

Delegate Handbook



ARGOS PREPARATORY ACADEMY



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WELCOME LETTER

Dear Delegates,

On behalf of the UNICEF Committee of ArgosMUN 2026, we are pleased to welcome you to this year's conference.

In this committee, you will have the opportunity to discuss important challenges affecting children around the world, including the protection of children's rights in the age of Artificial Intelligence and the protection of children affected by armed conflict and humanitarian crises.

As delegates, you are expected to represent the official position of your assigned country, participate actively in debate, negotiate with other delegations, and work toward realistic and constructive solutions.

We encourage you to prepare thoroughly, communicate respectfully, and approach every discussion with diplomacy and an open mind.

We wish you a successful and enriching ArgosMUN 2026 experience.

Good luck, Delegates!

Sincerely,

Maria Isabella Navarro Montppellier

President

Renata Ruiz Fernández

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I. GENERAL INFORMATION

ArgosMUN

ArgosMUN is an academic simulation of the United Nations in which students from different educational institutions represent Member States and participate in diplomatic discussions about relevant global challenges.

The Model provides an opportunity to develop skills such as:

- Research and analysis
- Public speaking
- Negotiation
- Leadership
- Diplomacy
- Critical thinking
- Teamwork
- Conflict resolution
- Intercultural understanding

Delegates are expected to participate actively while maintaining a respectful, diplomatic, and cooperative environment.

Throughout the conference, delegates will be required to represent the interests and official position of their assigned country rather than their personal opinions.



II. THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

About UNICEF

The **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)** is the United Nations organization dedicated to protecting the rights of every child.

UNICEF works in more than 190 countries and territories to help children survive, thrive, and reach their full potential, with particular attention to children who are disadvantaged, vulnerable, or difficult to reach.

UNICEF's mandate comes from the United Nations General Assembly and is guided by the **Convention on the Rights of the Child**.

The organization works with governments, civil society, communities, other United Nations agencies, and private-sector organizations to develop policies and programs that improve children's lives.

Key Areas of Focus

Child Protection

UNICEF works to protect children from violence, abuse, exploitation, discrimination, and other forms of harm.

Education

UNICEF supports access to quality education and works to ensure that children can enter, remain in, and complete their education.

Health and Nutrition

UNICEF supports children's access to health services, immunization, nutrition, and essential care.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

UNICEF works to increase children's access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene.



Humanitarian Action

UNICEF responds to emergencies caused by conflicts, disasters, disease outbreaks, and other crises.

Climate Change

UNICEF works to protect children from the effects of climate and environmental crises.

Digital Rights and Technology

As technology becomes increasingly important in children's lives, UNICEF works to ensure that digital environments respect children's rights, safety, privacy, development, and well-being.

UNICEF AND THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

Children's rights are at the center of UNICEF's work.

The **Convention on the Rights of the Child** establishes fundamental rights that must be respected for every child. UNICEF uses the Convention as an important framework for its work around the world.

Delegates should consider the following principles during the debate:

- The right to non-discrimination.
- The best interests of the child.
- The right to life, survival, and development.
- The right of children to participate and express their views.
- The right to education.
- The right to health.
- The right to protection from violence and exploitation.
- The right to privacy.
- The right to an adequate standard of living.

These principles should guide delegates when researching their country's position and developing proposals during the committee.



III. PARTICIPATION OF THE DELEGATE DURING THE DEBATE

Preparation and Training

Successful participation in a Model United Nations requires thorough preparation.

Every delegate should be prepared in four main areas:

1. The United Nations and UNICEF

Delegates must understand:

- The structure and purpose of the United Nations.
- The mandate and functions of UNICEF.
- The capacities and limitations of the committee.
- The topics included in the agenda.

2. The Country Represented

Delegates must research:

- History
- Political system
- Economy
- Culture
- Social conditions
- National interests
- Foreign policy
- International relations
- Participation in international organizations
- Position regarding each topic

Delegates must understand the difference between their own opinions and the official position of the country they represent.

3. The Topics

Delegates should research extensively about each topic.

They should understand:



- The historical background.
- The current situation.
- The causes of the problem.
- Its consequences.
- Existing international responses.
- National policies.
- Possible solutions.
- The position of their country.
- The interests of other countries involved.

4. Rules of Procedure

Delegates must understand:

- Points
- Motions
- Forum procedures
- Speakers' List
- Caucuses
- Voting
- Working Papers
- Draft Resolutions
- Amendments
- Resolution procedures
- Parliamentary notes

Knowledge of the rules allows delegates to participate effectively and confidently.

IV. RESEARCH FOR THE DEBATE

The preparation of delegates requires deep and detailed research.

Delegates should first develop a solid understanding of the United Nations and UNICEF, including the history, functions, mandate, and mission of the committee.

Delegates must also research the history and current situation of the topics that will be discussed.

At all times, delegates must identify themselves as representatives of a specific country.



It is natural for students to develop personal opinions about the topics. However, during the simulation, delegates must defend the interests and official position of their assigned country rather than their own opinions.

Recommended Sources

Delegates may consult:

- United Nations publications.
- UNICEF publications.
- United Nations agencies and specialized programs.
- Government websites.
- Embassies and diplomatic missions.
- University libraries and academic institutions.
- International organizations.
- Reliable non-governmental organizations.
- Official documentation related to the country represented.

Delegates should prioritize reliable and official sources.

Since electronic devices are not permitted during formal sessions, every delegate must have their research physically available during the sessions, either **printed or handwritten**.

V. SUPPORT FROM FACULTY

Faculty members play an important role in preparing delegates before the conference.

Before the Model, Faculty members may:

- Guide students in developing an efficient research strategy.
- Help students understand the topics.
- Clarify questions related to the committee.
- Help students distinguish between their personal opinions and the official position of their country.
- Encourage students to understand the political, social, economic, and cultural context of the country they represent.
- Support students in understanding the Rules of Procedure.



Faculty members must not:

- Make decisions on behalf of delegates.
- Determine the position that a delegate should adopt.
- Influence the decisions delegates must make.
- Interfere with negotiations.
- Participate in formal debate activities.
- Communicate with delegates during formal sessions.

During the conference, Faculty members act as observers.

Delegates must be responsible for making their own decisions and seeking support from other delegations when necessary.

VI. ROLE-PLAYING

During ArgosMUN, delegates are diplomats.

They are no longer participating simply as students; they are acting as official representatives of their assigned countries.

Their purpose is to address the issues on the agenda and work toward a realistic resolution supported by the largest possible number of nations.

Delegates have two principal responsibilities:

1. Represent the country

Delegates must:

- Express the position of their country.
- Defend national interests.
- Share the ideas and experiences of their government.
- Propose solutions that are acceptable to their country.
- Maintain consistency with their country's foreign policy.

2. Contribute to an international solution

Delegates should:



- Listen to different perspectives.
- Negotiate with other countries.
- Develop compromises.
- Build alliances.
- Search for common ground.
- Contribute to an international response that can be supported by multiple nations.

Most diplomatic work is accomplished during informal meetings, where delegates develop Working Papers, Draft Resolutions, Amendments, and compromises.

Speech-making during formal proceedings is also an important part of role-playing.

However, successful diplomacy is not simply about delivering the best speech or having a proposal "win."

Successful diplomacy means reaching consensus and developing a realistic solution.

VII. DRESS CODE

Delegates must be dressed in business-style attire throughout the conference.

Military costumes, national dress, and inappropriate outfits are not permitted.

Formal school uniforms are acceptable for the event.

Formal Attire — Ladies

Formal attire includes:

- Trousers or a skirt suit at knee length.
- Formal dress at knee length.
- Blouse or shirt.
- Sweater if necessary.
- Discreet neckline.
- Socks.
- Open shoes.
- Socks with designs.
- Short boots.



Formal Attire — Gentlemen

Formal attire includes:

- Suit.
- Smart trousers.
- Shirt.
- Sweater if necessary.
- Tie.
- Smart shoes.
- Socks with discreet motifs.
- Socks with designs.

Other Items Not Permitted

The following are not permitted:

- Leather, vegan leather, or denim clothing items or accessories.
- Leggings.
- Tennis shoes or sneakers.
- Oversized clothing.
- Extremely tight clothing.
- Tracksuits.
- Red, neon, or excessively bright colors.
- Tube tops or tops with straps.
- Face piercings.
- Jewelry containing political symbols.

If a political symbol cannot be removed, the delegate must conceal it.

If weather conditions require delegates to remove their blazers, they may do so quietly without requesting a Point of Personal Privilege.

In case of non-compliance with the dress code, the delegate may receive a warning.

VIII. RULES OF PROCEDURE DURING THE DEBATE

The debate is the formal interaction among delegates regarding the topics on the agenda.



The debate must be conducted in an environment of:

- Respect
- Tolerance
- Cooperation
- Diplomacy
- Professionalism

The purpose of the debate is to develop a resolution that is objective, comprehensible, realistic, and applicable.

Scope

These Rules of Procedure are self-sufficient, except for modifications established by the Chair of the committee or by the Secretariat of ArgosMUN.

No other rules are considered in order unless authorized by the appropriate authority.

Language

English is the official language of the committee.

Delegates may not use another language during formal or informal debate or in Official Documents unless the Chair authorizes it because of the circumstances of the debate.

IX. COMMITTEE AUTHORITIES

The Chair of the Committee consists of:

- President
- Moderator
- Conference Officer

The Chair is responsible for:

- Moderating the sessions.
- Ensuring compliance with the Rules of Procedure.
- Maintaining order.



- Guiding the debate.
- Resolving procedural situations.
- Settling conflicts between delegates.

The President is the highest authority within the committee.

President

The President:

- Opens and closes formal sessions.
- Guides the committee.
- Ensures compliance with the Rules of Procedure.
- Recognizes speakers.
- Coordinates the right to speak.
- Makes questions when appropriate.
- Announces decisions.
- Maintains order.

Moderator

The Moderator:

- Directs the debate.
- Recognizes speakers.
- Manages the Speakers' List.
- Facilitates motions and points.
- Ensures that the debate remains fluent.
- May assume the functions of the President when necessary.

Conference Officer

The Conference Officer:

- Keeps a written record of the session.
- Records votes.
- Supports the organization of official documents.
- Coordinates the work of the Ushers.



The members of the Chair may temporarily transfer their duties among themselves when necessary, provided that the delegates are informed.

X. FORUM

The **Forum** is the formal space in which delegates and the Chair conduct the debate.

Whenever the Chair or a delegate is addressing the committee, the Forum is considered **closed**.

When the Chair declares the Forum **open**, delegates may present points and motions that are in order.

A motion that requires a second and does not receive one will be considered out of order.

XI. WARNINGS

Delegates may receive a warning when they:

- Disrespect the rules of courtesy.
- Fail to follow the Rules of Procedure.
- Use parliamentary notes improperly.
- Repeatedly interrupt the debate.
- Display inappropriate diplomatic behavior.
- Misuse points or motions.

Two Warnings During the Same Session

If a delegate receives two warnings during the same session, the delegate must leave the committee and may not return until the following session.

Four Warnings During the Model

If a delegate receives four warnings during the Model, their participation in ArgosMUN may be canceled.



XII. PARLIAMENTARY NOTES AND USHERS

Delegates may not establish direct contact during formal debate.

When delegates need to communicate with one another or with the Chair, they must use **parliamentary notes**.

Parliamentary notes must be:

- Respectful.
- Relevant.
- Related to the conference.
- Written clearly.

Before a note reaches its intended recipient, its content may be checked by the Chair or an Usher.

Improper use of parliamentary notes may result in a warning.

Ushers

Ushers are responsible for receiving and delivering:

- Parliamentary notes.
- Documents.
- Working Papers.
- Draft Resolutions.
- Amendments.
- Other materials authorized by the Chair.

Ushers are an essential means of communication during formal debate.

They must be treated with the same respect as delegates, members of the Chair, and other authorities of the Model.

XIII. COURTESY

All delegates must show respect toward:

- The Chair.



- Other delegations.
- Ushers.
- Faculty.
- Secretariat members.
- Other participants.

Delegates must use diplomatic and politically appropriate language.

They must avoid:

- Personal attacks.
- Offensive language.
- Discriminatory comments.
- Insults.
- Attacks against a country's national integrity.
- Attacks against another delegate's personal integrity.

Delegates must maintain a diplomatic posture inside and outside the committee.

Third-Person Speech

Delegates must speak in the third person.

For example:

"The delegation of Mexico believes..."

instead of:

"I believe..."

This distinction makes it clear that the delegate is expressing the position of the country rather than their personal opinion.

The Chair may issue a warning if a delegation repeatedly fails to follow this rule.

XIV. USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICES

Electronic devices are **not permitted during formal sessions**.



Delegates must bring all information they intend to use to the sessions in printed or handwritten form.

If a delegate needs to consult information from the Internet, they must wait until the end of the session.

Electronic devices may only be used when the Chair expressly authorizes them, including situations such as:

- Preparing a Possible Draft Resolution.
- Preparing official documents.
- Consulting another delegate's Position Paper.

When necessary, the Chair may provide the device to be used.

Any additional situation regarding electronic devices will be determined by the Chair and Secretariat.

XV. QUORUM AND ATTENDANCE

Before every session begins, the Chair will conduct a roll call.

Delegates must answer:

- **"Present"**, or
- **"Present and Voting."**

The President may declare the Forum open when at least **one-quarter of the committee** is present.

A simple majority of voting members — half plus one — is required to vote on a Resolution or Amendment.

If a delegate is not present when the roll is called or does not arrive at a session, the delegate may receive a warning unless the circumstances of the debate justify otherwise.



XVI. RIGHT OF REPLY

A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been insulted by another delegate may request a **Right of Reply**.

The request must be submitted to the Chair through an Usher.

The decision of the President to grant or deny the Right of Reply is final.

If the Right of Reply is recognized:

- The affected delegate has **30 seconds** to speak before the Forum.
- The delegate must explain why their delegation considers itself offended.
- The delegate who committed the offense should apologize before the Forum.

If the delegate refuses to recognize the offense, the Chair may issue a warning.

A Right of Reply recognizes an offense but does not give permission to respond with another insult.

A Right of Reply regarding another Right of Reply is out of order.

XVII. POINTS AND MOTIONS

Every delegate may use points and motions to address a specific procedural situation or propose a change to the debate.

1. Point of Order

A Point of Order is used when a delegate believes that the Chair has made a procedural mistake.

The delegate may respectfully request that the Chair correct the procedure.

This point may interrupt a speaker and does not require the Forum to be open.

Unnecessary use of the Point of Order may result in its temporary restriction.

A Point of Order regarding another Point of Order is out of order.

2. Motion of Procedure

A Motion of Procedure is used to:

- Guide the flow of debate.
- Change the structure of the session.
- Open or close a specific part of the debate.
- Propose an Extraordinary Session of Questions.
- Establish another procedural action authorized by the Rules.

3. Point of Personal Privilege

A Point of Personal Privilege is used when an external situation affects a delegate's ability to participate.

Examples include:

- Difficulty hearing the speaker.
- Difficulty seeing the Forum.
- Other circumstances affecting the delegate's participation.

This point may interrupt a speaker when necessary.

It may not be used for matters unrelated to the debate.

4. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry is used to ask the Moderator a question regarding the Rules of Procedure.

It:

- May not interrupt a speaker.
- May only be used when the Forum is open.

5. Motion to Sit by Blocks

A delegate may propose a Motion to Sit by Blocks to reorganize the committee according to a strategic criterion.



The delegate proposing the motion must specify the variable that will determine the blocks.

The motion requires a second and will be handled according to the procedure established by the Chair.

XVIII. VOTING

Each nation has one vote.

Delegates may vote:

- **For**
- **Against**
- **Abstain**

Every matter submitted to the committee for voting will be conducted according to the appropriate voting procedure.

When the Moderator announces that voting has begun, no delegate may interrupt the process except through:

- A Point of Personal Privilege.
- A Point of Order directly related to voting.

Every delegate present in the Forum must vote when required.

XIX. QUESTIONING THE MODERATOR'S DECISION

A delegate may question a decision made by the Moderator when the decision is not established as unquestionable by the Rules of Procedure.

The delegate must:

1. Raise the issue before the Forum.
2. Wait for recognition.
3. Briefly explain the reason for questioning the decision.
4. Allow the President to determine whether the request is in order.



If the President considers the request in order, the matter may be submitted to a vote.

The decision of the Chair may be changed if the committee votes accordingly.

XX. CLOSURE OF THE SESSION

When the Forum is open, a delegate may propose a motion to close the session.

The purpose of this motion is to stop the activities of the committee until the next scheduled session.

The motion is in order when approximately three-quarters of the scheduled session time has elapsed, according to the official agenda of the Model.

The Chair will determine whether the motion is in order.

XXI. FORMAL DEBATE

Formal debate is conducted through the **Speakers' List**.

Delegates may not establish direct contact with one another during formal debate.

Electronic devices are not permitted.

The Chair will guide the debate and determine the order in which delegates speak.

Delegates must raise their placards to request the floor.

No delegate may address the committee without being recognized by the Moderator.

Delegates must stand while speaking and must display their placard.

The Chair may call a speaker to order if their remarks:

- Are irrelevant to the topic.
- Are offensive.
- Violate diplomatic standards.
- Exceed the established speaking time.



XXII. ROLL CALL

At the beginning of a session, the Chairperson will announce the name of each country.

When a delegate hears their country's name, they must answer:

"Present"

or

"Present and Voting."

XXIII. SETTING THE AGENDA

The first order of business is determining which topic will be discussed first.

A delegate may propose:

"The delegation of [country] proposes a motion to open [Topic A]."

The motion:

- Requires a second.
- Is debatable.
- Requires a simple majority to pass.

A provisional Speakers' List will be established with:

- Two speakers in favor.
- Two speakers against.

Once the provisional Speakers' List has been exhausted, the committee will immediately vote on the motion.

The committee may proceed to the second topic only after:

- A Resolution has been voted on regarding the first topic, or
- The first topic has been tabled.



XXIV. SPEAKERS' LIST

The Chair will ask delegates who wish to speak to raise their placards.

The Moderator will select delegates to be included in the Speakers' List.

The President may establish speaking times.

The speaking time may be:

- **Minimum: 30 seconds**
- **Maximum: 2 minutes**

The Conference Officer will indicate, by knocking twice on the table, when the delegate has ten seconds remaining.

When the delegate exceeds the established time, the President or Moderator may order the delegate to conclude.

The delegate has five seconds of tolerance to finish.

After a delegation has spoken, it may request to be added to the Speakers' List again by sending its placard to the Chair.

XXV. EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF QUESTIONS

An Extraordinary Session of Questions may be proposed immediately after a delegate finishes a speech.

The delegate proposing the motion must specify whether there will be:

- Two interventions, or
- Three interventions.

The motion:

- Requires a second.
- Requires acceptance by the speaker.
- Requires a simple majority.



If the Chair considers it necessary, the speaker may be required to answer the questions even if they do not initially accept them.

The delegate answering the questions must stand before the Forum.

The order of questions is:

1. The delegate who proposed the motion.
2. The delegate who seconded the motion.
3. A volunteer delegate, if a third intervention is approved.

A delegate may use a short preamble before asking a question.

The question must immediately follow the preamble.

The delegate who proposed the Extraordinary Session of Questions may request a follow-up question when appropriate.

XXVI. YIELDING THE FLOOR

A recognized delegate may yield their remaining speaking time after concluding their speech.

There are three forms of yielding.

1. Yield to Another Delegate

The remaining time is transferred to another recognized delegate.

The delegate receiving the time may not yield it again.

The minimum amount of time that may be yielded is **20 seconds**.

2. Yield to Questions from the Forum

The remaining time may be used to answer questions from other delegates.

The Moderator will recognize delegates who wish to ask questions.

Each delegate may ask one question.



The minimum amount of time that may be yielded is **20 seconds**.

3. Yield to the Chair

The delegate may return the remaining time to the Chair.

The Moderator will then recognize the next speaker.

XXVII. CAUCUSES

Moderated Caucus

A Moderated Caucus allows delegates to discuss a specific issue through short interventions recognized directly by the Moderator.

The purpose is to facilitate substantial debate and allow the committee to address a specific issue in greater depth.

A motion to open a Moderated Caucus must specify its duration.

The duration may range from:

5 to 20 minutes.

The motion is immediately voted upon and requires a majority to pass.

The Chair may declare the motion out of order.

Once the Moderated Caucus concludes, delegates may propose an extension through a motion.

An extension may last at most one minute less than the original caucus.

Unmoderated Caucus

An Unmoderated Caucus is a temporary recess from formal debate.

During an Unmoderated Caucus, delegates may:

- Meet informally.



- Negotiate.
- Form alliances.
- Discuss proposals.
- Develop Working Papers.
- Develop Draft Resolutions.
- Prepare Amendments.
- Seek compromises.
- Communicate directly with other delegations.

The purpose of an Unmoderated Caucus is to facilitate diplomatic negotiation and the development of solutions.

Delegates must continue to behave respectfully and diplomatically.

XXVIII. FLOW OF THE DEBATE

The general flow of the committee may include:

1. Roll Call
2. Opening of the Forum
3. Setting the Agenda
4. Speakers' List
5. Formal Debate
6. Extraordinary Sessions of Questions
7. Moderated Caucuses
8. Unmoderated Caucuses
9. Possible Working Papers
10. Working Papers
11. Possible Draft Resolutions
12. Draft Resolutions
13. Presentation of the Resolution
14. Questions
15. Amendments
16. Closure of Debate
17. Roll-Call Voting
18. Announcement of Results

The Chair may modify the flow when necessary according to the circumstances of the committee and the Rules of Procedure.



XXIX. WORKING PAPERS

A **Working Paper** is a compilation of proposals developed by delegates regarding the topic under discussion.

It is the first step toward developing a Resolution.

A Possible Working Paper must:

- Address the topic.
- Present realistic proposals.
- Reflect collaboration among delegations.
- Be submitted to the Chair.
- Meet the required signature threshold.

A Working Paper must have the signatures of at least **one-third of the voting delegates** to be presented and voted on.

It may be introduced when the Forum is open and after the President has reviewed it.

Delegates must refer to the document as a **"Possible Working Paper"** until the Chair formally recognizes it as a Working Paper.

Signing a Possible Working Paper does not necessarily mean that the delegate supports every proposal contained in it.

The document may be read by two delegates.

The Chair may then establish an Unlimited Session of Questions regarding the document.

There may be more than one Working Paper.

XXX. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

A committee may pass only **one Resolution per topic**.

The Draft Resolution must:



- Follow the required format.
- Address the topic under discussion.
- Contain realistic and applicable solutions.
- Meet the required signature threshold.
- Be approved by the Board of Approving.

The Draft Resolution must contain the signatures of **two-thirds of the voting members of the committee**.

Each delegate may sign only one Draft Resolution.

There is no maximum or minimum number of sponsors for a Draft Resolution.

The Board of Approving may declare the document out of order if:

- It does not address the topic.
- Its proposals do not provide appropriate solutions.
- It does not follow the required format.
- It does not meet the established requirements.

Delegates should work toward consensus rather than simply attempting to defeat another group.

XXXI. RESOLUTION

Once the Draft Resolution has been recognized by the Chair, it may be presented to the Forum.

Two delegates will present and read the document as it is written.

After the presentation, the Chair may establish an Unlimited Session of Questions.

The purpose of the questions is to clarify the content of the proposed Resolution.

Delegates may not refer to the document as a **"Draft Resolution"** until the Chair has formally recognized it.

Before recognition, it must be referred to as a:

"Possible Draft Resolution."



If the Draft Resolution does not pass, the Chair may recommend a motion to open a Moderated Caucus to discuss the result.

XXXII. BOARD OF APPROVING

The **Board of Approving** is composed of:

- President
- Moderator

The Board receives and reviews the Draft Resolution proposed by delegates.

The Board checks:

- Format.
- Content.
- Relevance to the topic.
- Required signatures.
- Compliance with the Rules of Procedure.
- Whether the proposals address the issue under discussion.

The Board may declare a Draft Resolution out of order if it does not meet the required standards.

XXXIII. AMENDMENTS

Delegates may propose amendments to a Draft Resolution.

All Amendments must:

1. Be submitted to the Chair through an Usher.
2. Be approved by the President.
3. Address the topic.
4. Clearly identify the proposed change.
5. Receive the required number of signatures.

An Amendment requires the signatures of **one-fifth of the voting delegates** before it may be considered by the Forum.



The delegate who proposed the Amendment will have **one minute** to explain it before the Forum.

The following Amendments are out of order:

- Amendments concerning a Draft Resolution that has not been presented.
- Amendments irrelevant to the topic.
- Amendments that drastically alter the Draft Resolution.

The decision of the Chair regarding whether an Amendment is in order is final.

A simple majority of voting delegates is required for an Amendment to pass.

Amendments are considered before the final Resolution is voted upon.

XXXIV. CLOSURE OF DEBATE

After discussion and Amendments regarding the Draft Resolution have concluded, any delegate may propose a motion to close the debate.

The Chair will determine whether the motion is in order.

If the motion passes, the committee proceeds to the roll-call voting procedure.

Once the debate has been closed, no further discussion regarding the Draft Resolution is permitted.

XXXV. ROLL-CALL VOTING

Once debate regarding the Draft Resolution has concluded, the committee will proceed to a roll-call vote.

Observers may not vote.

The Conference Officer will call the delegations in alphabetical order.

First Round

Delegates may vote:



- For
- Against
- Abstain

Delegates may also request a Right of Explanation.

Second Round

Delegates who abstained during the first round must establish their final position.

They may also request a Right of Explanation.

Rights of Explanation

Delegates who requested a Right of Explanation will have **30 seconds** to explain their vote.

Their explanation should consider the previous discussion and the proposals contained in the Draft Resolution.

Third Round

All voting members must vote:

- For, or
- Against.

Announcement of Results

The President will announce the results of the voting.

The Draft Resolution requires a **simple majority** to be approved.

XXXVI. OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

Position Paper

The Position Paper is the document in which delegates present the governmental point of view of their assigned country regarding the topics of the committee.



The Position Paper must be based on research and analysis.

Delegates must never assume or invent their country's official position.

A country's position may be identified through:

- Governmental declarations.
- Official governmental documents.
- Statements made by government representatives.
- Participation in United Nations debates.
- International agreements and treaties.
- National policies.
- Official speeches.
- Reliable governmental and international sources.

Researching the Country's Position

Delegates should consider:

1. International Relations

- Relations with other countries.
- Membership in international organizations.
- Participation in the United Nations.
- Treaties and agreements.

2. National Interest

Delegates must identify the country's interest in discussing the topic.

3. National Policies

Delegates should investigate:

- Existing policies.
- Previous actions.
- Current programs.
- Policies the country may support.

4. Proposed Solutions



Delegates should identify what their country considers necessary to address the problem.

XXXVII. POSITION PAPER RESEARCH

During their research, delegates should:

1. Understand the terminology related to the topic.
2. Identify real and contemporary examples.
3. Study the legal and international context.
4. Research the history of the country.
5. Research the country's geography.
6. Research its political system.
7. Research its economic situation.
8. Analyze its international relations.
9. Identify previous actions related to the topic.
10. Determine realistic solutions compatible with the country's position.

The Position Paper may contain:

- General information about the represented country.
- One position paper of approximately one page for Topic A.
- One position paper of approximately one page for Topic B.
- A final list of sources consulted during the research.

References must be presented using **APA 7th edition**.

XXXVIII. POSITION PAPER FORMAT

The Position Paper should contain:

General Information About the Country

Include relevant information necessary to understand the country's context.

Topic A

Explain:

- The country's position.



- Relevant national policies.
- Previous international actions.
- National interests.
- Proposed solutions.

Topic B

Explain:

- The country's position.
- Relevant national policies.
- Previous international actions.
- National interests.
- Proposed solutions.

References

Include all sources consulted during the research in **APA 7th edition**.

Delegates should consult the official ArgosMUN Position Paper format before submitting their document.

XXXIX. RESOLUTION WRITING

A Resolution establishes the actions that the committee proposes to undertake regarding a specific topic.

A Resolution contains two main types of clauses:

1. Preambulatory Clauses
2. Operative Clauses

PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES

Preambulatory clauses explain the background and reasons why the committee is acting on a specific topic.

They may refer to:

- The background of the problem.



- Previous international actions.
- United Nations resolutions.
- Existing agreements.
- International concerns.
- Previous initiatives.
- Relevant legal frameworks.

Examples of Preambulatory Phrases

- Affirming
- Alarmed by
- Approving
- Aware of
- Bearing in mind
- Believing
- Conscious of
- Confident
- Contemplating
- Convinced
- Declaring
- Deeply concerned
- Desiring
- Emphasizing
- Expressing its appreciation
- Expressing its satisfaction
- Fulfilling
- Fully alarmed
- Fully aware
- Fully believing
- Further recalling
- Guided by
- Having adopted
- Having considered
- Having devoted attention
- Having examined
- Having heard
- Having received
- Having studied
- Keeping in mind
- Noting



- Noting with approval
- Noting with deep concern
- Noting with regret
- Noting with satisfaction
- Observing
- Reaffirming
- Recalling
- Recognizing
- Taking note
- Welcoming

XL. OPERATIVE CLAUSES

Operative clauses establish concrete actions and solutions.

They should be:

- Clear.
- Realistic.
- Specific.
- Applicable.
- Related to the topic.
- Consistent with the mandate of the committee.

Examples of Operative Phrases

- Accepts
- Affirms
- Approves
- Authorizes
- Calls
- Calls upon
- Condemns
- Confirms
- Congratulates
- Considers
- Declares accordingly
- Deplores
- Designates
- Emphasizes



- Encourages
- Endorses
- Expresses its appreciation
- Expresses its hope
- Further invites
- Further proclaims
- Further recommends
- Further reminds
- Further requests
- Further resolves
- Notes
- Proclaims
- Reaffirms
- Recommends
- Regrets
- Requests
- Resolves
- Solemnly affirms
- Strongly condemns
- Supports
- Trusts

XLI. TOPIC A

ENSURING THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IN THE AGE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Artificial Intelligence is rapidly becoming part of children's everyday lives.

AI is being used for:

- Education.
- Communication.
- Entertainment.
- Information.
- Personalized digital experiences.
- Learning.
- Creativity.
- Digital interaction.



Although Artificial Intelligence can create important opportunities for children, its rapid development also presents significant risks.

UNICEF has identified concerns related to:

- Children's privacy.
- Safety.
- Discrimination.
- Exclusion.
- Transparency.
- Accountability.
- Well-being.
- Data protection.

UNICEF's **AI Strategy 2025–2030: AI for every child** seeks to ensure that Artificial Intelligence works in the best interests of children. The strategy emphasizes responsible AI and the protection of children's rights.

AI systems can influence what children see online, what information they receive, and how they interact with digital environments.

Generative AI can create content that children may encounter without fully understanding:

- How the content was created.
- Whether the information is accurate.
- How the system reached a result.
- What data was used.

Another important concern is the collection and processing of children's personal data.

Children may not fully understand:

- What information they are providing.
- How their information is being stored.
- How their information may be used.
- Who may have access to it.



UNICEF's updated **Guidance on AI and Children** identifies requirements for child-centered AI, including regulatory oversight, safety, data and privacy protection, non-discrimination, transparency, accountability, respect for development and well-being, inclusion, and preparation of children for future developments in AI.

The rapid development of AI creates a difficult policy question:

How can innovation continue while children are protected from potential harm?

Different countries have adopted different approaches to technology regulation.

Some prioritize innovation and technological development, while others emphasize stronger restrictions and protections for minors.

This creates an international challenge because digital platforms can operate across borders while national regulations may differ.

UNICEF has also highlighted emerging concerns surrounding AI chatbots and companion-like systems. Children and young people increasingly use these systems for information, learning, advice, support, and social interaction, creating new questions about safety, responsibility, and regulation.

Therefore, the committee must consider how:

- Governments.
- Technology companies.
- Schools.
- Families.
- Civil society.
- International organizations.

can cooperate to ensure that Artificial Intelligence contributes positively to children's development without compromising their rights.

Questions to Consider

1. What strategies has your country implemented to protect children in digital environments?
2. What regulations does your country have regarding Artificial Intelligence?

3. How can children's privacy and personal data be protected?
4. How can governments prevent discrimination caused by AI systems?
5. What responsibilities should technology companies have regarding children's safety?
6. How can countries promote responsible AI innovation?
7. What role should UNICEF play in developing international guidelines for child-centered AI?
8. How can children participate in discussions about the technologies that affect them?
9. How should governments address AI chatbots and companion-like systems used by children?
10. How can countries cooperate when digital platforms operate across national borders?

XLII. TOPIC B

PROTECTING CHILDREN AFFECTED BY ARMED CONFLICT AND HUMANITARIAN CRISES

Armed conflicts and humanitarian crises continue to affect millions of children around the world.

UNICEF's materials identify conflict as an increasingly important threat to children's rights and development. UNICEF's 2025 reporting states that in 2024 approximately **19 percent of the world's children lived in a conflict area**, approximately double the proportion recorded three decades earlier.

Children affected by conflict can lose access to:

- Education.
- Healthcare.
- Clean water.
- Food.
- Housing.
- Family protection.
- Legal documentation.
- Essential social services.

Humanitarian crises can force children and their families to leave their homes, creating additional challenges related to:

- Displacement.
- Migration.
- Documentation.
- Education.
- Healthcare.
- Protection.
- Family separation.
- Access to essential services.

The consequences of conflict can continue long after active violence has stopped.

Schools and hospitals may be damaged.

Communities may lose essential infrastructure.

Children may experience long-term interruptions to their education and development.

UNICEF works during humanitarian emergencies to protect children's rights and provide essential services in coordination with governments, humanitarian organizations, and United Nations partners.

One of the major challenges is ensuring that humanitarian assistance reaches children in areas where access may be restricted.

Another important challenge is maintaining education during emergencies.

Education can provide children with continuity and may help protect them from exploitation, violence, and recruitment by armed groups.

The international community must therefore consider how to protect children while respecting national sovereignty and international humanitarian law.

The committee must determine how UNICEF and Member States can:

- Strengthen humanitarian responses.
- Protect essential services.
- Support displaced children.
- Maintain access to education.
- Protect children from violence and exploitation.



- Support families affected by conflict.
- Guarantee that children's rights remain protected during humanitarian crises.

Questions to Consider

1. What measures has your country implemented to protect children during armed conflicts?
2. How does your country respond to children affected by humanitarian crises?
3. How can UNICEF improve humanitarian assistance for children?
4. How can education be maintained during armed conflict?
5. How can displaced children access education and healthcare?
6. How can countries protect children from recruitment by armed groups?
7. How can humanitarian assistance reach children in areas where access is restricted?
8. What role should international organizations play in protecting children affected by conflict?
9. How can countries support children after conflict has ended?
10. How can the international community protect children's rights while respecting national sovereignty?



XLIII. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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FINAL NOTE FOR DELEGATES

The UNICEF 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.
- Understanding different perspectives.
- Developing realistic proposals.
- Working with other nations toward a common goal.

The topics discussed in UNICEF concern the rights, protection, development, and future of children around the world.

Your responsibility as delegates is therefore not simply to debate these challenges, but to approach them as diplomats seeking practical international solutions.

Use your research carefully.

Defend your country's position respectfully.

Listen to other delegations.

Negotiate with purpose.

And remember that the strongest resolution is not necessarily the one that represents only one country's ideas, but the one capable of bringing different nations together around a realistic and constructive solution.

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

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