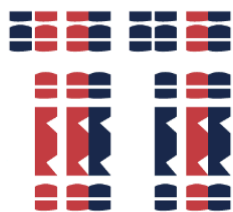
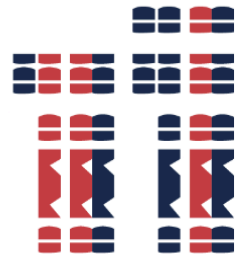
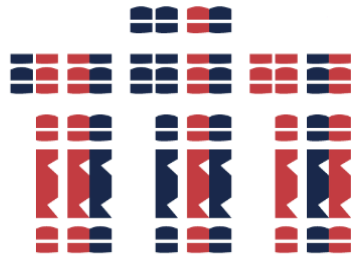


# HANDBOOK

# MBSMUNX IV





**Sponsors:**

Jean-Marc Schock  
Maria Paula Diaz

**Development, Edition & Correction:**

Emilia Cruz  
Silvana Ayala  
Samuel Hernandez

**Design:**

Ye Wang Bai



### Table of Contents

All you need to know about the United Nations.....4

Who composes an MBSMUN model.....8

Rules of Procedure.....10

Parliamentary Language.....20

Opening Speech.....22

Position Paper.....24

Appeal process.....26

Working Paper.....28

Resolution Paper.....29

Press Release.....32

Veto.....33

Voting Procedures.....34

Directives.....35

Disciplinary Code.....37

Dress Code.....40

Glossary.....42

Rubric for the Opening Speech.....43

Rubric for Position Paper.....44

Rubric for the Rendition During the Committee.....45

MBSMUNXIV Awards.....47



## All you need to know about the United Nations

### UN history:

The United Nations was created in 1945 after the devastation caused by the second world war. It was created thanks to the recognition of the urgent need for a global organization that was capable of preventing future conflicts, promoting peace, encouraging cooperation between nations, and solving issues in a non-violent form. Aside from this, the failure of the League of Nations, which lacked sufficient authority and global participation, demonstrated that a stronger and more inclusive institution was necessary for the sake of international relations.

Understanding the origins of the United Nations is essential to understanding its role in global affairs today. The following sections will explore the principles, structure, and decision-making processes that guide the organization.

### What is the United Nations?

The United Nations is an international organization whose mission is to safeguard humankind and uphold peace and security in the world community. Additionally, the organization's diplomacy seeks to promote peace, safeguard human rights, provide humanitarian assistance, and uphold international law. In order to safeguard humankind. Its work also includes advancing sustainable development, particularly through initiatives such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which aim to address long-term global challenges by establishing the main goals nations will attempt to achieve.

### UN base structures:

The United Nations is organized into several principal organs, each with a specific role in addressing international issues. These base structures go as follows:

- Security Council  
Responsible for maintaining international peace and security, with the authority to adopt binding resolutions and authorize international action.
- Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

It allows nations to organize international efforts on both economic and social issues which includes but it's not limited to cooperation on sustainable development.

- General Assembly  
The main forum in which all Member states are equally represented and are able to discuss various global issues
- International Court of Justice  
It's the judicial organ of the UN, it's responsible for resolving all legal disputes between member states.

### **UN subsidiary structures:**

- Boards
- Committees
- Commissions
- Councils and Panels
- Working groups and others.

### **The blue helmets:**

When the United Nations military was founded in 1949, its primary goal was to maintain peace. Their purpose is to safeguard peace and stability by keeping civilians safe. They exclusively adhere to the UN

### **The World's "G" Order:**

It is the international gathering of diverse political & officials that shape their governmental and economic status.

### **Sustainable Development goals:**

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development included the 17 global goals that make up the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which were created in 2015. By encouraging wealth, equality, and environmental sustainability for all nations, they seek to address the most important global issues. The 17 development goals are the following: ("No poverty", "zero hunger", "good health and wellbeing", "quality education", "gender equality", "clean water and sanitation", "affordable and clean energy", "decent work and economic growth", "industry, innovation and infrastructure", "reduced inequalities", "sustainable cities and communities", "responsible consumption and production", "climate action", "life below water", "life on land", "peace, justice and strong institutions", "partnerships for the goals"). The SDGs provide delegates with a basic framework for formulating resolutions. They offer direction to guarantee that suggested solutions are inclusive and sustainable over time.

## **International Criminal Court (ICC)**

The International Criminal Court (ICC) was officially established in 2002, inspired largely by the legacy of the Nuremberg Trials held between 1945 and 1946. Its main purpose is to prosecute individuals responsible for the most serious international crimes and to ensure accountability when justice cannot be carried out at a national level, and when the crimes concern the international community.

The Court operates through legal processes that address major threats to international peace and security. When necessary, tribunals are formed to handle cases involving severe violations of international law. The ICC is composed of 18 judges, each from a different nationality. Their selection follows strict criteria to ensure gender balance and fair representation from all five regions of the United Nations. From these judges, a President and two Vice Presidents are elected to lead the Court.

Under international law, the ICC has jurisdiction over four main types of crimes: genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and crimes of aggression.

## **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)**

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is a military alliance composed of thirty nations bordering on the North Atlantic; the formation of the Alliance was the first peacetime defense agreement. NATO's primary objective is to protect member countries and guarantee their security through political and military cooperation. Additionally, NATO's mission includes addressing various forms of threat, including: terrorism, cyber-attacks, and the proliferation of weaponry (including weapons of mass destruction). The United States is the largest contributor to NATO funding.

## **World Trade Organization (WTO)**

The World Trade Organization (WTO) was formed in 1995, and is concerned with the regulation of international trade. WTO rules apply not only to goods but also to the service sector, and to intellectual property rights. Member contributions (which are known as Trust Funds), provide the budget for the WTO and finance the participation of less-developed nations in the WTO.

## **European Union (EU)**

The European Union (EU) is a political association of 27 countries formed in 1993. The EU's primary goal is to create a secure and prosperous environment for its citizens while developing a unified foreign policy and coordinating its internal affairs as well as economic activities throughout the EU's member states. The various institutions through which members of the EU cooperate and collaborate are as follows:

- European Parliament
- European Commission
- Council of the European Union
- Court of Justice of the European Union.

#### **The World Bank Group:**

The World Bank Group consists of five (5) international organizations (the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes) that are based in Washington DC and provide leveraged loans to developing/transitional countries.

#### **Amnesty International:**

It is a non-profit organization that was established in 1961 and is separate from all political, religious or economic values. They are responsible for investigating abuse, exposing it to the public, and ensuring that international law is upheld by the government. They have battled against discrimination, for the abolition of the death sentence, and for the defense of sexual and reproductive rights.

#### **The world's "G" order:**

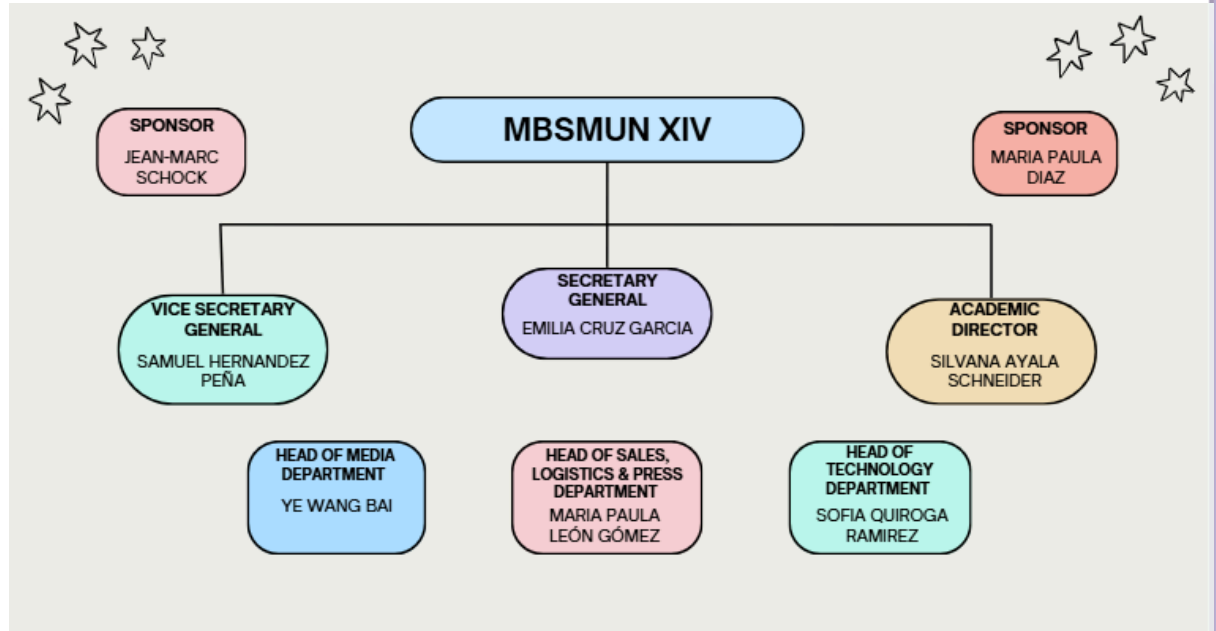
The international assembly of diverse political and official figures is what molds their economic and political standing. The several groups of the G order are as follows: (G5, BRICS, G8/G7, G10, G15, G20, Paris Club, Financial Stability Board).

#### **The Blue Helmets:**

The "Blue Helmets" are the peacekeeping forces of the United Nations. Made up of military personnel, police, and civilians from different countries, their main role is to help maintain peace and security in conflict zones. They are deployed to protect civilians, support ceasefires, and assist in stabilizing regions after conflict, always operating under international mandates and principles of neutrality.

### Who composes an MBSMUN model

**The Directive Chair:** Elected members from the debate club that are in charge of developing and leading the conference MUN.



- **Secretary General:** Maximum authority of the conference. The Secretary General must approve any changes in rules or protocol for them to happen.
- **Vice-secretary General:** The vice- secretary general is responsible for coordinating the multiple groups (e.g Media, Technology, Sales/Logistics/ Press, Delegates, Observers) to ensure everything is working appropriately.
- **Academic Director:** In charge of Academic Direction of the conference. Organizes and supervises the president's work regarding the committees.

**Presidents/Chair:** Maximum power inside their committee. They manage the committee's flow, delegate participation, procedure of rules and correction direction of solutions. Any issue, they will report it to the Directive Chair.

**Media Department:** This group designs the graphic and audiovisual content of the MUN. They create a signature image for the yearly MBSMUN.

- **Head of Media:** Person in charge of approving any audiovisual or graphic material that wants to be presented on social media, the



webpage or academic materials ensuring that the MBSMUN values and image are maintained.

**Technology Department:** This group is in charge of the creation and management of the webpage for the conference.

→ **Head of Technology:** The Head of Technology Department is responsible for ensuring the effective work of the department members and presenting a correctly coded website for the MBSMUN.

**Sales, Logistics & Press Team:** Team in charge of the delegates' experience in the conference. They inform about the schedules and locations of the MUN, carry out superlatives and award ceremonies, selling and marketing, and assist the chair with crises.

→ **Head of Logistics:** Person in charge of directly organizing the distribution of the logistics team to make sure they carry out their respective duties effectively and efficiently.

**Crisis Center:** Group of people in charge of managing the directives of crisis committees. They can accept or deny any directive and decide the flow of these committees.

**Delegates:** Essential part of the conference. They assist, participate and represent perspectives during the conference by debating with arguments and defending their delegation's point of view.

**Observers:** People who don't participate in the committees, however, they observe and might take notes to learn about what they have seen or heard on the debate sessions.



## Rules of Procedure

### 1. General Principles and Authority

The Rules of Procedure establish the framework for all debate and interaction within the conference. All delegates are expected to adhere to these rules to ensure a respectful, organized, and productive environment in which a resolution can be reached.

#### 1.1 Powers of the Chair

The Chair holds full authority over committee proceedings. This includes maintaining decorum, recognizing speakers, ruling on points and motions, and determining the validity of amendments and procedural actions. The Chair's decisions are final and must be respected at all times. In cases of misconduct, the Chair may issue warnings or disciplinary measures.

#### 1.2 Secretariat and Staff

Conference staff, including Logistics, Media, Technology, and the Executive Branch, are responsible for ensuring the proper functioning of the conference and the well-being of all participants. Delegates must cooperate with and respect all staff members.

#### 1.3 Delegations

Each committee consists of a predetermined number of delegates, with a maximum of 28 members. Each delegate represents a specific country or entity and must act in accordance with its policies and interests.

#### 1.4 Conduct and Courtesy

Delegates are expected to maintain a high standard of diplomacy, respect, and professionalism. Courtesy toward the Chair, staff, and delegates is essential at all times.

#### 1.5 Discipline

It's crucial to follow an exceptional code of conduct during the committee sessions and the whole model, following sponsors, teachers and the chair's instructions. Failure to comply with rules or diplomatic conduct will result in:



- **Three warnings:** One admonition (affects final grade)
- **Two admonitions:** Internal suspension (loss of voting rights; observer status)
- **Further misconduct:** Expulsion from the committee and possible disciplinary action with the school.

## 2. Opening procedures

### 2.1 Roll Call

Delegations are called alphabetically, delegates must respond with:

- “Present” (may abstain on substantive votes), or
- “Present and Voting” (cannot abstain from voting procedures)

### 2.3 Opening and Setting the Agenda

- **Motion to Open Session** formally begins committee work.
- **Motion to Open Agenda** determines the order of topics for debate.

## 3. Structure of Debate

### 3.1 Formal Debate

Formal debate follows the **Speaker’s List(3.3)**, where delegates deliver speeches within a set time to present their positions towards the topic being debated.

### 3.2 Informal Debate

Informal debate allows more flexible discussion as it allows delegates to actively participate in the debate, asking questions and reaching consensus.

### 3.3 Speaker’s List

A motion is required to open the Speaker’s List, specifying speaking time and number of speakers.

- Delegates are recognized in order.
- A delegate may speak once but can rejoin the list.

### 3.4 Speaking Time

- Standard speeches have a fixed time limit.



- Opening speeches are **1.5 minutes**.
- Informal and formal debate times are established depending on the time setted when the motion was done.

### 3.5 Yielding Time

Delegates may yield remaining time in three ways:

1. **To another delegate** (only once; cannot be yielded again due to time restraints)
2. **To Points of Information** (questions from other delegates)
3. **To the Chair**

### 3.6 Right of Reply

If a delegate feels personally or nationally offended, they may submit a written request to the Chair. Approval and speaking time are at the Chair's discretion. Rights of Reply cannot respond to another Right of Reply.

## 4. Points and Motions

### 4.1 Points

- **Point of Personal Privilege:** Addresses personal concerns such as going to the restroom.
- **Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:** Clarifies rules, procedures and parliamentary language.
- **Point of Order:** Indicates a breach of procedure.
- **Point of Relevance:** Ensures speeches remain on topic.

### 4.2 Core Motions

- **Motion to Open Speaker's List**
- **Motion to Start Informal Debate**
- **Motion for Lobby Time** (functions as a time to discuss freely with delegates; requires purpose and duration)
- **Motion for Round Robin** (debate time in which delegates select next speaker)

### 4.3 Additional Motions

- **Motion to Reset the Agenda** (simple majority)
- **Motion to Divide the House** (removes abstentions in voting)
- **Motion to Add to the Register** (records a statement)

## 4.4 Questions and Interventions

- **Extraordinary Session of Questions:** Allows brief questioning after a speech during an informal debate.
- **Preamble Motion:** Permission to provide a brief context before a question
- **Subsequent Question:** Follow-up question after an extraordinary session of questions or a point of information.
- **Point of information:** Allows brief questioning after a speech during a formal debate.

## 4.5 Challenge to the Competition

A delegate may challenge another delegate's competence if he/she is in continuous, substantial violation of his/her country's national policy through statements made in debate or through votes taken on substantive issues. A challenge, once it is voted on, seeks to revoke the voting privileges of the challenged delegation. The process for doing so is as follows:

1. The original challenge needs to be put in writing to the chair.
2. The chair will then review the writing to determine if it is a valid and relevant challenge.
3. The chair will notify the challenged delegate beforehand so that the delegate can prepare.
4. Prior to voting on the challenge, each of the two delegates will have one-and-a-half minutes to argue their case and to provide evidence supporting their argument.
5. If the committee finds that there is no validity to the challenge, the challenging delegate will lose his/her right to vote on any issue.

## 4.6 Motion to Special Consideration

A chair may dismiss a challenge if there is not enough evidence to support the challenge, or if the challenger has violated any procedural rule. If a delegate is caught trying to influence the vote prior to the vote taking place, the challenge becomes null and void, because the delegate is engaged in unethical conduct. Additionally, a challenge of competence may have a negative impact on the competing delegate's grading.

## 5. Working Paper specific motions

### 5.1 Tabling a Resolution

If a working paper is unclear, irrelevant, or not useful for debate, a



delegate can propose to table it. The committee then votes on whether the paper should be removed from discussion or remain on the agenda.

## 5.2 Motion for Dividing the Question

If certain operative clauses need separate consideration, a delegate may request to divide the question. This means the clauses are voted on in parts through a placard vote. Afterward, the full resolution is voted on as a whole using a roll call vote.

## 5.3 Motion for Considering an Important Question

A delegate may request that a resolution be treated as an important question, meaning it will require a two-thirds majority to pass. This must be justified to the Chair based on specific criteria such as issues of international peace and security, admission of new members, suspension or expulsion of members, or financial matters. If accepted by the Chair, the committee votes on this designation by simple majority.

## 6. Voting Procedures

### 6.1 Voting Rights

Each member state in the MBSMUN committee has one vote on all matters. Abstentions are only allowed on substantive issues, not on procedural motions. Delegations that abstain are not counted in the final vote total.

### 6.2 Simple Majority

A simple majority is reached when more countries vote in favor than against, meaning 50% plus one vote is needed to pass.

### 6.3 Two-Thirds Majority

A two-thirds vote requires that the number of votes in favor is at least twice the number of votes against.

### 6.4 Roll Call Vote

During a roll call vote, the Chair calls each delegation to state its vote as in favor, against, abstain, or pass. Delegations that choose to pass will be called again after the first round. If a vote does not align with a country's usual policy, the delegate may vote "with reasons" to briefly explain their decision. Delegations that are absent are counted as abstentions.



## 7. Closing procedures

**7.1 Motion to Close Agenda:** This motion is typically used at the end of each day to officially close the discussion on the topics set earlier through the motion to Open Agenda.

**7.2 Motion to Suspend or Close Session:** If the floor is open, a delegate may motion to close or suspend the session, typically for breaks or ending the session for the day.



## Summary

Rule Motion /	Interru ptible	Second Required	Vote Required	Description
Motion to Open Session/ Moción para Abrir Sesión	No	Yes	Simple Majority	To formally begin committee work.
Motion to Open the Agenda/ Moción para Abrir Agenda	No	Yes	Simple Majority	To determine the order of topics for debate.
Motion to start an Informal Debate /Moción para un Debate Informal	No	Yes	Simple Majority	To start an informal debate moderated by the Chair.
Point of Order/ Punto de Orden	Yes	No	Chair's Discretion	To indicate a breach of procedure.
Point of Personal Privilege/ Punto de Privilegio Personal	Yes	No	Chair's Discretion	To Address personal concerns such as going to the restroom.



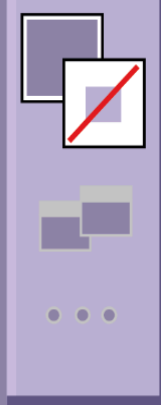
Point of Parliamentary Inquiry/ Punto de Duda Parlamentaria	No	No	Chair's Discretion	To ask the Chair for clarification on the rules of procedure.
Motion for an Extraordinary Session of Questions/ Moción para una Sesión Extraordinaria de Preguntas	No	No	Chair's Discretion	To do a brief questioning after a speech during an informal debate.
Right of Reply/ Derecho a Réplica	Yes	No	Chair's Discretion	To respond to a direct personal insult or offense.
Motion to Open the Speakers' List/ Moción para Abrir Lista de Oradores	No	Yes	Simple Majority	To begin the formal debate session.



Motion for a lobby time/ Moción para un Tiempo de Lobby	No	Yes	Simple Majority	To have time to discuss freely with delegates; requires purpose and duration.
Motion to Start Voting Procedures/ Moción para Pasar a Votación	No	Yes	Simple Majority	To close debate and move directly to voting on resolutions.
Motion to Suspend Session/ Moción para Suspender Sesión	No	Yes	Simple Majority	To pause the session for a break or lunch.



Motion to Resume Session/ Moción para Reanudar Sesión	No	Yes	Simple Majority	To continue the session after a break or lunch.
Motion to Add to the Register/ Moción para Añadir al Registro	No	No	Owner of Quote	To record a specific phrase said by a delegate for future reference.
Permission to Quote/ Permiso para Citar	No	No	Chair's Discretion	To request the Chair to read a quote from another source such as the Register.
Motion to Close Session/ Moción para Cerrar Sesión	No	Yes	Simple Majority	To end the session permanently.



## Parliamentary Language

A Model United Nations conference requires a professional and respectful atmosphere at all times. To maintain this standard, delegates must ensure that both their speech and conduct reflect courtesy and formality. The following guidelines outline how delegates are expected to communicate during committee sessions:

- Delegates representing a **country** must refer to themselves using third-person pronouns. For example: *"The delegation of [Country] agrees..."*
- Delegates portraying a **historical figure or individual** must speak in the first person. For example: *"I, [Name], would like to..."*
- Formal and respectful language is mandatory in all settings, including moderated and unmoderated caucuses, lobbying time, and when addressing the Chair.
- When addressing the entire body of delegates, speakers should use the term *"the International Community."*

Additionally, certain expressions are considered inappropriate for debate and should be avoided during committee sessions, position papers, and opening speeches. The table below provides examples of such terms alongside suitable alternatives that maintain a diplomatic tone. (A Spanish version is provided below as well.)

Common Language	Parliamentary Language
Money	Monetary/Economic resources
Poor countries	Developing countries
Rich countries	Developed countries
Drugs	Narcotics
Killing	Committing murder
Deaths	Casualties
Terrorists	Belligerent groups



Dinero	Recursos monetarios/ económicos
Países pobres	Países en desarrollo
Países ricos	Países desarrollados
Drogas	Narcóticos / Sustancias ilícitas
Matar	Cese de funciones vitales
Muertes	Damnificados
Terroristas	Grupos al margen de la ley



## Opening Speech

The **opening speech** is one of the two documents delegates must prepare before debate begins. In this speech, a delegation presents its position on both topics within a **60 to 90 second** time frame. It is your first opportunity to clearly establish your stance and briefly introduce possible solutions to the issue. The opening speech is extremely crucial as it's the first impression you will make in the committee.

A strong opening speech is not only about writing; it is about **delivery**. Speaking clearly and confidently ensures that other delegates understand your position, making it easier to build alliances and agreements throughout the committee. A well-delivered message can set the tone for your entire participation.

There Are Four Parts To An Opening Speech, which are the following:

### **The Greeting:**

Introduce the chair and other members of your delegation, including a brief introduction of your delegation.

### **The Body:**

Overview of the issues, including each subject, the position of your country on each subject, and the proposals you are making for solutions.

### **The Conclusion:**

Complete your speech with closing remarks to the committee as a whole and the chair, including a call of action.

### **Opening Speech sample:**

Forum: Human Rights 2

Question of: The Use of torture in criminal interrogation procedures

Country: United States Of America

Honorable chair and fellow delegates; the United States is extremely privileged to attend this conference. In the past few years, the United States and several allies have been fighting a campaign in Iraq as part of its war on terror. Many lives were lost, but after long, hard combat the US finally defeated dictator Saddam Hussein. After his removal, the United



States has been working to rebuild Iraq into a 14 democracy and soldiers have stayed behind to eliminate insurgents. However, the delegation from the United States feels that its progress in Iraq has come to the point where the Iraqi government can handle itself independently, as is needed for any strong democracy. Beginning in 2011, the United States will begin withdrawing its soldiers from its Iraq. It has faith in the Iraqi people and knows that they will be able to become a healthy nation. Thank you.

**source:**

<https://understandingmunconferences.weebly.com/opening-speeches.html>



## Position Paper

The second document all delegates are required to submit is the **Position Paper**. This paper brings together key information about the delegation and, most importantly, explains its stance, past actions, and proposed solutions regarding the topics under discussion.

Although it is a requirement, the Position Paper is also a key tool for debate. It helps delegates organize their research and clearly define what they will defend during the conference. For this reason, it must be clear, well structured, and based strictly on facts and reliable information, not personal opinions.

Unless stated otherwise in the committee's Theme Guide, the Position Paper must meet the required length and include a bibliography in APA format.

### Structure of a Position Paper

#### 1. Introduction to the Delegation

One or two paragraphs presenting the most relevant information about the delegation. Depending on whether the delegate represents a country, a person, or another entity, this section may vary slightly, but it should always be clear, concise, and informative.

#### 2. Background of the Topic

One or two paragraphs per topic explaining the issue that will be discussed. This includes its origins, key aspects, and global impact. The goal is to provide enough context to understand the problem.

#### 3. Delegation's Position

A clear statement of the delegation's stance on the issue, supported by justification. This is a crucial section, as it forms the foundation of the delegate's participation in debate.

#### 4. Past Actions

An overview of what the delegation has previously said, done, or implemented regarding the issue. This includes policies, agreements, or initiatives taken.

#### 5. Possible Solutions

A presentation of proposed solutions to the issue. This section should not only state the idea but also briefly explain how it could be implemented.

A sample of the position paper can not be provided due to its length. However, if you need an example, or have any further questions please feel



free to contact any member of the directive board, our emails are listed in the first page of this document.





## Appeal Process

The *Appeal Process* is a procedure in which a delegate can question a *procedural* decision made by the *Chair*. This process is only applicable to *Chair* decisions related to rule *procedure* or *interpretation*, it *can't* be used for changing the *rules* or *influencing* the debate.

### Procedure:

- 1. Introducing the appeal:** The delegate must immediately call for a "*Motion to Appeal the Decision of the Chair*".
- 2. Chair's explanations:** The Chair will *briefly* justify their decisions.
- 3. Committee vote:** Each delegate of the committee must vote whether the decision is *overturned* or *maintained*. No speeches neither *for* or *against* are permitted.
- 4. Outcome:**
  - a. If the majority of the committee supports the Chair, the decision stands.
  - b. If the majority of the committee supports the appeal, the decision is overturned.

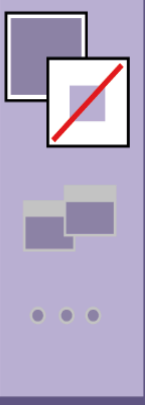
### Examples of Appealable Decisions:

- The Chair denies a *moderated caucus* that meets all formal requirements.
- The Chair rules a *right of reply* out of order even though the statement qualifies as a personal or national insult under committee rules.
- A delegate is cut off for being "off-topic," but their intervention was relevant to the current agenda.
- The Chair incorrectly interprets speaking time or mismanages the *speaker's list*.
- The Chair denies a *point of inquiry* or *subsequent question* without valid procedural justification.



## Examples of Non-Appealable Decisions:

- Standing committee rules established prior to committee sessions.
- Major disciplinary measures (e.g., removal from the room).
- Any decision related to policy, content, or negotiation within the debate.





## Working Paper

A *Working Paper* is an informal document done by delegates to organize ideas, propose solutions, and facilitate discussion during the committee. It is not an official document and does not require formal approval to be introduced.

*Working papers* allow delegates to present and introduce developed or new ideas into the committee. In this paper delegates include information such as proposals, clauses, solutions, reviews of other ideas and documents, among others.

### Procedure:

1. **Writing:** The paper may be written individually or by blocks/groups.
2. **Chairs review:** The paper should be sent to the chair in order to receive feedback before presenting it to the committee.
3. **Introduction:** Once it is reviewed, the working paper is introduced to the committee by any delegate.
4. **Discussion:** The content of the paper is discussed by the committee and reviewed by every delegate.

### Special Characteristics:

- It does not require any formal format or numbering.
- It does not require sponsors or signatories.
- It can be amended freely without formal procedures.
- Can be done at any moment in the committee

### Transition to Resolution Paper:

A *Working Paper* may be later transformed into a *draft Resolution Paper* once it meets all formal requirements as format, numbering, among others.



## Resolution Paper

A *Resolution Paper* is the final and official document adopted by the committee after debate and voting. It represents the collective decision of the delegates and outlines agreed solutions to the issue that is being discussed. Before the voting procedure, this document is called *Draft Resolution*.

### Structure:

A *Resolution Paper* is composed of **preambulatory clauses**, which provide background and context, and **operative clauses**, which detail the actions, recommendations, or measures to be taken.

### Procedure:

1. **Drafting:** *Draft Resolutions* are written by a block/group where delegates share the same ideas and solutions.
2. **Delivering:** *Draft Resolutions* are presented to the committee by the heads of block.
3. **Amendments:** The whole committee can propose corrections to the paper
4. **Voting:** *Draft Resolutions* that pass the voting procedure become *Resolution Papers*.

### Characteristics:

- Follows a strict formal format.
- Cannot be amended after adoption.
- Represents the final outcome of committee debate.

### Requirements for clauses:

#### Preambulatory Clauses:

- Not numbered
- Begin with an *Italicized Preambulatory* phrase (e.g., *Recognizing, Recalling, Aware of*).
- End with a **coma (,)**.

- The last Preambulatory Clause ends with a **semicolon (;)**.
- Do not propose **actions** nor **solutions**.

### Example

*Recognizing* the importance of international cooperation in maintaining regional stability,

#### Sample Preambulatory Phrases

Affirming	Expecting	Having studied
Alarmed by	Expressing its appreciation	Keeping in mind
Approving	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with regret
Aware of	Fulfilling	Noting with deep concern
Bearing in mind	Fully alarmed	Noting with satisfaction
Believing	Fully aware	Noting further
Confident	Fully believing	Noting with approval
Contemplating	Further deploring	Observing
Convinced	Further recalling	Reaffirming
Declaring	Guided by	Realizing
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Recalling
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Recognizing
Deeply convinced	Having considered further	Referring
Deeply disturbed	Having devoted attention	Seeking
Deeply regretting	Having examined	Taking into account
Desiring	Having heard	Taking into consideration
Emphasizing	Having received	Taking note
		Viewing with appreciation
		Welcoming

Source: <https://bestdelegate.com/model-un-made-easy-how-to-write-a-resolution/>

### Operative Clauses:

- Numbered.
- Begin with an *Italicized Operative* phrase (e.g., *Calls upon*, *Urges*, *Decides*).
- End with a **semicolon (;)**.
- The last Operative Clause ends with a **period (.)**.
- May include lettered sub-Clauses.

### Example

1. Calls upon Member States to strengthen diplomatic dialogue through multilateral forums;



## Sample Operative Phrases

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

**Source:** <https://bestdelegate.com/model-un-made-easy-how-to-write-a-resolution/>

### Amendments:

After the block has finished delivering its *Draft Resolution*, the Chair proceeds to propose its own amendments to the block, after this any delegation in the committee can propose any amendment. Every time an amendment is proposed, it should be asked to the representatives of the block if the amendment is considered *friendly* or *unfriendly*. If the amendment is considered *friendly*, it is accepted immediately; if the amendment is considered *unfriendly*, it must be put to a vote.

## Press Release

A *Press Release* is an official document used to communicate the proposals, positions, and key developments of the committee to other delegates and audience in a clear and accessible way. Its purpose is to summarize main points of a debate including decisions, solutions and the general direction of the committee.

### Characteristics:

- It's written in a journalistic style
- Uses formal language
- Written in third person
- Shows proposals or results in a concise way
- Structured in short paragraphs
- Can be done individually or in a joint intervention by more delegations
- Generally uses visual aids as images
- Should be written in Times New Roman 12

### Structure

1. Title: shows what its intended to communicate
2. Statement: explains the point of the press release and gives the information needed. Can contain images
3. Ending: shows the participative delegations and conclusion.



## Veto

The *Veto* is a special voting power that allows certain delegations to unilaterally reject any decision, regardless of the majority's support.

### Specifications:

The *Veto* power can only be exerted by specific delegations and it applies only in substantive matters such as a Draft Resolution, not in procedural votes. It should be used during voting procedures, after any voting has ended it is inadmissible. This process doesn't require any reasoning or justification unless required by committee rules.

### Delegations with *Veto* power (P5):

- United States
- Russia
- China
- United Kingdom
- France

### Applicability:

The *Veto* power is only applicable in certain committees such as the [United Nations Security Council](#) or in certain crisis or specialized committees. Additionally, The *Veto* power applies exclusively to Draft Resolutions and other substantive decisions during the voting procedure. Therefore, a *Veto* vote only affects the adoption of a Draft Resolution, preventing it from becoming a Resolution Paper regardless of the level of support it receives by other delegations.



## Voting Procedures

*Voting procedure* is the formal process in which decisions are made inside the committee including Draft Resolutions and procedural decisions.

### Characteristics:

Voting procedures only take place when debate has formally ended. In Draft Resolutions, only delegates declared as *present and voting* are in the obligation to cast a vote, while delegates declared as *present* are able to absent from voting. Procedural matters require a simple majority and delegates are not allowed to abstain from voting, while substantive matters, such as Draft Resolutions, require a simple or qualified majority depending on the rules. In committees where applicable, a *Veto* vote will automatically block the adoption of a Draft Resolution.

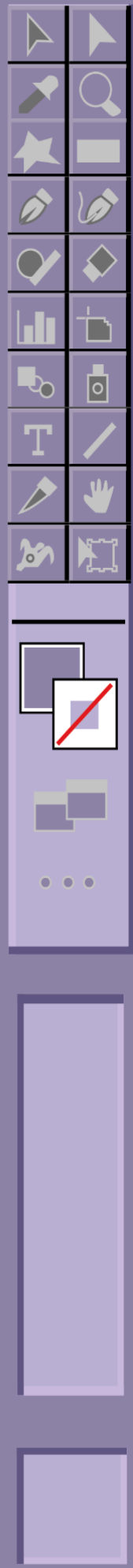
### Simple & Qualified majority:

A simple majority is defined as more than half of the votes (50% +1), it is usually used in procedural votes.

A Qualified majority means a higher fraction of the committee (usually  $\frac{2}{3}$ ), it is usually used for important decisions such as adopting Draft Resolutions in some committees.

### Procedure:

Once the voting has started, no one is allowed to enter or leave the room. The Chair calls each delegation one by one in order and each delegation states if it's whether in favor, against, or abstaining. Once each delegation has stated its position, the Chair announces publicly the result of the voting.



## Directives

### 1. Purpose of a Directive:

*Directives* are documents written by the delegates that indicate the action, not thought nor suggestions but actual measures, the delegates are taking to change the course of events.

### 2. Types of Directive:

- **Portfolio Power:** As each nation or character has individual powers or possessions, this directive is used to ask for any information the delegates want to know about their delegation. For example, the number of troops or the financial situation. The delegates can't use any possession they don't have in their power.
- **Private Directive:** Can be written individually or in groups, however, they are written so that the actions taken are secret between the delegates who wrote it and the Crisis Centre, that is why an encryption method is essential.
- **Public Directive:** These are directives written for official actions that are made as a whole, thus, they require at most 3 representatives to expose it and a simple majority of votes to be sent to the Crisis Centre.

### 3. Structure of a Directive

**Title:** Name that summarises the actions taken.

**Type of Directive:** Type of directive chosen for this specific action.

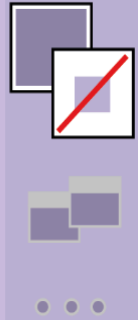
**Encryption Method:** In case it is a private directive, this is the secret language in which the directive is supposed to be written (Delegates don't have to actually write it in the language) to avoid others reading it.

**Sponsors:** Delegations that write the directive. (In case of a public directive are the delegates who will expose it)

**Preamble:** Context that led the delegations to take these actions.

**Actions:** Detailed explanation of the actions taken by the delegations. The text should respond to the questions: When? Where? Who? What? How? If not it will be directly denied.

**Objectives:** Explain the purpose of these actions and the expected outcomes.



**Signatories:** Delegations who support the actions and therefore approve the use of their powers to achieve them.

## Disciplinary Code

1. Delegates must maintain **respectful, professional, and diplomatic behavior** at all times.
2. The lack of parliamentary language will be considered disrespect to the Chair and the committee.
3. The use of **offensive language, personal attacks, or discriminatory remarks** is strictly prohibited.
4. Delegates must **respect the authority of the Chair** and follow all instructions given.
5. Delegates are not allowed to be **walking around** the halls during Committee work unless the Chair authorizes their exit due to an emergency.
6. **Disruptions to the flow of debate**, including interruptions or speaking out of turn, are not allowed.
7. Delegates must **adhere to the rules of procedure** and respect speaking times and formats.
8. The misuse of electronic devices or engagement in **irrelevant activities during session** may be penalized.
9. Delegates must follow the **dress code**.
10. The Chair may issue a **first warning** for minor infractions.
11. A **second warning** may result in the temporary **loss of speaking or voting rights**.
12. A **third warning** may lead to **removal from the committee session**.
13. In cases of **serious misconduct**, the Chair may take immediate action without following the warning sequence.



14. Delegates must show **respect toward other delegates, staff, and the environment of the committee** at all times.
15. All disciplinary decisions taken by the Chair are **final and not subject to appeal**, unless otherwise specified.
16. Delegates are **fully responsible** for their objects. Neither the School, nor the MBSMUN Staff will respond for missing or stolen property.
17. Plagiarism is ultimately **forbidden**. Any sort of it that can be proved by the Chair or the Secretary General will result in the immediate dismissal of the Conference.
18. The intake of alcohol or drugs to the Conference is **prohibited**. Thus, arriving to the respective committees in a state of drunkenness or intoxication is banned too.
19. Delegates shall **not drink or eat** inside the Committee, nor entering or selling any food.
20. Delegates must be **tolerant and respectful** towards races and religious beliefs.
21. **Robbery** is illegal in MBSMUN.
22. Delegates are not **allowed to bring** and/or use sharp objects, scissors, etc. during the conference, unless they are authorized to do so.

Type of Violation to Code <i>Tipo de Violación Al Código</i>	Sanction (Subject to the Discretion of the Chair, who might consider further measures) <i>Sanción (Sujeta a Discreción de la MesaMesa)</i>
Consistent Lack of Use of Parliamentary Language <i>Consistente Falta de Uso de Lenguaje Parlamentario</i>	Warning <i>Amonestación</i>
Misconduct that causes the loss of order within the committee <i>Falta de Conducta dentro del Comité</i>	Warning per Instance (can be General) <i>Amonestación por Instancia (puede ser General)</i>
Disrespectful questioning of the Chair's Authority <i>Cuestionamiento Irrespetuoso de la Autoridad de la Mesa</i>	Warning (s) <i>Amonestación (es)</i>
Lack of respect between delegations <i>Falta de Respeto entre Delegaciones</i>	Warning (s) <i>Amonestación (es)</i>
Use of foul language <i>Uso de Lenguaje Soez</i>	Warning (s) <i>Amonestación (es)</i>
Eat or Drink at inadequate time/place ( Bubblegum) <i>Ingerir alimentos/bebidas en lugares/momentos inadecuados (Chicle)</i>	Warning <i>Amonestación</i>
Remain in Halls during Committee Work <i>Permanecer en Pasillos durante Trabajo de Comité</i>	Warning (s) <i>Amonestación (es)</i>
Keep trash or excessive disorder in table or room <i>Manejar desorden o basuras excesivas en la Mesa o Salon</i>	Warning (can be General) <i>Amonestación (Puede ser General)</i>
Hurt physically or verbally, threaten or intimidate <i>Agredir física o verbalmente, amenazar o intimidar</i>	Suspension or Expulsion <i>Suspensión o Expulsión</i>
Religious, Philosophical or Political Intolerance <i>Intolerancia Religiosa, Filosófica o Política</i>	Suspension or Expulsion <i>Suspensión o Expulsión</i>

Note: Disciplinary actions that violate the Montessori British School's discipline code will be punished as well (MBS students only).



## Dress Code

During the conference all students of the MBSMUN must attend with *Business Formal Attire* at all times. They must follow, without exception, all of the guidelines of this code to ensure a professional and respectful environment.

Note: Modifications in the dress code are allowed for the members of *Media, Sales & Logistics and Tech Department* as long as the Leader of each department requires it and it was approved by the *Secretary General*.

## Prohibited

Informal Shirts (T-shirts, V-neck, polo shirts, sleeveless shirts, tube tops etc.)	Informal pants (shorts, jeans, etc.)
Transparent shirts that show clearly too much skin	Informal belts
Excessively short skirts (more than 5cm more or less -5 fingers- over the knee)	Notable face jewelry (nose rings, eyebrow piercings, lip piercings, etc.)
Any type of jean (blue, red, yellow, white, green, black, etc.)	Flip flops/ wedge sandals/ informal sandals
Extremely high heels (more than 5cm tall)	Lack of a tie and formal blazer
Block heels, platform heels, slim heels. (or those in where the toes are showing)	Informal hats (caps, bucket hats, etc.)
Tennis shoes/ sneakers	Skirts with long slits that show too much skin
Bright neon colored clothes or suits	Informal coats, cardigans, hoodies and/or informal vests



Shirts or blouses that show back or stomach	Shirts or blouses with too much cleavage
Shirts or blouses with vulgar or disrespectful messages or prints	Excessive makeup

### Allowed:

- **Accessories:** During the conference the use of scarves, formal sweaters or vests that go over the shirt and tie, moderated- size jewelry, head accessories (head bands, clips, etc), purses and bags is allowed.
- **Character Attire:** With the sole purpose of representing their country or character, delegates might wear formal garments that represent them. In case these turn into a distraction or a source of discrimination, these will be banned.

### Violations & Repercussions:

According to the severity of the violation, delegates will receive a warning or The Chair may suspend them from the session or entire day. The parents of an MBS student should be called in order to bring the adequate clothing for the conference. Until then, the student can not enter the classroom as stated in the Montessori British School's Coexistence Manual.



## Glossary

**Abstain:** Deciding not to vote in favor nor against.

**Admonition:** A formal warning given to a delegate in case of inappropriate behaviour or breaking the rules of procedure.

**Agenda:** Topic being discussed in a committee.

**Amendment:** A suggestion to modify the resolution paper.

**Chair:** People who organize, moderate and manage the committee sessions.

**Clause:** Section of a resolution.

**Committee:** Structured forum for discussing specific issues and proposing solutions.

**Delegate:** Person who represents a country, organization or person in a committee.

**Diplomacy:** The practice of maintaining peaceful relations amongst countries.

**Foreign Policies:** Country's strategies in dealing with other nations.

**National Interest:** The priorities and goals of a country.

**Motion:** Direct proposal of a delegate to suggest an action or the direction of the committee's flow.

**Signatory:** Delegate who consent discussing a draft resolution.

**Sovereignty:** The right of each country to govern itself without external interference.

**Sponsor:** Delegates who help write and strongly support the draft resolution. Sustainable

**Development Goals (SDGs):** 17 Goals established by the UN to obtain a better future.

**Yield:** To give up remaining speaking time

## Rubric for the Opening Speech

### Opening Speech Rubric

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

Final Grade: \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria	10 pts (Exceptional)	8 pts (Proficient)	6 pts (Average)	4 pts (Developing)	2-0 pts (Needs Improvement/Missing)	Score First Delivery	Score Second Delivery
<b>Organization &amp; Structure</b>	Includes a formal greeting, clear delegate position, and a powerful call to action. Perfectly ordered.	Clear structure with greeting and position, but the closing/call to action is weak.	Missing one key element (e.g., no greeting or no clear position).	Disorganized; jumps between topics without a logical flow.	No clear structure or fails to provide the text.		
<b>Content &amp; Analysis</b>	Uses highly relevant facts and data to support the position; shows complex persuasive skills.	Good use of information to support the stance, but lacks deep analysis or impact.	Uses general info with little relation to the specific delegate's position.	Based purely on personal opinions without factual data or research.	Content is irrelevant, incorrect, or non-existent.		
<b>Creative Impact &amp; Engagement</b>	Maintains a high level of creativity and engagement throughout the text (using, for example: quotes, statistics, etc.) to keep the audience interested from start to finish.	The text is engaging and clear, but the creative elements are inconsistent or follow a very standard pattern.	The writing is functional but generic; it fails to create a unique or memorable impact on the reader.	The text is repetitive or dry, making it difficult for the audience to stay focused on the message.	No attempt at creative engagement; the text is purely mechanical or incoherent.		

Criteria	5 pts (Full Credit)	3 pts (Partial)	1-0 pts (Minimal)	Score First Delivery	Score Second Delivery
<b>Parliamentary Language</b>	Flawless use of 3rd person ("The delegate of...") and formal UN terminology in the text.	Mostly uses formal language; 1 or 2 slips into 1st person ("I", "my").	Frequent use of "I" or "we"; lacks diplomatic decorum in the writing.		
<b>Writing &amp; Grammar</b>	Impeccable formal English, professional vocabulary, and perfect flow.	Good grammar; minor errors that do not affect the understanding of the text.	Poor syntax, informal language, or many spelling mistakes.		
<b>Compliance (Time/Length)</b>	Estimated speech duration (based on word count) is 1:00 to 1:30 min. Document submitted on time.	Estimated duration is slightly over/under the limit, or late submission.	Text is far too short or far too long. Significantly late or no document.		

**Total Score:            /45**



## Rubric for Position Paper

### Position Paper Rubric

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

Final Grade: \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria	10-9 pts (Exceptional)	8-7 pts (Proficient)	6-5 pts (Average)	4-3 pts (Developing)	2-0 pts (Needs Improvement/Missing)	Score First Delivery	Score Second Delivery
<b>General Country/Delegation Info</b>	Includes a full profile: economy, geography, major cities, government, and key figures.	Includes most general data, but lacks depth in some areas (e.g., missing cities or key leaders).	Basic profile provided; missing more than two key general aspects of the country.	Very brief; only mentions the most obvious facts (e.g., just the capital).	Missing or incorrect general information.		
<b>Topic Research</b>	Thoroughly explains the origin, current situation, and global impact of the problem.	Good overview of the problem's current state, but weak on its historical origin or impact.	Focuses only on one aspect (e.g., current situation) while ignoring the origin or impact.	Superficial research; fails to explain why the topic is a global issue.	Research is incorrect, irrelevant, or non-existent.		
<b>Past Actions</b>	Detailed account of actions, laws, or statements the delegation has taken regarding the specific topic.	Mentions several relevant actions but lacks specific dates or data on their impact.	Lists 1 or 2 past actions without explaining how they relate to the current topic.	Vague mention of "past efforts" without providing any specific evidence or data.	No mention of previous measures or actions taken by the delegation.		
<b>Country Policy (Position)</b>	The stance is explicitly stated and is perfectly coherent with the real world goals of the delegation.	Position is clear and mostly aligned with reality, though 1-2 points may be inconsistent.	Position is stated but contradicts the actual real world foreign policy of the country.	Stance is very blurry, neutral, or shows a lack of understanding of the delegation's interests.	No clear position or stance can be found in the text.		
<b>Proposed Solutions</b>	Offers creative, feasible, and detailed solutions with a clear implementation plan.	Solutions are logical but lack technical detail or specific funding/actors.	Solutions are generic (e.g., "we need peace") without a "how to."	Unrealistic or extremely simple solutions.	No solutions proposed.		

Criteria	5 pts (Full Credit)	3 pts (Partial)	1-0 pts (Minimal)	Score First Delivery	Score Second Delivery
<b>Deadline &amp; Length</b>	Submitted on time and meets the 2-3 page requirement strictly.	Submitted on time but is too short/long, OR late submission (within 24h).	Significantly late or does not meet the minimum length (less than 1.5 pages).		
<b>Writing &amp; Grammar</b>	Impeccable formal English, professional vocabulary, and perfect flow.	Good grammar; minor errors that do not affect the understanding of the text.	Poor syntax, informal language, or many spelling mistakes.		
<b>Citations (APA Style)</b>	All sources are correctly cited in text and in a final bibliography using APA.	Most sources cited; minor formatting errors in the APA style.	No bibliography or citations provided; potentially plagiarized.		

**Total Score:**            /65

## Rubric for the Rendition During the Committee

### Rendition During the Committee Rubric

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

Final Grade: \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria	10 pts (Exceptional)	8 pts (Proficient)	6 pts (Average)	4 pts (Developing)	2-0 pts (Needs Improvement/Missing)	Score First Delivery	Score Second Delivery
<b>Argumentation &amp; Analysis</b>	Uses reliable data to defend their position, creates strong counter-arguments, and analyzes all provided info.	Defends position with mostly reliable data; uses various types of arguments (rhetorical, moral, facts).	Uses few reliable sources; relies on only one type of argument. Limited analysis of other delegates' info.	Arguments are weak or based on opinions; fails to support the delegation's stance.	No use of factual info; unable to argue or analyze the topic.		
<b>Impact &amp; Persuasion</b>	Consistently generates a positive and highly persuasive impact with every speech and intervention.	Successfully generates a persuasive impact on most delegates in the committee.	Partially manages to persuade some delegates, but impact is inconsistent.	Arguments have very little impact or relevance to the rest of the committee.	Speeches have no impact; fails to engage or persuade anyone.		
<b>Possible Solutions</b>	Proposes feasible, realistic solutions aligned with the country's economy and foreign policy.	Proposes solutions that are mostly realistic but may lack some technical or economic detail.	Presents some solutions, but they are difficult to implement or slightly out of character.	Solutions are vague, unrealistic, or contradict the country's actual policies.	No solutions proposed during the entire committee session.		
<b>Teamwork &amp; Negotiation</b>	Leads caucuses, works perfectly in a team, and successfully creates strong alliances and blocks.	Works well with others, contributes to the block's draft, and helps reach agreements.	Participates in a team but struggles to lead or reach consensus on key points.	Rarely works in a team; finds it difficult to join a block or cooperate.	Refuses to work in a team; does not join any alliances or blocks.		

Criteria	5 pts (Full Credit)	3 pts (Partial)	1-0 pts (Minimal)	Score First Delivery	Score Second Delivery
<b>Punctuality &amp; Attendance</b>	Always on time for all sessions and strictly follows the established schedule.	Mostly punctual; only one minor delay during the committee sessions.	Frequently late or fails to comply with the committee's schedule.		
<b>Parliamentary Language</b>	Demonstrates mastery of parliamentary language and maintains total diplomacy at all times.	Uses correct language most of the time; maintains diplomacy with the Chair and delegates.	Shows little knowledge of the rules; frequent slips into informal language or "I/me".		

**Total Score:**      **/50**

## Rendition During the Crisis Committee Rubric

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

Final Grade: \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria	10 pts (Exceptional)	8 pts (Proficient)	6 pts (Average)	4 pts (Developing)	2-0 pts (Needs Improvement/Missing)	Score First Delivery	Score Second Delivery
<b>Directive Quality &amp; Quantity</b>	Submits frequent, high-quality directives. Each document details exactly how, when, where, and why an action is taken, showing deep strategic thinking.	Submits several directives with good detail. Most include the necessary "how/why" info, though some parts could be more specific.	Submits a moderate amount of directives. The info is often general or lacks the specifics required for a crisis.	Submits very few directives. They are vague, lacking a clear plan or justification for the actions taken.	No directives submitted, or they are completely incoherent and lack any tactical detail.		
<b>Impact &amp; Persuasion</b>	Generates a high, persuasive impact on the committee. Their actions consistently change the course of the crisis in favor of their delegation.	Successfully persuades other delegates. Their interventions have a noticeable effect on the crisis timeline.	Manages to persuade some delegates, but their impact on the crisis events is limited or inconsistent.	Arguments and actions have very little impact. The delegate struggles to influence the committee's direction.	No impact achieved. Fails to engage with the crisis or persuade other delegations.		
<b>Possible Solutions (Crisis Response)</b>	Proposes realistic and creative solutions to crisis events. Solutions are perfectly aligned with the delegation's resources and power.	Proposes logical solutions. Most are realistic, though they might occasionally overlook the delegation's specific constraints.	Solutions are present but often unfeasible or do not fully address the urgency of the crisis.	Solutions are unrealistic, vague, or contradict the delegation's actual capabilities.	No solutions proposed to resolve the crisis events.		
<b>Teamwork &amp; Block Building</b>	Leads the creation of joint directives and blocks. Works perfectly in a team to stabilize or escalate the crisis strategically.	Works well within a block and contributes to joint actions. Helps reach agreements during high-pressure moments.	Participates in a team but struggles to maintain alliances under the pressure of crisis updates.	Rarely cooperates with others; difficult to coordinate actions with the rest of the committee.	Refuses to work in a team; remains isolated during the crisis development.		

Criteria	5 pts (Full Credit)	3 pts (Partial)	1-0 pts (Minimal)	Score First Delivery	Score Second Delivery
<b>Punctuality &amp; Attendance</b>	Always on time for all sessions and strictly follows the established schedule.	Mostly punctual; only one minor delay during the committee sessions.	Frequently late or fails to comply with the committee's schedule.		
<b>Parliamentary Language &amp; Decorum</b>	Mastery of parliamentary language and absolute diplomacy, even during high-stress crisis moments.	Uses correct language most of the time; maintains diplomacy with the Chair and delegates.	Frequent use of informal language; breaks decorum or shows lack of respect under pressure.		

**Total Score:                    /50**



## MBSMUNXIV Awards

*Academic Awards:* In Montessori British School we believe in academic excellence, thus, we award delegates with outstanding performance, impact, dedication and efforts during the committee and the creation of the required documents. The awards are organized and chosen transparently by The Chair. The awards presented in MBSMUNXIV we present are:

- Best Delegate
- Outstanding Delegate
- Best Opening Speech
- Best Position Paper
- Honorable Mention
- Best Directive

*Superlative Awards:* These non-academic awards are organized by the media department as a tradition and way of valuing aspects besides academic excellence. They can vary depending on each conference, for example in this year's MUN they can vary from the best dynamic couple to the most controversial delegate.

