



COLEGIO REAL
ROYAL SCHOOL

HEADQUARTERS UN XVIII FORO PENSANDO EN COLOMBIA



XVIII

FORO PENSANDO
EN COLOMBIA

—UN PENSAMIENTO HECHO POR JÓVENES PARA COLOMBIA—



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Juan Pablo Zuluaga Rodríguez

Honorable delegates, welcome to the UN Headquarters Committee.

My name is Juan Pablo Zuluaga, and as a proud junior at Royal School, I am thrilled to greet you all at the start of what promises to be an enriching experience for us all.

Our time together will be devoted to addressing some of the most critical challenges imperiling our world today. Your presence here is a reflection of your commitment to learning, dialogue, and the pursuit of innovative solutions. Each of you brings knowledge, a fresh perspective, and a passion for making a difference, all of which are essential to the success of our committee.

The diversity of thought and background among us is our greatest strength. It allows us to approach complex problems from multiple perspectives, leading to more effective and creative solutions. I encourage you to listen actively, debate respectfully, and collaborate openly. Together, we have the power to turn ideas into actions and aspirations into realities.

I am eager to see the dynamic contributions each of you will make. Remember, this is a space for learning, growth, and making meaningful connections. Let us make the most of this opportunity to shape a better world.

If you have any questions or suggestions, please feel free to reach out. I look forward to working with all of you.

Juan Pablo Zuluaga Rodríguez

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Marco David Lombardi Herrera

Distinguished delegates, I am Marco Lombardi, an 11th grade student at Royal School. It is my honor to extend a warm and sincere welcome to each of you on behalf of the UN Headquarters Committee. With great excitement, we look forward to your active engagement and valuable input in our upcoming initiatives.

As we come together to tackle some of the world's most urgent issues and promote collaboration, your presence adds significant value to our committee by bringing a rich diversity of viewpoints. Your unique perspectives and experiences are vital contributions that will significantly shape the course of our discussions and the decisions we make. We firmly believe that through cooperation and open dialogue, we can work together towards effective and impactful solutions.

This is a unique opportunity for us to create a meaningful difference in addressing global challenges, and I am eager to embark on this journey alongside all of you. Please do not hesitate to share any questions or ideas you might have. Let us embrace this opportunity to work together toward a brighter and more sustainable future.

Marco David Lombardi Herrera

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2. COMMITTEE GUIDE

Topic A: Reevaluating the 2030 Agenda: Progressivism's struggle against Global Challenges

2.1.1 Key Terms:

1. **Sustainable Development:** Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It's a core principle of the 2030 Agenda.
2. **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):** A set of 17 global goals established by the United Nations in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda to address issues like poverty, inequality, environmental sustainability, and peace.
3. **Agenda 2030:** The comprehensive plan adopted by UN member states in 2015 to achieve the SDGs and promote sustainable development globally by the year 2030.
4. **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs):** The eight international development goals that preceded the SDGs, which were in effect from 2000 to 2015, focusing mainly on poverty reduction, education, and health.
5. **Climate Change:** Long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns, primarily caused by human activities such as burning fossil fuels, which the SDGs aim to address.
6. **Human Rights:** The basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person in the world, which are central to many of the SDGs, especially those focusing on equality and justice.
7. **Environmental Sustainability:** The responsible interaction with the environment to avoid depletion or degradation of natural resources and ensure long-term environmental quality.
8. **Global Partnership:** Collaboration among countries, organizations, and individuals worldwide to achieve the SDGs (SDG 17).
9. **Policy Coherence:** The need for policies across different sectors and levels to be mutually supportive and aligned to achieve sustainable development objectives.
10. **Social Justice:** The concept of fair and just relations between individuals and society, including issues of equity, diversity, and human rights, often discussed in the context of sustainable development.
11. **Trade-offs and Synergies:** Understanding how achieving one SDG might impact another, either positively (synergies) or negatively (trade-offs).
12. **Resource Mobilization:** The process of gathering financial and other resources to support sustainable development initiatives.

2.1.2 About the UN General Assembly

The UN General Assembly (UNGA) is the main policy-making body of said organization. All of its member states are part of the UN General Assembly and each of the 193 has an equal vote. This organ provides a distinctive forum for multilateral debates on a wide range of international matters covered under the Charter of the United Nations.

2.1.3 Introduction:

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a plan adopted by all the members of the United Nations in 2015, with the objective of achieving peace and prosperity for the people and planet. This agenda includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are key to addressing the full spectrum of our world's most pressing challenges: poverty, justice, environmental damage, peace and climate change. These objectives illustrate deep commitment to improve the living conditions of all the community.

Achieving the 2030 agenda requires an extensive series of cooperative actions among all economies, governments, individuals and civil societies. While the objectives proposed have been acknowledged as an ambitious framework for progress, a significant debate has also arisen. Critics argue that SDGs are overly ambitious and lack practicality, others question how countries with limited resources can realistically achieve these goals by 2030.

Another critical issue is the inherent tension between some of the goals, like “Decent work and economic growth” (SDG 8) can sometimes have conflict with SDGs regarding environmental issues such as combating climate change and protecting ecosystems (SDG 13 and SDG 15). These counterarguments raise questions about whether the goals are truly compatible and spread the necessity of critically analyzing the SDGs to make sure they are meaningful and attainable, not just visionary.

2.1.4 Historical Context

Throughout the years the UN has been planning objectives and goals depending on the changes that occur in the world, this taking into consideration how countries are developing day by day and how the decisions they make can affect the world. For instance, in 1994 in the Cairo International Conference on Population and Development, in which the main theme was population growth and how this can affect the world. A world governed by this order would in reality be one of disorder, replete with armed conflict, lawless violence, corruption, and economic volatility.

Such global instability and insecurity would have a significant cost to human lives. For much of the 21st century, however, democracy's opponents have labored persistently to dismantle this international order and the restraints it imposed on their ambitions. The leaders of China, Russia, and other dictatorships have succeeded in shifting global incentives, jeopardizing the consensus that democracy is the only viable path to prosperity and security while encouraging more authoritarian approaches to governance.

Prior to the 2030 agenda and the SDGs were the MDGs which aimed to Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, Achieve universal primary education, Promote gender equality and empower women, Reduce child mortality, Improve maternal health, Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, Ensure environmental sustainability, Develop a global partnership for development, however, in response to the new needs, it was decided to rethink the objectives.

Now, the agenda takes as its main themes sustainable development and gender equality, having as its objectives: End poverty in all its forms worldwide, end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture, ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, ensure inclusive, equitable and quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, achieve gender equality and empower women and girls, achieve gender equality and gender equality, achieve gender equality and empower women and girls, Ensure inclusive, equitable and quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, achieve gender equality and gender equality, equitable and quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, Ensure availability of water and its sustainable management and sanitation for all, Ensure access to affordable, safe, sustainable and modern energy for all, Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation, Reduce inequality within and among countries, Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, Conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss, Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, Strengthen means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

2.1.5 Current Context:

Currently, countries such as Spain are following the agenda by complying with the stipulations it establishes; the Spanish state has already approved the Minimum Vital Income, the pension reform, the Organic Law for the Integral Guarantee of Sexual Freedom or the Organic Law on Sexual and Reproductive Health and the Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy.

However, despite the fact that the objectives proposed by the UN are aimed at positively developing the world, many countries claim that the way in which they are carried out could end up harming more than it could benefit, in addition to the fact that countries that do not comply with the UN instructions could end up being sanctioned, thus violating the sovereignty of each country.

The differences between countries have generated the rethinking of nations on whether to support or oppose the agenda. Some of the points in favor of this agenda are that through gender equality there can be a more just society, thus giving women the rights they have longed for since the feminist struggle began. Also through sustainable development we want the economy and urbanization, among other things, to continue to develop, but in a way that does not affect the environment, but what opponents of the agenda say is that there is no way that the economy will not be affected if it is carried out as proposed by the UN, since it affects sectors such as mining and livestock, these activities are major economic sources for several countries.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



2.1.6 Sub-Topics:

- **A. Gender equality and inequality reduction**

One of the main aspects that the 2030 agenda is looking to address is the eradication of gender inequality. However, various challenges have staggered the advance of this policy as in countries such as Afghanistan the return of the Taliban has represented the reversion of women's rights and freedoms regarding education, employment and freedom of movement. Moreover, this issue continues to plague other countries in the Arab world, Africa, Southern Asia, etc. which marks a stark contrast with western countries where adequate implementation of these policies has promoted the SDGs.

- **B. Responsible production and consumption and climate action**

Climate change in recent years has garnered special attention and debate in the international community, particularly as to the proper ways to tackle it. The Circular Economy Initiative Deutschland (CEID) has been an example to the international community of climate responsibility. This project has resulted in Germany implementing a strong circular economy strategy to minimize waste and maximize the reuse of resources. As well as, stringent recycling laws, encouraging the separation and recycling of waste materials and setting targets to reduce plastic waste and increase the use of recycled materials in production processes.

- **C. Sustainable economic development**

The SDGs strive for principles of prosperity to be spread around the world, especially in the most neglected countries that for decades have had latent unresolved issues that impede their progress and presence in the international community. Which is why countries such as Rwanda are commendable examples of proper governance in accordance with the 2030 Agenda. Through its Vision 2050 and National Strategy for Transformation (NST1), Rwanda has implemented strong economic policies including the promotion of small and medium enterprises, investment in Green Growth and a large scale infrastructure development that have resulted in unprecedented economic growth for the country as well as a significant decrease in poverty and improved living standards.

- **D. Affordable and non-polluting energy**

As society has become more aware of the negative effects human activity has on our environment, more nations have strived for new, affordable and clean solutions to global energetic challenges. Morocco has gone to great lengths to comply with the 7th SDG, through its flagship projects the Noor Ouarzazate Solar Complex and the Tarfaya Wind Farm, which are some of the largest renewable energy farms in the world that seek to represent more than 52% of Morocco's electricity production by 2030. This along with its Rural Electrification Program that has increased electricity access in rural areas from 18% in the 1990s to over 99% today and its energy subsidies and pricing reforms have turned Morocco into a global role model of Sustainable Development's adequate implementation and positive effects.

- **E. Globalization**

The most important pillar of the international community is its interconnectivity, which still to this day is a main issue that hasn't been fully addressed. Nations such as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are the most evident examples of non-compliance with international association. Due to the Juche doctrine, North Korea is an economically isolated country leading to economic stagnation and limited access to global markets. Their citizens have limited access to information and technology due to harsh censorship policies and restricted internet access and the sanctions imposed on them due to their threatening nuclear program have led to further difficulties in the nation's access to global partnerships and cooperative initiatives.

2.1.7 Guide Questions:

1. How does the 2030 agenda affect the interests of each nation and its population?
2. Can activities such as mining and livestock be replaced or modified without changing the economy?
3. Which countries have played a negative role in looking forward to the accomplishment of the actual 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and what consequences have been applied?
4. What are proper arguments against the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and how will countries uphold them?
5. How will countries that disagree be dealing with the decisions taken by the UN?
6. Will this agenda really improve the world or will it end up having the opposite effect?
7. How does international intervention affect a country's ability to comply with Sustainable Development?

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3.HANDBOOK

3.1 PREAMBULATORY AND OPERATIVE PHRASES

Preambulatory Phrases	Operative Phrases
Acknowledging	Accepts
Affirming	Adopts
Appreciating	Agrees
Approving	Appeals
Aware	Approves
Bearing in mind	Authorizes
Believing	Calls upon
Commending	Commends
Concerned	Considers
Conscious	Decides
Considering	Declares
Convinced	Determines
Desiring	Directs
Emphasizing	Emphasizes
Expecting	Encourages
Expressing	Expresses appreciation
Fully aware	Invites
Guided by	Notes
Having adopted	Proclaim

3.2 SPECIFIC POINTS

RIGHT OF REPLY

To ask for a Right of Reply, the delegate must send a written note to the Chair explaining in what way his/her delegation was offended. The Chair may limit the time accorded to a Right of Reply. A Right of Reply to a right of reply is out of order. This point may not interrupt a speaker.

POINT OF ORDER:

During discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise on a Point of Order to complain of improper parliamentary procedure. The Chair in accordance with these rules shall immediately decide a Point of Order. The Chair may, without subject to appeal, rule out of order those points which, in his or her judgment, are dilatory or improper. This point may interrupt a speaker, however the use of this point should not be driven by the desire to boycott a delegate's intervention.

POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE:

A delegate may rise on a Point of Personal Privilege to address a concern over the environment of the committee. Acceptable concerns include the ability to hear the speaker, the temperature of the room, etc. The Chair may, without subject to appeal, rule out of order those points which, in his or her judgment, are dilatory or improper. This point may interrupt a speaker.

POINT OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY:

During an intervention, if the current speaker is obstructed by a parliamentary query concerning modus operandi, or parliamentary language, he or she may rise on this special point to consult such doubt through the Chair without altering the flow of her intervention and hence the development of the committee.

POINT OF FOLLOW-UP:

Once the speaker has answered a substantial question from a Point of Information, this point may be used to make a follow-up statement regarding the speaker's response, which should be shorter than a regular intervention. The point can only be used once by the interrogator and must not be used to make another question.

POINT OF INFORMATION:

A delegate may use a Point of Information if they have any question concerning a broad amount of matters in the committee. A Point of Information can be employed in order to resolve the agenda, procedure, and protocol. It may also be used to approach the Chair. This point may not interrupt a speaker.

POINT OF RELEVANCE:

A delegate makes use of a Point of Relevance when they feel that another delegate's intervention is veering off topic and touching matters that are irrelevant for the development of the committee, therefore misusing time needed for discussing the topic of the committee. This point may interrupt a speaker at the Chair's discretion.

POINT TO ADD TO REGISTRY:

With a Point to Add to Registry, a delegate may ask the Chair to write a statement, in the registry of the committee, that was just made by the delegate speaking. This point may interrupt a speaker and the delegate performing it must state the exact complete phrase he or she wants to have written down. After this, the chair asks the delegate speaking if this was what he or she said and if it is, the Chair proceeds to write it down.

POINT OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE:

There is no Point of Order over a Point of Order, so when a Point of Order isn't in order, a delegate uses a Point of Parliamentary Procedure. Delegate must yield in one of the following ways:

YIELD TO THE CHAIR:

This ends a delegate's speech and has the effect of proceeding to the next speaker on the Speakers' List.

YIELD TO ANOTHER DELEGATE:

The delegate may yield any remaining speaking time to the representative of another country. The yielded-to delegate may speak for the time remaining, but may not yield to another delegate.

3.3 SPECIFIC MOTIONS IN ORDER

Motion to open the session:

is the first motion of the day it opens the session this means that it gives start to the committees debate and following protocol

Motion to open the agenda of the day:

This motion is to open the committee with the agenda or topics that were already chosen for the committee, this is the second motion and it looks like the first motion

Motion to start with the opening speeches:

Back in the handbook we already explain the opening speeches, as this motions states the opening speeches comence in alphabetical order.

Motion to start a formal debate:

A formal debate I mainly where your country explains its position and approaches to the committee, it is also a formal debate which there is a order that the chairs writes of those delegations that want to be add it, it is more formal and is normally in the podium, it will always be a formal debate due to the protocol.

Motion to start an informal debate:

A informal debate is where the delegate are freely to move around the committee and the delegates start to debate more comfortably

Motion to start a lobby time:

A lobby time is where certain countries gather to start the working papers or in other cases re state their position.

Motion to suspend session:

This motion usually is done when the lunch or break is about to start. It suspends the session but later it will be open once again.

Motion to start the voting procedures

This is the motion that is done when the delegates already wreck the resolutions and the committee have to vote them in favor of against.

Motion to adjourn

This is the last motion it is to close the committee and go home.

3.4 VOTING PROCEDURE

A) Amendments

An amendment shall not be introduced to a committee until the Chair has approved it. A delegate may move to amend any resolution that has been introduced. Of all the sponsors, the amendment is automatically incorporated into the resolution upon introduction to the Committee. It is not required for the signatories to approve of the amendment. If all the sponsors consider it an Unfriendly Amendment, then it passes to be voted upon by the entire committee. An Unfriendly amendment suspends debate on the resolution. If considered necessary the Chair shall recognize at least one speaker for and one speaker against the amendment. The speakers may yield or take questions. The Chair may apply a time limit. The amendment is then voted upon, unless a delegate moves to extend debate on the amendment.

B) Voting

Prior to the commencement of voting on substantive matters, all members shall take their seats and the doors to the room shall be closed. No one shall be permitted to enter or leave the room during the conduct of the vote. No points may interrupt, except points directly concerned with the conduct of the Voting Procedure (Points of Order). Each country seated in a committee shall have one vote with the exception of observer countries. Countries that abstain from voting shall not be considered in reckoning the totals needed to determine the results of the vote. For a resolution to pass in the Committee, a 50% + 1 majority vote is required.

Except for votes on resolutions, votes shall be taken by placard count, unless otherwise successfully moved. Votes on resolutions shall be by roll call. In a roll call vote, the Chair shall read the name of each member country. The roll call shall be called in ascending alphabetical order. Each delegate, when called upon, must call out: "In Favor", "In Favor with Reasons", "Against", "Against with Reasons", "Abstain", "Abstain with Reason", or "Pass".

Once the roll has been called, the Chair shall call the names of those countries that passed the first time. Those countries will have an opportunity to enter a vote. If a state passes twice, its vote shall be recorded as an abstention. Delegates who, during attendance, answered "Present and Voting" may not abstain when voting for a resolution.

3.5 WORKING PAPER EXAMPLE