Handbook

MMUN XIV

This is the place for those who dare to think different

Directive Board Members

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A. About the model

MMUN is an activity that seeks to strengthen participants' perception of their position and role as citizens of the world. The Marymount School Model United Nations' objective is to foster discussions that generate significant change in the future and encourage fellowship and pedagogy. This is a space to promote the academic and human growth of those who participate and contribute positively to their integral formation.

B. Pillars

MMUN Spirit

The MMUN Spirit is the term that condenses the values, principles and attitude assumed by the participants of the model. The MMUN Spirit is in accordance with the values instilled by the school and is in essence the human component that is to be inculcated during the development of the model. It is expected that each person, regardless of their position, will be characterized during the entire event for being:

- A good **teammate**, supporting others in their initiatives to obtain a common good.
- **Respectful** of other participants and their opinions.
- **Generous** with their time and knowledge.
- **Passionate** about the activity and their role in it.
- **Responsible** for their words and actions.
- A **good citizen**, aware of their environment.
- **Empathetic** with those around them.

This concept is not merely rhetoric; it has a purpose that transcends this edition of the model. At MMUN, we are hoping each participant adopts these positions for future experiences of this nature. It is important to begin to see others, not as opponents, but as people, with whom we are sharing a space for growth and learning in order to build an optimal future for all.

Personal growth

In addition, MMUN is a space for self-improvement. The growth on which the model is based is focused on surpassing one's own limits. MMUN is an academically and personally significant opportunity, from which it is expected to obtain future learning from the autonomy of each participant to perform the assigned position. Growth is also understood as the empowerment that each participant will be able to take away from this experience: the conviction to cause a significant change in the world around them. The development of leadership skills that can be applied in other areas of life to generate a positive impact is a current need; MMUN is the first step to begin this journey.

C. Positions and Functions

Directive Board
Secretary General

She is the leader of the model and the connection between the academic and general branches. Along with the other members of the Directive Board, she is in charge of the preparation of MMUN, delegate assignments, and ensures that everything flows smoothly during the three-day event. She must be available to answer any questions regarding the development of the model, the procedure and other aspects that may arise. In turn, she is the direct communication with the Sponsors and the Directive Board.

Academic Director

Makes decisions regarding the academic branch of the model, which is directly related to the committees and the topics to be discussed. She ensures the proper functioning of the procedure, the parliamentary language, preserving truthfulness, coherence and academic probity, following the values instilled by Marymount School itself. She is also in charge of the academic staff, formed by the presidents and crisis centers; therefore, in case something happens that prevents the good development of the academic spaces, this person should be consulted.

General Director

She is in charge of the logistical, financial, and organizational aspects of the model. She leads the press committee, the logistics committee, and is in charge of food, transportation, security and other logistical matters. The admissions, permanence and departure of the participants that are in the institution are also part of the functions of this position. The General Director ensures that the model is carried out under optimal conditions.

Chairs

They are selected by the model's Directive Board and are in charge of each of the MMUN committees respectively. They are responsible for guiding their delegates so that the work flows according to procedure. To this end, they have the power to issue warnings in the event of any misconduct. They moderate the discussion, prepare the Academic guides for the preparation of the delegates and must be available to answer questions before and during the model.

Logistics and Press Team/ Coordinators

The logistics and press team chiefs are responsible for leading their teams and assigning specific tasks to meet the organizational and communication objectives of MMUN XIV. The team leaders are the ones who grade the work of their delegates and must ensure compliance with the pillars and general rules of MMUN. The logistics and press chiefs will be accompanied by a team of coordinators, who will be in charge of leading the teams of different sections. In the logistics area, there are the coordinators of general logistics, specialized logistics and sales. In the press area, the general, specialized and academic press coordinators will participate.

Crisis centers

These people are part of the MMUN academic staff. They are in charge of creating news and hypothetical situations to energize the debate in the committee assigned to them. Crisis centers in committees with special procedures are responsible for approving directives or actions that delegates wish to carry out. These delegates have creative freedom to present crises as long as the formal nature of the event is maintained.

Situational Room

They are part of the academic staff, whose role is distinguished from that of the chairpersons and crisis delegates, because they are the so-called Emergency Delegates. That is to say, in case a replacement, an extraordinary intervention or a witness is needed within the committee sessions, the Crisis Chiefs will be in charge of sending them. Both the presidents and the delegates who request it, must give a profile and a description or dialogue, about what they must interpret; in case of not giving enough details, the delegates of the Situational Room will be in all their power to say what they consider pertinent, whether or not it benefits the person who requested it.

Academic Delegates

The main purpose of the academic delegates is to take an outside position and defend it throughout the discussion sessions. They must research the topics selected for the committee assigned to them and be open to dialogue. Their interventions must be in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the law. They must address the committee with a speech, which shall not exceed a time limit determined by the chair, in which the official position of the country they represent is established. Finally, they draft resolutions and amendments to bring closure to their committee.

Logistic Delegates

Logistics is in charge of the technical matters of the MMUN organization. They provide the necessary materials for the smooth running of the event at a specific time. At lunches and coffee breaks they are in charge of order and personnel management. They are always ready to help and guide whoever needs it. The logistical assistants should deliver direct messages between delegates during committee time. If a message is disruptive and deals with issues outside the discussion, they should report the situation to the committee chairpersons.

Press delegates

They are the news media of MMUN XIV and communicate the most important events of the event. They are divided into 3 branches:
- General press: They are in charge of taking photos and recording videos.
- Academic press: They are in charge of creating digital content for the model's social networks and managing the school's internal newspaper; MNEWS.
- Specialized press: They are in charge of press videos.

The teams work in coordination to complement each other.

D. Procedure

i. Motions

1. **Roll Call**

   Once a new committee session begins, the chair shall call the roll. The chairpersons shall call all delegations and once a delegate is called, they shall respond "Present" or "Present and voting". If present and voting, the delegate <u>can not abstain from voting in any voting process.</u>

2. **Motion to open session**

   It passes by placard vote and is proposed only to open the committee on the first day.

3. **Motion to open agenda**

   Before beginning to discuss a topic, the agenda should be opened. The delegate proposing this motion is free to choose which topic to discuss first. Once the motion is proposed, a vote is taken by placards. To do so, all delegates must raise their placards to second the motion and raise it when the chair so indicates, to vote for or against the motion. If the proposed motion does not pass, a motion to open agenda with the other topic must be voted on. If it does not pass, the board will open the agenda with topic A by office.

4. **Motion to read the opening speeches**

   This motion shall be voted on by placards. Once approved, delegates will be called in the order of the roll call to come forward to read their speech. They must wait to be recognized by the chair to begin. If there is time remaining at the end of the speech, delegates may yield their time to the chair or to the next in line. If a delegate is given time, they are obliged to yield their time to the chair.

The specifications of the speeches by committee are in the table below:

Opening speeches - **(Duration: 1:30 min)**

2 speeches (one per topic)	1 speech	**Special cases** (registered in the academic guide)
CDS	GAU	TPA
OMS	Interpol	Corte
OEI	Colombia Histórica	
UNODC	Bretton Woods	
UN Women		
Security Council		
Senado de la República		

*NOTE: In the event that a committee requires a single opening statement for both topics, a motion to read the opening statements should be made first (before opening the agenda with a certain topic).

5. **Motion for a speakers' list**

In a formal debate or speakers' list, delegates may participate by raising their placards. This motion may be limited to a specific number of speakers or to a time limit per speaker. If the motion was time-limited and did not pass in its entirety, the speaker may:

- Yield the time to the chair

- Yield the time to the next delegate if it was not yielded to them earlier
- Open to points of information

6. **Motion for a moderated caucus**

In a moderated caucus, the chair or the delegate proposing the motion shall set a time for the debate. The delegate proposing the motion, after it has been approved by vote, shall be recognized once debate begins. Each time a delegate addresses the chair or committee, they shall stand. To speak, delegates must raise their placards at the end of each intervention.

If a point is unclear, a motion for an extraordinary session of questions may be proposed at the end of an intervention. It is at the discretion of the chair to decide how many questions to consider. A delegate is free to open or not to open questions.

7. **Motion for an unmoderated caucus**

During lobby time delegates may discuss freely. Lobby time must be conducted in the official language of the committee. Failure to speak in the language indicated may result in a warning. Lobby times are generally short (5-20 minutes) except when this motion is proposed to draft working papers and press releases.

8. **Motion to read the working papers and press releases**

Once the resolutions have been drafted, they will be presented to the committee. All those drafting a press release will be able to read it as a whole. In the case of working papers, the countries elected as the head of the block will read the document. If there are points of information, they may be made in this space. Once the reading is finished, amendments to the working papers will be made.

9. **Motion to start the voting of the working paper**

   If this motion is approved, the floor messaging will become inactive and people will be prohibited from leaving and entering the room. It is voted individually and in the order of the roll call.

10. **Motion to suspend session**

    When a committee block is completed (i.e., at coffee break, lunch or at the end of the day) this motion is proposed.

11. **Motion to resume session**

    This motion is proposed at the beginning of a new committee block, after the roll call.

12. **Motion to close agenda**

    This motion must be approved in order to change from one topic to another or to finish the second topic. Once the agenda is closed, the topic in question will be closed, and shall not be discussed further.

13. **Motion to close session**

    At the end of the last session of the committee, the session should be closed to conclude the working time for the entire model.

14. **Motion to lift the dress code**

    This motion applies only to the men of the committee, to be able to remove their jackets during a committee meeting. This motion is only voted on by the men and if passed, all may adopt it. This motion, once made, applies to all other committee sessions.

15. **Parliamentary language**

All delegates must keep a formal record due to the nature of the event. Parliamentary language consists of specific terms that are allowed in committee. The chair will make appropriate clarifications as a recommendation. In addition, all those representing a country must speak in the third person. No delegate may refer directly to another delegate. For this purpose, expressions such as: "Delegations such as..." or "countries such as..." may be used.

*Note: These motions are voted on by placards. All delegates must second the motions and they pass by simple majority.

ii. Points

1. **Point of personal privilege**

A delegate can make use of this point to express personal discomfort. Such a situation could be: open the windows, ask a delegate to speak louder, etc.

2. **Point of order**

It is used to note a fault in the procedure. Initially, the chair will make specific corrections to each delegate after their interventions that are related to parliamentary language, use of the third person, among others. On the other hand, this point is solely used when the chair or the committee in general is committing a procedural flaw. Delegates are asked to refrain from using this point unless there have been repeated errors (by delegates or the chair) that interrupt the flow of the committee and have not been corrected by the chair previously.

3. **Point of veracity**

After an intervention, a delegate may request this point to ask the speaker for the sources from which they obtained the information exposed.

4. **Point of information to the chair**

In case of doubts about the procedure, the topic or if a delegate wishes to approach the chair, they should use this point. The committee chairpersons will attend to this request. This is not an interruptible point.

5. **Point of information to the speaker**

This item only corresponds to a speakers' list. It is for the purpose of questioning the last speaker. The chair will decide how many questions to consider.

6. **Point of relevance**

If the debate is deviating from its original discussion and topic, this point is used. Please be very delicate and cautious when proposing it because it can be detrimental to the development of another delegate's idea. We recommend only applying it when it is essential.

7. **Right to reply**

If a delegate or the country they are representing feels offended by someone else's intervention, they may use this point. The delegate who made the intervention may or may not retract. A right of reply cannot be made on a right to reply.

PROCEDURE CHART

Point	Seconded	Voting required	Interruptible	Description
Point of order	No	Chair	Yes	Object a procedure
Point of personal privilege	No	Chair	Yes	Personal discomfort
Point of information to the chair	No	Chair	No	Questions directed towards the chair
Point of information to the speaker	No	Chair	No	Questions directed to the speaker during a

				speakers' list
Right to reply	No	Chair	Yes	Claiming a direct personal offense
Motion to open the agenda	Yes	Simple Majority	No	Determine the order of discussion of the topics
Motion to open a speakers' list	Yes	Simple Majority	No	Open a speakers' list
Motion to start an informal debate	Yes	Simple Majority	No	Speeds up the discussion

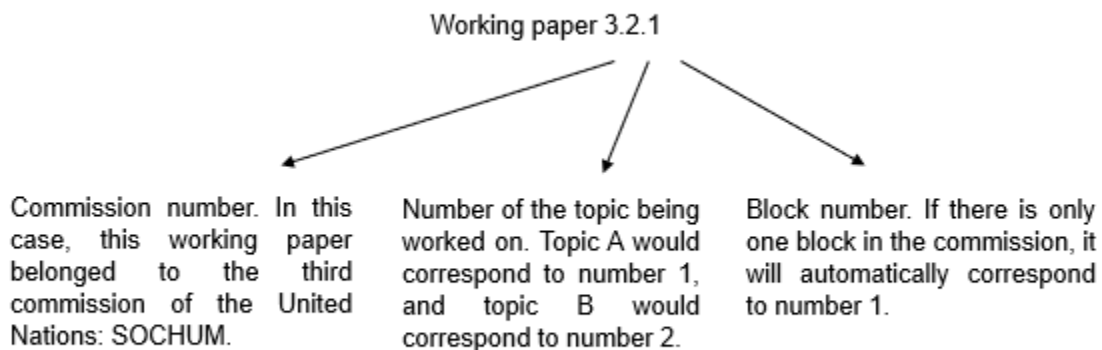|				
Motion for an unmoderated caucus	Yes	Simple Majority	No	Time to draft working papers
Motion to start voting process	Yes	Simple Majority	No	Vote
Motion to suspend session	Yes	Simple Majority	No	Go on break
Motion to close session	Yes	Simple Majority	No	Final logout
Motion to add to the register	No	Whoever said the quote	No	To add a specific phrase from a delegate that can be used during the discussion
Permission to quote from the register	No	Chair	No	For the chair to read any of the quotes from the register during the intervention of the delegate who requests it.

(Blanco; Crane; Cuberos, 2019).

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*NOTE: Please refrain from making motions such as "Motion to Clap", "Motion for an Icebreaker" or any other that might be disruptive to the committee.

iii. Working papers

It is the document by which a block of delegates communicates their proposals to the committee after having debated the issue in detail, so that a committee resolution can be issued. Working papers should follow this format:

Heading:
-Resolution number

Working paper 3.2.1

| Commission number. In this case, this working paper belonged to the third commission of the United Nations: SOCHUM. | Number of the topic being worked on. Topic A would correspond to number 1, and topic B would correspond to number 2. | Block number. If there is only one block in the commission, it will automatically correspond to number 1. |

- Name of the committee
- Heads of block (min. 2, max. 3 delegates)
- Drafting countries (5 delegations mandatory). If there are more delegations involved in the drafting of the working paper, the committee must decide which ones are listed as drafters and which ones will be included only as signatory countries.
- Signatory countries: All committee delegates (specify which is the annex number). A paper with all the signatures of the delegations presents in the committee (with

the full name of the nation they represent) must be handed to the chair prior to the reading of the working papers.

Preambulatory clauses:

A preambulatory clause is used to communicate the context of the issue being addressed and the content that has been discussed throughout the committee sessions. It is recommended to include any references or legal documents that will be used to support the resolution. Preambulatory clauses should be written in *italics* and the sentence should end in a comma (,) (Minimum 5).

Operative clauses:

The resolutive clauses must solve the problems emphasized in the preambulatory section. They must be numbered, and the resolution sentence must be in **bold and underlined**, separated by a semicolon (;), the last one ending in a period. (Minimum 7).

Each preambulatory and operative sentence must begin with one of the terms in this table. Please note that no words can be repeated to start sentences in the same paper.

<u>Spanish</u>

Frases preambulatorias	Frases resolutivas
-Además lamentando,	-Acepta;
-Además recordando,	-Además invita;
-Advirtiendo además,	-Además proclama;
-Advirtiendo con preocupación,	-Además recomienda;
-Advirtiendo con pesar,	-Además recuerda;
-Afirmando,	-Además resuelve;

-Alarmados por,	-Afirma;
-Aprobado,	-Alienta;
-Buscando,	-Alienta y exhorta;
-Conscientes de,	-Apoya;
-Considerando,	-Aprueba;
-Contemplando que,	-Autoriza;
-Convencidos de,	-Condena;
-Creyendo plenamente,	-Confía;
-Creyendo que,	-Confirma;
-Declarando,	-Considera;
-Deseando,	-Declara;
-Enfatizando,	-Decide;
-Esperando,	-Deplora;
-Expresando,	-Designa;
-Expresando agradecimientos por,	-Elogia;
-Expresando grave preocupación,	-Enfatiza;
-Expresando su aprecio,	-Estima;
-Expresando su satisfacción,	-Exhorta;
-Firmemente convencido,	-Expresa su reconocimiento;
-Gravemente preocupado,	-Expresa su deseo;
-Guiados por,	-Felicita;
-Habiendo adoptado,	-Finalmente condena;
-Habiendo considerado,	-Ha resuelto;
-Habiendo estudiado,	-Hace hincapié;
-Habiendo examinado,	-Hace un llamado a;
-Habiendo oído,	-Hace un llamamiento;
-Habiendo recibido,	-Incita;

-Lamentando,	-Insta;
-Observando,	-Insta una vez más;
-Observando con aprecio,	-Invita;
-Plenamente alarmados,	-Lamenta;
-Plenamente conscientes,	-Llama la atención;
-Preocupado por,	-Nota,
-Profundamente arrepentido,	-Observa;
-Profundamente conscientes,	-Pide;
-Profundamente convencidos,	-Proclama;
-Reafirmando,	-Reafirma;
-Reconociendo,	-Rechaza;
-Recordando,	-Recomienda;
-Refiriéndose,	-Reconoce;
-Teniendo en mente,	-Recuerda;
-Tomando en cuenta,	-Reitera;
	-Reitera su apoyo;
	-Reitera su convencimiento,
	-Respalda;
	-Señala;
	-Solemnemente afirma;
	-Toma en cuenta;
	-Transmite;

English

Preambulatory clauses	Operative clauses
- Acknowledging,	- Accepts;
-Affirming,	-Affirms;
-Alarmed,	-Appreciates;
-Approving,	-Approves;
-Attention,	-Asks;
-Aware of,	-Authorizes;
-Bearing in mind,	-Calls;
-Believing,	-Calls for;
-Concerned,	-Calls upon;
-Confident,	-Condemns;
-Contemplating,	-Confirms;
-Convinced,	-Congratulates;
-Conscious,	-Considers;
-Considering,	-Declares;
-Declaring,	-Deplores;
-Deeply concerned,	-Designates;
-Deeply conscious,	-Directs;
-Deeply convinced,	-Draws attention;
-Deeply disturbed,	-Emphasizes;
-Deeply regretting,	-Encourages;
-Deeply emphasizing,	-Endorses;
-Desiring,	-Expresses;
-Emphasizing,	-Expresses its concerns;
-Expecting,	-Expresses its hopes;
-Expressing its appreciation,	-Further;

-Firmly convinced,	-Further invites;
-Fulfilling,	-Further recommends;
-Fully alarmed,	-Further reminds;
-Fully aware,	-Insists;
-Fully believing,	-Invites;
-Further deploring,	-Notes;
-Further recalling,	-Proclaims;
-Guided by,	-Reaffirms;
-Having adopted,	-Recommends;
-Having considered,	-Regrets;
-Having devoted,	-Reminds;
-Having examined,	-Requests;
-Having heard,	-Resolves;
-Having received,	-Solemnly affirms;
-Having studied,	-Stresses;
-Keeping in mind,	-Strongly condemns;
-Mindful,	-Suggests;
-Nothing further,	-Supports;
-Noting,	-Takes note of;
-Noting with regret,	-Transmit;
-Noting with satisfaction,	-Trusts;
-Observing,	-Urges;
-Praising,	
-Reaffirming,	
-Realizing,	
-Recalling,	
-Recognizing,	

-Referring,	
-Seeking,	
-Stressing,	
-Taking note,	
-Taking into account,	
-Viewing with concern,	
-Welcoming,	

*NOTE: The operative phrase **condemns** and all those that include this term can only be included in the Security Council Working Papers, due to the nature and authority of the committee.

iv. Amendments

An amendment is a correction made by a delegate to a working paper. An amendment must be well-structured and may be due to problems of formatting, wording, redundancy, mishandling of the law and international law, among others.

Amendments can be sent directly to the chair by floor messaging or can be made orally. They must specifically refer to a section of the text as a preambulatory or operative sentence. Upon receipt of an amendment, the chair will ask the heads of block whether it is friendly or unfriendly.

a) Friendly amendment: If the heads of block agree that an amendment is friendly, the amendment will take immediate effect and the correction will be made.

b) Unfriendly amendment: If the heads of block consider an amendment to be unfriendly, the drafting countries will be asked the same question. If the answer is the same, the whole committee votes by simple majority. If by vote the amendment is friendly, it will take effect immediately and if not friendly, it will not be applied.

The chair may pass amendments as it deems appropriate. Amendments are intended to improve the working paper presented to the committee. Therefore, amendments should not be expedient unless absolutely necessary. If the chair recognizes that amendments are being submitted simply to modify working papers without valid justification, the delegate(s) responsible may receive a warning.

If amendments lead to a working paper not meeting the basic requirements of the document, it shall be tabled and not voted upon.

Once a working paper has been read and amendments have been applied, the document is voted on. During the voting process, the committee room is closed and the floor messaging is disabled. The chair will ask each delegate individually for their vote, to which there are three possible responses:

- In favor
- Against.
- Abstains (only if during the roll call they did not respond present and voting).

A working paper will be a resolution if it reaches a simple majority of votes. Abstentions are not considered for this definition.

In the Security Council, a working paper will be a resolution if it reaches a two-thirds vote of the committee, which must include the five permanent members with veto power. If any of these five countries votes against, the working paper will not become a resolution.

v. Press releases

If the requirements for a Working Paper are not met, a delegate or a group of delegates should write a press release to explain their proposal and why they were not part of a block. While this document will not become a UN resolution, its content should be clear and explain the proposals in detail. This type of document is not voted on.

For this purpose, it is recommended to follow this structure:

1. Date and place from which it is sent
2. Brief summary of what was discussed in committee on the subject.
3. Explain the opinion of the delegation(s) regarding the topic to be discussed. Also, explain why you disagree with other proposals from other blocks.
4. Present the proposal to solve the problem in question.
5. Signature.

E. Rules of conduct

- All attendees must dress formally in compliance with the dress code.
- The consumption of alcoholic substances, tobacco, electronic cigarettes and other substances of this type is prohibited within the Model's facilities and schedules, by ALL attendees.
- 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.
- The use of the badge is mandatory at all times.
- All Marymount School students are subject to the School's Coexistence Manual.
- Cell phones and any other form of distraction are prohibited during committee work. The delegate who disobeys will receive a warning. In the case of laptops and tablets, the delegates who wish to make use of these are authorized to do so. But, in case of being found misusing these devices (Facebook, Snapchat, Whatsapp, Messenger, games, etcetera), they will be reprimanded and their rights to using them will be revoked.
- Respect for all participants must be maintained both inside and outside the committee during the working day. Any misconduct during coffee breaks, lunch, etc., may also result in warnings or, in extreme cases, expulsion from the Model.

i. Warnings

Warnings are a type of sanction imposed by the chair of each committee. These will be assigned due to behavioral misconduct. Each warning will represent a reduction in the delegate's grade during the debate and, if accumulated, will have greater consequences.

In case of having a certain amount of warnings, this procedure will be followed.

Number of warnings	Action
3 warnings	The delegate must exit the committee for 10 minutes.
4 warnings	The chair will communicate the situation to the delegate's sponsor, letting them know the multiple conduct violations they have incurred in. The sponsor must speak to their delegate about this to prevent further apprehensions.
5 warnings	The situation must be consulted with the Directive Board to determine the appropriate sanction.
6 warnings	The delegate will be expelled from MMUN XIV.

ii. Dress code

The purpose of the dress code is to keep the academic context of the model regulated without interfering with the free development of the attendees' personalities.

Jeans, tennis shoes and sportswear are not permitted for academic assistants of the model, but it is recommended to wear practical, comfortable and suitable clothing for cold weather. The clothes worn should not interfere with the formal nature of the event or with the attendees' performance.

For press and logistic assistants, tennis shoes or clothes that break with the formality of the model are not allowed.

- Men: Must wear full formal attire (blazer/sack coat, tie/tie, elegant pants and shoes).
- Women: Must wear full formal attire (skirts/dresses/suits, pants, formal blouses/shirts and avoid wearing short tops or tops with plunging necklines).
- Please avoid see-through garments.

If the dress code is violated, a warning will be issued.

iii. Dishonest competition

MMUN is characterized for being a space where human quality prevails in the attitudes of each participant of the model, surpassing even academic excellence. For this reason, it is considered a serious offense to incur in any act that is related to unfair competition, to gain advantages over other delegates solely on the merit of a diploma. This includes actions such as accessing confidential information without permission, working on directives or documents during lunch or coffee break hours, or making use of artificial intelligence (AI) tools to create interventions or resolutions in the committee. If a delegate

is found guilty of any of the offenses that fall into this category, the committee's chair, in concurrence with the Directive Board, will determine the severity of the infraction and the corresponding consequence.

F. Assessment criteria

Academic delegates will be graded according to these criteria:
- Argumentation
- Oratory
- Leadership
- Knowledge on the subject(s) discussed
- MMUN spirit
- Crisis Management (Applies only to committees of this type)

*A new grading grid was created for the TPA committee. Delegates have the right to know the criteria by which they are evaluated, so if you have any concerns, please ask about these criteria in the committee.

G. Election of Board Members

In this Model United Nations, there is an established process for the election of the new Directive Board. The assignment of responsibilities is made in accordance with the structure stipulated in this document: Secretary General, Academic Director and General Director. Each student may choose two out of these options. Likewise, the final election of the candidates is under the jurisdiction of the outgoing Board members and the MMUN sponsor. In the event that there are students who, being part of the current Board of Directors, wish to run for a new position, this will be allowed. However, they shall have no bearing on the election process.

i.Requirements

Students who wish to run for the Board of Directors must meet the following requirements:

- Have actively participated for at least one year in the UN delegation of Marymount School, both in training and participating in external Models.
- Be in at least ninth grade at the time of candidacy.

ii . Stage 1

The application to the Board of Directors is divided into two main stages. The first consists of sending preliminary documents to express the motivation and concrete proposal of the students for their first choice of position. To do this, candidates must anonymously submit a letter of motivation of 500 words maximum, stating
- What makes them want to serve on the board?
- What makes them suitable for it?

In addition, they must submit a visual aid, either a slide presentation, a brochure, or an infographic, in which they present their proposals for their first choice of position. This includes
- What new initiatives or projects they wish to implement
- Which ones they want to keep on-going or reinforce
- What their administration will be characterized by.

iii. Stage 2

In this second phase, the candidates must face the public that will be directly affected by the election of the Directive Board. They must make two elevator pitch presentations (2 minutes maximum), where they present their proposal in a concrete manner and specify their skills and strengths. The first presentation of this type is made in front of the students belonging to the UN delegation of the school. A question and answer session will be

allowed for each presentation, after which a consultative voting process will take place. This same space will be given to the Academic Staff during the days of the model.

In addition to the two speeches previously mentioned, the candidates will be interviewed by the members of the outgoing Board of Directors and the Sponsor in charge. This last step is carried out with the purpose of getting to know the candidates in depth: their notion of the position to which they aspire, the challenges they must face, and the way they plan to overcome them. In this way, the final vote will be taken among the interviewers, and, considering the advisory votes collected previously, a decision will be made.

The members, positions and structure of the Directive Board of the next edition of MMUN will be announced at the closing of the current model.

H. References:

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