

Delegate Handbook



ARGOS PREPARATORY ACADEMY



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WELCOME LETTER

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

The WHO 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,

Luis Ángel Carrillo García

President

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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 global issues.

The Model provides an opportunity to develop skills such as:

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

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



II. THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

About WHO

The **World Health Organization (WHO)** is a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for promoting health, keeping the world safe, and serving vulnerable populations.

WHO works with Member States and international partners to address global health challenges, strengthen health systems, prevent diseases, and respond to health emergencies.

Its work includes areas such as:

- Disease prevention and control
- Universal health coverage
- Health emergencies
- Vaccination and immunization
- Maternal and child health
- Mental health
- Access to medicines
- Infectious and non-communicable diseases
- Health research and innovation

WHO also supports countries in developing their capacity to detect, assess, report, and respond to public health risks. The **International Health Regulations (2005)** provide a legally binding framework for international cooperation in managing health risks that may cross borders.

Key Areas of Focus

Disease Prevention and Control

WHO develops and supports strategies to prevent and control infectious diseases and other major health threats.

Universal Health Coverage

WHO promotes access to quality health services without causing financial hardship.



Emergency Response

WHO coordinates international efforts during outbreaks, pandemics, and other health emergencies.

Maternal and Child Health

WHO works to improve health services for mothers, newborns, children, and adolescents.

Mental Health

WHO promotes awareness, prevention, treatment, and support related to mental health.

International Cooperation

Global health challenges require cooperation among governments, scientists, health institutions, civil society, and international organizations.

WHO plays an important role in strengthening global preparedness, surveillance, information sharing, and international response mechanisms.

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 WHO

Delegates must understand:

- The structure and purpose of the United Nations.
- The mandate and functions of WHO.
- The powers 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
- International relations
- Foreign policy
- Participation in international organizations
- Position regarding the topics of the committee

3. The Topics

Delegates should understand the background, current situation, causes, consequences, and possible solutions related to each topic.

4. Rules of Procedure

Delegates must know the parliamentary procedure, points, motions, voting procedures, caucuses, and resolution process.

IV. RESEARCH FOR THE DEBATE

Delegates are expected to conduct reliable and detailed research.

Recommended sources include:

- Official United Nations websites
- Official WHO publications
- Government websites
- Embassies and diplomatic missions
- International organizations
- Universities and academic institutions
- Specialized research organizations
- Reliable non-governmental organizations

Delegates should prioritize official and reliable sources. Since electronic devices are not permitted during formal sessions, delegates must bring their research in **printed or handwritten form**.



V. SUPPORT FROM FACULTY

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

Faculty may:

- Guide students in developing research strategies.
- Clarify questions about the topics.
- Help students understand the position of their assigned country.
- Encourage students to use reliable sources.
- 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.
- Interfere with negotiations.
- Communicate with delegates during formal sessions.
- Participate in debate activities.

During the conference, Faculty members act as observers and must allow delegates to make their own decisions.

VI. ROLE-PLAYING

During ArgosMUN, delegates are diplomats.

Their responsibility is to represent the interests and official position of their assigned country.

Delegates should:

1. Defend their country's interests.
2. Present realistic proposals.
3. Negotiate with other delegations.
4. Listen to different perspectives.
5. Build consensus.
6. Work toward an applicable resolution.



Successful diplomacy is not simply about winning a debate. It is about finding common ground and developing solutions that can receive international support.

VII. DRESS CODE

Delegates must maintain formal and professional attire throughout the conference.

Formal Attire — Ladies

Permitted:

- Trousers or a formal skirt suit.
- Formal dress at or around knee length.
- Blouse or formal shirt.
- Formal sweater if necessary.
- Discreet neckline.
- Formal closed shoes.
- Short formal boots.

Formal Attire — Gentlemen

Permitted:

- Suit.
- Formal trousers.
- Formal shirt.
- Formal sweater if necessary.
- Tie.
- Formal shoes.
- Formal socks.

Not Permitted

The following are not permitted:

- Denim clothing.
- Leather or imitation-leather clothing or accessories.
- Leggings.
- Tennis shoes or sneakers.



- Tracksuits.
- Extremely oversized or tight clothing.
- Neon or excessively bright colors.
- Tube tops or tops with straps.
- Face piercings.
- Jewelry displaying political symbols.

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

Failure to comply with the dress code may result in a warning.

VIII. RULES OF PROCEDURE DURING THE DEBATE

General Principles

The debate must be conducted in an environment of:

- Respect
- Tolerance
- Cooperation
- Diplomacy
- Professionalism

The purpose of the debate is to develop a realistic, clear, and applicable resolution.

Language

English is the official language of the committee.

Delegates must use English during formal and informal debate unless the Chair authorizes otherwise.

Committee Authorities

The Chair consists of:

- **President**
- **Moderator**



- **Conference Officer**

President

The President:

- Opens and closes formal sessions.
- Guides the committee.
- Ensures compliance with the rules.
- Announces decisions.
- Recognizes speakers.
- Maintains order.

Moderator

The Moderator:

- Directs the debate.
- Recognizes speakers.
- Manages the Speakers' List.
- Facilitates motions and points.
- May assume the President's functions when necessary.

Conference Officer

The Conference Officer:

- Keeps records of the session.
- Records votes.
- Supports the organization of documents.
- Coordinates the work of the Ushers.

The Chair has authority over the committee during the debate. Decisions made according to the Rules of Procedure must be respected.

IX. FORUM

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



When a delegate or Chair member is speaking, the Forum is closed.

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

A motion that is not seconded when a second is required will be considered out of order.

X. WARNINGS

Delegates may receive a warning for:

- Disrespectful behavior.
- Failure to follow procedure.
- Inappropriate use of parliamentary notes.
- Repeatedly interrupting the debate.
- Failure to maintain diplomatic conduct.
- Improper use of points or motions.

Two warnings during the same session: the delegate may be required to leave the committee until the following session.

Four warnings during the Model: the delegate's participation in ArgosMUN may be canceled.

XI. PARLIAMENTARY NOTES AND USHERS

Delegates may communicate with one another during formal debate through parliamentary notes. All notes must be respectful and relevant to the conference. The Chair may review notes before delivery.

Ushers are responsible for delivering:

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

Ushers must be treated with the same respect as delegates and members of the Chair.



XII. COURTESY

Delegates must maintain diplomatic behavior at all times.

Delegates should:

- Respect the Chair.
- Respect other delegations.
- Avoid offensive language.
- Avoid personal attacks.
- Avoid discriminatory comments.
- Address countries in the third person.

For example:

“The delegation of Mexico believes...”

instead of:

“I believe...”

The purpose is to clearly distinguish the delegate’s personal opinion from the position of the country represented.

XIII. USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICES

Electronic devices are **not permitted during formal sessions**. Delegates must bring their research in printed or handwritten form. Electronic devices may only be used when expressly authorized by the Chair, for example, during the preparation of official documents. The Chair may establish additional instructions regarding electronic devices.

XIV. QUORUM AND ATTENDANCE

At the beginning of every session, the Chair will conduct a roll call.

Delegates must answer:

- **“Present”,** or
- **“Present and Voting.”**



The committee may begin when the required quorum has been reached. A simple majority of voting members is generally required for resolutions and amendments unless otherwise established by the Rules of Procedure. A delegate who is absent from roll call without an authorized reason may receive a warning.

XV. RIGHT OF REPLY

A delegate may request a **Right of Reply** if their personal or national integrity has been directly insulted. The request must be submitted to the Chair through an Usher. If granted, the delegate may briefly explain the reason for the request. The Right of Reply is not an opportunity to insult or attack another delegation. The decision of the President regarding the Right of Reply is final.

XVI. POINTS AND MOTIONS

Point of Order

Used when a delegate believes that a procedural error has occurred. It may interrupt a speaker when appropriate.

Point of Personal Privilege

Used when a personal condition affects the delegate's ability to participate, such as difficulty hearing the speaker. It should not be used unnecessarily.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

Used to ask the Moderator about the Rules of Procedure.

It may only be used when the Forum is open and may not interrupt a speaker.

Motion of Procedure

Used to propose a change in the flow or structure of the debate.

Motion to Sit by Blocks

A delegate may propose reorganizing the committee into strategic groups based on a specified criterion. The Chair will determine whether the motion is in order.



XVII. VOTING

Each Member State has one vote.

Delegates may vote:

- **For**
- **Against**
- **Abstain**, when permitted.

Once voting begins, delegates may not interrupt the process except through a point that is directly related to the voting procedure or a recognized personal privilege. Every voting delegate present must participate in the vote.

XVIII. FORMAL DEBATE

The formal debate is conducted through the **Speakers' List**. 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 clearly display their placard. The Chair may establish speaking times according to the needs of the committee. The Chair may call a speaker to order if the speech:

- Is irrelevant.
- Is offensive.
- Violates diplomatic standards.
- Exceeds the established time.

XIX. SETTING THE AGENDA

The committee will determine which topic is discussed first.

A delegate may propose:

“The delegation of [country] moves to open Topic A.”

The motion requires a second.

The Chair may establish a provisional Speakers' List with speakers for and against the motion. The motion requires a simple majority to pass.



XX. EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF QUESTIONS

After a delegate finishes a speech, another delegate may propose an **Extraordinary Session of Questions**. The motion must specify whether there will be two or three questions. The motion requires a second and must receive the required majority. The speaker must accept the questions unless the Chair determines otherwise. Questions must be relevant to the speech. A brief preamble may be used before the question.

XXI. YIELDING THE FLOOR

A delegate may yield remaining speaking time:

A. To another delegate

The remaining time is transferred to another recognized delegate.

B. To questions

The remaining time may be used for questions from the Forum.

C. To the Chair

The delegate gives the remaining time back to the Chair.

The minimum amount of time that may be yielded is established by the Chair.

XXII. CAUCUSES

Moderated Caucus

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

A motion must specify:

- Topic.
- Duration.
- Speaking time, when required.

The Chair may declare the motion out of order.



Unmoderated Caucus

An Unmoderated Caucus is a temporary suspension of formal debate.

Delegates may:

- Negotiate.
- Form alliances.
- Discuss proposals.
- Write Working Papers.
- Develop Draft Resolutions.
- Exchange ideas with other delegations.

Delegates must continue to behave diplomatically.

XXIII. 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. Moderated Caucuses
6. Unmoderated Caucuses
7. Working Papers
8. Draft Resolutions
9. Amendments
10. Closure of Debate
11. Voting Procedure
12. Announcement of Results

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



XXIV. WORKING PAPERS

A **Working Paper** contains proposals developed by delegates regarding the topic under discussion. A Possible Working Paper must be reviewed by the Chair before being officially recognized.

A Working Paper should:

- Address the topic.
- Present realistic proposals.
- Reflect collaboration between delegations.
- Be clearly written.

Signing a Working Paper indicates that the delegate supports its discussion, not necessarily every proposal contained within it. More than one Working Paper may be presented.

XXV. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

A **Draft Resolution** contains the proposed solutions developed by the committee. A committee may adopt only one final Resolution per topic.

The Draft Resolution must:

- Follow the required format.
- Address the topic.
- Contain realistic solutions.
- Meet the signature requirements established by ArgosMUN.
- Be approved by the Board of Approving.

A delegate may sign only one Draft Resolution. Delegates should work toward consensus rather than simply attempting to defeat another group's proposal.

XXVI. RESOLUTION

Once recognized by the Chair, the Draft Resolution may be formally presented to the Forum. Two delegates may present and read the document. The Chair may then establish a question session to clarify its content. The committee will subsequently proceed to amendments and voting according to the established procedure.



XXVII. BOARD OF APPROVING

The Board of Approving is composed of the President and Moderator.

Its responsibilities include:

- Reviewing Draft Resolutions.
- Checking format.
- Checking content.
- Determining whether the document addresses the topic.
- Approving the document for presentation.

The Board may declare a document out of order if it fails to meet the required standards.

XXVIII. AMENDMENTS

Delegates may propose amendments to a Draft Resolution.

Amendments must:

- Be submitted through an Usher.
- Be approved by the President.
- Meet the required signature threshold.
- Address the topic.
- Clearly identify the proposed change.

The delegate proposing the amendment may explain it to the Forum.

The committee will vote on the amendment according to the Rules of Procedure.

XXIX. CLOSURE OF DEBATE

Once discussion and amendments have concluded, a delegate may propose a motion to close the debate. The Chair will determine whether the motion is in order. If approved, the committee proceeds to the voting procedure.

XXX. ROLL-CALL VOTING

The Conference Officer will call the delegations in alphabetical order.



The voting process may consist of:

1. **First Round:** For, Against, or Abstain.
2. **Second Round:** Delegations that abstained may establish their final position.
3. **Rights of Explanation:** Delegates may briefly explain their vote when recognized.
4. **Final Round:** Voting members vote For or Against.
5. **Announcement:** The President announces the results.

A simple majority is required for the Draft Resolution to pass unless otherwise established by the Chair.

XXXI. OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

Position Paper

The Position Paper represents the official position of the assigned country regarding the topics of the committee.

It should demonstrate research and analysis rather than personal opinion.

Delegates should consider:

1. International relations.
2. Participation in international organizations.
3. Existing treaties and agreements.
4. National policies.
5. National interests.
6. Previous governmental actions.
7. Proposed solutions.

Delegates should also research:

- Political context.
- Economic conditions.
- Historical background.
- Geographic factors.
- Relevant legislation.
- International relations.



The Position Paper should include:

- General information about the country.
- Position on Topic A.
- Position on Topic B.
- Proposed solutions.
- References in **APA 7th edition**.

Position Paper Format

Delegates should follow the official ArgosMUN Position Paper template:

ArgosMUN 2026 — Official Documents

XXXII. RESOLUTION WRITING

A Resolution contains two main types of clauses.

Preambulatory Clauses

These explain:

- The background of the problem.
- Previous international actions.
- Relevant agreements.
- Previous UN resolutions.
- Existing concerns.

Examples:

- Affirming
- Alarmed by
- Aware of
- Bearing in mind
- Concerned
- Considering
- Emphasizing
- Guided by
- Recognizing



- Recalling
- Taking note of
- Welcoming

Operative Clauses

These establish concrete actions and solutions.

Examples:

- Accepts
- Affirms
- Calls upon
- Condemns
- Encourages
- Endorses
- Further invites
- Further recommends
- Recommends
- Requests
- Resolves
- Supports
- Urges

XXXIII. TOPIC A

Implementation of Strategies to Prevent Pandemics of Infectious Diseases

Infectious diseases remain a major challenge to global health. In an interconnected world, outbreaks can spread rapidly across borders and affect healthcare systems, economies, education, travel, and daily life.

The COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated the importance of international cooperation, early detection, effective communication, healthcare preparedness, and equitable access to medical resources.

Preventing future pandemics requires countries to strengthen surveillance systems, laboratories, healthcare infrastructure, medical supply chains, and trained personnel.



Vaccination is also an important component of pandemic preparedness. However, unequal access to vaccines, medicines, diagnostic tools, and medical equipment can increase global inequalities.

WHO supports countries through scientific guidance, international coordination, preparedness strategies, and health-system strengthening. Current WHO work emphasizes prevention, early detection, surveillance, and coordinated response to high-threat infectious diseases.

Questions to Consider

1. What strategies has your country implemented to prevent and respond to infectious disease outbreaks?
2. How prepared is your country's healthcare system to detect and respond to a potential pandemic?
3. What role should WHO play in coordinating international pandemic prevention?
4. How can countries improve international cooperation and information sharing?
5. How can equitable access to vaccines, medicines, and medical resources be guaranteed during a pandemic?

XXXIV. TOPIC B

Informing Regulations for the Use of Experimental Treatments and Vaccines on Humans

The development of new treatments and vaccines is essential for addressing emerging diseases and improving global health. However, experimental medical products must be evaluated carefully before widespread use.

Clinical trials are designed to evaluate medical interventions in humans. They generally progress through different phases to assess safety, appropriate dosage, effectiveness, and potential adverse effects.

Ethical oversight is essential. Participants must receive understandable information about the research, including potential risks and benefits, and informed consent must be respected.



During public health emergencies, governments may need to accelerate access to promising treatments or vaccines. However, emergency procedures should maintain scientific, ethical, and safety standards.

International cooperation is also important to promote transparency, research capacity, and equitable access to medical innovations.

WHO guidance emphasizes that clinical trials should be carefully designed, reviewed, approved, and conducted according to ethical and scientific standards.

Questions to Consider

1. What regulations does your country have regarding experimental treatments and vaccines?
2. How can governments protect people participating in clinical trials?
3. How can countries balance rapid medical innovation with safety and ethical standards?
4. What role should WHO play in developing international guidelines?
5. How can countries promote equitable access to safe and effective medical innovations?



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FINAL NOTE FOR DELEGATES

The World Health Organization 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.