



BUMUN

HANDBOOK
Model United Nations

Colegio Bureche School



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1. BUMUN III Welcome Letter

Dear delegates and members of our community,
receive a warm greeting from the chair of the Model United Nations of Colegio
Bureche.

For us, it is a great honor and a responsibility to lead and organize this new edition of our Model United Nations. BUMUN III is not merely an academic event; it is a space for dialogue, critical thinking, and comprehensive formation that reflects the effort, dedication, and vision of an entire community. Throughout this process, we have learned that a MUN is not built solely through speeches and committees, but through teamwork, perseverance, and constant support. Therefore, we would like to express our most sincere gratitude to everyone who has made this journey possible: every effort has been key in making BUMUN III a reality today. We eagerly look forward to welcoming all delegates and opening the doors to days that will be marked by enriching debate, diplomacy, and meaningful learning.

We hope that BUMUN III will be an opportunity to learn, discover new perspectives, build friendships, and grow both academically and personally. We await you with open arms, convinced that together we will make BUMUN III an unforgettable experience.

With appreciation,
BUMUN III's chair.



2. Introduction to BUMUN

BUMUN is a model of the United Nations, led by and for students, where each participant takes on the role of a delegate representing a country or person's position regarding a specific global issue. These events are termed MUN, an acronym for Model of the United Nations. The purpose of this MUN is for participants to have the opportunity to develop oral skills, problem-solving abilities, and gain knowledge on global issues and politics.

2.1 What is the United Nations?

The United Nations (UN) is a global organization founded in 1945 after the end of World War II, with the main purpose of promoting peace, dialogue, security, and cooperation amongst different countries around the world. Most of the world's nations are part of the UN and work together on global issues such as the protection of human rights, conflict prevention, encouraging sustainable development, and providing humanitarian aid if necessary.



3. BUMUN Team

3.1 Secretariat

Secretary General

Martina Durán Puello

General Directors

Isabela Villalba Torregrosa

Verónica Orozco Solano

Academic Supervisor

Juliana Páez

3.2 Presidents

DISEC

Isabel Perdomo

Maria Carolina Muelle

SOCHUM

Ana Sophia Cañas

Juan Emilio Lopez

UNICEF

Maria Juliana Gonzalez

Ivanna Castillo

OEA

Ana Gabriela García

Miguel García

Senado

Reik Carreño

Felipe Pineda

UEFA

Javier Granados

Juan David Coba



3.3 Chiefs

STAFF

Isabella Vives

Juliana Perez

LOGISTICS

Gabriela Perez

Betsy Campo

PRESS

Isabella Mejia

Anais Willi

Mariana Teresita Sanabria

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Marie Anne Lafaurie

Luciana Hernandez

COMMUNICATIONS

Emilia Florez

Mariana Jimenez

DRESS CODE

Julieta Castellanos

Carlos José Becerra



4. COMMITTEES

4.1 DISEC:

Topic A: Militarization of outer space: Discussing boundaries and regulations concerning space-based weapons systems.

Topic B: Forced recruitment of child soldiers: Creating international measures to prevent and penalize this violation.

4.2 SOCHUM:

Topic: Pimping in the Middle East: a choice or a crime?

Sub-Topic A: Global Failures to Eradicate Criminal Networks Behind Pimping.

Sub-Topic B: Victimization through Pimping Resulting from Lack of Opportunities and Erosion of Women's Rights.



4.3 UNICEF:

Tema A: Niñez migrante en riesgo: desafíos y protección en los centros fronterizos estadounidenses.

Tema B: Matrimonio infantil: ¿Tradición cultural o violación a los derechos humanos?

4.4 OEA:

Tema A: El impacto regional de las políticas de deportación masiva desde Estados Unidos en contextos de crisis migratoria y debilidad estatal.

Tema B: el rol de las fuerzas armadas como árbitros políticos informales. Caso de estudio: Golpe de estado en Bolivia



4.5 SENADO:

Tema central: Desigualdad educativa en Colombia: entre el alto costo de lo privado y la saturación de lo público.

Subtema A: Crisis financiera del ICETEX y el endeudamiento estudiantil.

Subtema B: Débil inversión estatal y cobertura insuficiente en la educación pública.

4.6 UEFA:

Tema A: Regulación de la propiedad de clubes europeos por fondos soberanos extranjeros.

Tema B: Manifestaciones de racismo en el fútbol europeo y la respuesta institucional de las federaciones deportivas.



5. CODE OF CONDUCT

- The consumption of alcoholic substances, tobacco, electronic cigarettes, and other substances is prohibited within the Model's facilities and schedules, by ALL attendees.
- Delegates must comply with the established dress codes throughout the duration of the event.
- Participants must remain within the Model's facilities during working and break times. All permission to leave must be approved by the Directive Board and the sponsor of the school to which they belong.
- All participants must demonstrate the Bureche values within the venue and during recess periods (reliability, respect, responsibility, justice, empathy, and citizenship).



BUMUN III

Shaping our world



- All notes exchanged between delegates must be relevant to the development of the debate. These notes will be reviewed by members of the staff. If inappropriate content is found, the due process will be followed and the sponsors will be notified.
- The use of proper language and parliamentary procedure is required to ensure the flow of debate and the correct functioning of the event.
- BUMUN maintains a zero-tolerance policy toward plagiarism; any violation of this policy will result in expulsion from the model.
- Any issues or inconveniences that arise during the event must be reported to the Secretary-General, other members of the Executive Board, or the responsible sponsors.



6.DRESS CODE

MEN

- Male participants are required to wear formal attire.
- Jeans and athletic-style sneakers are strictly prohibited.
- Bright colors and large patterns are prohibited, with the sole exception of cultural attire.
- Delegates may wear cultural attire provided it is respectful and mindful of its cultural implications.
- All clothing must be appropriate and must not include any revealing necklines or extreme cutouts.
- The use of a suit or a long-sleeved polo-style shirt is required.



WOMEN

- Female participants are required to wear formal attire.
- Jeans and athletic-style sneakers are strictly prohibited.
- Any skirt or dress must not exceed a maximum of 10 cm above the knee.
- Bright colors and large patterns are prohibited, with the sole exception of cultural attire.
- Delegates may wear cultural attire provided it is respectful and mindful of its cultural implications.
- All clothing must be appropriate and must not include any revealing necklines or extreme cutouts.
- The use of open-toed shoes or sandals is strictly forbidden.



7. PUNITIVE MEASURES

- **Warning:** This measure is taken into account when a delegate commits a minor offense for the first time due to a lack of knowledge of the rules. The chair should give a warning to the delegate and, at the same time, caution them that in case of the same infraction occurring three or more times, a reprimand will be imposed.
- **Reprimand:** This measure is taken when a delegate violates the model rules or repeats a minor offense for which they have already been warned. Reprimands vary depending on the frequency of the infraction.
 - *The first reprimand is done privately unless the delegate's behavior bothers or disturbs the order of the assembly or committee.*
 - *The second reprimand is done publicly, warning the delegate that in case of a third reprimand, they will be asked to leave the premises.*



- *The third reprimand is done publicly, and the delegate is removed from the premises for a duration deemed appropriate by the board.*
- **Removal from the Premises:** This measure is taken into account when the delegate accumulates three reprimands or commits a serious offense that disrupts the order of the assembly or committee. In addition to the corresponding reprimand, the board determines the time during which the delegate will be outside the committee or premises.
- **Expulsion from the Model:** This sanction is considered when the delegate commits an offense serious enough to permanently disrupt the order and character of their committee.



8. RULES OF PROCEDURE

8.1 Points and Motions

Point of order

It is used to call the committee to immediate decorum. A delegate can make such an observation when another delegate or the chair does not follow parliamentary procedure or an error has occurred. This point should be raised at the time of the incident, and the chair should immediately address it. Delegates should refrain from using the order point excessively unless a procedural rule is being violated, and its use is relevant.

Point of information

A point of information is a question posed to a speaker or the chair. The chair will, in turn, recognize committee members with questions, as time allows. Once recognized by the chair, the delegate will ask a concise question directed at the speaker. There will be no dialogue between the member asking the question and the speaker. When asking a question to the speaker, permission must be sought from the chair if the delegate wishes to make a preamble before posing the question. To address the chair, a point of information to the chair should be made, and to address a speaker, a point of information to the speaker should be made.



Point of Personal Privilege

A delegate can raise a personal privilege point during the discussion of any matter when their ability to participate in the proceedings is somehow affected. A personal privilege point can be used to express discomfort or a specific need.

If you want to request permission to use the bathroom, it is recommended to do so through a memo to avoid interrupting the flow of debate.

Point of Relevance

A delegate can use a relevance point when it is considered that a speaker's intervention is not relevant to the topic under discussion. This is at the discretion of the chair.

Point of Follow-up

This point is used when a delegate wants to respond to a previously made intervention where their delegation was mentioned or referred to by another delegate. It is at the discretion of the chair whether this is allowed.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

A delegate can use a parliamentary inquiry point to clarify any doubts relevant to parliamentary language. Similarly, it is used to translate a word.



Motion to Open Session

This motion is used to initiate the day's session when the day begins.

Motion to Close Session

This motion is used to indicate the end of the committee's work when the day ends.

Motion to Open Agenda

On the first day of the committee, the motion to open the agenda is used to indicate the start of committee work.

Motion to Close Agenda

On the last day of the committee, this motion should be used to indicate the conclusion of committee work.

Motion to Suspend Session

This motion indicates that the committee's work is halted, and delegates may leave the committee, either for a recess or lunch.

Motion to Resume Session

This motion will be carried out once delegates return to the committee from recess or lunch.



Motion to Initiate Formal Debate

This motion aims to seek the chair's consent to initiate a formal debate. This involves a list of speakers, either in alphabetical order or a list made by the chair, in which all members must express their views within a 1-minute time frame. The delegate proposing this motion can choose to be either the first or last in the speaker list.

Motion to Initiate Informal Debate

This motion is used to start an informal debate. It means that the chair will choose, at its discretion, the delegates who will participate, among those who wish to make an intervention.

Motion to Close Debate

It is used to mark the end of the debate. In cases such as going on recess or lunch, suspension, or session termination, or simply to allow time for lobbying.

Motion to Go on Lobby Time

This motion aims to start the lobby time, during which delegates use it to reach joint resolutions and include them in the press release and/or working paper.



Punto de información al orador/mesa (no interrumpible):

Este punto se puede hacer al orador el cual está exponiendo y a la mesa para hacer cualquier tipo de pregunta. En caso tal de hacer un punto de información al orador, la mesa debe preguntar al delegado si está abierta a puntos de información y a cuantos.

Punto de pregunta consecuente (no interrumpible):

Al realizar una pregunta inicial a un orador el cual está abierto a indagaciones, el delegado que está cuestionando puede realizar un punto de pregunta consecuente. Para realizarse la mesa debe aceptarlo y el delegado cuestionado también. Este punto se puede negar por parte de la mesa debido a temas como el tiempo.

Punto de procedimiento (no es interrumpible):

Este punto es para preguntar a la mesa sobre el proceso parlamentario que está tomando lugar.

Punto de privilegio personal (interrumpible en algunos casos):

El punto de privilegio personal es uno de los puntos más importantes en un modelo ONU, pues este le da la libertad al delegado para alterar ciertas cosas con el fin de su comodidad o desarrollo del debate. Es importante recordar que los presidentes pueden negarlos o pedir que estos puntos se pasen por notas con el fin de no interrumpir el tiempo de debate. Los puntos de privilegios personales tales como “quitarse la chaqueta” o “tomar agua” no son interrumpibles y se debe advertir a los delegados.



Moción para extender el tiempo del debate:

Esta moción se hace por los delegados a la mesa para extender el tiempo de debate. La mesa debe aceptar esta moción y puede negarla. Además debe preguntar cuánto tiempo desea extenderla y puede sugerir cambios en el tiempo.

Moción para votar:

Esta moción se hace por los delegados cuando quieren votar una resolución o sobre algún tema del debate. Los delegados que se encuentren presentes y votando no se pueden abstenerse del voto, pero los delegados que solamente estén presentes si se pueden abstenerse a votar. Los delegados no se pueden abstener de todas las votaciones, nadamas pueden hacerlo sobre resoluciones, no sobre mociones.

Moción para iniciar el debate:

Esta moción se hace para que empiece el tiempo de debate, se puede pasar por oficio.

Moción para establecer agenda:

En la mayoría de las comisiones, hay dos temas. El establecimiento de la agenda es necesario y se somete a votación. No está permitido abstenerse de su voto.

Moción para leer los discursos de apertura:

Esta moción se hace para que los delegados puedan presentar sus discursos iniciales. Se puede pasar por oficio.



Moción para tener un debate informal:

Esta moción se hace para que los delegados tengan un debate sin una lista de oradores. Se debe establecer la duración del debate, la mesa puede sugerir cambios en el tiempo. Si el tiempo no es razonable, la mesa puede denegar esta moción. El delegado que sugiere esta moción tiene la primera palabra.

Moción para un debate formal:

Esta moción se hace con el fin de tener un tiempo de discusión en el cual se debe establecer una lista de oradores. El delegado que sugiere esta moción debe a su vez sugerir un tiempo de debate, si este tiempo no es razonable, la mesa puede denegar esta moción. El delegado que hace esta moción tiene la primera palabra.

Moción para tiempo de lobby:

Esta moción permite a los delegados levantarse de sus asientos y los exime del uso del lenguaje parlamentario. Es importante recordar que el respeto dentro del recinto es imprescindible, por lo cual el vocabulario soez no está permitido. El delegado que sugirió esta moción debe proponer una duración, si el tiempo no es razonable la mesa puede sugerir cambios o denegar esta moción. En esta moción el delegado no tiene exclusivamente la primera palabra.

Moción para establecer una lista de oradores:

Esta moción se hace con el fin de organizar a los futuros oradores para distribuir la palabra equitativamente. El delegado que establece esta moción puede escoger su puesto en la lista.



8.2 Right of Reply

In the right of reply, the delegate may request to rectify what may be considered as false information in the committee where the interests or integrity of their country are affected; this is granted at the discretion of the chair. The decision made by the chair cannot be appealed. The request for the right of reply must be submitted orally to the chair. The right of reply is not permitted to a right of reply or a counter-reply. The delegate will have one minute to argue the reasons for the right of reply, and the chair will ask the other delegate if they wish to apologize. If the delegate does not wish to apologize, they will also have one minute to explain that decision. If the chair considers the right of reply to be valid, the accused delegate must apologize; if they fail to do so, they will receive a warning.



8.3 Challenge to the Competence

The delegate can request the committee to allow him to challenge the competence towards another delegate if that delegate has consistently misrepresented the foreign policy of his country. This misrepresentation must have occurred in the form of speeches or votes on substantive issues. The committee must immediately seek the approval of the Secretary-General. Once the challenge to competence is approved, the committee allows the challenging delegate to speak first. This delegate must specifically explain how the other delegate misrepresented the foreign policy of his country. The delegate must have evidence to support their claim. Then, the challenged delegate has the opportunity to defend their position. After both delegates have spoken, the President must initiate the voting by roll call. A simple majority is required for this motion to be approved. If the motion against the misrepresentations of the delegate passes, then the challenged delegate loses their voting privileges in all committees. However, if the motion is not approved, the delegate who challenged the competence will lose their voting privileges in all committees.



8.4 Parliamentary Language

Countries: Nations/territories

Violations: Breaches / Failures to comply

Wars/armed conflict: Armed conflicts

Weapons: Military weaponry

To kill: To deprive of the right to life

Victims: Affected persons

First-world countries: Developed nations

Third-world/underdeveloped countries: Developing nations

Poor people: Individuals with limited economic resources

Army: Armed forces

Money: Financial resources

Black (referring to skin color): Afro-descendant

White (referring to skin color): Caucasian



Países: Naciones/territorios

Violaciones: Incumplimientos

Guerras/conflicto armado: Conflictos bélicos

Armas: Armamento bélico

Matar: Privar del derecho a la vida

Víctimas: Personas afectadas

Países primer mundistas: Naciones desarrolladas

Países tercermundistas/subdesarrollados: Naciones en vía de desarrollo

Pobres: Personas con condiciones económicas precarias

Ejército: Fuerzas armadas

Dinero: Recursos económicos

Negro (en referencia al color de piel): Afrodescendiente

Blanco (en referencia al color de piel): Caucásico.



9. OPENING SPEECH

Each delegation must address the chair through a one-and-a-half-minute opening speech. This speech should be delivered by a single delegate and approached with the utmost seriousness. The outcome of the opening speech can focus on a government's primary concerns regarding relevant issues that affect them or outline the objectives the government sets for the conference. It is of vital importance that delegations prepare high-quality opening speeches. Under no circumstances should a speaker use the opening speech to insult other members of the United Nations or present their government inappropriately.

The procedure for the opening speeches is as follows:

1. Roll call and quorum certification. When the delegation is called, they should stand up and say "present" or "present and voting."
2. Opening of the agenda. Subsequently, the session will commence.
3. Through a motion, the reading of the opening speeches will be initiated.
4. Delegates will have one and a half minutes to read their opening speech.
5. After yielding the floor to the chair, it should be opened for points of information.



Opening Speech Example

Good morning, Honorable chairs, esteemed delegates, guests, and witnesses. It is with great pleasure that the honorable republic of South Africa stands here in this model of united nations session. All of these nations are gathered here today in the committee of UN WOMEN to discuss the topic of women leading, participating, and benefitting equally from all governance systems.

First, the delegation of South Africa would like to reaffirm its commitment to gender equality and the empowerment of women in all spheres of society, including governance systems of the highest levels. Throughout the years, the nation has made great improvements in regards to increasing the percentage of women in the government.

The Republic of South Africa calls upon all nations present to work alongside each other in order to eradicate the gap between women and men's representation in the government. It is crucial that the nations work together to achieve what should be a common goal, because the world cannot persist or advance until equality is rightfully achieved.

Finally, South Africa would like to restate that women are an important part of our daily lives and they should be able to have a voice in the decisions made by our government. South Africa would like to invite the other delegations to use this as an opportunity to reaffirm the compromise to preserve human rights, equality, and justice above all. The delegation yields the floor to the chair.



10. WORKING PAPERS

The working papers are documents drafted and presented by delegations on the topics of discussion during the committee. Their purpose is to present potential solutions or proposals that address specific aspects of the complex agenda items. They allow for a deeper exploration of details, clarification of countries' positions on specific issues, and facilitate consensus.

Generally, a working paper should:

- Focus on a technical or specific issue within the topic.
- Present detailed information and contextual data on that aspect.
- Analyze causes and consequences of the addressed problem.
- Outline potential measures, policies, or solutions.
- Facilitate negotiation, generate productive debate, and build consensus.

Working papers are crucial for negotiation and for working towards viable and multifaceted final resolutions in a United Nations model. They enable shaping solutions and promoting cooperation.



PREAMBULATORY PHRASES

It is used to establish the reason for drafting this resolution.

It should include:

- An exposition on the topic.
- Highlights of past actions related to the matter
- Each clause should begin with a preamble clause and end with a comma except for the last clause, which should end with a period.
- At least 5 preambulatory clauses are required.

OPERATIVE PHRASES

These expressions are used for the purpose of presenting solutions to the problems addressed earlier in the resolution.

Must include:

- Each operative sentence should begin with an underlined operative clause and end with a semicolon, except for the last clause which should end with a period.
- The operative clauses must be numbered.
- At least 7 operative clauses are required.



- Affirming
- Alarmed by
- Approving
- Trusting that
- Mindful
- Considering
- Watching
- Convinced of
- Believing
- Stating
- Deploring
- Wishing
- Expecting
- Expressing serious concern
- Firmly convinced
- Deeply concerned
- Guided by
- Having adopted
- Having considered
- Having studied
- Having examined
- Having received
- Reaffirming
- Recognizing
- Bearing in mind
- Taking into account

PREAMBULATORY PHRASES

ENGLISH AND SPANISH

- Afirmando
- Alarmado por
- Aprobando
- Confiando que
- Consciente de
- Considerando
- Contemplando
- Convencido de
- Creyendo
- Declarando
- Deseando
- Esperando
- Estimando
- Expresando grave preocupación
- Firmemente convencido
- Gravemente preocupado
- Guiado por
- Habiendo adoptado
- Habiendo considerado
- Habiendo estudiado
- Habiendo examinado
- Habiendo recibido
- Preocupado por
- Reafirmando
- Realizando Reconociendo
- Teniendo en cuenta
- Tomando en consideración



- Accepts
- Furthermore invites
- Furthermore proclaims
- Furthermore recommends
- Remembers
- Resolves
- States
- Encourages
- Supports
- Approves
- Confirms
- Sentence
- Considers
- Decide
- Declare
- Designate
- Expresses appreciation
- Expresses yearn
- Expresses satisfaction
- Congratulate
- Finally condemns
- Has resolved
- Has called
- Incites
- Regrets
- Draws attention to
- Highlights
- Proclaims
- Recommends
- Remembers
- Supports
- Solves

RESOLUTIVE PHRASES

ENGLISH AND SPANISH

- Acepta
- Además invita
- Además proclama
- Además recomienda
- Además recuerda
- Además resuelve
- Afirma
- Apoya
- Aprueba
- Comprueba
- Condena
- Confía
- Confirma
- Considera
- Decide
- Declara
- Designa
- Expresa su aprecio
- Expresa su deseo
- Expresa su satisfacción
- Felicita
- Ha resuelto
- Ha llamado a
- Incita
- Lamenta
- Llama la atención
- Proclama
- Recomienda
- Recuerda
- Respalda



Amendments

When presenting a working paper, there are friendly amendments and unfriendly amendments. Both are ways for the committee to suggest or highlight possible errors in working papers. Each working paper may have up to five friendly amendments and five unfriendly amendments. The difference is that friendly amendments can be corrected before the General Assembly, while unfriendly amendments cannot be revised.

Tabling a Working Paper

The chair may consider tabling a working paper when they consider that it has many errors regarding content structure, that it possesses the same resolutions as a working paper that has already passed, or that it has accumulated the amount of friendly and unfriendly amendments, affecting the working paper's functionality.

Working Paper 1.2.1.

Committee: UNSC (United Nations Security Council)

Topic: “The Armenia-Azerbaijan border conflict.”

Heads of Block: Azerbaijani Republic, Republic of Armenia.

Sponsoring Countries: French Republic, Islamic Republic of Iran, People’s Republic of China, Russian Federation, United States of America.

Signatory Countries: Annex 1

The committee of Security Council,

Alarmed by the current political, territorial, and social instability in the Nagorno-Karabakh region,

Welcoming the participation of the entire international community to fulfill negotiations and further talks,

Having studied the past attempts made by different nations of dialogue and negotiations,

Expressing its satisfaction to see that the Security Council agreed upon a solution that will contribute to the stability of Nagorno-Karabakh,

Having considered the solutions given by delegations such as Azerbaijan and Armenia,

Keeping in mind the necessities of the people of Nagorno-Karabakh, without destabilizing their nationality,

Convinced that the discussions done and finalized in the committee are sufficient to achieve a solid solution,

Resolves:

1. Proclaims the official declaration for a call of Peace Treaty between the delegations of the Azerbaijani Republic and the Republic of Armenia;
2. Authorizes the creation of the United Nations Office of Cooperation with Private Sector (UNOCPS), this cooperation will be emphasized initially with organizations such as The Red Cross. It will have the following objectives:
 1. Humanitarian Aid Cooperation.
 2. Economic Development Aid.
 3. Governmental Enforcement Strategical System.
3. Further Recommends the realization of peace talks between Azerbaijan and Armenia to reinforce the relation between both countries;
4. Approves the integration of a regional association between the Azerbaijani Republic, and the Republic of Armenia;
5. Has resolved to abolish the policy of double nationality prohibition in the law of Azerbaijan and Armenia;
6. Designates the UN peacekeeping forces as the only organism able to interfere in case of future conflicts or disagreements;
7. Recommends the creation of a special jurisdictional committee on the matters of regional political disputes (CMRPD);
8. Emphasizes the reopening of the Lachin Corridor to restart the economic and humanitarian activity in the Middle East and Europe;
9. Declares accordingly the implementation of transitional justice process and evaluations towards the nations of Azerbaijan and Armenia;
10. Congratulates the Heads of Block for their outstanding work on the committee in matters of unity.

COMITÉ: CDH (Consejo de Derechos Humanos)

Tema: Límites de los Derechos Culturales

Cabezas de bloque: República Democrática Popular de Corea y República Islámica de Irán

Países reactantes: República Democrática Popular de Corea, República de Ghana, República de la India, República Islámica de Irán y República Popular de China

Países firmantes: Anexo: 1

El comité de Consejo de Derechos Humanos,

Reconociendo las violaciones de los derechos humanos en diferentes países islámicos,

Destacando las leyes y limitaciones de cada una de las naciones con relación a los derechos culturales,

Buscando una solución viable que beneficie a todas las delegaciones presentes,

Plenamente conscientes de cualquier violación de los derechos humanos, Aprobando las medidas que cada país considere pertinente sobre prácticas culturales,

Creyendo que la soberanía debería prevalecer por encima de los derechos culturales,

Resolutivas:

1. Considerando que la soberanía debería estar por encima de los Derechos Culturales;
2. Recomienda que todas las delegaciones deben legislar priorizando el orden social;
3. Expresa su aprecio a cada país que apoya nuestra solución;
4. Invita las prácticas culturales siempre y cuando estas no interfieran en la unidad y la soberanía de las naciones reactantes;
5. Recomienda que se priorice la seguridad nacional;
6. Recuerda a las diferentes delegaciones de la comunidad internacional a velar por la soberanía de todas las naciones;