

SANTA MARTA MODEL OF UNITED NATIONS

SAMUN XII

“LEAVING A LEGACY”



Greetings

Delegates, Sponsors, Observers, ladies, and gentlemen,

It is an absolute honor to announce and welcome you to SAMUN XII. The SAMUN installment marks a cornerstone for the school, the country, and us as the secretariat; a lifelong dream finally coming true. From the past installments that moved our heartstrings, and the fire that was passed on generation after generation, the torch is now literally in our hands to ignite and pass on further to the rest. I know that I speak from the entire SAMUN XII team when I say that we are incredibly grateful to those who came before us, which is why this year we celebrate the legacy they left, and the one we are leaving behind.

SAMUN XII will - once more - focus on problem-solving, diplomacy, and the ability to connect with others to find the best possible solution to the situation. We know all of you are capable of this, which is why we have provided you with skillful committees and an incredible space to practice your abilities, polishing them into the potential you are bound to achieve. Even then, SAMUN XII is not just about academics, but also experience. We understand that what makes these moments unforgettable are the people you meet and the experience you have with those people.

I hope with utmost faith that all of you are able to enjoy SAMUN XII, and that we may fruitfully achieve our goal of passing the torch onto you, so that you may one day pass it on as well!

Best Regards,

Ernesto Serna

Secretary General SAMUN XII



General Information	2
1. Staff Roles	2
2. Language	3
3. Code of Conduct	3
Conference Procedure	5
1. Functions of the Chair	5
2. Parliamentary Language	5
3. Roll Call	6
4. Agenda	6
5. Opening Speeches	6
6. Session	7
7. Speaker's List	7
8. Moderated Caucus	7
9. Unmoderated Caucus	8
10. Vestibule Juncture	8
11. Voting	8
Parliamentary Points and Motions	8
1. Points	8
2. Motions	9
3. Right of Reply	10
4. Challenge to the Competence	11
Resolutions	11
1. Working Papers	11
2. Tabling Working Papers	12



3. Amendments	12
4. Voting Procedure	12
5. Preambulatory and Operative Clauses	13

General Information

1. Staff Roles

Secretary General

The UN Charter describes the Secretary-General as the “chief administrative officer”. During the Conference and prior to it, the Secretary-General oversees the coordination of the logistic and academic preparations needed to carry the conference. They are responsible for the development of the model. They monitor the resolution Coordination Team's work consisting of the General Assembly's presidents and other committees.

Under-Secretary-General

Assists the Secretary-General as an academic coordinator and advisor during the conference and prior to it. The Under-Secretary-General supervises and manages the elaboration of the committee guides and preparation of the committee chairs. He or she instructs and mentors delegates and presidents, as well as contributes to the academic aspects of the conference and Model UN activities prior to it.



General Coordinator

Manages the organizational matters of the conference alongside the Secretary-General to make sure that no inconveniences are faced prior to, during, and after the conference. These organizational responsibilities form around the non-academic activities elements of the conference such as public relations, sponsorships, press, logistics, and finances.

Presidents

The presidents are to assist the Secretary-General in the coordination and direction of the various groups involved in the conference. They chair the committees and participate in the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

Members of Press

The Main responsibility of the Members of the press office is to keep all participants informed of all that happens in each committee. They post updates about the Conference and SAMUN before and during the conference. To this end, during the conference, they must issue a daily bulletin with updated information about its events.

Members of Logistics

They are in charge of maintaining the logistic segment in complete order during and prior to the Conference. They assist the Secretary-General and presidents in organizational and administrative matters. The logistic staff also assists any participant of the Model with anything they may need.

2. Language

The official language of SAMUN XII will be English, meaning that all interventions, releases, working papers, and such must be presented in English. If a delegate desires to intervene or present a document in a language different from English,



a translation must be provided. SPECPOL and Senado are the only exceptions; these committees are held in Spanish.

3. Code of Conduct

The following discipline code applies to all members of SAMUN at all times. The consequences of these faults shall be determined by the Chair or the Secretariat.

1. Delegates must obey the chair when inside the committee, and shall not leave the room without permission.
2. Verbal or physical aggression towards any conference member will not be tolerated.
3. Punctuality is crucial. If a delegate is late, he/she will receive a warning.
4. The ingestion of drugs and/or alcohol within the conference is forbidden and so is arriving under the influence of alcohol or hungover.
5. Laptops shall be used only for educational purposes that enrich the debate. The inappropriate use of laptops leads to a warning.
6. The smoking of cigarettes and/or tobacco is prohibited within the conference site.
7. All participants must be dressed within the parameters established in the dress code. If not, they shall be asked to change their clothes and will receive a warning.
8. Plagiarism is strictly prohibited in opening speeches, working papers or/and position papers, etc.
9. The possession of any type of weaponry leads to immediate expulsion.
10. Cell phones and iPods are not allowed to be used during committee work.
11. The ingestion of any type of food or drink is improper inside the committee and shall be sanctioned with a warning.
12. Robbery leads to expulsion.



13. Every member of the conference is responsible for his/her possessions

Note: Any other wrongful actions in the eyes of The Chair or the Secretariat shall be punished as well.

4. Dress Code

The presentation of all participants at SAMUN is extremely vital. Attention to proper dress code demonstrates respect to fellow representatives, Secretariat members, and other guests attending the conference. Members of the conference will have a warning and be asked to change their clothes if they do not respect the established dress code. Both logistic members and presidents within the conference will supervise the following of the dress code.

Ladies	Gentlemen
Skirts with a length of no more than 5 cm above the knee are permitted.	A suit with a long sleeved shirt and a tie is the business attire.
Sleeveless or low-cleavage shirts are not allowed. Informal t-shirts aren't allowed either.	Polo shirts. t-shirts and any other sort of informal shirts are prohibited
Sheer shirts, pants or skirts are forbidden	Ties or bowties must be worn at all times.
Shoes must be closed and professional. Flip flops, tennis shoes, or open-toe sandals are out of order.	
Jeans are not allowed.	



Shirts or blouses must not have any type of disrespectful message.
--

Conference Procedure

1. Functions of the Chair

The Chair shall open and close each committee session, enforce the rules present in this handbook, recognize speakers, put questions to a vote, and announce decisions. The Chair has the right to act at its own discretion to ensure the appropriate development of the committee. To this end, it has ultimate authority over the committee's proceedings and the maintenance of order therein. The Chair should work as a mentor to all delegates it presides, answer any questions that may arise, and seek the proper development of its committee. The chair has the power to entertain, deny, or question the property of any motion.

2. Parliamentary Language

In order to maintain formality and respect during discussions inside committees, the correct use of parliamentary language is essential. Academic delegates of the conference must use it at all times during committee work, including interventions and press releases. The Chair and Secretariat expect all delegates to make use of the proper language.



Improper and Prohibited Expressions	Correct Expressions
I /My Country/ My delegation/ Your Delegation/ Your Country/ You	The delegation of (country or state's name)
He Said/ She Said/	As delegations such as (country's name) previously said...
Poor	Developing, of limited resources
Money	Economic Resources
Rich	Developed countries/With major economic resources
Kill	Execute, End the life of
Terrorism or Terrorist*	<p>Belligerent groups</p> <p>The word terrorism or terrorist may only be used in SAMUN when approved by the chair and when the delegate uses the term referring to a group or a crime which is internationally recognized as terrorism or terrorist. Delegates may never refer to another delegate or country as terrorists.</p>



3. Roll Call

The first order of business at any committee session is a roll call. The Chair shall call the name of each delegation. If the delegation is present, it shall answer, “present” or “present and voting” which means that the delegate waives his right to abstain during voting procedures on substantive matters, this option is only acceptable after the first break. If a delegation is not present when the Chair calls it but arrives later, it will receive a warning and a note must be sent to the Chair stating an excuse and confirming the delegate's presence. The roll call is essential to start or resume the session to confirm quorum, which in SAMUN is $\frac{2}{3}$ of the delegates.

4. Agenda

The first session shall begin with a call to order followed by a roll call. The Agenda is then opened as the first motion is entertained by the Chair. When the session on a specific topic is opened, the order in which issues are to be discussed shall be decided. This order is determined by a motion to set the agenda. The order must state which subtopic will be considered first and the motion will pass with a simple majority of votes. Delegates may add, suppress, or modify subtopics from the agenda. If a delegate does this they have one minute to explain the reason to do so. If a delegate is opposed to this modification they also have one minute to explain why. The motion to add, suppress, or modify a subtopic passes with $\frac{2}{3}$ of the committee. If the new agenda is not approved, the previous agenda will be in order by default. Once the agenda of the topic has been ordered, the Committee shall consider and pass at least one working paper on the topic before moving to the next issue.



5. Opening Speeches

On the first day of Committee Work Opening Speeches are to be read after roll call and determining the agenda. Opening Speeches will be read in alphabetical order, with each delegation having 1 minute and a half to deliver the speech that exposes his/her country's position towards the topics to be treated and possible solutions. If there is time extra the delegate may use this time to answer points of information, yield it to another delegation or yield it to the chair. In SAMUN there is only one opening speech needed which addresses all the topics of the agenda.

6. Session

The Chair shall declare a session open and allow a debate when the majority (one-half of the total plus one) of the expected members vote on it. Any delegate may formally request quorum verification by way of a motion. The Chair, subject to his or her discretion, shall then initiate such motion. The session must be opened on a specific topic after the Agenda has been opened.

7. Speaker's List

At the beginning of the committee, after opening the agenda and reading opening speeches delegates may motion to open a primary speakers list. After a speakers' list has been created, Member-state may add its name to the list if it is not already on the list. Such a request must be submitted in writing or by raising its placard. A speakers' list may never close, it may be postponed unless the list is empty. A motion may be done to Suspend the Speakers' List after at least one Member-state has used his/her turn. If at a certain point in a session, a Member considers the speakers' list must be retaken, a motion may be made to "Renew



Speaker's list". Points of information to the speaker are in order during the Speaker's List.

8. Moderated Caucus

A Moderated Caucus or Formal Debate allows for all delegations to participate and comment on their nation's position. A Motion for a Formal Debate requires a simple majority to pass. If this motion passes, the Chair will depart from the speakers' list and call on delegates at his/her discretion. This motion is in order at any time before the closing of the session. The delegate motioning for a Formal Debate must briefly explain the purpose of and specify a time limit for the moderated caucus.

9. Unmoderated Caucus

The Unmoderated Caucus or Informal Debate is used in order to promote a more open and dynamic discussion of the topic. The Chair will specify the time limit and after the ending of such, the committee may present a motion to extend the time limit or continue with any other motion the Chair is open to. Delegates must remain respectful and use the parliamentary language correctly. This is a fundamental moment for negotiation and solution-making.

10. Vestibule Juncture

Vestibule Juncture or Lobby time is the time used for the negotiation between parties. It should be used to promote solution-making and for the delegates to find common ground. When the debate is over, delegates must use this time to make an efficient solution that takes into account the benefit of the international community and is aligned with the objectives of the UN.



11. Voting

Each non-observer delegation may have one vote on both substantive and procedural matters. A delegation may abstain only when voting on a substantive matter. Observer members of the committee shall vote only on procedural matters. If a delegate answered “present and voting” during roll call, they may not abstain from any voting procedure.

- a. Substantive Matters: a substantive matter may be defined as a resolution, a convention, a protocol, or an amendment
- b. Procedural Matter: a procedural matter is one that decides the procedure to be followed.

Parliamentary Points and Motions

1. Points

Point	Description	May Interrupt
Point of Order	A point of order is used when a Member wishes to draw attention to a possible procedural or conductal error made by another Member or by the Chair. This point must be raised at the time of the incident. The Chair must rule immediately on the matter. A point of order may not be made over another point of order.	Yes



Point of Information to the Chair	A point to ask a question to the Chair about the committee or the procedure.	No
Point of Information to the Speaker	A point to ask a question to the speaker. Once recognized by the Chair, the Member shall rise and ask one concise question directed to the speaker. The Member will then remain standing while the speaker answers the question, and then return to his seat. If the speaker needs the question clarified, he/she may ask the Chair, to which the chair can decide to have the Member clarify the question. At no time shall the Member asking the question and the speaker enter into dialogue.	No
Point of Relevance	A delegate shall use a point of relevance when a fellow delegation is consistently mentioning matters that are out of the topic of discussion.	Yes
Point of Personal Privilege	A delegate may rise to a point of personal privilege during the discussion of any matter when his ability to participate in the proceedings is in any way impaired. The Chair shall consequently attempt to remove the cause of the impairment.	Yes
Point of Parliamentary Procedure	A point of parliamentary procedure is a question to the Chair when a Member is uncertain of the procedural setting of the committee. This point may not interrupt a speaker.	No
Point of Parliamentary	A point of parliamentary inquiry is a question to the Chair when a Member is uncertain of the	No



Inquiry	parliamentary language or does not know the meaning or translation of a specific term. This point may not interrupt a speaker.	
---------	--	--

2. Motions

Motion	Description	Votes Required
Motion to Open Session on a specific topic	This motion is made after the reading of the opening speeches, the delegate who makes this motion decides which is the topic.	$\frac{2}{3}$
Motion to Close Session	This motion is made after all the session committee work is done; once the resolutions have been voted the session shall be closed.	$\frac{2}{3}$
Motion for a Caucus (Moderated or Unmoderated)	A delegate may motion for a debate on a subtopic or a general debate on the topic.	Simple majority
Motion to Recess	A Member may Motion to Recess the session subject to the Chair's approval. This motion may be to go to Coffee Break or Lunch. The Chair's ruling is not subject to appeal. The Chair will set a time for the committee to reconvene.	Simple majority



Motion to Adjourn	This motion is only in order at the end of the last session since it closes the committee proceedings at the end of the conference.	$\frac{2}{3}$
Motion to Give Vote to an Observing Country	A Member may Motion to give the power of voting in the procedure of the committee to an observing delegation, taking into account its relevance in the voting of resolutions.	$\frac{2}{3}$
Motion to Suspend Speakers' List	This motion is in order when committee time has ended and the speakers' list must be put on hold.	Simple majority
Motion to Resume Speakers' List	This motion is in order when there is a speakers' list that can be resumed.	Simple majority

3. Right of Reply

A Member's Right to Reply to an objectionable speech or comment regarding the personal integrity of another delegate will be granted at the Chair's discretion. The Chair's decision on this matter may not be appealed. Requests for a right of reply must be submitted to the Chair in writing. There will be no right of reply to a right of reply. The delegate will have one minute to explain the reasons for the right to reply and the Chair will ask the other delegate if they wish to apologize. If the delegate does not wish to apologize they also have one minute to explain why. If the chair considers that the right of reply is valid and the accused delegate does not apologize they shall receive a warning.



4. Challenge to the Competence

The delegate may request the Chair to allow a Challenge to the Competence towards another delegate if that delegate has persistently misrepresented the foreign policy of their country. This misrepresentation must have been in the form of speeches or votes on the substantive matter; votes on procedural matters are not to be considered for this purpose. The Chair should immediately ask the Secretary-General for approval. Once the Challenge to Competence is approved, the Chair shall allow the delegate who challenges the competence to speak first. This delegate must explain in what way the delegate misrepresented the foreign policy of their country. The delegate must have proof of what they are claiming. Then, the delegate to whom the competence was challenged has the opportunity to defend their position. After both delegates have spoken, the Chair must begin the vote by roll call. A simple majority is required for this motion to pass. If the motion to the delegate's misrepresentations passes, then the delegate to whom the competence was challenged loses their voting privileges in all committees. However, if the motion does not pass, the delegate that challenged the competence will lose their voting privileges in all of the committees.

Resolutions

1. Working Papers

A working paper is introduced to a committee by one or more Member-states that are the Heads of Block of the working paper. The sponsors are interested in passing the working paper and usually authoring it. A sponsor of a working paper may withdraw their sponsorship of that working paper at any time before the voting procedure begins. If at any time a working paper is without sponsors, sponsorship of the working paper will be offered to any Members of the committee that wishes to accept it. If no Members of the committee accept



sponsorship of the working paper, it will be removed from consideration. Therefore, the sponsors must obtain signatures from other Member-states to make up the remainder of one-half of the total plus one. Signatory Member-states do not necessarily support the working paper, but merely wish to see it debated. In the case of the Security Council, the observer delegations (non-member states of the UNSC) shall not be sponsoring or signing any working papers.

Example:



COMMITTEE: UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)

Topic: “Illicit Market Promotion; economic effects of money laundering and migrant smuggling abuse.”

Heads of block: Federal Republic of Nigeria, Islamic Republic of Iran.

Sponsoring Countries: Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Russian Federation, People’s Republic of China, Republic of Italy and State of Libya.

Signatory Countries: *Annex 2*

Preambulatory Phrases:

Taking into account the right of national sovereignty established by the United Nations in countless cases, such as, but not restricted to:

- a. Article 2(1) of the UN Charter which states “... the United Nations is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members”
- b. General Assembly resolution 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 which states “Declares that: 1. The right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources must be exercised in the interest of their national development and of the well-being of the people of the State concerned”
- c. Article 2(4) of the UN Charter “explicitly protects the territorial integrity and political independence of “any state,” not just member States”,

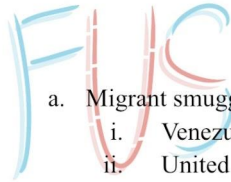
Deeply Disturbed by delegations such as the United States in their thorough violations of the international rights mentioned above established by the United Nations,

Fulfilling international freedom by the definition provided by the United Nations of freedom as: “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.” and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Welcoming the participation of the entire international community to fulfill the objective of solving migrant smuggling and money laundering at an international level,

Acknowledging that every nation has a different and specific situation regarding illicit market promotion,

Guided by diplomacy and peaceful dialogues to seek a common goal and solution in each specific situation, specifically with involved nations and cases, such as but not limited to:



- a. Migrant smuggling cases in:
 - i. Venezuela, Colombia and Peru
 - ii. United States and Mexico
 - iii. Libya and Italy
 - iv. Ukraine, Europe, and Central Asia
 - v. Middle East
- b. Money laundering cases (identified and unidentified; occurring, reoccurring and recent) around the globe,

Confident that a unified resolution has a stronger core and higher efficacy rate than imposed sanctions and blatant polarization,

Having studied the inefficiency of the FATF and the polarization the G7 created,

Declaring the resolution and FUS (Freedom Under Sovereignty) Organization as an entity of complete unity, promoting equality and removing biases,

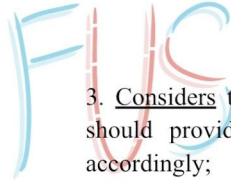
Viewing with appreciation the help of the UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) and the cooperation of the countries which make it up;

Resolves:

1. Confirms the creation of the FUS (Freedom Under Sovereignty) as an organization dedicated to finding solutions for money laundering and migrant smuggling abuse worldwide, under the following pillars:

- a. Freedom
 - i. Every cooperating nation part of the FUS will lead an investigation alongside FUS agencies to combat the illicit market promotion effectively and without inflicting on the sovereignty of countries
- b. Sovereignty
 - i. Each nation participating in the FUS will have the final word on how the investigations are conducted and the measures to take upon these results
- c. Equity
 - i. Each cooperating nation will have equality of word, voting rights, and the exact same percentage of influence (monetary and resource oriented) depending on the number of members of the FUS to avoid biases
- d. Distinction
 - i. Each nation participating has a unique variation of the issue at hand, taking this into account, solutions, reports and further actions will vary depending on the specific situation of each nation;

2. Calls all delegations present to be part of the FUS organization;



3. Considers that any delegation should not rule over the other, instead, each one should provide financial and security support if authorized by FUS members accordingly;

4. Authorizes the re-implementation of the RDPP-NA (Regional Development and Protection Programme for North Africa) with the help of Italy, taking into account as main supported activities:

Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration to the countries of origin

- a. Awareness raising activities on the risks related to irregular migration and access to international protection
- b. Capacity building initiatives in support of national Governments, NGOs and civil society organizations with a specific focus on human rights standards, international protection and services for vulnerable migrants and refugees
- c. Child Protection for children on the move
- d. Direct Assistance for migrants and refugees, including: distribution of food and non-food items, medical, legal and psychosocial assistance
- e. Infrastructure Works for rehabilitation and equipment of key facilities
- f. Registration, Refugee Status Determination and Durable Solutions for asylum-seekers and refugees;

5. Designates Russia to help Italy, with receiving some migrants in its territory;

6. Supports Ukraine migrants, to legally leave and enter another nation safely without being trafficked;

7. Encourages the whole international community to get together in a non-polarized organization in which all nations have a voice;

8. Recommends to do annual reports in the delegations part of the FUS, regarding the issues discussed;

9. Accepts the diplomatic relations between Venezuela, Colombia and Peru, to reduce the smuggling of migrants among them;

10. Strongly condemns those nations which prefer to neglect the FUS and instead continue with polarized organizations and continuing the violation of national sovereignty as defined in the Preambulatory Clauses.



2. Tabling Working Papers

The chair may consider to Table a working paper when they consider that it has many errors or that it possesses the same resolutions as a working paper that has already passed.

3. Amendments

a. Non-substantive amendments correct errors in spelling or format and will be incorporated as part of the original draft resolution without a vote.

b. Substantive amendments approved by all of the sponsors of the draft resolution and approved by the Chair are considered friendly and are added to the draft resolution without a vote. Friendly amendments may be further amended through the unfriendly amendment process.

c. Substantive amendments that do not receive the approval of all sponsors of the draft resolution are considered unfriendly and require signatures of one-fifth (1/5) of the total Members of the committee, as determined by the Chair and the approval of the Chair to be introduced. Unfriendly amendments are voted on separately upon the closure of the debate. Amendments to unfriendly amendments are out of order. In the case of the Security Council, the observer delegations shall not amend any working paper.

4. Voting Procedure

a. Conduct

Upon entering the voting procedure, the chamber will be sealed and silent; no one shall enter or leave. All points and motions are out of order unless directly related to the execution of voting.



b. Roll Call Vote

The Chair will call every non-observant delegation to vote on substantive matters. A delegation may answer “abstain”, “in favor” or “against”. Delegates that wish to explain their vote may add “with reasons” after voting in favor or against. If a delegation passes it shall be asked for their vote again after all countries have voted.

c. Changes in Votes

If a delegation wishes to change its vote it must wait until the chair makes the final call. A delegation may not change its vote from “against” to “in favor” or vice versa.

5. Preambulatory and Operative Clauses

a. Preambulatory Phrases

Used to state the reason for which this resolution is being written. There must be an address of the topic and highlights of past actions towards the issue. Each clause must begin with a Preambulatory clause in and end with a comma except for the last preambulatory phrase which must end with a period. There must be at least 5 preambulatory Phrases.

Acknowledging	Expecting	Noting with satisfaction	Bearing in mind
Determined	Aware of		



Keeping in mind	Anxious	Expressing appreciation	Noting with regret
Affirming	Noting further	Appreciating	Expressing deep appreciation
Emphasizing	Encouraged	Noting with approval	Approving
Mindful	Alarmed	Endorsing	Noting with deep concern
Fulfilling	Fully aware	Fully bearing in mind	Grieved
Observing	Realizing	Recalling	Recognizing
Being convinced	Believing	Cognizant	Concerned
Guided by	Having adopted	Having approved	Having considered
Referring	Regretting	Reiterating	Seeking
Confident	Conscious	Considering	Contemplating
Having decided	Convinced	Having examined further	Taking into account
Stressing	Declaring	Deeply regretting	Deploring
Having received	Taking note	Having regard for	Having reviewed

b. Operative Phrases



These phrases are used in order to present solutions to the issues addressed earlier in the resolution. It must begin with an underlined operative clause and end with a semicolon except for the last operative clause which ends in a period. The operative phrases must be numbered. There must at least be 7 operative phrases

Accepts	Designates	Notes with appreciation	Adopt
Emphasizes	Notes with approval	Affirms	Encourages
Notes with interest	Appeals	Endorses	Notes with satisfaction
Appreciates	Expresses its appreciation	Reaffirms	Approves
Expresses its conviction	Recognizes	Authorizes	Expresses its regret
Recommends	Calls upon	Expresses thanks	Regrets
Commends	Expresses the sympathy	Reiterates	Concurs
Renews its appeal	Condemns	Expresses the belief	Repeats
Confirms	Expresses the hope	Suggests	Congratulates



Further invites	Supports	Considers	Further proclaims
Takes note of	Decides	Further recommends	Transmits
Declares	Further resolves	Urges	Deplores
Instructs	Directs	Suggests	