

TITLE I General Provisions

Article 1. This regulation contains the rules governing the South American Model United Nations, which must be adhered to by all members of its organizational structure and participants.

Article 2. The rules outlined in this regulation are self-sufficient. Any matter not covered herein will be resolved by the Model Authorities or the institution, depending on the case.

Article 3. English is the official language. At the discretion of the Model Authorities, another language may be adopted as a secondary language.

TITLE II The Organizing Committee

Organizing Committee

Article 4. The Organizing Committee is composed of the Model Authorities, the Academic Committee, and the Logistics Committee.

Chapter I The Model Authorities

Article 5. The Model Authorities collectively include the General Coordinator, Faculty Adviser, Head Delegate, and Secretary-General. They form the highest decision-making body.

General Coordinator

Article 6. This is the highest rank in the structural hierarchy. The General Coordinator is responsible for the overall direction and supervision of the Model and serves as the final authority in decision-making.

Faculty Advisor

Article 7. This is the second rank in the structural hierarchy. The Faculty Adviser serves as the primary academic authority of the Model and is the first level of support for the General Coordinator in their duties.

Secretary-General

Article 8. the Secretary-General holds the first rank in the structural hierarchy. This position specializes in the organizational aspects of the Model and is responsible for officially declaring its opening and closing.

Deputy Secretary-General

Article 9. The Deputy Secretary-General holds the third rank in the structural hierarchy. This position specializes in the academic aspects of the Model and serves as the first level of support for the Faculty Adviser. If necessary, the Deputy Secretary-General may act as the President of the Crisis Department.

Chapter II

The Logistics Committee

Article 10. The Logistics Committee is responsible for overseeing the various committees within the Model. It is composed of the Model Authorities, Committee Boards, the Crisis Department, Approval Panels, and the Evaluation Committee.

Committee Boards

Article 11. The entities responsible for directing, moderating, and providing academic guidance in the debate within their respective committees of the Model. In descending hierarchical order, they are composed of:

- A) Chair
- B) Co-Chair

Chair

Article 12. The highest-ranking authority within the committee. Their responsibilities include:

- a. Officially declaring the opening and closing of each formal working session.
- b. Enforcing and ensuring compliance with these regulations through disciplinary measures.
- c. Granting the Right to speak only to those who request it and in an equitable manner.
- d. Calling for votes and announcing the results when necessary.
- e. Partially or fully suspending interpellations, messages, points, and/or motions (except for the Point of Personal Privilege and the Point of Parliamentary procedure) at their discretion and deciding whether to resume them in whole or in part.

Co-Chair

Article 13. The second-ranking authority within the committee. They serve as the primary support for the Committee President and assume their duties in case of absence.

Article 14. The second-ranking authority within the committee. Their responsibilities include:

- a. Listing present and absent delegates at the beginning of each formal working session and notifying the Committee President accordingly.
- b. Calculating and informing the Chair of the exact number of delegates required for different majorities in Placard Votes and Roll Call Votes (only considering member entities or personalities) at the beginning of each session.

- c. Presiding over and recording Roll Call Voting procedures.
- d. Requesting and storing the following documents:
 - Official Position Papers
 - Official Documents
- e. Updating the Speakers' List in real time.
- f. Monitoring the speaking time of each delegate.
- g. Recording warnings and reprimands issued to delegates.

Crisis Department

Article 15. The Crisis Department represents the international community in each committee of the Model. In descending hierarchical order, it is composed of:

- a. President
- b. Writer

President of the Crisis Department

Article 16. The highest-ranking authority within the department. Responsible for directing, approving, drafting, and/or presenting documents issued by the international community.

Writer of the Crisis Department

Article 17. The second-ranking authority within the department. Responsible for drafting and/or presenting documents issued by the international community with prior authorization from their superiors. They serve as the primary support for the President of the department in their duties.

Approval Panels

Article 18. These are the commissions responsible for approving the Official Documents issued by the recognized committees of the Model. They are composed of:

- a. The respective Chair and/or Co-Chair.
- b. A Model Authority.

Chapter III

The Logistics Committee

Logistics Committee

Article 22. This committee is responsible for the overall organization of the event. It is composed of:

- a. Protocol and Logistics Department
- b. Press Department

Protocol and Logistics Department

Article 23. This department oversees the protocol coordination and organizational aspects of the event. In descending hierarchical order, it is composed of:

- a. Faculty Adviser
- b. President
- c. Vice President
- d. Authorized Technical Staff
- e. Host

Faculty Adviser of the Protocol and Logistics Department

Article 24. The highest-ranking authority within the department. Responsible for supervising the activities of both divisions within the department.

President of Protocol/Logistics

Article 25. The second-ranking authority within the department. Responsible for leading the activities of their assigned division.

Vice President of Protocol/Logistics

Article 26. The third-ranking authority within the department. Responsible for supporting the president of their division in their duties and replacing them in case of absence.

Authorized Technical Staff

Article 27. The fourth-ranking authority within the department. Responsible for maintaining the Model's electrical equipment.

Protocol/Logistics Host

Article 28. The fifth-ranking authority within the department. Required to wear a designated uniform. Their responsibilities include:

- a. Complying with and ensuring compliance with the code of conduct outlined in these regulations throughout the entire Model, regardless of the division to which they belong.
- b. Assisting, under the instruction of their superiors, in the organization of the event.

Press Department

Article 29. Responsible for covering and announcing to the general public the events occurring inside and outside the committees of the Model. Required to wear a designated uniform. In descending hierarchical order, it is composed of:

- a. Editor
- b. Member of the Press Corps

Editor

Article 30. The highest-ranking authority within the department. Responsible for directing and supervising the department's activities.

Member of the Press Corps

Article 31. The second-ranking authority within the department. Responsible for gathering, processing, and announcing Model-related information to the general public, with prior authorization from the Editor.

TITLE III

Committee Structure

Article 32. The committees recognized in the Model, depending on their functions, shall be composed of:

- a. Any entity or personality that is part of the structure of the United Nations.
- b. Any entity or personality relevant to the topic under discussion, invited by the Model Authorities.

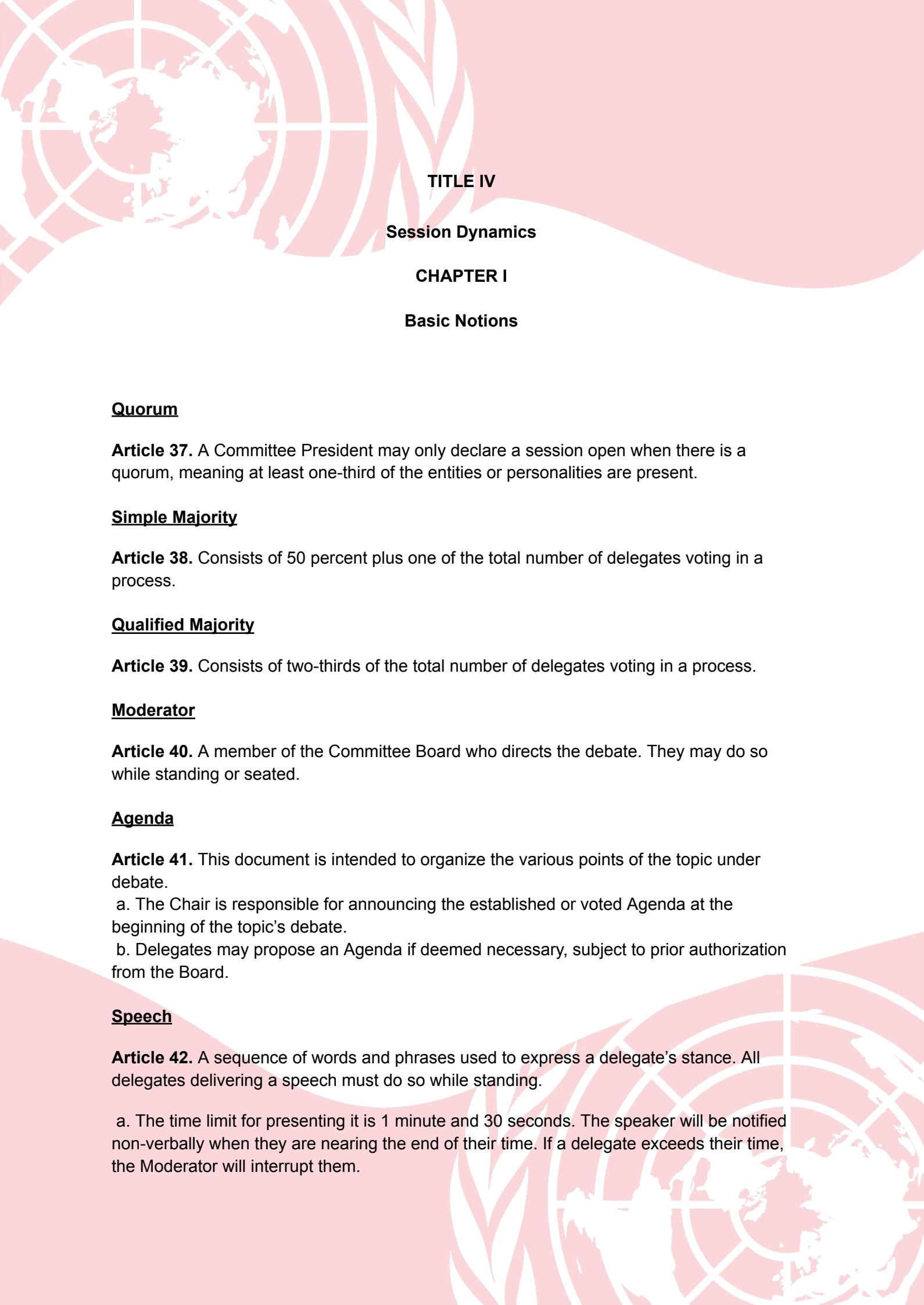
Article 33. The establishment of historical, future, and/or non-UN-related committees is permitted. These committees are not necessarily subject to point (a) of the previous article but must comply with the parameters established in these regulations.

Article 34. It is at the discretion of the Model Authorities to designate any entity or personality within a committee as either a member or an observer.

Article 35. All observer entities or personalities shall have unrestricted access to their respective committees and may attend sessions with the same rights as member entities or personalities, except for signing and voting on Official Documents that require it. They may not be present during Roll Call Voting procedures.

Article 36.

All entities or personalities, whether members or observers, shall be represented by one delegate in the respective committee. If deemed appropriate by the Model Authorities, two delegates per entity may be admitted.



TITLE IV

Session Dynamics

CHAPTER I

Basic Notions

Quorum

Article 37. A Committee President may only declare a session open when there is a quorum, meaning at least one-third of the entities or personalities are present.

Simple Majority

Article 38. Consists of 50 percent plus one of the total number of delegates voting in a process.

Qualified Majority

Article 39. Consists of two-thirds of the total number of delegates voting in a process.

Moderator

Article 40. A member of the Committee Board who directs the debate. They may do so while standing or seated.

Agenda

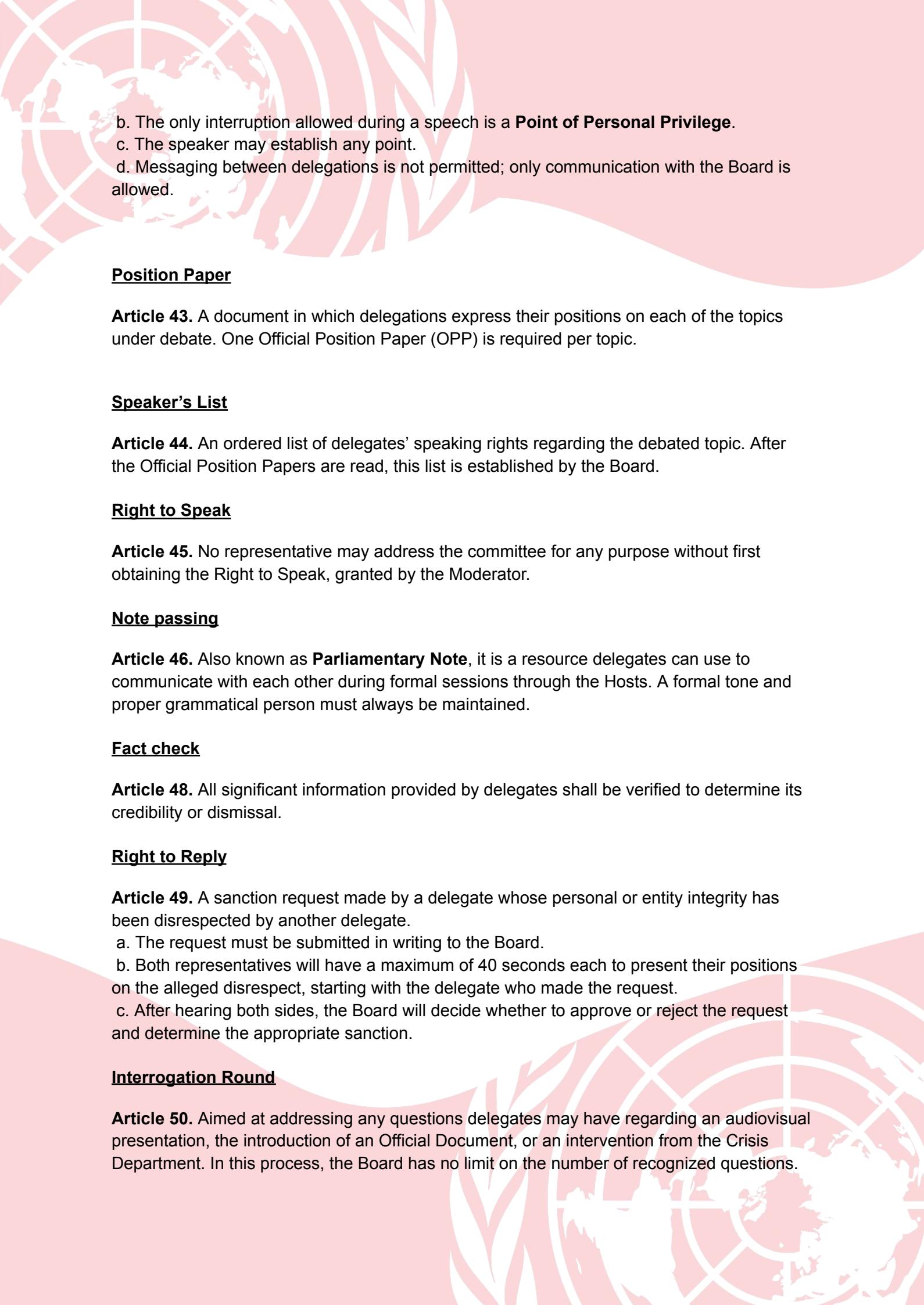
Article 41. This document is intended to organize the various points of the topic under debate.

- a. The Chair is responsible for announcing the established or voted Agenda at the beginning of the topic's debate.
- b. Delegates may propose an Agenda if deemed necessary, subject to prior authorization from the Board.

Speech

Article 42. A sequence of words and phrases used to express a delegate's stance. All delegates delivering a speech must do so while standing.

- a. The time limit for presenting it is 1 minute and 30 seconds. The speaker will be notified non-verbally when they are nearing the end of their time. If a delegate exceeds their time, the Moderator will interrupt them.

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- b. The only interruption allowed during a speech is a **Point of Personal Privilege**.
 - c. The speaker may establish any point.
 - d. Messaging between delegations is not permitted; only communication with the Board is allowed.

Position Paper

Article 43. A document in which delegations express their positions on each of the topics under debate. One Official Position Paper (OPP) is required per topic.

Speaker's List

Article 44. An ordered list of delegates' speaking rights regarding the debated topic. After the Official Position Papers are read, this list is established by the Board.

Right to Speak

Article 45. No representative may address the committee for any purpose without first obtaining the Right to Speak, granted by the Moderator.

Note passing

Article 46. Also known as **Parliamentary Note**, it is a resource delegates can use to communicate with each other during formal sessions through the Hosts. A formal tone and proper grammatical person must always be maintained.

Fact check

Article 48. All significant information provided by delegates shall be verified to determine its credibility or dismissal.

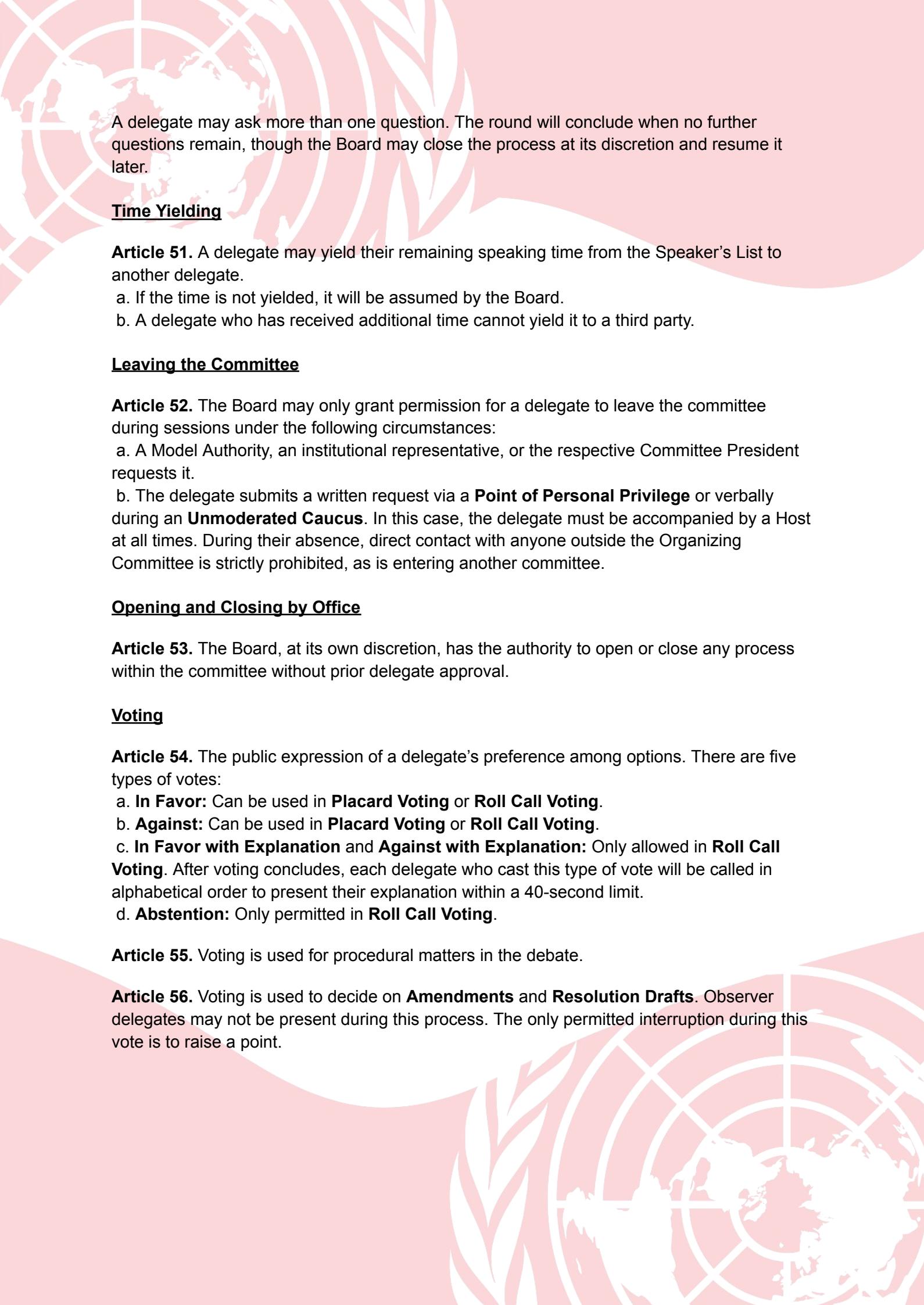
Right to Reply

Article 49. A sanction request made by a delegate whose personal or entity integrity has been disrespected by another delegate.

- a. The request must be submitted in writing to the Board.
- b. Both representatives will have a maximum of 40 seconds each to present their positions on the alleged disrespect, starting with the delegate who made the request.
- c. After hearing both sides, the Board will decide whether to approve or reject the request and determine the appropriate sanction.

Interrogation Round

Article 50. Aimed at addressing any questions delegates may have regarding an audiovisual presentation, the introduction of an Official Document, or an intervention from the Crisis Department. In this process, the Board has no limit on the number of recognized questions.



A delegate may ask more than one question. The round will conclude when no further questions remain, though the Board may close the process at its discretion and resume it later.

Time Yielding

Article 51. A delegate may yield their remaining speaking time from the Speaker's List to another delegate.

- a. If the time is not yielded, it will be assumed by the Board.
- b. A delegate who has received additional time cannot yield it to a third party.

Leaving the Committee

Article 52. The Board may only grant permission for a delegate to leave the committee during sessions under the following circumstances:

- a. A Model Authority, an institutional representative, or the respective Committee President requests it.
- b. The delegate submits a written request via a **Point of Personal Privilege** or verbally during an **Unmoderated Caucus**. In this case, the delegate must be accompanied by a Host at all times. During their absence, direct contact with anyone outside the Organizing Committee is strictly prohibited, as is entering another committee.

Opening and Closing by Office

Article 53. The Board, at its own discretion, has the authority to open or close any process within the committee without prior delegate approval.

Voting

Article 54. The public expression of a delegate's preference among options. There are five types of votes:

- a. **In Favor:** Can be used in **Placard Voting** or **Roll Call Voting**.
- b. **Against:** Can be used in **Placard Voting** or **Roll Call Voting**.
- c. **In Favor with Explanation** and **Against with Explanation:** Only allowed in **Roll Call Voting**. After voting concludes, each delegate who cast this type of vote will be called in alphabetical order to present their explanation within a 40-second limit.
- d. **Abstention:** Only permitted in **Roll Call Voting**.

Article 55. Voting is used for procedural matters in the debate.

Article 56. Voting is used to decide on **Amendments** and **Resolution Drafts**. Observer delegates may not be present during this process. The only permitted interruption during this vote is to raise a point.

CHAPTER II

Official Documents

Working Paper

Article 57. A draft containing the committee's agreed-upon solutions to address the topic. It does not follow a specific format and is not subject to a vote. Before approval by the respective **Approval Board**, it must be titled "**Possible Working Paper**." Only after approval may it be officially considered a Working Paper.

Amendment

Article 58. An **Amendment** is a modification to a **Working Paper** that has already been classified and registered by the Board. To be approved, a **Qualified Majority** of present committee members is required, and this majority can only be obtained through **Roll Call Voting**.

- It must include a **heading**, **title**, a **specification of the section** of the Working Paper to be modified, and the **proposed modification**.
- The **heading** must contain the **committee name**, **topic**, and **endorsements**, in that order, with their respective indications.

Before voting, the title must be "Possible Amendment." Only after the amendment is approved in the voting process does its title change to "Amendment."

Draft Resolution

Article 59. This is the document that formally contains the solutions agreed upon in the committee for resolving the topic. Its approval requires a Qualified Majority of the committee members present, in addition to other specific regulations if applicable (e.g., no veto from the permanent members of the Security Council). This majority can only be obtained through a Roll-Call Voting process.

It must include a heading, title, paragraphs with preambulatory phrases, and paragraphs with operative phrases.

- The heading must contain the name of the committee, topic, and endorsements, in that order, with their respective annotations.
- Paragraphs with preambulatory and operative phrases must follow the recent formatting of resolutions issued by the United Nations Security Council. Exceptions apply, and decisions regarding these will be made by the Model Authorities.
- It is prohibited to present as a Draft Resolution any resolution that has already been approved by the international community or any other Model United Nations.

CHAPTER III

On Points

Point

Article 60. A point is an intervention that proposes a specific action within the committee that is not related to the debate topic. It does not require the forum to be open and can not interrupt the speaker. To request it, the delegate must raise their placard and be granted the Right to speak by the Board. Any delegate making a point must stand.

Point of Personal Privilege

Article 61. Used by a delegate when affected by an issue that interferes with their participation in the debate.

Point of Order

Article 62. Used by a delegate when they perceive a procedural error and wish to point it out.

Right of Reply

Article 63. Used when a delegate feels their country or their personal integrity has been insulted and wants to make a statement and express their complaint.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

Article 64. Used to ask the Board a procedural question.

CHAPTER IV

On Motions

Motion

Article 65. A motion is an intervention that proposes a specific action regarding the debate topic. It requires the forum to be open. To request it, the delegate must raise their placard and be granted the Right to Speak by the Board. Any delegate making a motion must stand.

Seconding a Motion

Article 66. A motion must be supported by another delegate different from the one who proposed it. To request this, the delegate must raise their placard and be recognized by the Moderator. The Board must ensure that all heard the call to second the motion.

Motion of Precedence

Article 67. A request to prioritize an intervention over a motion.

- a. It will be in order after any motion is proposed in the committee.
- b. It may interrupt the speaker. Once recognized, the delegate must declare the intervention they wish to prioritize.
- c. The Board will decide whether to grant priority to the proposed intervention.
- d. Until the Board determines the priority order of the disputed interventions, both delegations must remain standing.

Motion to Modify Speaking Time

Article 68. A request to change the maximum duration of speeches in the Speaker's List.

- a. Must be seconded.
- b. Requires a Simple Majority vote to pass.
- c. The maximum allowed time in all Model committees is one minute and 30 seconds.

Motion for an Extraordinary Questioning Session

Article 69. A request to ask questions to a delegate after their speech in the Speaker's List.

- a. Must be seconded.
- b. Must be accepted by the responding delegate.
- c. Only the last speaker in the list may be questioned, and only one Extraordinary Questioning Session is allowed per last speaker. A delegate who has assumed a Time Yield is not included in this.
- d. A preamble is an introduction to a question. It may be requested by a delegate before asking their question.
- e. A follow-up question is a question asked by a delegate after their initial question has been answered. Only one follow-up question is allowed per delegate, and it cannot include a preamble.
- f. The Board will recognize a maximum of two questions when accepting the Extraordinary Questioning Session. If a second question is authorized, it must be asked by the delegate who seconded the motion.
- g. A third question, after the Extraordinary Questioning Session ends, may be requested through a Point of Personal Privilege. It must be accepted by the respondent. It may include a preamble but no follow-up question. A delegate who has previously asked a question in the same session cannot request this additional question.
- h. All questions asked during this motion must be related to the delegate's speech in the Speaker's List or their previous answers in the same Extraordinary Questioning Session.

Motion for a Formal Discussion

Article 70. A request for argumentation between two delegations that temporarily interrupts the Speaker's List.

- a. The delegate proposing it must mention the entity or delegate they wish to debate against.
- b. Requires the acceptance of the opposing delegate.
- c. The discussion will last a maximum of two minutes: one minute per delegate, starting with the proposer.
- d. A maximum of three Formal Discussions per session are allowed. No delegate may propose this motion more than once per session.

Motion for the Presentation of Audiovisual Material

Article 71. A request to present audiovisual material before the committee.

- a. The material must be pre-approved by the Approval Board, ensuring its relevance to the topic and timing of the debate.
- b. The Board will notify when this motion is in order for a specific delegate before the committee.
- c. The maximum presentation time is 10 minutes, excluding the Interrogation Round.

Motion for the Opening of an Unmoderated Caucus

Article 72. This is a request for an informal space among delegations that temporarily interrupts the Speaker's List to establish criteria, negotiate, and draft Official Documents for the resolution of the topic.

- a. It must be seconded and approved by a Simple Majority.
 - b. The delegate proposing the caucus must explain the reason for its opening.
 - c. If requested by the Moderator, a duration must be proposed.
 - d. The presence of the general public will not be allowed in the committee during this session, except for:
 - The Organizing Committee.
 - Representatives of the institutions participating in the event.
 - e. The maximum allowed time per Unmoderated Caucus session is 30 minutes, including extensions.
 - f. Direct contact between delegations and the Board is allowed.
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Motion for the Extension of the Unmoderated Caucus

Article 73. This is a request for additional time for the Unmoderated Caucus.

- a. All points of the previous article apply, except for point b.
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Motion for the Opening of a Moderated Caucus

Article 74. This is a request for an expedited debate that temporarily interrupts the Speaker's List. It is conducted in rounds with a maximum of five delegates per round.

- a. It must be seconded and approved by a Simple Majority.
 - b. The delegate proposing the Caucus must explain the reason for its opening.
 - c. If requested by the Moderator, a duration must be proposed.
 - d. The maximum speaking time per speech will be at the discretion of the Board.
 - e. The maximum allowed time per Moderated Caucus session is 30 minutes, including extensions.
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Motion for the Extension of the Moderated Caucus

Article 75. This is a request for additional time for the Moderated Caucus.

- a. All points of the previous article apply, except for point b.
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Motion for the Introduction of a Working Paper

Article 76. This is a request to present a Working Paper to the committee.

- a. The Working Paper to be presented must be previously approved by the committee's Approval Panel.
- b. The Board will establish a time limit for the presentation.
- c. The maximum number of presenters will be four.
- d. Once presented, it will be classified and registered by the Board using the following code format: WP-000 (e.g., WP-001, WP-002,...).

- e. After classification and registration, the Moderator will automatically open a Questioning Round.
 - f. At the end of the round, a Moderated Caucus will be opened to debate the paper, if necessary.
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Motion for the Introduction of an Amendment

Article 77. This is a request to present an Amendment to the committee.

- a. The Amendment to be presented must be previously approved by the committee's Approval Panel. To submit it to this panel, the document must have at least fifteen percent of the signatures of the entities or personalities eligible to vote. These endorsements do not indicate a vote in favor of the document, only a public expression of the intention to debate it.
 - b. This motion will not be valid after the Motion for the Introduction of the Draft Resolution has been accepted, as the Working Paper would be amended instead.
 - c. The Board will establish a time limit for the presentation.
 - d. The maximum number of presenters will be two.
 - e. Once presented, it will be classified and registered by the Board using the following code format: AM-000 (e.g., AM-001, AM-002,...).
 - f. After classification and registration, the Moderator will automatically open a Questioning Round.
 - g. At the end of the round, a Moderated Caucus will be opened to debate the amendment, if necessary.
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Motion for the Introduction of a Draft Resolution

Article 78. This is a request to present a Draft Resolution to the committee.

- a. The Draft Resolution to be presented must be previously approved by the committee's Approval Panel. To submit it to this panel, the document must have at least thirty percent of the signatures of the entities or personalities eligible to vote. These endorsements do not indicate a vote in favor of the document, only a public expression of the intention to debate it.
- b. The Board will establish a time limit for the presentation.
- c. The maximum number of presenters will be four.
- d. Once presented, it will be classified and registered by the Board using the following code format: DR-000 (e.g., DR-001, DR-002,...).
- e. After classification and registration, the Moderator will automatically open a Questioning Round.
- f. At the end of the round, a Moderated Caucus will be opened to debate it, if necessary.

Motion for Vote Reconsideration

Article 79. This is a request to change a delegate's vote.

- a. It applies to Placard or Roll Call Voting.
- b. It must be requested after the voting process has concluded.

Motion for Global Vote Reconsideration

Article 80. This is a request to repeat a Roll Call Vote.

- a. The motion must be seconded.
- b. It requires a Qualified Majority in favor.
- c. It must be requested after the voting process has concluded.
- d. Only one Motion for Global Vote Reconsideration may be executed per Roll Call Vote.

Motion to Divide the Question

Article 81. This is a request to divide the operative phrases of a Draft Resolution or the modifications of an Amendment according to the motion's proposal for voting on the document in parts.

- a. The proposing delegate must specify how they wish to divide the document for voting.
- b. It must be seconded.
- c. It is adopted by a Qualified Majority.

Motion for a Closed Debate

Article 82. This is a request to close an automatically opened Moderated Caucus that was intended to debate an Official Document, to proceed with its Roll Call Vote.

- a. It cannot interrupt the speaker.
- b. It must be seconded.
- c. It will be adopted by a Qualified Majority.

Motion to Split the House

Article 83. Only in order when the representative proposing this motion wishes to exclude abstention from the voting options during the final vote on the draft resolution. The motion requires a two-thirds majority vote to pass. Once the motion passes, the representatives shall not be allowed to abstain during the voting of the resolution.

Motion for a Closed Session

Article 84. This is a request to adjourn the current working session.

- a. The Moderator will determine when this motion is in order.
- b. It requires a second.
- c. It is approved by a Simple Majority.

TITLE V: Discipline and Awards

CHAPTER I: Rules and Behavior

Article 85. All participants must permanently wear their identification badge in a visible place.

Article 86. The conduct of all attendees must be strictly formal and respectful.

Delegate Attire

Article 87. All delegates must dress at least formally during each working session:

- a. **Men:** Formal shirt, long pants, long socks, dress shoes, tie or bow tie, and a formal jacket.
- b. **Women:** Business suit, dress, skirt (max. 6 cm above the knee), or dress pants with a blouse and heels.
- c. Traditional attire from the represented country is accepted if it meets formality and aesthetic standards.

General Public Attire

Article 88.

- The general public, including representatives of participating institutions, must dress at least semi-formally:
 - a. **Men:** business suit, polished dress shoes, loafers, long socks, dress pants, chinos, khakis, collared or polo shirts, and ties (bow ties or neckties are mandatory).
 - b. **Women:** business suit, dress, dress blouses or shirts (avoid overly revealing necklines or designs), skirts (*max. of 6 cm above the knee*) or dress pants, polished dress shoes or loafers, and closed-toe heels or flats.

Article 89. The use of casual or sportswear is prohibited.

TITLE VI: Event Awards

Article 90. Each Committee Board will award seven delegates under the following titles:

- a. Third Verbal Mention.
- b. Second Verbal Mention.
- c. First Verbal Mention.
- d. Second Honorable Mention.
- e. First Honorable Mention.
- f. Outstanding Delegate.
- g. Best Delegate.

Article 91. The General Coordinator will award the Best Delegation based on a weighted scoring system.

MUN Dress Code

	Female s	Males
Suits	A suit is not mandatory but it always looks professional. Be sure to keep suits clean and wrinkle-free.	A suit is not mandatory but it always looks professional. Be sure to keep suits clean and wrinkle-free.
Tops	No t-shirts, tank tops or spaghetti straps. A blouse, sweater, or button-down shirt is appropriate. Dresses are also appropriate as long as they are tailored, not revealing and adequate in length. Tops that display an open back or bare shoulders should not be worn.	No t-shirts. A collared/button-down shirt is appropriate. Do not forget a tie! A sport coat or sweater/vest is also a fine way to pull together a professional look.
Bottoms	No jeans, shorts or leggings. Slacks and suit-pants are acceptable. (Gauchos and Capri pants are casual wear, not professional business dress.) Hose/stockings offer a more polished look, but are not required. Skirts should be tailored and provide adequate coverage; they should not fall more than two inches above the knee. Bottoms should be in a solid color or have a subtle pattern; avoid loud designs and flimsy/sparkly fabrics.	No jeans or shorts. Slacks in khaki or dark colors are appropriate. Socks should also be of a dark color. Avoid wearing white athletic socks with professional business dress.
Shoes	No sneakers or sandals/flip flops. Pumps and sling-backs are appropriate, but remember that you will be on your feet, so use your discretion when selecting a higher heel.	No sneakers or open-toe sandals. Loafers or other types of dress shoes are preferred.
Hair	Keep hair clean and out of your face for a professional look.	Keep hair clean and out of your face for a professional look.