. Will be financially supported by the countries that conform it, on percentages that adapt to the willingness and capabilities of their economies,

- b. Will represent a joint effort towards more advanced research on the different uses of nuclear power, in response to the United States' threatening advanced nuclear weapon development,
 - c. Will dedicate part of its funds for the enrichment of concentration levels of uranium and the reconstruction of nuclear reactors that had been deactivated in Iranian territory after the Iran Deal,
 - d. Will work under China's "no first use" nuclear weapon policy;
4. **Considers** the United Nations as an appropriate organism to observe and oversee the creation of the ENPF, with the purpose of transparency.

3.4. Press Release

A Press Release is a document written by a minimum of two delegates and a maximum of 6 delegates. A press release should give a broad explanation of the issue being discussed, the position of the delegates, and why they are not part of the other blocs. They must include their own solutions.

A press release is read in front of the entire committee before the Working Papers. These papers are not voted on.

In addition, the minimum number of words is 800, explaining and describing in depth each of the variables (subtopics or cases) established in the committee. Take into account everything said above and the results of the debates, in order to have a complete statement. The date, time, and place in which the press release is presented must be included.

The statement must respect the language and parliamentary procedure and must use the same font format (Times New Roman, size 11) and must be supported with the flags of the countries that are part of the action. If you decide to develop this document, There must be one press release per topic (always taking into account the cases and subtopics).

Sample Press Release

Press Release

October 6th, 2022

8:30 am

Committee: DISEC

New York, New York, United States of America

Globally, for a long time there has been a conflict involving non-state member groups in countries that are increasing the proliferation of WMD. These conflicts include the Kashmir conflict, the Taliban's new rule, and other conflicts that prime in the southern region of Asia.

Even though, treaties such as the “Non-proliferation Treaty” and the UNSCR 1540, 2622, and the ones monitored by the UN, have been constantly put in practice, these haven’t guaranteed the security of civilians in delegations part of South Asia, and outside of it, like the United States.

The delegations of The People’s Republic of China, The Republic of Mali, The Syrian Arab Republic and The United Arab Emirates are in complete disagreement with the solution proposed by the delegation of the United Kingdom called GP. This solution does not address the main problem which involves mainly South Asian countries but internalizes global partnership. This seems like a complication because the solution would be concentrating in multiple countries that currently do not need help concerning WMD.

A lot of delegations were concerned that in the committee a solution wasn't reached, hence the delegation of China proposed a solution that could be the key to the advancement of this conflict.

As stated during the committee, the delegation of China implemented a solution that could be necessary to the international community. This solution is called search for weapons of mass destruction (SWMD). This solution includes various important points such as:

1. Sign the *no first use policy*, which states: by no means or circumstances the countries will use their WMD to make the first attack.



2. Borders between South Asian countries, and foreign nations will be closed for exporting weapons of mass destruction. Military help will be sent from China to execute the plan smoothly and make sure that the closing is followed.
3. There will be a search for all the lost missiles around the world that are a threat to society and life, as we know it. While it is not certain that all will be found, it will be attempted and constantly monitored. With the money spent in the following point, it will be used to hire a group of verified militaries to search for such weapons.
4. With the last point, The People's Republic of China will be giving monetary aid to this solution. 1 Billion dollars will be spent by The People's Republic of China to help the purpose of the resolution which will be all the points stated. Since the delegation of China originated such a solution, the money will be managed by the Chinese government with complete awareness of the countries in need.
5. Since the committee regards conflicts such as the Kashmir Conflict, the delegation of China decided that it would be a great help to divide the Kashmir land in three parts according to dominance.

This is a call for delegates to acknowledge the real conflicts happening in the committee and the delegation of China will continue to stay active in the matter. This conflict concerns multiple South Asian countries and they need help. The delegation of China promises to do so if the resolution stated in the committee is followed.

Sample Press Release 2

3:35 pm

May 13, 2021

Pekin, China

***People's Republic of China, Russian Federation, Islamic Republic of Iran, and
The Democratic People's Republic of Korea.***

The People's Republic of China, The Russian Federation, The Islamic Republic of Iran, and The Democratic People's Republic of Korea are not in agreement with any political view made by the international community in the United Nations Security Council, due to the fact that any of them compromised the roots of the whole issues; therefore the 4 nations do not feel comfortable by being part of any of them and decide to cut any ties within the Nation of Israel because of the recent events in which it was concluded that this nation tested nuclear warheads on chinese territory, more specifically the coasts of the Taiwanese province of China and will seek justice for this invasion of Chinese territory, the nation will center in strengthening ties with the newly created state of Palestine. The People's Republic of China will also encourage the international community to sanction Nations such as The United States of America and the Illegitimate Government of Taiwan for promoting war, threatening the security of the international community, and wanting to conquer foreign land.

On the other hand, the countries of the bloc will be willing to defend and support China with its investments and future economic plans, signing trade cooperation agreements such as the one already agreed with the Iranian delegation, in order to expand their relations and trade throughout Asia, Africa and reaching Europe. The nations plan to start with the ‘new silk road’ project, which through railways, highways and seaports connects more than sixty countries, in the middle of a network that has China itself as its center.

We propose to resume the TPP treaty with the United States as a mechanism to promote both a global economic agreement and a new diplomatic network, a treaty which was terminated in the government of Donald J. Trump. In this way trying to solve any kind of trade war.

End of the press release.

3.5. Manual of Conduct

Delegates must maintain decorum and respect inside and outside the committee. Maintaining a diplomatic attitude towards the topics presented, the delegates involved in the debate, the secretariat and other members of the logistics and press team.

Likewise, the delegates and presidents should refrain from making indirect or direct references to sexual or inappropriate content. Taking into account that some of the topics must be addressed by certified professionals. This is for the purpose of limiting the disclosure of uncertified or possibly misinterpreted information.

If there is any problem, the presidents have the power and obligation to communicate it to superiors (authority members) and take measures according to the conduct of the person. Conduct or measures that can be taken under these circumstances include removing the delegate from the committee and/or receiving a reprimand.

3.6. ASMUN Tips

- Understand your topic and your country's position.
- Identify when the sources you are using have bias (inclination: in favor).
- Make sure that your role in the committee represents your country's or senator's ideas.
- Remember that no matter your delegation, the amount of dedication and passion you put on ASMUN is what determines the outcome.
- Maintain a good tone of voice that will attract everyone's attention.
- Speak clearly and at an appropriate level.
- FACTS are important!
- Never underestimate a delegate.
- Come with a positive mindset.
- Remember you always have an opinion about any topic and people are waiting for it!
- It is *okay* to make mistakes.

- Never forget that you are capable of achieving everything that you proposed to yourself.
- Practice makes perfect.

4. Awards

4.1 Academic Awards

BEST DELEGATE

This award is given to the delegation that presents the best performance within the committee. Not only does the delegate have excellent preparation regarding the subject and its knowledge, but also manages to express ideas clearly and diplomatically. It is notable for its excellence and is governed by the procedures and criteria of the ASMUN Rubric, organized by the president from each committee.

- It is only awarded to 1 person per committee*

BEST JUNIOR DELEGATE

This award is graded equally to everyone; However, this can only be given to a delegate who is not as experienced in the United Nations models. They must have between 1-3 official models to compete for this award.

- It is only awarded to 1 person per committee*

FIRST OUTSTANDING DELEGATE

This award is given to the delegation that had the second-best performance within the committee. As in the previous one, not only does the delegate have fantastic preparation regarding the subject, but he also manages to express his ideas clearly and diplomatically. The delegate may have presented certain flaws or procedural errors or had less presence or participation within the committee.

- It is only awarded to 1 person per committee*

SECOND OUTSTANDING DELEGATE

This award is given to that delegation that stood out in the committee. This prize is equivalent to the third-best delegate within the committee. The delegate had wide participation and presence. The delegate showed his/her knowledge of the subject and his/her passion for diplomacy at the conference. The delegate met the requirements and delivered the documents on time.

- It is only awarded to 1 person per committee*

BEST OPENING SPEECH

This award is given to the delegation that had the best opening speech within the delegation. The delegate should have delivered the speech before or on the stipulated date. The

speech must have good management of the topic, relevant and interesting information for the others present. Regarding its presentation, the delegation should have used a good tone of voice, correct use of body language and not exceeded the stipulated time.

- It is only awarded to 1 person per committee*

HONORABLE MENTION

This mention is awarded to the delegations that influenced the committee with their presence and knowledge. Despite presenting room for improvements, without them the committee would not have been the same. Truly, it shows great potential to achieve academic excellence.

- It is only granted to 2 or 3 people per committee, if the committee is a seed committee, more may be considered.

4.2 Superlative Awards

These awards are chosen through voting. There will be a winner per committee and later the Press team will be in charge of counting the votes and deciding a general winner.

- Most Revolutionary
- Most Handsome
- Prettiest
- Smarty Pants

- Best Couple
- Best enemies - Besties
- Best Dressed
- Funniest

5. Social Media

Instagram: @asmunviii



Tik Tok: @asmunvii

