



HANDBOOK FOR DELEGATES



Council of the European Union

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1. Message from the Secretary General

Dear Delegates, Chairs, Staff Members and Press:

With great joy and deep commitment, we warmly welcome you to the 2025 edition of ULSACMUN, which will take place on May 20, 21, and 22. It is an honor for us, as the Secretary General, to be able to accompany you in this experience that not only represents an academic exercise, but also a space for personal and collective transformation.

This Model United Nations has been created with the firm conviction that young people have the power to bring about real change in the world. Through leadership, commitment, diplomacy, respect, service, and justice, we seek to build an environment where all voices are heard, ideas are highly debated, and teamwork is the foundation of sustainable and humane solutions.

Throughout these three days, each of you will be a fundamental part of an exercise that goes beyond the role of delegates or Chair members: you will be agents of change, leaders in training, and living examples of what it means to build bridges instead of walls.

We encourage you to give yourselves with passion, empathy and responsibility. Do not be afraid of error, because it is part of learning; and do not forget to enjoy every moment, because every word spoken, every agreement reached, and every bond created, will leave a mark in your own history.

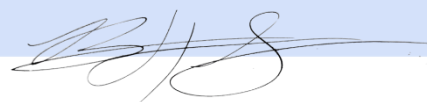
Thank you for believing in this project. Thank you for being part of ULSACMUN 2025.

Indivisa Manent, united we remain



Paulina Leyva Lara

Secretary General of ULSACMUN 2025



Héctor Santiago Blanquel Barajas

Secretary General of ULSACMUN 2025

2. Message from the Chair

Dear delegates:

On behalf of the European Council Committee, it is our great honor to welcome you to the 2025 edition of ULSACMUN at La Salle Cuernavaca. We are truly grateful for your participation and dedication to this simulation, which serves as a platform for thoughtful diplomacy, critical analysis, and multilateral cooperation.

This year, our committee will focus on a single, yet complex and highly relevant topic: “Comprehensive Analysis of the Industrial, Strategic, Political, Military, and Migratory Autonomy of the European Union in the Context of the New International Order.” This subject challenges us to evaluate the EU’s capacity to act independently in a rapidly evolving global landscape. It demands a deep understanding of internal dynamics, external pressures, and the balance between sovereignty and collective European action.

Throughout the next three days, you will be tasked with debating and negotiating policies that shape the EU’s autonomy and resilience. We trust that your work will reflect the spirit of diplomacy, innovation, and cooperation that defines the European Council. Your contributions will be crucial in developing realistic, forward-looking solutions for the region.

We are confident that your preparation, research, and engagement will make this a rewarding and enriching experience. We look forward to witnessing your growth as diplomats and global thinkers. We wish you success in your deliberations.

Welcome to ULSACMUN 2025!



Natalia Hidalgo Cisneros
Moderator



Sofia Parral Contreras
President



Renata Manrique Castañeda
Conference Officer

3. Purposes and Principles of the United Nations

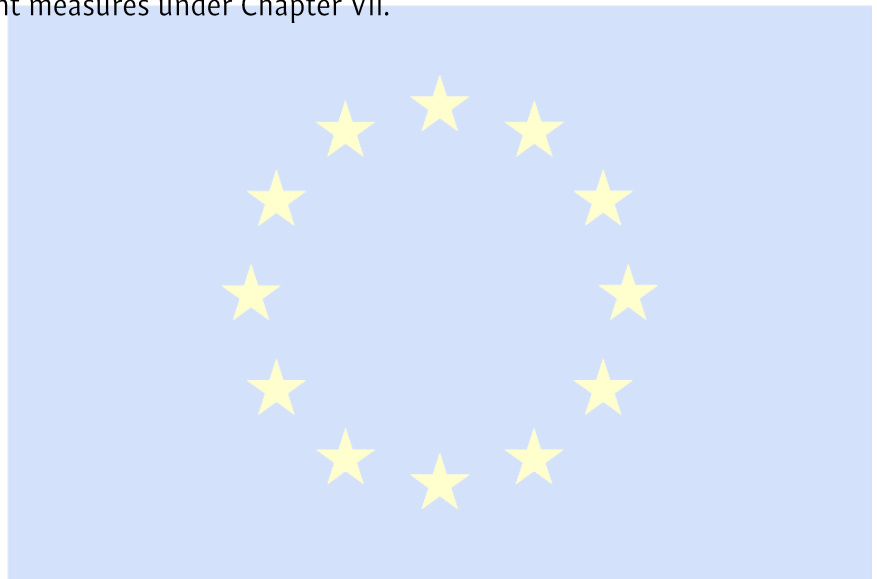
Article 1: The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace.
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace.
3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and
4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2: The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1 shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members.
2. All Members, to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.
3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.
5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.
6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.
7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.



4. About the Council of the European Union

4.1 Background of the Committee: The Council of the European Union, also known as the Council of Ministers, is one of the main institutions of the European Union, formally established in 1958 following the Treaties of Rome. Its origins date back to 1951 with the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), which sought to coordinate economic policies between six founding countries.

Over the decades, the Council has evolved, expanding its powers through treaties such as the Maastricht Treaty in 1993, which included security and foreign relations policies, and the Lisbon Treaty in 2009, which strengthened its legislative and budgetary role. This body remains fundamental to European integration, facilitating cooperation and coordination between Member States in economic, social and political areas.¹

4.2 Functions of the committee: The Council of the European Union is one of the main institutions in Europe and is essential in representing the national interests of each of the Member States in decision-making. Its main objective is to establish laws, coordinate policies and promote interstate cooperation, helping to achieve a balance between national interests and the collective objectives of the European Union.²

The adoption of legislation in conjunction with the European Parliament is based on proposals from the European Commission and it also depends on the approval of the annual budget of the Union, which is one of the most important functions of the EU. In addition, the Council plays a central role in the coordination of economic, social and fiscal policies, in the realization of collective strategies in the field of foreign policy and security.

¹ Consejo de la Unión Europea. (n.d.). *Historia del Consejo de la Unión Europea*. Recuperado el 25 de enero de 2025, de <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/es/council-eu/history/>

² Gobierno de España. (n.d.). *El Consejo de la Unión Europea*. Recuperado el 25 de enero de 2025, de <https://www.hablamosdeeuropa.es/es/Paginas/El-Consejo-de-la-UE.aspx>

The European Union actively participates in the negotiation of international agreements and in the monitoring of the process of incorporation of new countries into the union. Its close collaboration with other institutions, such as the European Council and the European Commission, guarantees the efficient functioning of the institutional structure of the EU, being a fundamental pillar in European integration.³

5. Only topic: Comprehensive analysis of the industrial, strategic, political, military and migratory autonomy of the European Union in the context of the new international order.

Related SDG's:



The European Union (EU) faces a worrying global landscape, with drastic changes in power dynamics, recurring economic crises and growing interdependence between nations. Various factors expose critical vulnerabilities within the EU, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine and tensions between major powers such as the United States and China, questioning members' own independence and resilience in a world in transition towards multipolarity.⁴

Industrial autonomy is a pillar for the European Union itself, which relies heavily on the import of strategic technologies, critical raw materials and energy. The disruption of global supply chains and increased international competition to access essential resources have demonstrated the need to strengthen its internal production capacity and diversify its sources of supply. In this regard, the EU seeks to reduce these dependencies through industrial policies that foster self-

³ Gobierno de España. (n.d.). *El Consejo de la Unión Europea: Funciones y competencias*. Recuperado el 25 de enero de 2025, de <https://www.exteriores.gob.es/RepresentacionesPermanentes/EspanaUE/es/Organismo/Paginas/Las-instituciones.aspx>

⁴ Redalyc. (n.d.). *La Unión Europea y la gobernanza global del desarrollo*. Recuperado de <https://www.redalyc.org/journal/282/28250843021/html/>

sufficiency and innovation in key sectors, such as the energy transition, semiconductors and renewable energy.⁵

From a strategic perspective, the EU aims to be an autonomous actor capable of intervening in global challenges, from the energy transition to regulating digital trade. However, external pressures and internal tensions between member states complicate this goal, putting at risk its ability to act coherently on the international stage.⁶

Politically, unity within the bloc is necessary for its maintenance of global relevance. However, internal differences regarding migration, climate-related policies and the distribution of duties have shaken the Council of the European Union. In this context, there is a threat to the competence of the EU to make joint decisions on critical issues.⁷

On the military side, this is necessary, given that the EU has long depended on NATO and the United States for its defence. Hybrid problems, in the form of cyberattacks and disinformation, and conflicts at the border underline the need to optimise the military abilities of autonomous union.⁸

Finally, migration is the most divisive of all, this because Migration dynamics, driven by humanitarian crises, conflicts and climate change, have generated tensions between Member States. This requires a balanced approach that prioritises both border security and respect for human rights and the integration of migrants.⁹

It is essential that this issue can be resolved so that, ultimately, the EU can guarantee its stability, independence and capacity to act in a world that increasingly seems to be hurtling towards an undesirable scenario. The lack of autonomy on any of these fronts not only endangers

⁵ Política Exterior. (2022). *La UE y sus vulnerabilidades*. Recuperado de <https://www.politicaexterior.com/articulo/la-ue-y-sus-vulnerabilidades/>

⁶ Consejo de la Unión Europea. (2008). *Estrategia Europea de Seguridad*. Recuperado de <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/30808/qc7809568esc.pdf>

⁷ Gobierno de España. (n.d.). *El Consejo de la Unión Europea: Funciones y competencias*. Recuperado de <https://www.exteriores.gob.es/RepresentacionesPermanentes/EspanaUE/es/Organismo/Paginas/Las-instituciones.aspx>

⁸ Nieva Machín, M., & Gazapo, M. (2023). *La ciberseguridad como factor crítico en la seguridad de la Unión Europea*. UNISCI. Recuperado de <https://www.ucm.es/data/cont/media/www/pag-89564/UNISCIDP42-2NIEVA-MANUEL.pdf>

⁹ Fundación Carolina. (2014). *La estrategia de la Unión Europea para la reducción del riesgo de desastres naturales*. Recuperado de <https://www.fundacioncarolina.es/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/A177.pdf>

its competitiveness at a global level, but also its ability to lead by example in a projected framework of multilateralism for the new world order.

5.2 Historical background: Since its inception, the European Union (EU) has endeavored to consolidate its autonomy in industrial, strategic, political, military, and migratory spheres, adapting to the challenges of the international order.

1951: Establishment of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) In the aftermath of World War II, six European countries—Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg—signed the Treaty of Paris, creating the ECSC. This initiative aimed to integrate the coal and steel industries, essential to the economy and defense, to ensure peace and stability in Europe.

1957: Treaties of Rome and the Creation of the European Economic Community (EEC) Building on the success of the ECSC, the same six countries expanded their economic cooperation by signing the Treaties of Rome. These treaties established the EEC and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM), laying the foundation for a common market and deeper political integration in Europe.

1973: First Enlargement of the European Community Denmark, Ireland, and the United Kingdom joined the European Communities, increasing the number of member states to nine. This expansion reflected the growing influence and appeal of the European project.

1992: Maastricht Treaty and the Birth of the European Union The signing of the Maastricht Treaty marked a significant milestone, transforming the EEC into the European Union. This treaty established the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and laid the groundwork for the future single currency, the euro, strengthening the EU's political and economic autonomy.

1995: Second Enlargement with Austria, Finland, and Sweden the EU continued its expansion by incorporating these three countries, solidifying its presence in Western Europe and enhancing its political and economic weight on the international stage.

2004: Largest Enlargement in EU History Ten new countries, primarily from Central and Eastern Europe, joined the EU: Cyprus, Malta, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland. This expansion symbolized the reunification of the European continent after decades of division during the Cold War.

2009: Lisbon Treaty and Institutional Reforms. The Lisbon Treaty came into force, introducing key changes to the EU's structure and functioning. It reinforced the CFSP and established mechanisms for closer cooperation in defence and security, aiming for greater strategic autonomy on the international stage.

2015: Migration Crisis and Challenges to Common Policy The massive influx of refugees and migrants tested the EU's capacity to manage migratory flows jointly and effectively. Discrepancies among member states became evident, highlighting the need for a more coherent and solidarity-based migration policy.

2020: New Pact on Migration and Asylum In response to migratory challenges, the European Commission proposed a new pact aiming to balance responsibility and solidarity among member states. It seeks to establish more efficient and humane procedures for managing migration and asylum within the EU.

2022: War in Ukraine and Reinforcement of Strategic Autonomy Russia's invasion of Ukraine prompted a unified EU response, including economic sanctions and political support for Ukraine. This conflict underscored the importance of greater strategic autonomy in defence and security to protect European interests and values.

2023: Advances Toward Energy Independence The EU intensified efforts to reduce dependence on external energy sources, especially Russian gas. Investments in renewable energies were promoted, and agreements with other suppliers were sought, strengthening the bloc's energy security. Throughout its history, the European Union has demonstrated a consistent

capacity for adaptation and evolution, facing challenges and strengthening its autonomy in multiple dimensions to establish itself as a key actor on the international stage.

5.3 Current situation: In recent years, the European Union (EU) has faced a series of challenges that have tested its ability to maintain effective autonomy across various sectors. Events such as the COVID-19 pandemic, geopolitical tensions, and energy crises have highlighted the need for the EU to strengthen its independence in key areas. Below is a detailed analysis of the current state of the EU concerning its industrial, strategic, political, military, and migratory autonomy within the context of the new international order.

a) Industrial and technological autonomy: The COVID-19 pandemic and geopolitical tensions have exposed the EU's reliance on external suppliers in critical sectors. To address this vulnerability, the EU has implemented the European Industrial Strategy, updated in May 2021, aiming to bolster the competitiveness of European industry and promote a more sustainable and digitalized economy. A fundamental pillar of this strategy is strategic autonomy, which seeks to reduce the EU's dependence on essential materials and technologies.

For instance, the Critical Raw Materials Act, adopted in March 2024, aims to diversify and secure the supply of critical resources, setting clear targets for extraction, processing, and recycling within the EU. Additionally, the Chips Act, also adopted in 2024, seeks to strengthen domestic semiconductor production, essential for multiple industries, with the goal of achieving at least a 20% global market share by 2030. Strategic and Political Autonomy Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, initiated in 2022, has been a catalyst for the EU to reinforce its role as a key actor in security and defence.

In May 2024, the EU Council adopted conclusions outlining five main priorities in this area:

1. Unwavering support for Ukraine: The EU has expressed its continued commitment to Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, providing political, financial, humanitarian, and military support. This includes the creation of the Ukraine Assistance Fund and the EU Military Assistance Mission in support of Ukraine.

2. *Increasing and optimizing defence Spending:* Emphasis is placed on ensuring the availability of defence products and strengthening the European defence industrial and technological base. This involves improving access to public and private financing for the defence industry and fostering cooperation among member states.

3. *Enhancing the EU's capacity to act:* The EU has launched missions and operations in various regions, including the recent EUNAVFOR Aspides, and is working towards the full operational capability of the EU Rapid Deployment Capacity by 2025.

4. *Strengthening resilience and ensuring access to strategic domains:* The importance of preventing and responding to hybrid threats, cyberattacks, and other malicious activities targeting the EU and its member states is highlighted. This includes developing specific instruments such as the cyber diplomacy toolbox.

5. *Fortifying international partnerships:* The EU seeks to deepen its relationships with key partners, including the United Nations and NATO, to jointly address global security challenges.

b) Military and Defence Autonomy: The need for a more autonomous European defence has become more evident in the context of Russian aggression in Ukraine and rising tensions in other regions. The EU has recognized the importance of enhancing its military capabilities to ensure the continent's security. This includes not only increasing military personnel but also investing in advanced defence technology and equipment.

Furthermore, command and control structures are being strengthened to ensure a swift and coordinated response to any threat. Defence cooperation among member states has intensified, with joint training and capacity development initiatives. The EU Rapid Deployment Capacity, expected to be fully operational by 2025, exemplifies this collective effort to improve European military autonomy.

c) Migration Policy: The EU continues to face significant challenges in migration matters. Crises in neighbouring regions and socioeconomic conditions in various countries have generated constant migratory flows toward Europe. To address this situation, the EU has worked on

implementing a New Pact on Migration and Asylum, aiming to balance responsibility and solidarity among member states.

This pact proposes more efficient and humane procedures for managing migration and asylum, ensuring a fair distribution of responsibilities and resources among member countries. Additionally, efforts have intensified to strengthen the EU's external borders and combat human trafficking networks. Cooperation with countries of origin and transit is also essential to address the root causes of migration and ensure effective and dignified returns for those not qualifying for international protection.

5.4 Basic guide to postures: It is essential to establish clear objectives for the debate and outline key discussion points. Below are the primary goals and topics to consider, along with relevant treaties and their purposes.

5.5 Primary goals of the debate:

1. *Strengthening the EU's strategic autonomy:* Assess and promote the EU's capacity to act independently in strategically important policy areas, reducing reliance on external actors and safeguarding its fundamental interests and values.
2. *Developing industrial and technological capabilities:* Encourage domestic production of critical goods and technologies, such as semiconductors and essential raw materials, to ensure supply chain resilience and enhance European industrial competitiveness.
3. *Enhancing military and defence autonomy:* Establish a more robust common defence that complements existing NATO structures, ensuring collective security and the EU's ability to respond effectively to external threats.
4. *Implementing a common migration policy:* Develop a balanced approach that combines the protection of external borders with mechanisms of solidarity and equitable distribution of responsibilities among member states, effectively and humanely addressing migration challenges.

5.6 Key discussion points:

Industrial autonomy:

- a) Strategies to reduce dependence on external suppliers in critical sectors.
- b) Incentives for research and development investment within the EU.
- c) Policies to strengthen the supply chain of critical raw materials.

Military autonomy:

- a) Development of independent European defence capabilities.
- b) Cooperation in research and development of defence technologies.
- c) Mechanisms for a rapid and coordinated response to security crises.

Migration policy:

- a) Establishment of common criteria for managing asylum applications.
- b) Mechanisms for redistributing asylum seekers among member states.
- c) Collaboration with countries of origin and transit to address the root causes of migration.

5.7 Relevant treaties and their purposes:

- *Treaty of Lisbon (2007)*: Establishes the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), providing the legal foundation for cooperation in defence and security.
- *Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)*: Facilitates the creation of trade and competition policies that can be utilized to strengthen the EU's industrial autonomy.
- *Treaty on European Union (TEU)*: Defines the objectives and principles of the EU, including the promotion of its values and the defence of its interests on the international stage.
- *Stability and Growth Pact*: Although not a treaty, it sets rules for fiscal discipline within the EU, influencing member states' capacity to invest in defence and other critical areas. When drafting their

positions, delegates should consider these treaties and their objectives, ensuring that their proposals align with the legal framework and strategic goals of the European Union.

6. Questionnaire

1. How can the European Union (EU) strengthen its industrial and technological autonomy to reduce its dependence on external actors in strategic sectors?
2. What measures can be implemented to ensure political cohesion and unified decision-making among Member States in the face of internal and external challenges?
3. How can the EU develop its own military capabilities and guarantee its regional security without compromising its relationship with NATO?
4. How should the EU approach migration management to balance border security, human rights, and social integration?
5. What strategies should the EU adopt to position itself as an autonomous global actor in a multipolar international system?
6. In terms of security and defence, how does your delegation contribute to the European Union's military autonomy strategy, and what is its relationship with NATO or other international security organizations?
7. How has the European Union's autonomy evolved in the industrial, strategic, political, military, and migratory sectors since the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) up to the present?
8. What is the main role of the Council of the European Union in decision-making regarding the bloc's strategic autonomy, and what recent example demonstrates its impact in this area?
9. What is your delegation's historical and current stance on the European Union's strategic autonomy? Has your country promoted any key initiatives in this area?
10. How has the European Union's migration policy affected your delegation, and what position has it taken regarding border control measures and asylum policies?

7. List of summoned delegations

1. Austria
2. Belgium
3. Bulgaria
4. Croatia
5. Czech Republic
6. Denmark
7. Economist Mario Draghi
8. Finland
9. France
10. Germany
11. Greece (Hellenic Republic)
12. Hungary
13. Ireland
14. Italy
15. Netherlands
16. Poland
17. Portugal
18. President of the European Commission (Ursula Gertrud von der Leyen)
19. President of the European Council (António Luis Santos da Costa)
20. Romania
21. Slovak Republic
22. Slovenia
23. Spain
24. Sweden
25. Vice-president of the European Commission (Kaja Kallas)



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9. Rules of procedure

1. **LEGALITY.** These rules of procedure are the unique protocol criterion of this simulation. These rules will apply for the following committees: Committee of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights; Council of the European Union, Peace Conferences of World War II; Star Wars Galactic Senate; UN Women; and World Health Organization. The ULSACMUN's Organizing Committee will have the final statement if there were any kind of misunderstanding or controversy about their meaning or application.

2. **OFFICIAL LANGUAGE.** English will be the official language, at any time during the sessions, in the committees mentioned in the heading of this document.

3. **ORGANIZING COMMITTEE.** The Organizing Committee is composed by the Executive Committee (Secretary General, Sub-Secretaries and Academic Advisor), and by each committee's Chair (President, Conference Officer and Moderator).

4. **STATEMENTS BY THE SECRETARIAT.** The Secretary General, or a member of the Organizing Committee designated by them may, at any time, make either written or oral statements to the Committees. Those statements, for the purposes of this simulation, will be definitive.

5. **DELEGATIONS.** During each session, in any given committee, each delegation may be composed of one and only one delegate, representing just one state/company/organization/ representation, and having the right to cast just one vote.¹⁰

6. **OBSERVERS.** They shall be considered as observers those who represent a state/company/organization that does not count on the Member status in the committee. Observers do not have the right to cast a vote during amendments and resolutions. However, they can participate during the debate with the same rights of any member, and they must be recognized by the Chair of the committee.

¹⁰ In some cases, a delegate can have a "double delegation". That will imply to represent a different state/company/organization/advisory in each of the topics of the Agenda. In those cases, the delegates will adjust their position papers and questionnaires to fulfill with the requirements of this simulation.

7. **EXTERNAL VISITORS (teachers, faculties, relatives and friends).** External visitors must have the authorization of the Organizing Committee to be allowed to watch the debate. Under no circumstances can an external visitor interfere, in any way, during the simulation.

8. **POSITION PAPER/ QUESTIONNAIRES:** As part of his/her participation, each delegate must elaborate and deliver, to the Chair of the committee, a Position Paper document with the pertinent data and the official position of the state/company/organization represented. The delegates/representatives must also answer and deliver the questionnaires included in the Handbooks. Delegates must deliver their position paper in the designated due date established by the Organizing Committee and a printed copy during the first session of the simulation. Delegates/representatives that fail to comply with these requirements may be granted with a warning.

9. **USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICES:** The use of electronic devices (laptops, tablets, cellphones, etc.) is permitted if the Chair allows it.

10. **POWERS OF THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE.** The authority during any given session of any given committee will fall on the Chair members, with the following precisions:

a) The highest level of authority is with the *President*, being her/his decisions unappealable. The President will declare the session opening or closing and can also suggest procedures that in her/his opinion will contribute to the fluency of debate.

b) The *Moderator* has the function of directing the debate, granting the word to delegates, and helping debate to be fluid and effective. In the absence of the President, the Moderator will assume the duties of the presidency.

c) The *Conference Officer* will help with President and Moderator tasks, during formal sessions. He/she will also register votes, resolve any inconvenience that may occur to delegates, and will help with communication between them through written messages, and personally.

Any member of the Chair will be able to assist delegates with the possible course of the debate and/or any other matters related to this simulation.

11. **MAJORITY CRITERIA.** There are 2 types of criteria to consider in a voting procedure. In both cases the totality of the present delegations/representations, present and approved are considered to participate in the session, excepting those occasions in which only members can vote. The use of each specific majority depends on the situation:

a) *Simple majority*: Implies 50% +1 (fifty percent plus one) of present delegations/representations. It is used in almost every procedure to vote, except for the closure of debate.

b) *Qualified majority*: 2/3 (two thirds) of present delegations/representations. To be used in case of voting on closing debate to pass into voting a resolution or amendment.

12. **QUORUM**. To declare a debate session officially opened, the President has to declare the existence of *quorum*. To do so, at least a simple majority of the total delegates/representatives summoned must be present. This requirement is also needed when voting for an amendment or a resolution.

13. **COURTESY**. All delegates/representatives must show, in every moment, respect and courtesy toward the Chair and all present delegates/representatives.

14. **DIPLOMATIC NOTES**. Unless the Committee is on the Open Floor or in any type of Caucus, delegates/representatives must maintain all communication exclusively in written form, through Diplomatic Notes. These notes must be sent through the members of the Chair of the Committee, who may be assisted by other members of the Organizing Committee of ULSACMUN. The improper use of Diplomatic Notes may cause the delegates/representatives to be subject to a warning.

15. **WARNINGS**. In case of breaking any rule, the Chair or any member of the Organizing Committee can give a warning to any delegate. When a delegate/ representative is given two warnings in the same session, he/she must leave the session, and he/she won't be able to come back until the next one. If the delegate/representative receives three warnings during the model, her/his participation will be suspended permanently.

16. **OPEN FLOOR**. It is considered an open floor only when the Moderator or the President has expressed it to the committee. The floor must be open to establish any motion of procedure or point of parliamentary inquiry.

17. **AGENDA**. The first action of the committee will be to establish the order of the Agenda. To do so, delegates/representatives must follow the next steps:

a) A motion should be made to put a topic first on the agenda. This motion requires a second.

b) An extraordinary Speakers List of two delegates/representatives for and two delegates against the motion will be established and each one of those four delegates will state his/her arguments in a speech of no longer than 30 seconds.

c) Automatically, after the speeches mentioned in the previous point, a voting will be made to open the debate with the proposed topic. If the voting has a positive simple majority, the debate will begin with the proposed topic. Otherwise, automatically the debate will begin with the other topic of the Agenda.

d) A motion to proceed to the second topic area will only be in order after the Committee has adopted or rejected a resolution on the first topic. If a resolution on the first topic is accepted, the process to begin with the second topic will be automatic. In case the resolution is rejected, the motion to proceed to a second topic is open to debate, to the extent of one speaker in favor and one against. This motion requires a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting to pass. If the motion fails, the Committee will continue in the first topic, in the process of revising or amending the proposed resolution.

18. **SPEAKERS LIST.** Once the Committee has chosen the topic to begin the debate, the only acceptable motion will be the one to open the Speakers' List. This motion needs to be seconded; however, it doesn't need to be voted.

The speakers list will be opened with the delegations who have requested it. After that, any country can ask for its inclusion on the list by raising the placard and asking for a motion to be added or by a diplomatic note addressed to the Chair.

By decision of ULSACMUN's Organizing Committee, the Speakers List will be exclusively used for the time needed for the members of the Committee to present, in a unique participation per delegate/representative, their official position towards the discussed topic. After that has been accomplished, the Chair will have the power to manage the rest of the time assigned to the topic, through Simple and Moderated Caucuses.

19. **SPEECHES.** Delegates/representatives cannot address the committee without authorization of the Chair. Any Chair member can call a speaker to come to order if he/she is deviating from the topic of the discussion. Speeches must be made in such a way that it's clear that the delegates represent the position of a nation/enterprise/organization. That is why delegates must abstain in using the *first person* when establishing their speeches. Failing to fulfill this requirement may cause the delegate to earn a warning.

20. **SPEECHES TIME LIMIT.** The Chair will establish the time that every delegate must speak, inside a margin of 10 seconds as minimum and 3 minutes as maximum time. The Moderator will call the delegate

to order if he/she exceeds the time limit to speak. A time limit change can also be proposed by any delegate; it must be seconded and approved by simple majority. The President can call out of order this motion and his/her decision will be unappealable.

21. **YIELDS.** A delegate/representative who has been accepted to speak about a topic on the Speakers' List must yield his/her time in one of the ways shown below. The delegate/representative must tell his/her decision to the Chair when he/she finishes his/her speech.

a) *To another delegate/representative:* The other delegate/representative can use the remaining time but can't yield it again. If the one that is receiving the time doesn't accept it, the yielder can be granted with a warning.

b) *To other delegates'/representatives' questions:* The delegates/representatives that will be asking the questions will be chosen by the Moderator and can only ask one question (with the right to a follow-up question). Time will be discounted from the answers of the speaker.

c) *To the Chair:* This option implies that the remaining time can no longer be used in any way. This option must be used even if the time has expired completely.

IMPORTANT NOTE: If the delegate/representative does not yield his/her remaining time in any of the above options, the Chair can give a maximum of two delegates the right to comment about the speaker's speech, and these comments can't be replied to by the speaker.

22. **EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF QUESTIONS.** As a decision of ULSACMUN's Organizing Committee, to keep the fluency of the debate, this resource won't be available during this simulation. The opportunity to question another delegate/representative will be present during Simple and Moderated Caucus.

23. **POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.** Whenever a delegate/representative experiences personal discomfort which impairs his/her ability to participate in the proceedings; he/she may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege to request discomfort to be corrected. While a Point of Personal Privilege may interrupt a speaker, delegates/representatives should use this power with the utmost discretion, to avoid being granted with a warning for the abuse of it.

24. **POINT OF ORDER.** During the discussion of any matter, a delegate/representative may rise to a Point of Order to indicate an instance of improper parliamentary procedure. The Point of Order will be immediately decided by the President in accordance with these rules of procedure. The President may

rule “out of order” those points that are dilatory or improper; such a decision is unappealable. A delegate/representative rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. A Point of Order may only interrupt a speaker if the speech itself is not following proper parliamentary procedure.

25. POINT OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY. When the floor is open, a delegate/representative may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the members of the Chair a question regarding the rules of procedure. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker. Delegates/representatives with substantive questions about the topic should not rise to this Point but should rather approach the committee during caucus or in written form through a Diplomatic Note.

26. RIGHT OF REPLY. A delegate/representative whose personal or national integrity has been harmed by another delegate may request a Right of Reply through a Diplomatic Note addressed to the Chair. The Chair’s decision whether to grant the Right of Reply is unappealable. A delegate/representative who has been granted a Right of Reply will not address the committee, and she/he will be granted a warning. A Right of Reply to a Right of Reply is out of order.

27. SIMPLE CAUCUS (OPEN DEBATE). A motion to open a simple caucus will be in order at any time when the floor is open. To open a simple caucus, the delegate/representative making the motion must briefly explain its purpose and specify a time limit for the caucus that, under no circumstances, will exceed thirty minutes. The motion will immediately be put to a vote. A simple majority of the present members is required for passage. The President may rule the motion as out of order and his/her decision is unappealable.

28. MODERATED CAUCUS. In a moderated caucus, the Chair will call on delegates/representatives to speak at his/her discretion, always under the authority of the Moderator.

A motion for a moderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open. However, the President may rule the motion as out of order and her/his decision is unappealable. The delegate making the motion must specify a time limit for the caucus, not to exceed twenty minutes. Once raised, the motion will be voted, with a simple majority of present members required for passage.

All speeches during the moderated caucus must be brief to promote the participation of all delegates, with a limit time of 2 minutes. The Chair can interrupt speeches that exceed the established limit, and that decision will be considered as definitive.

Also, with the purpose of facilitating substantive debate at critical junctures in the discussion, the Organizing Committee of ULSACMUN has decided to *allow direct contact and questioning between delegates/representatives*. In the same sense, delegates/representatives must abstain to establish any Point of Order related to the use of the first person in the speeches. That resource will be exclusive to the Chair, which could grant a warning to delegates/representatives that persist in that kind of behavior.

29. **ROUND ROBIN:** Delegates/representatives may propose the motion of a round robin during the time of the debate. During this time, *all* delegates/representatives present in the forum must speak for a maximum of 1 minute on the current topic, the order of participation will follow the list of delegates/representatives managed by the Chair. Delegates have the right to pass during their turn in the Round Robin.

30. **APPROVAL COMMISSION.** A working paper or a draft resolution must be first revised by the Approval Commission, which will be composed by the President and the Conference Officer of each Committee. This Approval Commission will answer directly to the Secretary General and might suggest modifications of form, but not of content. Eventually any member of the Executive Committee may be part of the Approval Commission.

31. **WORKING PAPER/MINUTE.** A working paper/minute is a document in which the main ideas of solution are exposed. It is the background of a resolution paper/treaty. Working papers/minutes follow a very simple format (Watch the attachment: Sample Working Paper) and, even though they are not official documents, they do require the signature of at least 1/3 of present delegates/representatives and of the Approval Commission to be presented and discussed. A working paper/minute that doesn't present these requirements cannot be officially presented for its discussion.

32. **RESOLUTION PAPER/TREATY.** Every Resolution Paper/Treaty should include solutions to the topic the committee is discussing. A member of the Approval Commission must sign the Resolution Paper/Treaty, and this should be signed by at least 1/3 of the present members and follow the appropriate format (Watch the attachment: Sample Resolution). Once the Resolution Paper/Treaty is approved by the Approval Commission it will be presented to the committee so they can debate about it. No Resolution Paper/Treaty written before the simulation can be presented nor debated. A Resolution/Treaty can only be presented when most of the speakers tell their opinion about the topic. The Chair will invite two delegates that, in 3 minutes maximum, should read the document.

32. **AMENDMENTS.** Delegates may amend any Resolution/Treaty which has been introduced. An amendment must have the approval of the Approval Commission and the signatures of at least 1/3 of the

present members to be read and discussed. Amendments to amendments are out of order; however, an amendment part of a resolution may be further amended. Preambulatory phrases may not be amended.

The final vote on an amendment is procedural: all present members must vote. An approved amendment may be introduced when the floor is open. The President will recognize two speakers against the motion to close debate, and a vote of two-thirds is required for closure. Amendments need a simple majority to pass.

33. **CLOSURE OF DEBATE.** Being the floor open, a delegate may propose a motion to close debate on the substantive or procedural matter under discussion. The President may, subject to appeal, rule such a motion dilatory. When closure of debate is proposed, the President may recognize up to two speakers against the motion. No speaker in favor of the motion will be recognized. Closure of debate requires the support of two-thirds of the members present. If the Committee is in favor of closure, the Moderator will declare the closure of the debate, and all resolutions and amendments on the floor will be brought to an immediate Roll-Call voting.

34. **ROLL-CALL VOTING.** After debate is closed on any topic, any delegate may propose a motion to begin a roll-call voting. In a roll call vote, the President will call countries in alphabetical order, to express their vote in three separated rounds:

a) *First round:* Delegates may vote “Yes,” “No,” “Abstain,” or “Pass.” A delegate who does not pass may request the right to explain his/her vote.

b) *Second round:* Delegates/representatives who asked for a right of explanation during the first round must explain their vote in a brief speech of no more than 30 seconds. Also, delegates/representatives who passed during the first round of the roll call must vote during the second round. The same delegate may not request the right to explain his/her vote.

c) *Third round:* The President will call for any reconsiderations of vote.

Note: Delegates/ representatives under the *status* of “observers” won’t be considered for the roll call voting. However, they will be allowed to stay in the room.

35. **SESSION CLOSURE.** When the floor is open, a delegate may propose a motion to close the session until the next session or the definitive closure. A simple majority of the present members is required for passage. The President may rule the motion as out of order and her/his decision is unappealable.

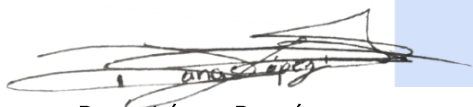
These rules were revised and approved in March 2025 by:



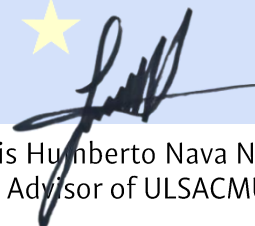
Paulina Leyva Lara
Secretary General of ULSACMUN 2025



Héctor Santiago Blanquel Barajas
Secretary General of ULSACMUN 2025



Dana López Domínguez
Undersecretary of Protocol of ULSACMUN 2025



LRI. Luis Humberto Nava Navarrete
Faculty Advisor of ULSACMUN 2025

10. About the Working Papers/Minutes

Structure of a Working Paper/Minute:

a) HEADING: The title should be centered, in capital letters, above the main body of the Working Paper. The title can be as simple as “WORKING PAPER”. On the left margin and two lines below the title should be the Committee, the Topic name, and the Sponsors of the working paper.

b) BODY: The Working Paper is written in the format of a list of concrete, detailed, with the following rules:

- The list of points is preceded by a short introduction phrase such as: “We are convinced that the solution to this topic must be based in the following points”:
- The points of list should be clearly numbered. Those numbers should be mentioned when presenting the approved Working Paper to the Committee, this to facilitate both the hearing and discussion of its content.
- All points should be thought up to help the committee find a solution to the topic. In this sense there should be propositional, positive points. Also, these points should be as concrete and detailed as possible.
- All points included should be well drafted, paying special attention to their grammar and spelling.

NOTE: As stated in Article 31 of the Rules of Procedure, a Working Paper/Minute requires the signature of 1/3 of present delegates and of the Approval Commission to be presented and discussed by the Committee.

SAMPLE WORKING PAPER

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Crisis in Burundi

Sponsors: Norway, Mexico and Russian Federation

The sponsors of this working paper are convinced that the solution to this topic must be based in the following points:

1. The coup d'état is to be identified as the main cause of the sudden and violent interruption of the democratic process in Burundi.
2. It is necessary to realize the pertinent legal reforms.
3. An immediate cease fire is urgent, as well as the return of all armed forces to their headquarters.
4. It is also mandatory an immediate restoration of democracy and of a constitutional regime.
5. Support to the peace efforts realized by the UN Secretary General, the African Union and the countries in the region, as well as promoting an ordered return to constitutional regime and the respect to democratic institutions in Burundi.
6. Acknowledgement of the special envoy of the UN Secretary General to the zone.
7. Emergency humanitarian aid to Burundi (from either member of the UN or NGO's).
8. To keep the debate, open at the Security Council until a real and effective solution to this topic is reached.

11. About the Resolution projects

STRUCTURE OF DRAFT RESOLUTION:

a) HEADING: The title should be centered, in capital letters, above the main body of the resolution. The title can be as simple as “DRAFT RESOLUTION”. On the left margin and two lines below the title should be the committee and topic name.

NOTE: There are no sponsors of a resolution. The signatures are only there to show that the committee wants to discuss the resolution. The names of “sponsors” should not be included.

b) BODY: The resolution is written in the format of a long sentence, with the following rules:

- The resolution begins with The General Assembly for all GA committees and with The Economic and Security Council for all ECOSOC committees. The Specialized Agencies use their own names as the introductory line. The rest of the resolution consists of clauses with the first word of each clause underlined.

- The next section, consisting of Pre-ambulatory Clauses, describes the problem being addressed, recalls past actions taken, explains the purpose of the resolution, and offers support for the operative clauses that follow each clause in the preamble begins with an underlined word and ends with a comma.

- Operative Clauses are numbered and state the action to be taken by the body. These clauses all begin with present tense active verbs, which are generally stronger words than those used in the Preamble. Each operative clause is followed by a semi-colon except the last, which ends with a period.

SAMPLE RESOLUTION

Committee: Science and Technology Commission (ECOSOC)

Topic: Free flow of information.

1) The Economic and Security Council:

2)

3) *Recalling* its Resolution A/36/89 of 16 December 1981, “The Declaration on

4) Fundamental Principles Concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to

5) Peace and International Understanding,”

6) *Recalling also* Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

7) “Everyone has the right to receive and impart information and ideas through any

8) media and regardless of frontiers,”

9) *Recognizing* that the problem of news flows imbalance is that two-way

10) information among countries of a region is either non-existent or insufficient

11) information exchanged between regions of the world is inadequate,

12) *Realizing* the need for all Sovereign Nations to maintain their integrity and still

13) play an active role in the international system.

14)

15) Proposes the following points:

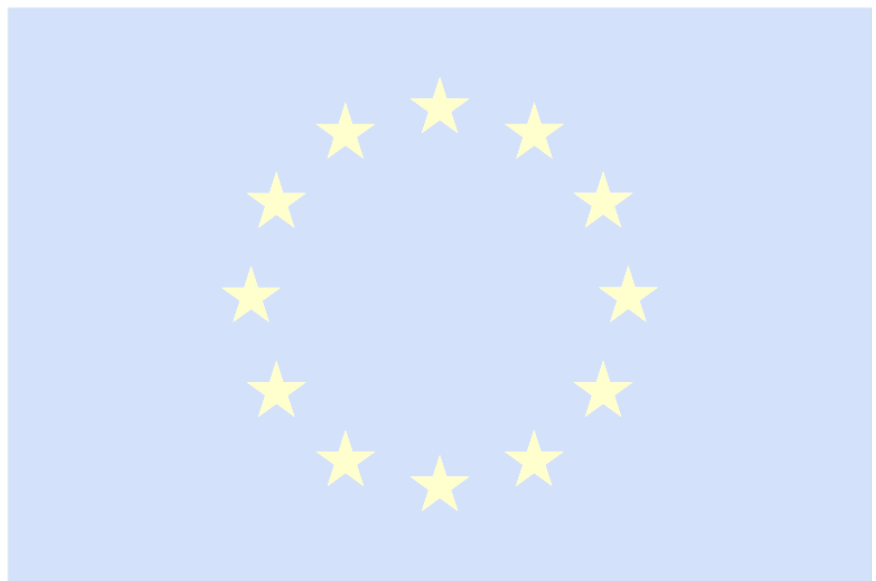
16)

17) **1) Recommends** that a three-level information interchange system be

18) established on the National, Regional, and international levels to ameliorate

- 19) the current problems of news flow imbalance, with the three-level system
- 20) operating as follows:
- 21) a) Each region's member nations will report their national information and
- 22) receive information of other nations in their region from the regional level 23) of this interchange system.
- 24) b) Nations will decide the character of the news flow media best suited to the 25) need of their sovereign territory, be this printed, audio, or audio-visual.
- 26) c) Regional News Gathering Agencies will serve to gather information from the
- 27) nations in their region, and these boards will have no editorial discretion and
- 28) will serve to forward all information to the International Board.
- 29) d) Each regional agency will be composed of representatives from every
- 30) member nation of the region.
- 31) e) The primary function of the International Board will be to translate
- 32) information accumulated from the regional news gathering agencies.
- 33) f) The secondary purpose will be to transmit all information gathered back to
- 34) the member nations via the regional news gathering agencies;
- 35) **2) Urges** the establishment of the University of International Communications,
- 36) with main branch in Geneva, Switzerland, and additional branches located in 37) each of the regions, to pursue the following aims:
- 38) a) The University and branches will be established with the express purpose of
- 39) bringing together world views and facilitating the transfer of technology;
- 40) b) All member nations of the United Nations will be equally represented at the
- 41) University.
- 42) c) Incentives will be offered to students of journalism and communications at

- 43) the University to return to their countries to teach upon completion of
- 44) instruction;
- 45) d) The instructors of the regional education centers will be comprised of
- 46) multipartisan coalition of educators from throughout the world.
- 47) **3) Calls** for the continued use of funds from the International Program for the
- 48) Development of Communications, Special Account, UNICEF, the UN
- 49) Development Program, and other sources of funding include national
- 50) governments and private donors.
- 51) **4) Recommends** that the distribution of funds be decided by the IPDC.



12. Preambulatory and operative clauses

PREAMBULATORY AND OPENING CLAUSES

Affirming
Alarmed by
Approving
Aware of
Believing
Bearing in mind
Cognizant of
Confident
Contemplating
Convinced
Declaring
Deeply concerned
Deeply conscious
Deeply convinced
Deeply disturbed
Deeply regretting
Desiring
Emphasizing

Expecting
Expressing its appreciation
Expressing its satisfaction
Fulfilling
Fully aware
Fully alarmed
Fully believing
Further developing
Further recalling
Guided by
Having adopted
Having considered
Having considered further
Having devoted attention
Having examined
Having Heard
Having received
Having studied

Keeping in mind
Noting further
Noting with regret
Noting with satisfaction
Noting with deep concern
Noting further
Noting with approval
Observing
Realizing
Reaffirming
Recalling
Recognizing
Referring
Seeking
Taking into account
Taking note
Viewing with appreciation
Welcoming

OPERATIVE CLAUSES

Accepts
Affirms
Approves
Authorizes
Calls for
Calls upon
Condemns
Congratulates
Confirms
Considers
Declares accordingly
Deplores
Draws attention
Designates

Emphasizes
Encourages
Endorses
Expresses its appreciation
Expresses its hope
Further invites
Further proclaims
Further reminds
Further recommends
Further requests
Further resolves
Has resolved
Notes
Proclaims
Reaffirms
Recommends
Reminds
Regrets
Requests
Resolves
Solemnly affirms
Strongly condemns
Supports
Takes note of
Trusts
Urges

13. Schedule

Martes 20		Miércoles 21		Jueves 22	
7:00-7:50	Registro	7:00-7:50	Séptima sesión	7:00-8:20	Decimoquinta sesión
7:50-8:30	Inauguración	7:55-8:45	Octava sesión		
8:30-9:40	Conferencia	8:50-9:40	Novena sesión	8:30-9:40	Panel de testimonios
9:40-10:10	Receso	9:40-10:10	Receso	9:40-10:10	Receso
10:10-11:00	Primera sesión	10:10-11:00	Décima sesión	10:10-11:00	Decimosexta sesión
11:05-11:55	Segunda sesión	11:05-11:55	Undécima sesión	11:05-11:55	Premiación en comités
11:55-12:15	Receso	11:55-12:15	Receso	11:55-12:15	Receso
12:15-13:05	Tercera sesión	12:15-13:05	Duodécima sesión	12:15-13:05	Clausura
13:05-14:00	Cuarta sesión	13:05-14:00	Decimotercera sesión	13:05-14:00	Premiación
14:00-16:00	Comida	14:00-16:00	Comida		
16:00-16:55	Quinta Sesión	16:00-16:55	Decimocuarta sesión		
16:55-17:10	Refrigerio	16:55-17:10	Refrigerio		
17:10-18:00	Sexta sesión	17:10-18:00	Presentación artística		