

# Delegate Handbook



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**ARGOS PREPARATORY ACADEMY**



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## WELCOME LETTER

Welcome, delegates, to the **Security Council Committee of ArgosMUN 2026**. Throughout this conference, delegates will have the opportunity to represent Member States, discuss important global challenges, negotiate with other countries, and work together to develop realistic and effective solutions.

The Security Council Committee encourages delegates to approach every topic with preparation, diplomacy, critical thinking, and respect for different perspectives.

Remember that you are not representing your personal opinions. You are representing the official position and interests of your assigned country.

We wish you a successful ArgosMUN experience.

Sincerely,

**RENATA RODRÍGUEZ ELÍAS**

President

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## I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Argos MUN is a simulation of the United Nations bodies and committees, where students from different educational institutions have the opportunity to represent member countries and discuss the most relevant global challenges. This event is an excellent platform for developing negotiation, public speaking, research, and leadership skills, while fostering intercultural understanding and peaceful conflict resolution.

### Security Council

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is the UN body with primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. Unlike many other UN bodies, the Security Council can adopt decisions that Member States are required to follow under the UN Charter.

Its main responsibilities include:

**1. Preventing international conflicts:** The Security Council monitors situations that may threaten international peace and can call on countries to solve disputes through peaceful means. It may investigate conflicts, encourage negotiations, and recommend peaceful solutions.



**2. Responding to threats to peace:** When a conflict or crisis represents a threat to international peace and security, the Council can discuss the situation and decide what measures should be taken.

**3. Imposing sanctions:** The Security Council can establish sanctions against states, organizations, or individuals involved in activities that threaten international peace. These can include travel bans, asset freezes, arms embargoes, or other restrictions.

**4. Authorizing the use of force:** In serious situations, the Council can authorize collective military action when it considers this necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. This authority is connected mainly to **Chapter VII of the UN Charter**.

**5. Establishing peacekeeping operations:** The Council can create or authorize UN peacekeeping missions to help maintain peace in areas affected by conflict. Peacekeepers can help monitor ceasefires, protect civilians, support political processes, and create conditions for lasting peace.

**6. Addressing international security threats:** The UNSC deals with a wide range of threats, including armed conflicts, terrorism, proliferation of nuclear weapons, cyber threats, and threats to civilians. This is especially relevant to the two topics of this committee.

**7. Combating terrorism:** The Council has adopted important resolutions requiring Member States to cooperate against terrorism, including measures against terrorist financing, recruitment, travel, and support networks. For example, **Resolution 1373 (2001)** established important obligations for states to prevent and combat terrorist financing.

**8. Addressing cyber threats:** Although the Security Council does not function as a global cybersecurity agency, cyber incidents can become relevant to the Council when they threaten international peace and security. Delegates can therefore discuss international



cooperation, protection of critical infrastructure, responsible state behavior, and crisis communication.

**9. Supporting international cooperation:** The Council encourages countries to work together because many security threats cross national borders. Cooperation can involve intelligence sharing, border security, financial controls, peacekeeping, and diplomatic negotiations.

**What can the Security Council NOT do?** It is also important for delegates to understand the Council's **limits**. The UNSC cannot simply solve every international problem or directly control the domestic policies of every country. Its actions must operate within the **UN Charter**, and political disagreements between Member States, especially among the permanent members, can affect what the Council is able to accomplish.

**The five permanent members.** The Security Council has **15 members**: (**10 elected members**, serving two-year terms).

- China
- France
- Russian Federation
- United Kingdom
- United States

The five permanent members have **veto power**. For substantive decisions, a negative vote from any permanent member can prevent adoption of the resolution, even when the other members support it.

**In this MUN for Argos MUN**, delegates should constantly ask themselves: “**Is this proposal something the Security Council has the authority and capacity to address?**”



For example, regarding **cyber warfare**, delegates could propose international cooperation, protection of critical infrastructure, information-sharing mechanisms, and crisis communication.

Regarding **terrorism and violent extremism**, delegates could discuss counter-terrorism cooperation, preventing terrorist financing, border security, intelligence sharing, capacity-building, and measures to prevent radicalization.

This distinction is important because **a good Security Council resolution should not only sound ambitious, but it should also be legally and politically realistic.**

## II. PARTICIPATION OF THE DELEGATE DURING THE DEBATE

### Preparation and Training

The solid preparation of the participants for the Model of the United Nations is fundamental to a successful simulation. The delegates must defend, at every moment, the position of the country they are representing and not their points of view about the topic(s) in discussion. There are four areas a delegate must be prepared in:

1. About the work of the United Nations: The delegates must know about the committee's capacities and the topics related to the committee.
2. About the country they will represent: The students must research in depth the history and economic, cultural, and social situation of the country they are representing, as well as its national interests, international relations, and position regarding each of the topics to be discussed.
3. About the topics to be debated: Delegates will have to research widely the topics that they will be discussing according to the jurisdiction of their committee.
4. About the rules of procedure and protocol.

## Research for the debate

The preparation of the delegates participating in a Model of the United Nations requires the delegate to do deep and detailed research. The delegate must have a background of the United Nations, emphasizing the history, functions, and mission of their committee. The delegates must also have information about the history and current situation of the topics in which they will be directly participating and will be discussed during the model. At every moment, the student must be identified as the representative of a concrete country or organization; for this reason, they must become familiar with the nation they are representing and conduct detailed research on the position of the country respecting the topics to be discussed in the committee. It is natural and worthy that students form a personal opinion about the topics. Yet, they must not forget that during the simulation they will have to defend the interests and opinions of their country and not their own.

**Among the most important sources that a delegate can consult to prepare for a model are:**

- The library of the United Nations Center.
- Library and documentation centers of agencies and specialized programs of the UN.
- Specialized libraries and libraries of universities.
- Internet site of the information center of the United Nations.
- Official homepage of the United Nations. Governmental sites and embassies.
- Non-governmental organizations' sites.

Since the delegates will not be able to use electronic devices during the sessions, every one of them has to have his/her **information physically present (printed or handwritten) during the sessions**, with no exception.

## Support from the Faculty

The support from a teacher (Faculty) to supervise and help in the preparation of the students who will play the roles of delegates during the Model is highly important. Before the model, the Faculty will collaborate in the investigation and analysis of the topics, guiding the students in developing an efficient research strategy. The Faculty will ask the students to:

- Know enough to explain and clarify doubts.
- Define and distinguish their position from the official position of the country that he/she represents.
- Respect the idiosyncrasy, rules, and foreign policy of the country they are representing, leaving aside personal prejudices and opinions.

**Faculties must not:**

- Interfere in the research that students must accomplish.
- Influence neither the decisions that the students have to take nor the positions they have to adopt respecting each topic. This will become evident during the transition of the Model.

During the sessions, the Faculty is an observer who mustn't intervene in any form of the activities of the delegates; he/she must wait until the end of the event to evaluate their development and performance. In Argos MUN, students must feel the pressure and responsibility to make decisions by themselves or look for support from their partners, elements that are fundamental to the learning process.

**The Faculty must pay attention to his/her delegates, taking care of them and following the program of the model.**



## Role-Playing

The second step in the Model of the United Nations experience is applying the information and knowledge acquired during their preparation. They are not students anymore; they are official representatives of the country they have been assigned. They are diplomats. Their purpose is to address the issues and problems on the agenda and develop a workable resolution with the largest number of nations' support.

The Model United Nations meetings are structured by rules of procedure that provide the ways and means for countries to express their points of view, consider proposals and solutions, and to come to decisions on resolving the concerns on the agenda. The delegates will have two principal concerns:

1. To express the point of view of the country they represent, to share the ideas and experiences of their governments and procure a resolution acceptable for their country.
2. To contribute to the elaboration of an international response fair to all nations. The negotiations are very intense. Most of the diplomatic work is accomplished during informal meetings when Draft Resolutions, Amendments, and important compromises to reach a consensus are generated.
3. Speech-making during formal proceedings is another important part of role-playing. These public pronouncements allow delegates to show their abilities as orators and thinkers to the rest of the forum. Even though not everyone is a polished speaker, in the Model United Nations, the debate substance is as important as the style at the podium. A careful balance of listening and speaking must be struck to generate support and to find consensus on the committee.
4. The ultimate outcome of the process is the adoption of one or more resolutions through voting, consolidating the shared interests of the participating member



states. Therefore, a delegate's goal at Argos MUN is not to deliver the best presentation or ensure their own resolution passes, but rather to practice effective diplomacy by reaching a consensus

### **Dress Code**

Professional business attire is required for all delegates. Taking the floor in military uniforms, traditional national dress, or casual attire is not permitted, though formal school uniforms meet the dress code standards.

#### **Formal attire for ladies includes:**

- Trousers or skirt suit at knee length
- Formal dress at knee length
- Blouse or shirt
- Sweater if needed
- Discreet neckline
- Socks\*open shoes
- Socks with designs
- Short boots

#### **Formal attire for gentlemen includes:**

- Suit
- Smart trousers
- Shirt
- Sweater if needed
- Tie and socks with discreet motifs
- Smart shoes
- Socks with designs



**Other items not permitted:**

- Leather, vegan leather, or denim clothing items or accessories
- Leggings
- Tennis shoes or sneakers
- Oversized or tight clothing items
- Tracksuits
- Red, neon, or bright colors.
- Tube tops or tops with straps
- Face piercings
- Jewelry containing any political symbols (in case those cannot be removed, the delegate will have to conceal them)

If, for weather conditions, delegates need to take off their blazers, they will be able to do so without a Point of Personal Privilege, quietly, and by removing the items on the blazer that identify the delegate to place them on their blouse or shirt if it is the case. In case of not following the aforementioned dress code, the delegate will receive a warning.

### **III. RULES OF PROCEDURE DURING THE DEBATE**

The debate will be a way of interaction among the delegates about the topics on the agenda. The debate will be governed by a respectful, tolerant, and cooperative environment. The purpose of the debate will be to write a resolution about a topic, which should be objective, comprehensible, and applicable. It will be the responsibility of the authorities of the model to guide the debate with impartiality according to the values mentioned. The following are a series of general rules that apply during the entire sessions of the model.

**Scope:** These rules are self-sufficient, except for modifications provided by the Chair of the committee or by the Secretariat of the model. No other rules are in order.



**Language:** English shall be the official language of this committee. The delegate will not be able to refer in any other language at any moment of the debate, nor in the Official Documents, unless the circumstances of the debate require the opposite and the Chair approves it.

**Authorities of the committee:** The Chair of the Committee is constituted by the President, Moderator, and Conference Officer. Its function is to moderate the sessions, assure commitment to the rules of procedure, keep order, and settle conflicts between delegates. The maximum authority is the President, and his/her decision will be unquestionable. Nevertheless, he has the power to allow a member of the Secretariat to intervene in the decisions of the committee, with the Secretary-General the highest instance of the decision in the Model.

**The functions of the Chair:** The President will declare the opening and closure of each formal session, guide the discussions, ensure the commitment to the rules, coordinate the right of speaking, make questions, and announce decisions. The Moderator will direct the discussions and recognize the right to speak according to these Rules, making the debate fluent. He may also take the place of the President in case he/she is not in the room. The Conference Officer will have a written record of the sessions' development, keep a record of the delegates' votes, and coordinate the work of the ushers.

The three members of the Chair of each committee may, temporarily, transfer their duties among themselves or to one of the members of the Secretariat by letting the delegates know that the respective member has been recognized to play the corresponding role. The Chair can also advise about the possible course of the debate.



**Forum:** It is the virtual space of the debate in which the delegates and the Chair of the committee work during the sessions. Whenever the Chair or the delegates are addressing the committee, the Forum will remain closed. On the contrary, when the Forum is open, the Chair will indicate so, thus inviting delegates to establish a point or motion. In case a motion is not seconded, it would be out of order.

**Warnings:** The delegates shall get a warning whenever they disrespect the rules of courtesy and do not follow the rules in this protocol. When a delegate earns two warnings during the same session, she/he will have to leave the committee and will not be able to return until the next session. If a delegate gets four warnings during the model, the delegate's participation in the whole model will be canceled.

**Ushers and parliamentary notes:** As it is not allowed to establish direct contact during the formal debate (detailed below) when the delegates wish to establish communication, they will have to do it by writing in parliamentary notes, both among themselves and with the Chair. Before the note reaches its delegate of destination, the note's content will be checked to approve its delivery. If this means is used inappropriately, the Chair will give the delegate a warning.

The ushers' job will be to receive and deliver the parliamentary notes that the delegates need to send during the formal debate. Additionally, thanks to them, the delegates will be able to send and receive the necessary documents for the debate and the Resolution so they can be analyzed by the other delegates and/or sent to the Chair. In short, the ushers will be the means for sending any important item during the formal discussion. The ushers deserve the same respect as the delegates, the Chair, and any other authority in the model.



**Courtesy:** All the delegates must show respect towards the Chair and other delegates. They must use politically correct language, trying not to offend any delegate's personal or national integrity, and adopt a diplomatic posture at every moment both inside and outside the committee hall. In each step of the debate, delegates must speak in the third person, referring to their delegation, their nation, country, or organization, as a third, or in any other way where it is clear that they are exposing their nation's opinion and not theirs. The Chair can warn any delegation that does not respect this aspect.

**Use of electronic devices:** During the sessions, delegates will not be able to use any electronic device. They must bring all the information they will use with them to the sessions, whether it is printed or handwritten. If they need to check any data from the Internet, they will have to wait until the end of the session. Only when the Chair indicates so, the delegates will have permission to use these devices to redact the Possible Draft Resolution (described ahead) or to consult the Position Paper of another delegate. When needed, the Chair will provide the device. Any other aspect related to this matter is up to the Chair and the Secretariat to decide.

**Quorum and Attendance:** Before starting with each session, it will be necessary to call the roll; the delegates must establish whether their delegation is "present and voting" or simply "voting" according to the case. The President shall declare the Forum open and allow the debate to continue when, at least, one-quarter of the committee is present. A simple majority of the voting members (half +1) shall be required to vote on a Resolution or an Amendment.

**If a delegate is not in the room when the roll is called or does not arrive at a session, she/he will earn a warning, unless the external circumstances of the debate determine the opposite.**



**Right of Reply:** A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been insulted by another delegate may request a Right of Reply, which must be sent to the Chair through an Usher. The President's decision to grant the Right to Reply or not is not up for discussion. If it is recognized, the delegate who sent the Right of Reply will have 30 seconds to speak in front of the forum and explain why his/her delegation is offended. The delegate who committed the offense will have to apologize to the offended delegate in front of the forum. In case the delegate refuses to recognize his/her offense, he/she will get a warning. The Right of Reply recognizes the offense, but it is not permission to answer in the same way. A Right of Reply regarding another Right of Reply shall be out of order.

**Points and Motions:** Every delegate can use the point and motion to ask for a specific situation or proposal; the delegate must specify what is being referred to.

- a) **Point of Order:** It is used when a delegate considers that the Chair has made a mistake in the procedure and, respectfully, asks the Chair to stand corrected. This point may interrupt the speaker and does not require the Forum to be open. The unnecessary use of this point may prompt its temporary cancellation. A point of order regarding another point of order shall be out of order.
- b) **Motion of Procedure:** To guide the flow of the debate or to change the structure of the session. For the opening and closing parts of the debate. For suggesting sessions of extraordinary questions.
- c) **Point of Personal Privilege:** It is used when a delegate considers himself affected by an external matter. The point may not be out of order if it has not been heard. This motion may interrupt the speaker. It does not require the Forum to be open. The delegate may be given a warning if the chair considers the motion is not used properly and/or used on repeated occasions. This point may never be

used to meet needs that are irrelevant to the debate and that affect its fluency; these can be met by sending a note to the Chair.

- d) ***Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:*** It is used to ask the Moderator a question about the rules of procedure. This point may never interrupt a speaker and may only be used when the Forum is open.
- e) ***Motion to sit by blocks:*** At any time, a delegate may propose a motion to sit and reorganize the committee by strategic blocks. This motion shall be seconded by a simple majority. The delegate who proposes the motion must specify the variable that will be considered to sit by blocks.

**Voting:** Each nation has the right to vote on the committee. Each vote may be For, Against, or Abstention. Every matter of the committee must be put up for voting using the placard. When the Moderator announces the start of voting, no delegate may interrupt it except for a Point of Personal Privilege or a Point of Order related to the voting. Every delegate present in the forum must vote.

**Question the Moderator's decision:** Any decision made by the Moderator, except for those established by these rules unquestionably, can be questioned immediately by any delegate. The delegate who questions a decision must do it in front of the Forum and cannot interrupt a speaker. The delegate, at the request of the Moderator, will briefly explain his/her point. If the President considers it in order. The request will be taken to a vote and the decision taken by the Chair will be changed if the committee votes so.

**Close the session:** At any time, when the Forum is open, a delegate may propose a motion to close the session to stop all the activities of the committee until the next session. This motion will be in order if three-quarters of the time of the session has passed, according to the agenda of the model.



**Modalities of the debate:** Throughout the sessions, both formal and informal debates will be adopted. Their tools and procedures are described as follows.

#### IV. FLOW OF THE DEBATE

The Chair will guide it and how the delegates speak in the committee. In this modality of the debate, delegates will not be allowed to establish direct contact or use electronic devices, and a Speakers' List must be followed. The Chair and the delegates will adopt this modality by default from the beginning of the sessions unless the Chair indicates otherwise. The Chair will check that each delegation is taking part in the debate, so they can ask a delegate to intervene even if he/she did not request it. The delegates must raise their placards to ask for the floor. No delegate may address the committee during a session without having obtained the permission of the Moderator.

The Moderator may call a speaker to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the topic under discussion and/or is offensive to the committee members or the Chair.

The delegate must always stand up and have his/her placard when speaking in front of the Forum. Before entering the committee hall, a delegate or member of the Secretariat must be recognized by the Chair.

The proposal of any of the following elements of the formal debate will be done by using a motion and will only be possible when the Forum is open:

**Roll call:** The Chairperson will announce each country's name. After a delegate hears their country called, they should answer either "present" or "present and voting".

**Setting the agenda:** The first order of business for the committee shall be the consideration of the agenda. The only motion in order at this time will be in the form of "The nation of [country name] proposes a motion to open [topic area x]". The motion



requires a second and is debatable. A provisional speakers list shall be established with two people speaking for and two people speaking against the motion; after the provisional speaker's list is exhausted, the committee shall move into an immediate vote. A simple majority is needed for the motion to pass. A motion to go ahead to the second topic area is in order only after the committee has voted on a resolution regarding the first topic area or tabled the topic.

**Speakers list (formal debate):** The Chairperson will ask all of those delegates who would like to make a speech and be on the speaker's list to raise their placards. The Chairperson will then

choose delegates to be placed on the speaker's list. The President may limit the time of each speaker, thirty seconds being the minimum and two minutes being the maximum. The Conference will indicate by knocking twice the table that the delegate has ten seconds remaining to speak. When a delegate exceeds his/her time, the President or Moderator will order the delegate to conclude and he/she will have five seconds of tolerance to finish; otherwise, the President or Moderator may call the speaker to order without delay. The speakers' time may be modified by another delegate through a motion that must be seconded and voted on. After a country has spoken, they may be added to the speaker's list again by sending their placard to the Chair.

**Extraordinary session of questions:** Any delegate may ask to open an extraordinary session of questions when another delegate has just ended his/her speech. The delegate must specify if it will consist of 2 or 3 interventions.

To continue, the motion needs to be seconded by another delegate and accepted by the speaker; in case the Chair considers it pertinent, they can order the delegate to answer the questions if he/she rejects them.

A simple majority of votes is needed. The delegate who will respond to the questions shall pass in front of the forum. The questions will be established as follows:

1. The delegate proposed the extraordinary session of questions.
2. The delegate who seconded the motion.
3. In case a third intervention is needed, it will be assigned to a volunteer delegate.

Any of the delegates who are about to formulate a question has the right to make a Preamble, and it must be asked as a Point of personal privilege. It must be short, and the question should be addressed immediately afterward.

In case the delegate who proposed the motion is not satisfied with the answer from the speaker, he has the right to establish a follow-up without a right to the preamble, except when the answer was a mono-syllabus. A follow-up is another question related to that answer. None of the other interrogators have this right.

**Yield the time:** A recognized delegate to speak about the topic in front of the Forum may yield his/her remaining time when he concludes his speech in any of the following ways:

- a) **Yield to another delegate:** The remaining time will yield to another delegate who will not be able to yield it again. When this occurs, only an Extraordinary Session of Questions might be opened to those whom the time yielded. If a delegate rejects the time that another delegate wants to yield to him/her, the delegate who wanted to yield the time will be granted a warning. If this action was previously planned by both delegates but was carried out undesirably, the delegate who got

the warning will be able to answer with a Right of Reply. The remaining time that a delegate would want to yield is at least twenty seconds.

- b) **Yield to questions from the Forum:** The remaining time will be used to answer questions from the delegates about the speech. The delegates who want to ask the questions will be chosen by the moderator and are limited to one question per delegate. If there is no other delegate that I would like to ask a question, the time will be automatically yielded to the Chair. The minimum amount of time that can be yielded is twenty seconds.
- c) **Yield to the Chair:** The remaining time will be yielded only if the speaker does not want his/her speech to be subject either to comments or questions. The Moderator shall then recognize the next speaker.

## CAUCUS

***Moderated Caucus:*** The purpose of the Moderated Caucus is to facilitate substantial debate in critical situations in the discussion and start making decisions. Taking this purpose into account, the Moderator will, temporarily, leave the Speakers' List and call on the delegates to speak at his/her command. A motion to open a Moderated Caucus will be in order until the second session. The delegate who proposes this motion must specify its duration (from five to twenty minutes). Once the motion is proposed, it will be immediately voted on, and a majority of votes will be required to be accepted. The Chair may call this motion out of order at will, and the decision will not be discussed. Once the Moderated Caucus has finished, delegates may ask for an extension, through a motion, which shall last, at most, one minute less than the original Caucus.

***Unmoderated Caucus:*** An unmoderated caucus is a temporary recess. Rules of procedure are suspended during caucusing. During this time, delegates can meet informally with each other and the committee staff to discuss draft resolutions and other



issues. Working Papers and Draft Resolutions: Delegations work together to create resolutions. In addition, delegates may present amendments to these documents, which are changes to draft resolutions.

## V. REDACTING THE RESOLUTION

The Resolution is the document where the actions that the committee is committing to do are established. In the section of Official Documents of this manual, you can find a detailed description of the complete requirements of the Resolution. Redacting the final Resolution requires several sessions within the Model UN, from the formal and the informal debate to the steps towards its presentation, which are presented ahead.

**Working papers:** A Working Paper is a recompilation of the proposals made by the delegates about the topic discussed. It is the first step towards the Resolution. To be presented and voted on, the Working Paper has to be signed by at least a third of the voting delegates of the committee. The Working Paper might be introduced at any moment in the debate, when the Forum is open, once the President has revisited it and with the signatures of the delegates. Signing a Possible Working Paper does not mean that the delegate supports it, it is signed to be discussed, and the signer does not have any right or obligation over it. The Working Paper will be read by two delegates, and then an unlimited session of questions about the Working Paper will be assessed. The delegates will not be able to refer to it as a “Working Paper” until the Chair has recognized it as such, they have to refer to it as a “Possible Working Paper”. There may be more than one Working Paper.

**Draft Resolutions:** A committee can pass only one Resolution per topic. The Resolution must be elaborated in the required format, and the approving board may declare it out of order and deny its signature if it considers that the proposals do not solve the topic in



discussion or that it does not contain the specified format. The Draft Resolution must have the signatures of 2/3 of the voting members of the committee and the format required by the Model (See Official Documents). In this case, each delegate can sign just one Draft Resolution. There will not be a maximum or a minimum number of sponsors for the Draft.

**Resolution:** The Draft Resolution will be projected to the forum. Two delegates will pass to present it and read it as it is written in front of the Forum. Afterward, then an Unlimited Session of Questions to the delegates who are presenting the Draft Resolution will be assessed; the objective is to clarify doubts about its content. The delegates will not be able to refer to it as “Draft Resolution” until the Chair has recognized it as such, they have to refer to it as “Possible Draft Resolution”. If the Draft Resolution does not pass, the Chair will recommend a motion to open a moderated caucus to discuss this occurrence.

**Board of approving:** The Board of Approving of a Draft Resolution will be integrated by the President and the Moderator of each committee. The board must receive and check the Draft Resolution proposed by the delegates, checking that it has the requirements of content and form necessary to be presented.

**Amendments:** Delegates can amend any aspect of the Draft Resolution. All the amendments must be sent to the Chair through an Usher and approved by the President. Before an amendment is considered by the floor, it needs a fifth of the voting delegates' signatures. The amendments are presented before the Resolution is voted.

The delegate who proposed the amendment will have one minute to explain it to the forum. Any amendment related to Draft Resolutions that have not been presented, that



are irrelevant to the topic, or that alter the Draft Resolution drastically shall be out of order, and that will be the final decision. A simple majority of votes of the voting delegates is needed to accept the amendment.

**Closure of the debate:** After the process of amendments and discussion of the Draft Resolution is finished, any delegate may propose a motion to close the debate. The Chair will decide if the motion is in order and will put it up for voting. Once the debate has been closed, a roll call vote will proceed.

**Roll call voting:** Once the debate about the Draft Resolution is over, a roll call vote shall proceed about it. Observers will not be able to vote during this process. In it, the Conference Officer shall call the roll in alphabetical order following the next procedure:

- a. In the first round, the delegates might vote for, against, or abstain and may ask for a right of Explanation.
- b. During the second round, delegates who abstained in the first round must establish their vote and may ask for a right of explanation.
- c. Once the second round has finished, the delegates who asked for a right of explanation will have thirty seconds to give arguments explaining his/her vote, taking into consideration the previous rights of explanation and proposals in the Draft Resolution.
- d. In the third round, all voting members of the committee have to vote for or against.
- e. Finally, the President will announce the results of the voting.
- f. The Draft Resolution requires a simple majority of the votes to be approved.

## VI. OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

### Position Paper

The position paper is a document in which the delegates must reflect the governmental point of view of the represented country about specific topics. Researching the official position of the countries can be an interesting challenge, because they are not always detailed in a concrete document. In highly relevant topics, countries sometimes express their positions through declarations or documents that can be obtained in governmental libraries or Internet sites.

It is also possible to deduce the position of a country by studying the speeches about the topic that its representatives have pronounced for the UN, checking the participation of countries in debates, and following the press. In any case, the official paper must be elaborated based on analysis and never must be “assumed” or “invented” by the delegate.

**To write about the position that a country has taken toward the topic to be debated, the delegate has to take into account:**

1. International relationships with other countries: international organizations the nation is part of; its participation in the UN; membership in agreements and treaties.
2. The interest of the country in discussing the topic.
3. Policies the country has taken towards the issue, or that it is willing to take into action.
4. The nation's opinion about what is necessary to solve the matter.

**During the investigation, delegates must pay attention to:**



1. Fully understand and comprehend the terminology.
2. Visualize the problem using real, contemporary examples.
3. Study the judicial context necessary to back the position that is going to be adopted.
4. Study the history, geography, politics, and economics of the country.

The Position Paper document may contain a section with general information about the represented country, one position paper, of approximately one page, per topic (two in total), as well as a final section with a list of the consulted sources during research cited in APA format. An **EXAMPLE** of the **format** that the **Position Paper** document must contain is shown ahead.

**EXAMPLE OF POSITION PAPER:** You can find the example of the position paper on the official website of Argos MUN 2026 <https://argos-mun.netlify.app/docs>

### INTRODUCTORY PHRASES IN RESOLUTION

| PREAMBULATORY                                                                                                                                                                                                            | OPERATIVE                                                                                                                                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Preamble clauses state the reasons why the committee is acting on a given topic. It should highlight relevant legal precedents, former relevant United Nations resolutions, and past international actions on the issue. | Operative clauses provide concrete, actionable solutions to the issues raised in the preambular clauses. The wording and provisions are action-oriented. |
| Affirming<br>Alarmed by                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Accepts<br>Affirms                                                                                                                                       |

|                                   |                            |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Approving                         | Approves                   |
| Aware of                          | Authorizes                 |
| Bearing in mind                   | Calls                      |
| Believing                         | Calls upon                 |
| Conscious about                   | Condemns                   |
| Confident                         | Confirms                   |
| Contemplating                     | Congratulates              |
| Convinced                         | Considers                  |
| Declaring                         | Declares accordingly       |
| Deeply concerned                  | Deplores Designates        |
| Desiring                          | Emphasizes                 |
| Emphasizing                       | Encourages                 |
| Expressing its appreciation       | Endorses                   |
| Expressing its satisfaction       | Expresses its appreciation |
| Fulfilling                        | Expresses its hope         |
| Fully alarmed                     | Further invites            |
| Fully aware                       | Further proclaims          |
| Fully believing Further deploring | Further recommends         |
| Further recalling                 | Further reminds            |
| Guided by                         | Further requests           |
| Having adopted                    | Further resolves           |
| Having considered                 | Notes                      |
| Having devoted attention          | Proclaims                  |
| Having examined                   | Reaffirms                  |
| Having heard                      | Recommends                 |
| Having received                   | Regrets                    |

|                           |                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Having studied            | Requests          |
| Keeping in mind           | Resolves          |
| Noting Further            | Solemnly affirms  |
| Noting with approval      | Strongly condemns |
| Nothing with deep concern | Supports          |
| Nothing with regret       | Trust             |
| Nothing with satisfaction |                   |
| Observing                 |                   |
| Reaffirming               |                   |
| Recalling                 |                   |
| Recognizing               |                   |
| Taking note               |                   |
| Welcoming                 |                   |

### Topic A: Cyber Security and Cybernetic Warfare: Menace to International Peace

One of the emerging threats to international peace and security is the increasing use of cyberspace for political, military, and strategic purposes. As countries become more dependent on digital networks, cyber-attacks can affect governments, financial systems, communication networks, energy infrastructure, and other essential services. Unlike traditional military attacks, cyber operations can be conducted remotely and may make it difficult to immediately identify who is responsible. This creates new challenges for States and for the international community.

Cyber warfare can include attacks against critical infrastructure, government systems, military networks, and communication platforms. A successful cyber operation against essential infrastructure could interrupt services and create serious economic, political, and humanitarian consequences. The United Nations has recognized that information



and communications technologies can be misused by both States and terrorist organizations. In particular, the Security Council has addressed the protection of critical infrastructure and the need for international cooperation against threats involving new technologies. (*Naciones Unidas*)

Another major concern is the difficulty of establishing international rules for responsible behavior in cyberspace. States have different technological capabilities, national security priorities, and interpretations of international law. Therefore, international cooperation is necessary to improve information sharing, strengthen cyber defenses, develop common principles, and reduce the possibility of cyber incidents escalating into broader international conflicts. The United Nations has also worked on promoting responsible State behavior in cyberspace as part of international security discussions. (*Digital Library*)

The Security Council has an important role in addressing cyber threats when they represent a danger to international peace and security. Member States can discuss mechanisms for preventing cyber-attacks, protecting critical infrastructure, improving cooperation, and

responding to cyber incidents while respecting national sovereignty and international law. Resolution 2341 (2017), for example, emphasizes the importance of protecting critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks and strengthening international cooperation (*Digital Library*). For the international community, the challenge is to create a balance between national security, technological development, and international stability. Effective cooperation should promote responsible behavior in cyberspace while protecting civilians, essential services, and human rights. The Security Council must therefore consider how States can prevent cyber conflicts, respond to major cyber incidents, and maintain international peace without allowing cyberspace to become another area of uncontrolled confrontation.



## **Topic B: Strategic International Cooperation to Combat Terrorism and Violent Extremism**

Terrorism and violent extremism remain important threats to international peace and security. Terrorist organizations can operate across national borders, use modern technologies to communicate and recruit individuals, obtain financial resources, and organize their activities. Because these threats are not limited to a single country, no State can effectively address them alone. International cooperation is therefore essential for preventing terrorist attacks, protecting civilians, and maintaining global stability.

The United Nations has developed several mechanisms to promote cooperation among Member States. One of the most important is the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted by the General Assembly in 2006. The Strategy is based on four pillars: addressing the conditions that contribute to the spread of terrorism, preventing and combating terrorism, strengthening the capacity of States and the United Nations, and ensuring respect for human rights and the rule of law (*Naciones Unidas*).

The Security Council has also established measures requiring States to cooperate in preventing and combating terrorism. Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001), for example, emphasizes.

international cooperation and calls on Member States to assist in investigations and legal proceedings related to terrorist activities and their financing. The Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate help monitor and support the implementation of these measures by Member States (*Naciones Unidas*).

Violent extremism requires a broader approach than security measures alone. The United Nations recognizes that prevention should also address conditions that can contribute to radicalization, including social exclusion, lack of opportunities, discrimination, and other



vulnerabilities. The UN Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism therefore promotes preventive measures, education, community involvement, international cooperation, and respect for human rights (*Naciones Unidas*).

Strategic international cooperation should include intelligence and information sharing, strengthening border and legal cooperation, preventing terrorist financing, improving cybersecurity, and supporting countries that lack sufficient resources or technical capabilities. The UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact brings together numerous UN entities and international organizations to improve coordination in preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism (*Naciones Unidas*).

The main challenge for the Security Council is to develop effective measures that protect international peace while respecting sovereignty, human rights, and international law. Member States must work together to prevent terrorism before it becomes a larger threat, strengthen national and international institutions, and address the conditions that may contribute to violent extremism. Through coordinated and balanced action, the international community can reduce the ability of terrorist organizations to operate across borders and contribute to a safer and more stable international system.

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## FINAL NOTE FOR DELEGATES

The Security Council Committee of ArgosMUN 2026 invites all delegates to approach the conference with preparation, responsibility, respect, and a genuine commitment to international cooperation.

Delegates are expected to represent the official position of their assigned countries, participate actively in the debate, and seek realistic and constructive solutions to the topics presented.

Remember that successful diplomacy is not only about defending a position. It is also about listening, negotiating, building consensus, and working with other nations toward a common goal.

The Chair encourages every delegate to make the most of this experience as an opportunity to strengthen their research, communication, negotiation, leadership, and critical-thinking skills.

We wish all delegates a successful and enriching experience at ArgosMUN 2026.

**Good luck, delegates, and may your diplomacy make a difference.**