



GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

WELCOME BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL	3
WELCOME BY THE SPONSOR	4
THE MODELS OF THE UNITED NATIONS	5

CHAPTER 2: THE UN AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

THE UNITED NATIONS	6
NOTE OF INTRODUCTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER	7
PREAMBLE AND CHAPTERS I AND II OF THE UN CHARTER	8
STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS	10
DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS	13
WORLD BANK	18
GROUP OF FIVE	18
GROUP OF EIGHT	18
GROUP OF TWENTY	19
BRIC	19
CIVETS	19
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND	19
THE BLUE HELMETS	20
AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL	20

CHAPTER 3: PREPARATION

THE PREPARATION OF THE DELEGATES	20
THE PROCESS OF INVESTIGATION	21
ELABORATION OF THE PORTFOLIO	22
PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE	24
THE POSITION PAPER	30
THE OPENING SPEECH	34
THE WORKING PAPER	36

CHAPTER 4: PARLIAMENTARY TECHNICAL LANGUAGE

GENERAL PARLIAMENTARY TECHNICAL LANGUAGE	43
ECONOMICAL PARLIAMENTARY TECHNICAL LANGUAGE	42
HUMAN RIGHTS PARLIAMENTARY TECHNICAL LANGUAGE	43
ENVIRONMENTAL PARLIAMENTARY TECHNICAL LANGUAGE	44
SECURITY PARLIAMENTARY TECHNICAL LANGUAGE	45
COLOMBIAN PARLIAMENTARY TECHNICAL LANGUAGE	46
CRIMINAL PARLIAMENTARY TECHNICAL LANGUAGE	47

CHAPTER 5: AWARDS AND EVALUATION

AWARD SYSTEM TESMUN XIV	48
---	----

WELCOME BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL



My name is Nicolás Gaitán and I am the General Secretary of the fifteenth version of TESSMUN.

This year we have 15 committees on various topics whose purpose falls on human resilience. For the first time in the history of TESSMUN and the United Nations models, 10 of the 15 committees are exclusively created for this edition of the event, diversifying the scope and capacities that the delegates will have during the sessions. After 3 years, I am pleased to announce that TESSMUN XIX will once again be held in compensation, providing spacious, safe spaces, enormous capacity and logistics so that the event can be carried out in the most dynamic way possible.

I hope you enjoy these 3 days, you can meet new friends, forge friendships, learn and reflect. May TESSMUN XIX stop being an ordinary event and become your second home.

The academic team offers you a warm welcome to TESSMUN XIX

Nicolas Gaitan Borja
General Secretary of *TESSMUN XIX*

WELCOME BY TESMUN COORDINATOR



Dear students, Sponsors and delegates that will join us for this new version of TESMUN, it is a pleasure and a great honor to welcome you to the nineteenth edition of the Model United Nations of The English School, TESMUN XIX.

We have reached 18 consecutive years working as institution to consolidate and improve every day, this space for reflection, debate, negotiation and passion for ideas, absolutely convinced that each and everyone of the over 10.000 students that have had the chance to participate in this exercise, have learnt, have grown as students and as human beings and have lived experiences they will treasure for the rest of their lives. TESMUN is an environment to practice and consolidate skills that have been longly developed both at home and school, which undoubtedly, will be a valuable asset in their mid and long term projects and that we hope will lead them to work for those transformations we so much desire in this world. Skills that will make them, not merely viewers, but actors and protagonists of their world and their own lives.

car

I wish you all a wonderful experience and a great personal growth, and again welcome to TESMUN XIX!

Andrés Posada Velandia
TESMUN Coordinator

THE MODELS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The MUN models are simulations of the international organization of the United Nations that are performed globally in schools and universities. The participants represent the delegations of different countries and intervene on debates and negotiations about topics that correspond to the work programmes of the different organs and commissions of the UN.

A Model is a cultural and educational event in which the young students who participate, learn about topics of international politics and the functions of the United Nations and at the same time they are able to acquire a global vision of the world in which we live in. This exercise pushes them to question and acquire a thirst for knowledge that at the end, will help them to comprehend the worries and hopes of people in different regions of the world, with the goal of showing them how the work done with effort, dedication and endeavor can improve the lives of those in need. Likewise, it's possible to learn to acquire the tools and prefer the needed attitudes to reinforce the cooperation between individuals to achieve a common goal.

Also, through this activity the students get different skills that will accompany them for the rest of their lives in any social context they may find themselves in. The Model of the United Nations helps students to form on techniques of persuasion, negotiation, redaction and oratory, in a space of tolerance and respect for diversity. It also helps the participants to comprehend that the best way to solve conflicts is through dialogue and negotiation without the need of using violence.

Additionally, they're an opportunity for those who organize it to face the challenges and the tasks that organizing an event of this magnitude and what it entails in terms of organization, logistics and resources. There's no doubt that these Models are an experience that changes people and that they're the scenario in which the participants put in practice the knowledge that for years they have received.

It's almost impossible to describe the feeling that a Model of United Nations produces, but probably the closest is the satisfaction and the pride that remains after being a delegate: the feeling of being a citizen of the world.

THE UNITED NATIONS
Taken from: www.un.org



<http://www.justicia.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/ONU.jpg>

The United Nations is an international organization founded on 1945, after the end of World War II. It was created in San Francisco thanks to the ratification of the United Nations Charter by its 51 Member States, with the goal of keeping the international peace and security, promote the alliance between nations, foster the sustainable development and ensure the compliance of human rights for all individuals.

Due to its singular international characteristics and to the accords of its foundational Charter, the UN can adopt decisions about a wide array of topics including social, cultural, humanitarian and economical. It also provides a forum to its 193 Member States to express their opinions through the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and other organizations and commissions.

The work of the United Nations embarks all parts of the world, is known for the maintenance and consolidation of peace, the prevention of conflicts and the humanitarian assistance. There are many ways in which the United Nations, its specialized organs, funds and programs affect society and promote the betterment of the world. The UN works a variety of fundamental topics, from sustainable development, the environment, the protection of refugees, aid in case of disaster, the fight against terrorism, the disarm and non proliferation; the promotion of democracy, the human rights, the equality between genders, governance, economic and social development, international health, elimination of landmines, the expansion of the production of food, among others. All of this is done with the end of achieving its objectives and coordinate the efforts for a safer world for the present and future generations.

NOTE OF INTRODUCTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

Taken from: www.un.org

The United Nations Charter was signed the 26 of July of 1945 in San Francisco, at the end of the Conference of the United Nations on International Organization, and entered into action the 24 of October of the same year. The Statute of the International Court of Justice is an integral part of the Charter.

The 17 of December of 1963, the General Assembly approved amendments to Articles 23, 27 and 61 of the Charter, which entered in force the 31 of August of 1965. The 20 of December of 1971, the General Assembly approved another amendment to Article 61, which entered in force the 24 of September of 1973. An amendment to Article 109, approved by the General Assembly the 20 of December of 1965, entered in force the 12 of June of 1968.

The amendment to Article 23 increased the number of members of the Security Council from 11 to 15. The amended Article 27 states that the decisions of the Security Council on matters of procedure will be taken by the affirmative vote of nine members (previously seven), including the affirmative votes of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

The amendment to Article 61 which entered in force the 31 of August of 1965, increased the number of members of the Economic and Social Council from eighteen to twenty seven. With the following amendment to said Article, which entered in force the 24 of September of 1973, the number of members of the Council was increased again from twenty seven to fifty four.

The amendment to Article 109, which corresponds to paragraph 1 of said Article, arranges that a General Conference of the Member States can be celebrated with the purpose of revising the Charter, on the date and location that are determined by the vote of two thirds of the Members of the General Assembly, and through the affirmative vote of nine members (previously seven) of the Security Council.

Paragraph 3 of the same Article, which refers to the examination of the affair of a possible conference of revision on the tenth ordinary period of sessions of the General Assembly, has been kept on its primitive form due to its interference with a decision of "any seven members of the Security Council", because in 1955 the General Assembly on its tenth ordinary period of sessions, and the Security Council took measures on said paragraph.

PREAMBLE AND CHAPTERS I AND II OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

Tomado de: www.un.org

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED:

- to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights,
- in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small,
- and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained,
- and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

AND FOR THESE ENDS

- to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors,
- and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security,
- and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest,
- and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS

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

CHAPTER I: PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

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

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;
3. To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and
4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.
2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.
3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.
4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.
5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.
6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.
7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

CHAPTER II: MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

The original Members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

Artículo 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.
2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Artículo 5

A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

Artículo 6

A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Taken from: www.un.org

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The first deliberative organ is the General Assembly, composed by representatives of the 193 Member States, each with the right to one vote. Other deliberations referenced to aspects taken by this organism, and in some with percentages in total of voters. For example, for the admission of new Members and budgetary concerns, must be adopted by a minimum of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total of votes available. The decisions on other topics will be adopted by a simple majority, which means, half of the available votes plus one.

The General Assembly is the organ in charge of taking preliminary decisions. However, because of its wide agenda, it allows various non specialized organisms to treat and design politics in accord with the UN Charter. There are six Main Commissions that work alongside the General Assembly in their deliberations to be discussed and given the course of the procedure.

The General Assembly is the main organ of the United Nations and has as its functions:

- Examine the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including disarmament, and formulate recommendations about it.
- Examine all matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security and, unless the Security Council is already handling a controversy or a situation, formulate recommendations about it.
- Examine, with the same reservation as the previous point, the topics comprehended in the context of the Charter or that affects the faculties and functions of any United Nations organ, and formulate recommendations about it..
- Start studies and formulate recommendations to promote the cooperation of international politics, the development and codification of international law, the human rights and the fundamental freedoms, and the international collaboration in the following spheres: economic, social, humanitarian, cultural, educational and sanitary.
- Formulate recommendations with the aim to fix by pacific means any situation that may hinder friendly relations between nations.
- Rewrite and examine reports by the Security Council and other organs of the United Nations.
- Examine and approve the budget of the United Nations and establish the quotas of Member States.
- Elect the non permanent members of the Security Council and the other members of other councils and organs of the United Nations, likewise, by recommendation of the Security Council, name the Secretary General.

The five commissions are:

- The First Commission on Disarmament & International Security (DISEC), it handles exclusively on topics of disarmament.
- The Second Commission on Economy & Finance (ECOFIN), it handles exclusively on topics of finance and economy.
- The Third Commission on Social, Humanitarian & Cultural (SOCHUM), it handles exclusively on topics of culture.

- The Fourth Commission on Special Political & Decolonization (SPECPOL), it handles exclusively on topics that are not handled by the First Commission and it also handles decolonization.
- The Fifth Commission on Administrative & Budgetary, it handles exclusively on topics of administration and budget of the UN.
- The Sixth Commission on Legal issues (Legal), it handles exclusively on topics of international law and judicial responsibility.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council, as disposed in the United Nations Charter, is responsible with maintaining the peace and security in an international context. This organ is made of 15 members, five of which are permanent (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States), the remaining ten are chosen by the General Assembly.

The Security Council of the United Nations is the only organ with permission to perform any type of sanction and decide the use of any margin, like the “Helmets for peace” (Blue Helmets).

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)

The Economic and Social Council handles the economic, social and environmental issues of the world. The Council, one of the constituent organs of the United Nations that figure on the Charter, was established in 1946 and is the forum in which these issues are examined and debated and in which recommendations are formulated.

In that sense, the Council has a wide responsibility in respect of approximately 70% of the human and financial resources of the whole system of the United Nations, including 14 specialized organisms, 9 organic commissions and 5 regional commissions.

The General Assembly chooses the 54 Governments which are members of the Council on overlapped periods of three years. The members of the Council are designated on the basis of geographical representation, with 14 places for African States, 11 for Asian States, 6 for Eastern European States, 10 for Latin American and Caribbean States and 13 for Western European and other States.

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The International Court of Justice is the main judicial organ of the United Nations. It has its headquarters in the Peace Palace in The Hague (Netherlands) and is in charge of deciding the judicial controversies between States. It also emits consultative opinions on matters that can be submitted by specialized organs or institutions of the UN.

Its fifteen magisters, elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council, have mandates of nine years. Of the six main UN organs (General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Office of the Secretary General, Trusteeship Board and International Court of Justice) it's the only one not based on New York (United States).

Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations enumerates the following methods for the pacific arrangement of controversies between States:

- Negotiation,
- Investigation,
- Mediation,
- Conciliation,
- Arbitration,
- Judicial settlement and
- Consultation of regional accords or organisms.

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Taken from: www.un.org

PREAMBLE

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world;

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people;

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law;

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations;

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom;

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge;

Now, therefore THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY proclaims THIS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11

1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.

2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14

1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.

2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16

1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.
2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17

1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property

Article 18

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
2. Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country.
3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international cooperation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23

1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25

1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.
2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26

1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.
2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.
3. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27

1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.
2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29

1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

SIGNED THE 10 OF DECEMBER OF 1948

WORLD BANK

Taken from: www.worldbank.org

The World Bank works as a cooperative integrated by 188 countries. These countries or shareholders are represented by a Board of Governors, the maximum organ responsible of formulating politics in the institution. Generally, the Governors are the Ministers of Finance or Development of the member countries and meet once a year on the Annual Meetings of the Board of Governors of the Group of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

As the Governors meet only once per year, they delegate specific duties to 25 Executive Directors (i) who work on the headquarters of the Bank. The five main shareholders -France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States- name each an Executive Director, the rest of the countries are represented by the other 20 elected Executive Directors.

The institution was created in 1945 with the purpose of rebuilding Europe after World War II. Nonetheless, its current objective is ending poverty on a global scale, especially on developing countries. The organization looks to reach this objective through loans with low interest rates, credits without banking interests and economic support.

THE GROUP OF FIVE

Taken from: www.groupoffive.org

The Group of Five or G-5, is the name given to the emergent powers at the international meetings between Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa, and whose objective is to promote dialogue between developing countries and developed countries that make up the G8. With the goal to set postures and initiatives in relevant topics on a global scale, such as the world economy, the sustainable development, climate change, among other topics.

THE GROUP OF EIGHT

Taken from: www.g8.utoronto.ca

It's a group of countries with the most industrialized economies of the planet. It's composed by Russia (temporarily excluded because of the Crimean crisis), Canada, the United States, France, Italy, Germany, the United Kingdom and Japan. Also, the European Union counts with political representation. It's usually defined as "the group of eight most industrialized countries in the world". Nonetheless, if that criteria was to be followed, the G8 should include China and Brazil (first and seventh economic powers, respectively), being in practice a mirror of the economic and geostrategic interests of the United States, plus Russia, as a counterpart. The G8 has been a target of protests in previous years due to its neoliberal policies and its position on american acts in Iraq and Afghanistan , among others.

THE GROUP OF TWENTY

Taken from: g20.org

The Group of Twenty is a forum of nineteen countries, plus the European Union, in which, since 1999, the chiefs of State, ministers of finance and bank governors meet regularly. It's made up of seven of the most industrialized countries in the world, Germany, Canada, the United States, France, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and Russia (G8), plus eleven recently industrialized countries from every region of the world (Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, China, South Korea, India, Indonesia, Mexico, South Africa, Turkey, Spain) and the European union as an economic bloc.

BRIC

Taken from: www.prb.org

BRIC is the acronym for which Brazil, Russia, India and China are denominated due to their similar economies. Originally projected as the fastest growing economies, estimating that by 2050 these economies would have more economic resources than many of the actual economic powers. Nonetheless, this group is not a political alliance or a commercial association, but a group of nations that have the potential of forming powerful economic

blocs in the future. Even so, the leaders of these nations on economic matters seek to help each other, taking into account their own personal interests.

CIVETS

Taken from: pitt.libguides.com/emergingmarkets

CIVETS is the designated acronym in 2008 by the Economist Intelligence Unit to the economies of Colombia, Vietnam, Egypt, Turkey and South Africa. They're projected as the new generation of emerging markets that will become prominent in the following decades. These countries share certain political stability, a young population focused on education, and favorable economic growth tendencies. Like the BRIC, this group is not a political alliance or a commercial association, but a group of nations with the potential of forming powerful economic blocs in the future.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)

Taken from: www.imf.org

The IMF is an organization that consists of 1284 countries, that works to promote global monetary cooperation, ensure financial stability, facilitate international commerce, promote a high level of employment and sustainable economic growth and to reduce poverty in a global scale

The IMF is the central institution of the international monetary system, ergo, the system of international payments and types of changes between national currencies that allows economic activity between countries. Its goals are to avoid the crises in the system, encouraging countries to adopt means of a well funded economic policies; like its name indicates, the institution is also a fund that member countries can take temporal financing to overcome the problems with the balance of payments.

The goals of the IMF, according to its Constituent Agreement, include the encouragement of expansion and the growth of global commerce, stability of the types of change, the prevention of competitive devaluations and the organized correction of the problems of the balance of payments of a country.

THE BLUE HELMETS

Tomado de: www.un.org

The military personnel of the United Nations on location are the Blue Helmets. They are provided by the national armies all over the world. Every day, the military personnel of the United Nations, proceeding from over 110 countries, patrols and guaranties the vital security and stability on missions all over the world. All of the military personnel that works as a blue

helmet is, in first instance a member of his own national army and later adjoined to work with the UN. The personnel counts of more than 97.000 assets with UN uniforms (military and police).

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

Taken from: www.amnesty.org

Amnesty International is a global organization of defenders of human rights in charge of investigating and denouncing the cases that attempt against the integrity of citizens. Every time that an abuse is committed somewhere in the world, Amnesty investigates the facts and sheds light on them. Also, it's in charge of supervising the supports between governments and other focuses of influence so that their promises are kept and international law is respected.

THE PREPARATION OF THE DELEGATES

To ensure a good performance on the Model is of extreme importance to perform an exhaustive preparation. It's required a wide knowledge about the country or organization that's being represented, the politics of the aforementioned, the topics that'll be treated, etc. For this reason it's important to investigate, and process the information we find. Its of big help, and very recommendable, the assembly of a portfolio. It's also necessary, given that the Model demands it, the redaction of a position paper and of an opening speech. We also recommend arriving at the conference with a draft for a working paper that will contribute to a higher understanding of the country that's being position, making the redaction of the working papers in the commission much easier.

THE PROCESS OF INVESTIGATION

The first step for the preparation of a Model of United Nations is the recollection of information. It's important to give yourself enough time before the conference to read, investigate and formulate your arguments. As most of the delegates use the Internet to perform their investigation, we suggest the use of webpages of international organizations, embassies and governments.

As you perform your investigation it's important to have present that your main goal is to represent your delegation (country or organization) in the most realistic way possible. For this, is necessary to investigate the following areas:

The Organization of the United Nations

Understanding the system of the United Nations will help you to perform inside your committee in a more realistic manner. It's important to know which organs and actors make part of the UN, their reach and their limitations and their response towards international conflicts.

Information about the country

It's crucial to learn about the country that's being represented to be able to treat all the topics and conflicts that may arise during the conference being loyal to the reality of the United Nations.

It's precise to know the history, the economy, the geography, the politics, the society and the international relations of the assigned country. The goal is to comprehend the country from the point of view of a citizen and from the point of view of its politicians.

Some tips for researching about your country are:

- Research information about the permanent mission of the UN in your country.
- Investigate the voting files of your country in the UN about relevant topics.
- Read and watch speeches of the politicians and representatives of your country, both inside and outside of the UN.
- Constantly consult the news regarding your country.

Information about the organization

TESMUN counts with specialized commissions, that may require delegates to represent organizations, state organisms and Non Governmental Organizations (NGO). In this case it's required that the following aspects are known:

- Structure.
- Mission and vision.
- Functions.
- Politics.
- Reach, limitations and relations with the topic.

The Topics

To go on, you need to develop an investigation regarding the topics that will be debated on your commission. The organizing committee of TESMUN redacts a series of academic guides to help the delegate understand the focus that will be taken in each committee. These documents need to be used as a starting point for the investigation of the delegate.

Some tips to research the topics are:

- Be informed about the current situation of your topics. Consult several sources, looking for unbiased opinions. It's important to keep in touch with the evolution of the conflict in a global level.
- Investigate about the UN resolutions on the topic, including the voting record for these resolutions.

- Visit the webpages of NGOs that are associated with the topic. Keep in mind that NGOs are a very important part of the United Nations system because of their valuable research and the information they provide.

ELABORATION OF THE PORTFOLIO

The portfolio is a recollection of all the information that has been gathered. It's the most effective tool to process the information, organize it and make sure that everything necessary has been understood. A good portfolio must have with the information that's been found, properly cited, along with the documents that prove your understanding such as summaries, synthesis and highlighted texts.

A good way to ensure the quality of your portfolio is to check if the information that it contains can answer the following questions in each of the areas of investigation:

The United Nations

- What are the most important elements of the United Nations Charter and the most relevant for your country?
- What is the reach and the limitations of the UN?
- What are the main organs of the UN?
- How are these organs and agencies organized?
- How does the commission that the delegate is in works?

The country

- What type of government does it have?
- What ideologies (political, religious, or of another kind) influence the government of your country?
- What internal events influence or have influenced your country's external policy?
- What ethnic, religious and linguistic groups exist in your country?
- Where is your country located and how does this location affect its relation with other countries?
- How does the position of other countries affect your country?
- What countries are considered as its allies?
- What countries are considered as its oppositors?
- What's the economic situation of your country?
- In what geographical, political, economical or of another kind bloc is your country in?
- What are the political, economical, etc. relationship of your country with the countries more involved with the topic?
- Does your country belong to any international organization other than the United Nations? If so, which? (For example, NATO, OPEC, etc.)

- Does your country belong to any regional organization? If so, which? (For example, the European Union, the African Union, etc.)
- Does your country belong to any economic accord or bloc? If so, which? (For example, NAFTA, OECD, etc.)

The Topics

- What's the problem? How does it affect your country?
- What is your country's position on the topic or debate?
- What has your country done about the problem?
- What aspects of the topic affect your country more?
- ¿Cuáles son las diferentes perspectivas del debate?
- If your country is not involved with the topic, What can it do to get involved on the discovery of solutions?
- What arguments could other countries present about this topic and what is your country's position about them?
- What evidence does your country hold to back their position on the topic?



http://uc3m.es/ss/Satellite/UC3MInstitucional/es/TextoMixta/1371208212540/Una_nueva_edicion_del_Modelo_de_Naciones_Unidas_en_la_UC3M

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

Positions/Cargos:

Secretary General/Secretario General

Must coordinate the cooperation between all of the groups involved with the development of the conference (Chair, Press, Organizers, Messengers, etc.). The Secretary General must solve any doubt that comes up about the procedure of the different organs and commissions, the topics of the debate and else.

Chair/Presidentes

They have the responsibility of the academic and organizational preparation of their respective commissions. They must guide the work of these and ensure that the parliamentary procedure is being followed. The Chair must help the Secretary General on the coordination of the conference.

Press Corps/Prensa

The Press Corps is in charge of informing all assistants about the development of the debates on the different commissions. For this purpose they will publish daily informative bulletins. The delegates can only enter the Press Corps room with a written permit coming from the Chair. (Only one press delegate will be allowed to edit a working paper in order to be put into format).

Floor Secretaries/Secretarios de piso

They have the duty of maintaining the communication between the different delegations inside the commission. For this goal, they must distribute messages between the members of the commission, and they must make sure that the contents of these messages are related to the debate. Also, they must help the Chair with any other task.

Parliamentary procedure/Procedimiento parlamentario:

Roll call/Llamado a lista:

At the start and at the end of each session, the Chair must do a Roll Call. The delegations will be called in alphabetical order and they must respond with “Present” or “Present and Voting”. (This indicates that the delegation cannot abstain during the voting processes of the commission). The Floor Secretaries have the obligation of keeping the door closed, as no one can enter or leave the room. If a delegation is not present during Roll Call, they must notify the Chair as soon as they arrive through a note or approaching directly.

Speakers lists (Formal Debate)/Lista de oradores (Debate formal):

After stipulating the order of the agenda, a motion to open a speakers list can be done and the number of speakers and their respective time must be specified. The Chair will elaborate a list of the delegates that desire to speak to the committee. The delegations will be

recognized in the order that they appear on the list. The speeches they give must be relevant to the topic that's being discussed.

No delegation must address the commission before being recognized by the Chair. If a delegate desires to adhere to the list, they may do so by the means of a note or by lifting their plaque and asking the Chair after being recognized. No delegation can be two times in the list, but can be re adhered after they have intervened.

There can be altern speaker lists to debate resolutions and motions of procedure if the Chair finds it pertinent.

Yielding Time/Ceder El tiempo:

When a delegate has finished speaking on a speakers list before the time limit is reached, he must yield his time. The delegate can:

Yielding time to the chair/Ceder el tiempo a la mesa: This ends the intervention of the current speaker and the next speaker is called to the front.

Open to points of information/Abrirse a Puntos de Información: The speaker must establish the number of questions he desires to answer. The Chair will recognize the delegations that desire to ask the questions. If a delegate opens to points of information, he cannot yield his time.

Yielding time to another delegation/Ceder tiempo a otra delegación: A delegate can yield his time to another delegation. The delegation that receives the time cannot yield his own time to another delegate. If the second delegate on the line of yielded time still has time, he can open to points of information.

Right of reply/Derecho a réplica:

If a delegation has been directly and explicitly offended by another delegation, the delegation can solicit a right of reply. The first time this point is interruptible, but, if the situation repeats itself, the delegation must communicate their right of reply through a note. If the petition is considered valid, the Chair will recognize the delegate for the time they consider appropriate so that they can address the commission.

Point of order/Punto de orden:

A delegate can proclaim a point of order if the parliamentary procedure is not being appropriately followed. The Chair must take an immediate decision regarding this point. They can declare the point out of order if its inadequate. A speech must only be interrupted when the speech itself is not following procedure. No comments about the debate can be made when doing a point of order.

Point of personal privilege/Punto de privilegio personal:

A delegate can proclaim a point of personal privilege when in any way he is being affected by a certain factor for performing in an optimal manner. Some possible causes for this point are difficulty in hearing a speaker, the temperature of the room, etc.

A speaker can only be interrupted with a point of personal privilege when the cause of the unconformity is directly related with the speaker. The Chair can declare a point of personal privilege out of order if it is inadequate.

Point of information to the chair/Punto de información a la mesa:

A delegate can make point of information to the chair to clarify a doubt that concerns the overall procedure of the committee. A point of information to the chair can not interrupt a speaker.

Motion to add to the register/Moción para añadir al registro:

A motion to add to the register is used when a delegation desires that something another delegate said be recorded into the committee. The delegate that made this motion must state what he desires to add, then the speaker being added to the register is asked if this statement was said by him. If it was, its added. If not, the speaker is asked to clarify what he said. This motion can not interrupt a speaker and must be done at the end of a speech. This motion must not be voted.

Motion to divide the House/Moción para dividir la sala:

This motion is used when a high importance topic will be voted and its desired that no delegations abstain from voting. If this motion poasses, all delegates go from “Present” to “Present and voting” meaning they cannot abstain from voting. The delegate who presents this motion is required to explain his motives.

Challenge to competence/Reto a la competencia:

A delegate can challenge the competence of another delegate if he considers that the internal politics of his country has been repeatedly damaged by the interventions or the votes during the committee. The motion must be passed by a note to the Chair. Only if the Chair considers it appropriate, the petition can be recognized. The delegation that's challenging to competence to explain to the committee how the other delegation has failed to defend his external policy. There must be hard evidence to accompany this claim. Later, the delegate that's being challenged will be given the option to defend himself.

Afterwards, using the evidence presented by the delegates and their declarations, the Chair and the Secretary General will decide which delegation must lose the right to vote. This is must be a last resort.

Clarifying note: In TESMUN the challenge to competence is NOT valid.

Informal Debate/Debate Informal:

The informal debate allows the anglicization of the discussion of certain topics. The delegate that is proposing the motion must establish the time for the debate and briefly explain the motive. This motion requires a simple majority to pass (half plus one). The delegates lift their plaques to be recognized and have a maximum of 45 seconds per intervention. The motions to extend the time of the informal debate require a simple majority to pass. It's not necessary or recommended to close a speaker list to pass to an informal debate. The Chair can declare this motion out of order.

Lobby Time/Tiempo de Lobby:

During the lobby time the delegates can debate informally and must use this time, principally, to redact or discuss working papers and resolutions. The parliamentary procedure must be followed during Lobby Time. The delegate that is proposing the motion must establish the time for the Lobby Time and briefly explain the motive. This motion requires a simple majority to pass. The Chair can declare this motion out order in any moment.

Working papers/Papeles de trabajo:

A working paper is a draft of ideas and arguments that eventually can become resolutions. A working paper is officially presented to the commission and is formally voted. In some cases the delegates heads of bloc are allowed to receive points of information regarding the paper. To be able to read the working paper, all of the members of the committee must sign an annexed document to the paper.

If a delegation signs a working paper that will be presented to the Chair, it is simply stating its intention that this paper be debated. It does not mean support and does not put their vote in risk.

Resolutions/Resoluciones:

The purpose of the debate in the commissions is to discuss and redact solutions. If a working paper is approved by the Chair, this can be considered a Resolution Project and it can be presented to the commission to be debated and analyzed.

They must announce any grammatical correction in any moment. A minimum of two questions regarding the paper will be allowed to be made to the heads of the bloc. The exact number of questions can be defined by a motion or by the Chair.

There can be motions to open a speakers list in favour or against the paper, or to establish an informal debate.

The delegations that make part of a resolution are classified into three groups that must appear on the document. These are:

Heads of Bloc/Cabezas de bloque: The countries that direct the Working Paper, and are in charge of presenting it to the committee. There must be 2 delegates with this charge.

Sponsoring Countries/Redactantes: Countries that elaborate the Working Paper alongside the Heads of Bloc. There must be a minimum of 5 and a maximum of 7 sponsoring countries.

Signing Countries/Firmantes: These countries are those that desire the paper to be exposed to commission, but this does not indicate their support or disagreement with the content of the paper.

Tabling a resolution consists in a motion to eliminate the Working Paper due to its inadequacy. Tabling a resolution is valid if its because of the quality, but tabling a resolution due to political differences is not allowed.

In TESMUN is necessary a minimum of 9 preambulatory phrases and 11 resolute phrases for the Working Paper to be valid, nonetheless if a problem with time is presented, the Working Papers can be shorter according to the criteria of the Chair.

Amendments/Enmiendas:

The amendments must be presented through a note to the Chair. Only after being approved by the Chair, will the Amendment be made public. Any delegate can present an Amendment to any Working Paper. An Amendment must have only one redactor and treat only one point. There's two classes of Amendments:

- Friendly Amendments: if an Amendment receives the support of all of the heads of bloc of a Working Paper: the Amendment starts to be part of the Resolution immediately.
- Unfriendly Amendments: If an Amendment does not count with the support of all of the heads of bloc of a Working Paper, it's considered an unfriendly Amendment.

The discussion of an unfriendly Amendment suspends the debate about the Working Paper. The Chair will recognize the delegate that is passing the Amendment and on the sponsoring countries that opposes this. The speakers will be able to open themselves to points of information.

The Chair can declare an Amendment out of order if it considers that it alters in a harmful manner the sense of the Working Paper.

Dividing the question/División de la pregunta:

When a Working Paper is not approved by the committee to be a resolution, the Heads of Bloc of said paper have the power to present a motion to divide the question. This motion

consists of voting each operative clause separately. This procedure will not apply to the preambulatory phrases. If no clause is voted in favour, the Chair will announce that the Working Paper is tabled. No parliamentary point can interrupt this vote.

Voting Process/Proceso de Votación:

This process is that in which the committee takes decisions that compete all of its members. There are two types of vote: by roll call and by plaques. In the vote by roll call consists in an individual vote in alphabetical order in which the delegates can vote in favour, against or abstain. In the vote by plaques, the delegates vote collectively in favour or against. The voting processes occur in the following situations :

Motion: When the Chair accepts a motion, the committee must vote it by plaques. There's two types of motion; procedural and non procedural. For a procedural motion, open agenda or start session, it's expected from the delegates to vote in favour to follow the appropriate function of the day. For a non procedural motion, to open a speakers list or an informal debate, the delegate is free to vote in favour or against.

Amendment: At the end of the reading of a Working Paper, the Chair will be open to receive amendments to upgrade the content and structure of this document. The amendment can be friendly or unfriendly. In both cases, it must be taken to a vote by the Heads of Bloc, if both vote in favour, it's a friendly amendment. In such case, the amendment passes and the document is automatically modified. But, if one of the Heads of Bloc votes against, it will be an unfriendly amendment and is passed to vote from the sponsoring countries, and if it does not pass in that instance; all of the committee votes by plaques about it.

Papel de trabajo: Moments after passing the amendments and modifying the document, if it was necessary, the delegates must make a motion to vote the Working Paper. After the motion is passed through a vote by plaques, a vote through roll call is done. The vote of the Working Paper is done by the content of the paper and the decision of the country if it desires that the presented solutions are passed as a Resolution of the United Nations. The delegates will have the option to vote in favour with reasons or against with reasons. If this is the case, it's up to the Chair to accept or decline this. If accepted, the delegates who voted with reasons must pass to the front of the commission and expose their motives. The Chair will allow that those delegations who wish to change their vote may do so at the end of the roll call. It's only allowed to change the vote from in favour or against to abstention or vice versa.

POSITION PAPER

The position paper is an excellent tool to organize the ideas and arguments about each topic and achieve a good disposition and performance during the debate. Thanks to this a better participation in the Model can be achieved, given that when they write, the delegates ensures that he has understood the external policy of his country on the topics presented by

his committee, achieving trust in himself and in his knowledge through the investigation. For no reason include your own personal opinions.

For the development of a good Position Paper it's important to take in consideration certain points:

- Make a brief introduction of the country, with a brief description of the profile of the country and key information of the the country for the debate.

After this, for each topic include the following paragraphs:

- Introduction to the topic: explain and describe the problem and study in detail its main factors. Based on concise facts, like public statements, the official position paper, results of votes related to the topic in the UN or statements of functionaries of your government. Clearly stipulate the position of your country on the topic.
- If possible, analyze past efforts to solve the conflict and determine in what they have failed to focus on correcting past mistakes.
- Enfatize in previous efforts made by your country to solve the problem and make a brief recount of your ideas to solve it.
- Make a conclusion in which it's clearly stated the ideals to achieve during the debate, the way to achieve them and the position on the topic.

The paper must have an extension of approximately two pages, must be structured with a brief introduction, a full body of work and a conclusion that briefly summarizes the ideas presented.

EJEMPLO DE PAPEL DE POSICIÓN

- Mozambique frente a las minas antipersonales y la situación humanitaria en Irak.

Mozambique es un país ubicado al este de África. Limita con Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Swazilandia, Sudáfrica y con el océano Índico. En 1498 los portugueses llegan a las costas de este país y establecen una importante ruta comercial. Portugal tuvo poder sobre Mozambique hasta los años 60 y 70 cuando el Frente de Liberación de Mozambique (FRELIMO) inició una campaña armada contra el gobierno portugués. En julio 25 de 1975, Mozambique alcanzó su independencia. La economía se basa en agricultura y ganadería de subsistencia.

Un problema de extrema gravedad en el país son las minas antipersonales. Desde 1975 hasta 1992 Mozambique estuvo en guerra civil; el FRELIMO se enfrentaba a la Resistencia Nacional Mozambiqueña (RENAMO). Aunque la guerra acabó, las minas ahora causan daños en la población civil. Se calcula que en el 2002, más de 2 millones de minas antipersonales cubrían el 70% del territorio de Mozambique. La economía de Mozambique se basa en la agricultura. Muchas minas afectan a los campesinos que las activan al trabajar la tierra o niños jugando en zonas rurales no seguras. Los campos minados más grandes se encuentran en las provincias de Manica, Zambezia y Tete.

El 25 de Agosto de 1998, Mozambique ratificó su apoyo al Tratado de Ottawa que prohíbe la fabricación, uso y posesión de minas antipersonales. Este tratado ha sido firmado por 152 naciones en un esfuerzo por detener el daño que estos explosivos causan a las personas. El compromiso está basado en que las armas deben poder utilizarse diferenciando civiles y militares. Mozambique ayudó a que la mayoría de países africanos firmara el tratado convirtiéndose así en el líder africano contra las minas antipersonales.

Tras el éxito inicial de los programas de desminado, algunos analistas llegaron a destacar la calidad de los desactivadores Mozambiqueños. Por esto, a Siria, Sri-Lanka y Nigeria han sido llevados desactivadores de Mozambique para ayudar. Hoy en día, los esfuerzos para liberar al país de estas terribles armas continúan. Mozambique invita a todas las naciones a firmar el tratado de Ottawa y reunir esfuerzos para que los campos minados del mundo sean desactivados lo más pronto posible.

Otro tema de importancia internacional que le preocupa a Mozambique es la situación humanitaria que vive Irak en el presente. El 20 de Marzo del año 2003, Estados Unidos invadió y atacó a Irak apoyado por una coalición formada principalmente por el Reino Unido, Corea del Sur, Australia, Dinamarca y Polonia. Aunque las Naciones Unidas no habían aprobado este ataque, George W. Bush insistió en que el gobierno de Saddam Hussein contaba con armas de destrucción masiva que podrían ser una gran amenaza a la democracia. En los años posteriores al inicio de la invasión, Irak ha vivido una situación totalmente devastadora e inestable que podría definirse como guerra civil.

Durante la guerra y después de la caída del régimen dictador de Saddam Hussein, se han cometido graves crímenes en contra de los derechos humanos. Los culpables pertenecen a ambos bandos de la guerra. Los más controvertidos han sido los abusos de los soldados de la coalición en la prisión de Abu Ghraib. En 2004 fueron reveladas fotografías de prisioneros de guerra siendo torturados por militares estadounidenses; estas mostraban a los presos desnudos, usando collares para perros y cubiertos de materia fecal, entre otros. Mozambique, junto a los otros cincuenta y dos países que conforman la Unión Africana, se opuso completamente a una guerra en Irak hecha sin previa aprobación del consejo de seguridad de la ONU. Ahora Mozambique solicita a la coalición que invadió injustamente a Irak que se retire y la situación sociopolítica de este país sea normalizada para evitar grandes guerras civiles, y promueve la donación e inversión de recursos económicos para ayudar con la economía iraquí. Conjuntamente, Mozambique considera totalmente necesaria la prohibición de las Minas antipersonales en todo el mundo y la cooperación internacional para la desactivación de campos minados ya existentes.

POSITION PAPER SAMPLE

- Congo on the extrajudicial, arbitrary executions.

The Republic of Congo is a country located in Central Africa bordering with the South Atlantic Ocean. This country is located between Angola and Gabon with a total area of 342,000 kilometers squared where 341,500 are proportional to land and 500 are water borders. Its industrial and urban capital is Brazzaville where in the surroundings most natural resources are found. These natural resources include: petroleum, timber, potash, lead, zinc, uranium, copper, phosphates, gold, magnesium, natural gas and hydropower. Also, low amounts of permanent crops and fertile land because of the often flooding and harsh sun in summer. The country counts with a low population of 4,366,266 where 70% live in the capital and other amount live as ethnic tribes. It suffers of harsh air and water pollution.

Extrajudicial, summary and arbitrary executions are present all over the world, even though the United Nations has tried to abolish them by empowering Human Rights and conferences, the topic has worsen and is reaching a point where violence takes over control. The Congolese Republic sees itself deeply affected by the problem though it does not completely disagree with it. The Republic of Congo has understand that these executions are a violation to Human Rights and citizen ethics but it also considers that it is an excellent way of prevention.

The delegation deeply prefers to avoid citizen activist groups, belligerent groups and violent campaigns by imposing and backing these executions. The delegation of the Congolese Republic may also add that more than half the countries around the world suffer of these executions and have a similar point of view regarding these. Even though it may seem unfair, it also proposes solutions, which include the wellbeing of all delegations and present countries.

Some solutions the delegation will propose are:

The creation of a committee directed by the official Human Rights council rapporteur where crises and assemblies will be treated annually. This committee will include every delegation part of the HR council and will rotate towards the current situations in countries such as: Colombia, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo and Nigeria, between others. The committee will defend liberty of speech and will also regulate citizen threats (violent campaigns, terrorism, threats to government officials, etc.). This committee will defend both sides of the issue by regulating and controlling citizens but also educating public service representatives to follow human rights and learn regulation devices (such as pepper gas and immobilization grenades) for violent citizens. The committee will have the name (ECRC) named by Executions Control & Regulation Committee.

Implementation of citizen danger prevention in every government with record of regular executions (analyzing the fact that citizens are often violent or destructive when in disagreement), which also include deep investigation on acts by public representatives. As well, judicial assessing by UN officials to determine if summary executions are predominating and how they can be abolished. Last but not least, educative urban campaigns by part of the Human Rights committee and the ECRC (if it's successfully created) to educate citizens about their violent acts.

Implementation of blue helmets in the country's most populated areas where public representatives have offices or operate. Blue helmets will make sure Human Rights are followed correctly though it is not a push group and it may not use any type of armament.

The delegation deeply believes that these three solutions combined will give an end to the issue presented in the international community and asks for any delegation to support and give constructive criticism.



<https://munderecho.files.wordpress.com/2012/04/speech.jpg?w=672&h=372&crop=1>

THE OPENING SPEECH



<http://static.un.org/News/dh/photos/large/2013/March/61396-Mandela.jpg>

The Opening Speech represents the first opportunity the delegates get to expose their country's position about the topics to debate during the committee, reason why it's very important that this is written based on an excellent investigation.

All of the committees in TЕСMUN require an opening speech in which all of the topics that'll be discussed is addressed. The time designated for the reading of the opening speeches is specified in the guide of each committee.

An Opening Speech consists of the following parts:

- Brief presentation, including the name of the delegation and a formal salute to the Chair and to all the assistants.

Of each topic, include:

- Short introduction.
- Position of the delegation on the topic at hand.
- Possible solutions.
- Conclusion of the speech.

OPENING SPEECH SAMPLE

Good morning Honorable Members of the chair, delegates and observers. The Kingdom of Belgium welcomes you to the DISEC committee.

After the two World Wars, and the Cold War, the use of weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles has increased. Countries such as India, Iran, North Korea and Pakistan have initiated and promoted their missile programs.

As a non-nuclear state, Belgium totally disagrees with these practices as they promote and increase terrorism by disturbing world peace and security. Belgium fully believes that the best way to solve this problem is making agreements and alliances in order to choose dialogue and negotiation instead of confrontation.

Although it is necessary for every country to have its own armed forces in cases of emergency, nations should also consider the importance of signing protocols and treaties regarding the use of weapons. As an example, Belgium has already signed the Code of Conduct and the NPT treaty with the aim of making nuclear disarmament a reality.

Another important issue to be addressed is Bioterrorism. After the anthrax attacks in the United States, the international community should consider measures such as the creation of the Health Security Committee. With this, the EU has also decided to create a model by which any agent potentially used as a biological weapon can be evaluated. Belgium also invites all nations to keep on working together with the World Health Organization and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in the research and prevention of this kind of issues.

Hoping to find feasible and constructive solutions, The Kingdom of Belgium.

WORKING PAPER

A Working Paper is a project of resolution that will be redacted after the discussion has taken place. Nonetheless, it's always a good idea to redact a project or draft of the Working Paper before the conference to have a base idea in the redaction of the final Working Paper.

The Working Paper must follow a determined structure. It's important that when it's redacted the following points are followed without exception:

1. The beginning consists of the name of the name of the commission. The subtitles must be in bold.
2. Afterwards, the code of the resolution is written, which goes in bold and underlined. The code consists of 3 digits.

- A) The first references the committee (for example DISEC is 1, and SOCHUM is 3).

- B) The second references the topic and the order in which it was discussed (for example, if the Working Paper talks about the first topic, the second digit is 1).
- C) The third and last digit is provided by the Chair and references the order of arrival of the Paper to the aforementioned.

3. The "Heads of Bloc", the "Sponsoring" and the "Signing" are underlined. The signing countries, due to their large number, must be written in an independent page that will be annexed to the document. For this purpose, its mandatory to write the following: *The list of signing countries will be annexed to this Working Paper.*

Keep the following in mind:

- The countries that are Heads of Bloc are those who lead the Working Paper. For this, the delegates who represent them will be in charge of the reading of the Paper when they're presented to the committee. All of the Working Papers must have "Heads of Bloc".
 - The Sponsoring countries are those who elaborate or redact the Working Paper with the Heads of Bloc. There must be a minimum of 5 and a maximum of 7.
 - The signing countries are those who desire that the Working Paper is presented in front of the committee. They don't compromise their vote in any way, they simply express their desire for the Paper to be read.
4. As a minimum there must be 9 preambulatory phrases and 11 resolute clauses.
 5. The preambulatory phrases are written in Italic and must end with a comma.
 6. When the preambulatory are finished, it's necessary to write "Resolves"..
 7. The resolute clauses must be numbered and in bold. They must end in a semicolon and the last in one in full stop.

POINTS NEEDED TO BE CONSIDERED WHEN A RESOLUTION IS BEING REDACTED:

1. Make a brief historical summary of the events that lead to the conflict making if possible, reference to previous resolutions and decisions taken by the United Nations that are placed in the preambulatory phrases.
2. In the resolute clauses try and make points that will provide a viable solution to the conflict.
3. Try to take into account different points of view, always trying to keep your own.
4. Give the points of the discussion that require a deeper analysis to another entity or organisms of the United Nations.
5. Don't make decisions that are unable to be properly financed or in points where you don't specify a source of financing.

6. Before you propose the creation of a new task force or entity, do the proper research to make sure another one already exists.
7. Avoid using already existing resolution decisions..

PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES

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

OPERATIVE CLAUSES

Accepts	Considers
Affirms	Declares accordingly
Approves	Deplores
Authorizes	Designates
Calls for	Emphasizes
Calls upon	Encourages
Condemns	Endorses
Confirms	Expresses its appreciation
Congratulates	Expresses its hope

Further invites	Regrets
Further proclaims	Reminds
Further recommends	Requests
Further requests	Resolves
Further resolves	Solemnly affirms
Has resolved	Strongly condemns
Invites	Supports
Proclaims	Takes note of
Reaffirms	Trusts
Recommends	Urges

WORKING PAPER SAMPLE

Committee: ECOSOC

Topic:

Working paper 2.1.1

Heads of Block: United States of America and Federative Republic of Brazil.

Sponsoring Countries: Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Zimbabwe, Gabonese Republic, Kingdom of Norway.

Signing Countries: Annex 1.

PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES

Deeply concerned by the involuntary movements, such as armed conflicts, natural disasters, and human rights violations presented in the current Israeli and Palestinian conflict,

Alarmed by the dismantlement of bilateral trade relationships between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America among others,

Acknowledging the current refugee and IDP'S displacement issue,

Taking into account that there is not an international humanitarian institution which is specifically dedicated to the treatment and protection of the IDP's,

Stressing the importance of the recognition regarding the International Humanitarian Rights,

Reaffirming that the root objective is to strengthen the coordination and response capacity by mobilizing these refugees,

Calling upon the active participation needed to be invested on behalf of fellow UN nations in order to solve this displacement issue either at a long or short term pace,

Resolves,

- 1) **Condemns** the misunderstanding involving United States military personnel and clarifies the enforcement of a concrete investigation on behalf all the participants of the issue;
- 2) **Endorses** the creation of a special NGO combining the objectives of the UNHCR and the ECOSOC committee as well as that of the IOM;
- 3) **Emphasizes** the implementation of the cluster approach on behalf of this NGO in order to effectively approach the issue on both a global and local scale;
- 4) **Requests** the collaboration of countries such as Canada or Germany, with great territories, which benefit from the overgrowth in population, both economically and socially, regarding the relocation of the refugees;
- 5) **Reaffirms** that the NGO will operate internationally and in cooperation with the ICRC around the world in order to promote the regulation of these refugees;
- 6) **Draws attention** to the establishment of Operational camps among respective countries which will serve as a temporary refuge state for IDP's while the government is able to reinstitute these in their native habitats;
- 7) **Confirms** the operational camps will offer basic educational foundations as well as improvements in:
 - Health and medical sector
 - Logistics
 - Emergency telecommunications
 - Camp coordination and management
 - Nutrition
 - Water
 - Basic sanitary needs
 - Early recovery
 - Protection
- 8) **Encourages** that the financial aid and support to fund this program to result on behalf of both public and private institutions such as the IMF and World Bank;
- 9) **Declares** that private donations will be accepted from enterprises and /or natural people;
- 10) **Concurs upon** the fact that both IDPS and refugees will be placed to work in order to flourish the internal economy of the respective country;
- 11) **Welcomes** any critical feedback regarding the enhancement of the previously idea.

NOMINAL TECHNICAL PARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE

During the development of TESMUN XIX the delegates will be part of a series of committees,

each with a specific vocabulary. Following are the lists of the different vocabularies recommended to the delegates so they can have a successful model.

GENERAL TECHNICAL PARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE

Committees part of this category: General Assembly/Code of the committee: 2

Glossary

- Member State: Country recognized as a member of the UN
- General Assembly: Organ where all of the UN Members are part of and are given a vote
- Session of the General Assembly: Each session of the General Assembly lasts 365 (or 366) days
- Suspended State: An Estate which has violate the United Nations Charter and whose vote has been temporarily removed
- President: The President of the General Assembly is the one in charge of leading the debate
- Resolution Project: A recollection of ideas of a Bloc which are desired to be converted into a Resolution
- Resolution: Official document of the General assembly in which the international course of action is established
- Committees of the General Assembly: The six subcommittees in charge of specialized topics (disarmament, economy and finance, social, cultural and humanitarian, exterior policy and decolonization, administrative and budget and law))

Voting process

- Each State is granted a vote
- No State has a special process of voting different from the established
- All States have the same powers inside the General Assembly
- The votes in the General Assembly will be carried out in a complex majority system (two thirds of all possible votes)

Concluding procedure

- The General Assembly during its sessions treats different topics of international relevance, which are converted into Resolution Projects
- These Resolution Projects are voted by the General Assembly, and if they count with a complex majority, are adopted as a Resolution of the Assembly

ECONOMIC TECHNICAL PARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE

Committees part of this category: ECOSOC/Code of the committee: 3

Glossary

- GDP: Gross Domestic Product of a country
- GDP per capita: The approximated earnings of every citizen of a country based on the GDP (the GDP is divided into the population)
- ECOSOC: Economic and Social Council. Consists of 54 members of the UN
- Migration: The movement of populational groups from one State to the other
- Currency: Unit of trade. Normally unique in each country (sterling pound) and in certain occasions shared between many States(euro)

- Neoliberalism: Economic tendency in which the privatization of corporations and lack of governmental control on banks are prevalent
- Keynesianism: Economic tendency in which the publicization of corporations and prevalence of governmental control on banks are prevalent
- Inflation: Process that surges due to the lack of equilibrium of the prices between the construction and the demand of a product. Causes the price of objects to rise and the value of the national currency to drop
- Minimum wage: The wage established by the State as a law, from which all of the workers of a country can depend on. Not respecting this salary is braking the national law
- Unemployment: The lack of laboral occupation for an individual, which impedes him from getting money to acquire objects. Unemployment slows the growth of country's economy due to the lack of a work force

Vote process

- Each State gets a vote
- No State has a special process of voting different from the established
- All States have the same powers inside ECOSOC
- The votes in ECOSOC will be lead by complex majority system (two thirds of all available votes)

Concluding procedure

- ECOSOC discusses economic and social problems, debated by its 54 Members
- At the end of the debate, the established blocs will create a draft for a Resolution Project
- A Resolution Project of ECOSOC will be voted by the 54 members of the Council, and will be approved by a complex majority

HUMAN RIGHTS TECHNICAL PARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE

Committees that are part of this category: Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)/Code of the committee: 4

Glossary

- Human Rights: A set of principles that give humanity a being
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Document signed by all UN Members that establish Human Rights that must be respected throughout the world
- OHCHR: The highest UN regulatory body on Human Rights
- Violation of Human Rights: An act that directly violates the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- OHCHR Missions: Offices established in the territories of some of the UN Members to monitor that Human Rights are being respected
- Humanitarian Missions: Missions established through the OHCHR recommendation that help stabilize a country
- Report: A document published annually in which the OHCHR communicates to the citizens of the world the current status of Human Rights in the countries of the world

Voting process

- Each state represented during the debate is given a vote
- No State will have a voting process other than that established

- All States will have the same powers within the debate
- The votes of the OHCHR will be carried out through a complex majority process (two thirds of all possible votes)

Concluding procedure

- The OHCHR debates during its sessions topics of interest and humanitarian relevance, which are then passed to a Draft Resolution
- These Draft Resolutions are voted by the countries represented during the debate, and if they have a complex majority, they are adopted as Draft Resolutions of the OHCHR.

ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNICAL PARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE

Committees that are part of this category: United Nations Programme on the Environment (UNEP)/Code of the committee: 7

Glossary

- Environment: The environment of life. It is understood as the breathable air, land and water of which humans, animals, plants and others share (Cambridge, 2017)
- Sustainability: The composite nature of the goal that seeks to balance and complete environmental, economic and social means in a lasting manner. The current doctrine in the vast majority of environmental issues.
- Social Component: The branch of sustainable standards that deals with the impacts in societies and / or communities. The problems here range from local inflation to public health
- Economic Component: In the private sector, it establishes the motivation to obtain sufficient income to carry out an activity. In the public sector it refers to the motivation of a State to carry out economic actions in half of the environment
- Environmental Component: The most relevant component in this context. Establishes the minimum requirements for the extraction of resources in a responsible and renewable manner
- Pollutant: Any tangible agent that contaminates the environment, before or after being exposed to it
- CO² Equivalent: The equivalent measure to measure the amount of global warming that an emission of this gas produces

Voting process

- Each State represented during the debate will be granted one vote
- No State will have a voting process other than that established
- All States will have the same powers within the debate
- The voting of the Assembly will be carried out through a complex majority process (two thirds of all possible votes)

Concluding procedure

- UNEP discusses topics of interest and environmental relevance during its sessions, which are then passed to drafts of Resolution Projects
- These Draft Resolutions are voted by the countries represented in the debate, and if they have a complex majority, they are adopted as UNEP Resolution Project.

SECURITY TECHNICAL PARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE

Committees that are part of this category: Security Council/Code of the committee: 1

Glossary

- Veto Powers: Five members of the Security Council (China, United States, France, United Kingdom and Russia) have the power to block any proposed Council Resolution, when these are passed to a standard voting process. They are also Permanent Members of the Council
- Non-permanent members: In the Council there are ten non-permanent members. These do not have the power of veto. Each year the General Assembly selects five members to serve a period of two years. The ten non-permanent members will be distributed regionally: five Asian and African countries, one for Eastern European countries, two for Caribbean and Latin American countries and two for Western European countries and others
- Draft resolution: A draft resolution written by several of the committee members, divided into blocs
- Sanctions: This committee has the power to impose sanctions that are seen as necessary, and may have a military, diplomatic or economic nature. There are three reasons to establish a penalty; for a State to follow international law, to contain conflicts in certain areas, and finally to express the rejection of the UN towards the actions of a State
- Threat to peace or act of aggression: The Council may determine whether an act or situation classifies as a threat to peace or an act of aggression towards a Member of the UN
- President: The President of the Council establishes the agenda, presides over the sessions and regulates the crises
- Subsidiary bodies: The Council can establish subsidiary bodies to carry out its mission in a better way, under Article 29 of the Charter of the United Nations
- Part in a dispute: If the President considers that a member of the Council is part of the dispute that is being addressed, one should abstain from voting on this issue
- Non-procedural voting: The most common procedure of the Council, the veto can be used
- Procedural voting: The procedure where the veto has no power, is only used to vote procedural matters of the Council

Voting process

- Each State will be granted one vote, unless it is an observer
- The five permanent members of the Council will have the possibility of vetoing any resolution, as long as it is a non-procedural vote
- If the vote is non-procedural, a resolution passes with nine votes in favor, as long as the veto is not applied
- If the vote is procedural, an issue passes with nine votes in favor, regardless of the veto

Concluding procedure

- The Council must pass a Working Paper about how to peacefully solve the problem. There may be two Working Papers in the Council

- The Working Papers will be voted through a non-procedural vote, and if passed, they become a Security Council Resolution.

Special delegations

- The five permanent members: The People's Republic of China, the United States of America, the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Russian Federation

COLOMBIA TECHNICAL PARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE

Committees that are part of this category: Presidential Cabinet of Colombia

Glossary

- Colombia: Sovereign state in Latin America
- President of Colombia: Leader of the executive branch and commander-in-chief of the Colombian army
- Vice President of Colombia: The second in the line of power within the Colombian State
- Ministers: The heads of the Colombian Ministries, focused on a specific issue
- Congress of the Republic: The greatest bastion of the legislative branch in Colombia. It is divided into two chambers, the House of Representatives (lower) and the Senate of the Republic (high)
- Supreme Court of Justice: The most powerful court in Colombia. Main body of the judicial branch
- JEP: Special Justice for Peace. Program implemented by the administration of Juan Manuel Santos to regulate the Peace Treaty between the Colombian State and the FARC-EP
- FARC-EP: Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia-Popular Army. Former guerrilla group that demobilized after a Peace Treaty with the Colombian government
- FARC: Revolutionary Alternative Forces of Colombia. Political party with left tendencies of Colombia. Its leader is Rodrigo Londoño Echeverri
- Rodrigo Londoño Echeverri: Alias Timochenko. Former commander-in-chief of the FARC-EP and current presidential candidate (2018) for the FARC party
- Centro Democrático: Party of the right spectrum in Colombia. Led by former President Álvaro Uribe Vélez
- Álvaro Uribe Vélez: President of Colombia between 2002 and 2010. Activist against the Peace Agreement with the FARC-EP
- Party of National Unity (Partido de la U): Current predominant party in Colombian politics. Centrist. Led by Senator Armando Benedetti. Party of President Juan Manuel Santos
- Juan Manuel Santos: President of Colombia since 2010. Promoter of the Peace Agreement with the FARC-EP
- Armando Benedetti: Senator of the Republic for the U Party
- Cambio Radical: Political party directed by Germán Vargas Lleras. Centrist tendencies. Part of the opposition at the Congress
- Germán Vargas Lleras: Former Vice President of Colombia. Current presidential candidate for 2018 through Cambio Radical
- Partido Verde: Opposition political party in Colombia. Of leftist trends. Directed by

Rodrigo Romero and Claudia López, among others.

- Rodrigo Romero: Founder of the Partido Verde
- Claudia López: Senator of the Republic and presidential candidate for 2018
- Partido Liberal: Center-left party led by Rodrigo Llano. Humberto de la Calle is a member of this party
- Humberto de la Calle: Presidential Candidate of the Partido Liberal. Main negotiator of the Havana Agreements
- Partido Conservador: Center-right party. Chaired by Hernán Francisco Andrade. The presidential candidate is Ubeimar Delgado
- Ubeimar Delgado: Ex-Governor of Valle del Cauca and current presidential candidate for 2018 for the Partido Conservador

Concluding procedure

- Crisis Colombia will be a committee that will rely primarily on press releases from delegates.
- Depending on the position within the government, the delegate may make demands, bills or press releases.
- Lawsuit: Legal document to intercede against an individual or institution for violating the Constitution or the Colombian Penal Code.
- Bill: Document presented at the Congress that seeks to modify an existing law or add a new one.
- Press release: A document to inform the committee of the delegate's opinion on the subject.

CRIMINAL TECHNICAL PARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE

Committees that are part of this category: Office of the United Nations on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and INTERPOL/Code of the committee: 5 and 6 respectively

Glossary

- UNODC: This office is a subsidiary of the UN and is responsible for recommending to the Member States how to eradicate the problems of drugs and crime
- INTERPOL: International organization that connects the world's police institutions
- Criminal: Individual who violates the penal code of a nation
- International Crime: A crime that affects more than two nations
- Drug: Any psychoactive substance considered illegal by the UNODC
- Traffic: Do not get confused with contraband. The act of trading, transporting or being an accomplice in the business of the illegal sale of drugs or similar objects
- Contraband: Do not get confused with traffic. Consists of the illegal transportation and/or distribution of substances or legal objects

Voting process

- Each State represented in the debate will be granted one vote
- No State will have a voting process other than the established
- All States will have the same powers within the debate of the two committees
- Voting within UNODC and INTERPOL will be carried out through a complex majority process (two thirds of all possible votes)

Concluding procedure

- UNODC and INTERPOL talk about international crime issues, therefore the slim ones

are expected to form blocks to form Draft Resolution Projects (in the case of UNODC) or draft Reports (in the case of INTERPOL)

- These Resolution Projects are voted by the committees, and if they have a complex majority, they are adopted as UNODC Resolution Projects or INTERPOL Official Reports

AWARD SYSTEM TESMUN XIV

The evaluation system used for all delegates in TESMUN will be explained up next..

To start of, its important to clarify that THE ENGLISH SCHOOL has implemented the Model of the United Nations as part of its study plan for the eighth grade. For this reason we include the evaluation rubrics of the different documents used to evaluate the TES delegates. These rubrics are based on the MYP (Middle Years Programme), which is part of the programme that our institution follows..

These rubrics are also the tools of evaluation with which the Chair of each of the committees will give each of the following awards. The aspects to take into account for delegates of other institutions will be: OPENING SPEECH and PERFORMANCE IN COMMITTEE.

- SECOND OUTSTANDING DELEGATE
- FIRST OUTSTANDING DELEGATE
- BEST DELEGATE

Equally to the awards given to the delegates, TES will grant the following awards to the participating institutions:

- BEST DELEGATION

hence , TESMUN offers 3 awards for the following categories

- BEST JR DELEGATE
- BEST 8TH GRADE DELEGATE
- BEST DELEGATE OF THE MODEL

