



HANDBOOK FOR DELEGATES



Star Wars Galactic Senate

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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 Supreme Chancellor

Greetings, members of the Galactic Senate:

We are the Chair in charge of the Galactic Senate Committee, and first, we want to thank you for choosing this amazing committee. We truly hope you have a great time in this experience, cantered around one of the most iconic events in the saga: The Clone Wars

It is our honour to welcome you to the first sci-fi committee of ULSACMUN, the Star Wars Galactic Senate the main purpose of this committee is to debate a fictional topic with the seriousness of a real one, as mentioned the topic to debate is the Clone Wars, a topic in which there were a large number of events which will be discussed from beginning to end throughout the debate.

We trust that each one of you will handle each event treated in this committee and we also hope you enjoy each part and manage to have a good dialogue to keep moving forward to maintain a good flow and above all diplomacy.

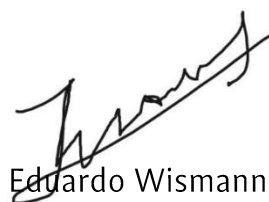
May the Force be with you!



Luis Mario Pinkus Ramírez
Vice-president of the Senate



Ramón Hurtado Calzada
Supreme Chancellor



José Eduardo Wismann Saad
Senior Administrative

3. Purposes and Principles of the United Nations

Taken from Chapter 1 of the United Nations Charter:

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 Galactic Senate

4.1 Historical background: The Galactic Senate was the central body of the Republic, where representatives from across the galaxy debated and made decisions. According to the Galactic Constitution, it had the power to regulate trade, control hyperspace routes, and manage the military. Although initially weak, it gained influence after the Ruusan Reformation, which reduced the authority of the Supreme Chancellor.

However, this also brought increased corruption and political stagnation. Initially, the Senate accepted representatives from planets with large populations, but over time it was organized into sectors, each representing up to 50 systems, to prevent the formation of separatist empires. Following the First Alsakan Conflict, a system was introduced where only some senators had full rights, which encouraged bribery and vote-trading, making the Senate functional but deeply corrupt.

Over the centuries, the role of the Galactic Senate evolved from a mediator in internal affairs to a central body with limited powers. After the Old Sith Wars, their influence was based more on negotiation and coercion than direct governance (wiki, n.d.-d).

4.2 Purposes and functions of the Galactic Senate: The Intergalactic Council is a highly important diplomatic entity, made up of representatives of the most influential systems in the galaxy, tasked with regulating, mediating, and resolving interplanetary conflicts. Its main objective is to debate, analyse, and manage the initiation, development, and conclusion of major

conflicts within the galaxy. Through a process of careful deliberation, the Council seeks to find political, economic, and military solutions to these conflicts.

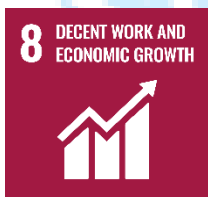
Among the Galactic Senate's main functions is also to dictate and establish laws within the galaxy. These laws focus on various sectors such as peace, defence, trade, rights, and transportation, in such a way that each system, planet, senate, and union must respect them.

Of course, the Senate has powers that go hand in hand with the laws it enacts. It has the power to declare armed conflicts, impose trade and peace treaties, and establish safe and unhindered transportation and export routes to maintain a balanced galaxy.

The Senate's essential purpose is to provide a forum for in-depth analysis of the diverse positions of the members of the Galactic Republic, the Confederacy of Independent Systems (CIS), and neutral factions, to manage the events and consequences of the conflict from a strategic perspective.

5. Only topic: The Clone Wars

Related SDG's:



5.1 Abstract: The Clone Wars were the largest military conflict in the galaxy, pitting two of the largest armies formed in history, the Galactic Republic against the Confederacy of Independent Systems, during nearly four years of war. The conflict began after the Separatist Crisis that the Republic suffered, where thousands of star systems separated from the Republic, creating the ITUC. The war began with the First Battle on Geonosis, the first combat between the

secessionists and the Republic, and marking the discovery of Count Dooku's loyalty as head of state of the ITUC.

Early in the war, both sides sought control of major hyperspace routes to gain a strategic advantage, ending in a Republic victory thanks to the alliance forged with the Hutt Clan. Over the next two years, there were battles, raids, and other actions, mainly in places such as Felucia and Malastare, and the development of multiple superweapons and biological weapons by the secessionists, and multiple campaigns by the Republic, such as the Second Battle of Geonosis, or the failed operation to capture General Grievous of the Droid Army.

After a year of war, Republic Senator Padme Amidala and Separatist Senator Mina Bonteri collaborated to develop an initiative to end the war, which failed after the bombardment of the capital of Coruscant by Count Dooku and Grievous. There was also another failed diplomatic attempt at Mandalore.

During the third year, the Separatists were directed into redoubts in the Outer Rim Territories, and Chief of State Count Dooku fell in a massive attack on Coruscant through the Deep Core, along with the loss of much of the Confederate fleet. Soon, Grievous fell at the Battle of Utapau, along with the Separatist Council being eliminated on Mustafar. This, along with Order 66 and the deactivation of the droid army, led to a total secessionist capitulation, and a victory for the Republic. It was then that Palpatine, Darth Sidious' alter ego, declared the end of the war in an extraordinary session and proclaimed the transformation of the Republic into the First Galactic Empire, and the Galactic Senate into the Imperial Senate.

5.2 Historical Background: The Clone Wars have their roots in the Old Republic (25,000 BBY) in the conflicts between the Jedi and the Sith, when the Jedi believed they defeated the Sith, the lord Sith, Darth Bane implemented the “Rule of Two” which permitted the Sith to make stronger in the shadows through the years with the objective of taking revenge on the Jedi.

With the passage of time, a Modern Galactic Republic emerged and for the first time, the Galactic Senate allowed hundreds of planets and star systems to have political representation.

Then the armed forces of the republic were dissolved leading the Jedi to become the peace defenders in the Republic serving as request of the Senate and the Supreme Chancellor, over the time the slow bureaucracy in the Senate became notorious and also the corruption causing the emergence of rifts since the central Core Worlds including the capital became notorious for their willingness to exploit the resources of the Outer Rim Territories adding the fact that the corporate blocs such as the Trade Federation, the Intergalactic Banking Clan and the Techno Union received representation in the Senate alongside the member worlds of the Republic.

At the almost thousand years of the reign of the Republic Darth Sidious started his plan to defeat the Jedi using his Sith identity and his alter ego Sheev Palpatine as the senator from Naboo, he devised a plan to overthrow Supreme Chancellor Finis Valorum and assume power. Secretly, he allied himself with Nute Gunray, leader of the Trade Federation, and organized a trade blockade on Naboo. Faced with the ineffectiveness of the Senate, he manipulated Queen Padmé Amidala into requesting a Vote of No Confidence against Valorum, leading to his own election as Chancellor. Meanwhile, the Jedi helped liberate Naboo and confronted Darth Maul, Sidious's apprentice, who was left for dead. As Chancellor, Palpatine gained the image of a reformer and used the crisis to discredit corporations, driving the creation of the separatist movement.

After Maul was defeated, Sidious found a replacement for Maul in Count Dooku, a former Jedi Master who abandoned the Jedi Order and became vital to the Sith's plan. Sidious and Dooku, who later adopted the name Darth Tyranus, conspired to manipulate the Republic and lead it into war against an opposing state.

Before the Invasion of Naboo, the Jedi Master Sifo-Dyas had beliefs about the possible need of an army for a future conflict leading to his expulsion from the High Council. Despite this, he secretly ordered the creation of a clone army on Kamino, without the consent of the Senate or the Jedi Council, making them believe that he had their support. Then by orders from Count Dooku, Sifo-Dyas was executed by the Pykes, after this the Sith took control of the procedures of the Clone Army, this procedure included the implementation of an inhibitor chip thought by Sifo-Dyas, this chip had the code of orders like the *Order 66* (Order which purpose was eliminating the Jedi due to treason to the Republic) which the Sith took advantage for their plan of taking revenge of the Jedi.

Eight years after the invasion of Naboo, the Confederation of Independent Systems began to consolidate under the leadership of Count Dooku, who used a station of HoloNet on Raxus System and attacked the republic with condemnatory rhetoric. During the next two years, thousands of star systems separated, leading to the *Separatist Crisis*. This situation led the Senate into an intense debate over creating an army, with some arguing that it was necessary to defend themselves and others, such as Senator Padmé Amidala, fearing that this would spark a civil war. Meanwhile, the Sith moved the pieces in the shadows, setting the stage for a conflict that would divide the galaxy, the Clone Wars on the 22 BBY (Wiki, s. f.-b).

5.3 Current Situation: The Clone Wars have reached a critical point, affecting the stability of the galaxy and the authority of the Galactic Republic. The war, initially a struggle between the Republic and the Separatist Alliance, has escalated into a full-fledged war in various star systems. The Intergalactic Committee's function has never been so crucial as it tries to mediate, strategize, and address the humanitarian crisis emanating from the current conflicts.

Political and Military Ground: The Galactic Republic, led by Supreme Chancellor Palpatine, continues to dispatch its massive army of clone troopers under the command of Jedi Generals. Securing significant victories, the Republic is more and more faced with the Separatists, whose droid army, funded and manufactured by the Techno Union and the Commerce Guild, remains highly formidable.

The Separatist movement, under the leadership of Count Dooku, has continued to capture numerous Outer Rim planets, weakening the Republic's control. Several key battles have marked the middle stage of the war:

a) *The First Battle of Geonosis (22 BBY):* The First Battle of Geonosis was where the Clone Wars began. After the Separatist conspiracy was uncovered on Geonosis, Jedi Master Obi-Wan Kenobi, Anakin Skywalker, and Senator Padmé Amidala were apprehended and tried for execution by Count Dooku and the Geonosians. In response, the Galactic Senate granted Supreme Chancellor Palpatine emergency powers, by which the Republic was able to mobilize its newly constituted

clone army. The Order of the Jedi made a full-scale assault on Geonosis and engaged in one of the largest battles in Republic history.

The Republic was victorious in a strategic war by destroying the droid factories and driving the Separatists from the planet. However, the war exposed great weaknesses. The Separatists demonstrated their capabilities to wage war on a galaxy-wide level, and the Jedi, who traditionally were peacekeepers, were demoted to the military command. The Geonosians could also rebuild their droid factories, setting the stage for further wars to come.

b) The Second Battle of Geonosis (21 BBY): A year after the initial Republic invasion, it was reported that the Separatists had rebuilt their droid factories on Geonosis. Jedi Generals Anakin Skywalker, Obi-Wan Kenobi, Ki-Adi-Mundi, Luminara Unduli, and their men launched a second assault to eliminate the Separatist base. The Republic faced fierce resistance from Geonosian soldiers, and the battle was waged at high cost.

One of the pivotal moments of the battle was that of Padawan Ahsoka Tano and Barriss Offee, who infiltrated the underground catacombs to plant explosives inside the droid factories. Success was achieved, but they became buried under the rubble and were presumed dead until later being rescued. The Republic also took Geonosian commander Poggle the Lesser prisoner, learning valuable intelligence about the Separatist war effort.

The Second Battle of Geonosis was successful from a strategy viewpoint, debasing Separatist production capacity. However, it also placed further emphasis on the Republic's reliance on extreme warfare strategies, further entrenching both factions in prolonged wars. Moreover, the battle opened the door for the Geonosian brain worms, which later resulted in factional tension among clone units.

c) The Battle of Umbara (20 BBY): Umbara was an important planet with sophisticated technology and strategic supply routes. When Senator Mee Deechi was killed, the Umbarans joined the Separatists, and the Republic invaded. Anakin Skywalker began the campaign but was suddenly removed, leaving the Jedi General Pong Krell in charge. Krell's brutal and foolhardy

approach caused massive clone losses, as he continually overrode tactical counsel and demanded frontal attacks against heavily defended positions.

With declining morale among the clones, Captain Rex and his team began to question Krell's command. Subsequently, they discovered that Krell had been secretly planning against the Republic and wished to defect to the Sith. The clones, led by Rex and ARC Trooper Fives, mutinied and executed Krell for treason.

The Battle of Umbara had significant consequences. It exposed vulnerabilities in the Republic's command structure and further entrenched clone distrust of their Jedi commanders. The battle also reinforced the growing independence and initiative of the clone troopers, the seeds of which would flower into full-blown rebellion between the clones and the Jedi in the future.

The humanitarian crisis and economic impact: The war has displaced billions of people across the galaxy, causing crises among refugees on planets such as Naboo, Ryloth, and Mandalore. many neutral planets are also suffering from resource shortages, piracy, and conflict as the war strains interstellar commerce. The Galactic Senate has attempted to provide relief programs, but corruption, bureaucratic inefficiency, and Separatist sabotage hinder these efforts.

In addition, the war economy has reshaped galactic industries in significant ways. While companies like the Banking Clan and the Trade Federation are benefitting from the production of weapons and logistics, smaller economies suffer from over-militarization and the destruction of trade hubs. Black markets and war profiteering have increased, contributing to further instability in law and order in vulnerable regions.

Future challenges and Senate's responsibilities: As the conflict intensifies, the Galactic Senate is faced with pressing issues. The need for diplomatic resolutions has never been greater, yet neither faction is ready to compromise. The Senate must explore avenues for ceasefires, negotiations, and potential settlements that can lead to a permanent resolution. In addition, addressing war crimes, providing humanitarian aid, and maintaining neutrality in a rapidly fragmented galaxy remain core duties.

The outcome of the Clone Wars will decide the future of the galaxy for generations to come. By diplomacy, strategic intervention, or humanitarian aid, the Galactic Senate must rise to its challenge in this period of crisis.

5.4 Guide for positions

The Galactic Senate is primarily divided in three main blocks: the Republic, the Confederacy of Independent Systems, and a smaller group of the Council of Neutral Systems.

a) The Confederacy of Independent Systems' main goal is to complete the secession of the entire block from the Galactic Republic under the leadership of Head of State Count Dooku. Formed by thousands of systems which after the Separatist Crisis chose to secede the Republic due to the perceived corruption and excessive taxation inside of the Republic and a dissatisfaction by the neglect from the Core Worlds. While originally, the Separatists had no intent of actively engaging the Republic, after the Republic tried to rescue Master Kenobi, Senator Amidala, and Padawan Anakin Skywalker from execution in Geonosis, the first battle began as the Separatist Droid Army engaged the Republic, which sparked the Clone Wars.

b) The Galactic Republic's stance was originally of no intent of sparking a war, but after the attempted assassination of Padme Amidala, and the following engagement in Geonosis to rescue significant figures from execution, the Republic's stance shifted into attempts to suppress and eliminate the Separatists after the First Battle of Geonosis. Unbeknownst to most active participants of the Republic, or the Separatists for that matter, the Supreme Chancellor Sheev Palpatine was Sith Darth Sidious, who wished to reinstate the Galactic Empire and furthermore exterminate the Jedi Order with Order 66 towards the end of the Clone Wars.

c) The Council of Neutral Systems simply wished to remain at a neutral stance, not siding with either block, although the war heavily damaged and influenced several systems forming part of this block. Count Dooku was Darth Tyranus, who was Darth Sidious' apprentice, person who orchestrated both the Separatist Crisis and the following war for the Sith personal goals, and as

leading figure of the Separatists, essentially turned the Clone Wars into a process for the creation of the Galactic Empire. He was then betrayed by Sidious to be replaced by his new, more promising apprentice.

The Trade Federation pledged support to Count Dooku and the Separatists, providing them with droid armies while the Federation forces fought alongside the Republic. Despite the divide, the Federation denied any involvement with the Separatists. At the end of the war, Viceroy Gunray was betrayed by Sidious and the Federation was nationalized by the Empire.

The Techno Union pledged their droid armies to the Separatists, although they kept their neutrality and kept supplying the Republic with starships and weapons. After Sidious' betrayal, the Techno Union was absorbed by the Empire.

The Commerce Guild also followed the other conglomerates, lending support covertly to the Separatists, although they were defeated in Mustafar, and reversed to lend their support to the Republic, soon to be Empire.

The Corporate Alliance also pledged their support to the Separatists. After the defeat, unlike other conglomerates, they were not absorbed and were active during the Empire's reign.

The Jedi Order vowed allegiance to the Galactic Senate, and when the Separatist Crisis occurred and the Clone Wars began, they became commanders and generals in the Grand Army of the Republic. While being vowed to the Republic, Sidious executed Order 66, which turned the armies they led against them, and were then hunted down in the Great Jedi Purge.

5.5 Main points of discussion

- How did the conflict develop from the beginning?
- What impact does your representation suffer due to your involvement?
- Does your representation suffer any political instability due to your involvement?

- What is your position regarding the impact of the Jedi Order's participation in the conflict?
- What is your position regarding the violations of laws, treaties, and unions within the Republic throughout the conflict?

6. Questionnaire

1. How does the conflict of the Clone Wars affect your delegation?
2. How is your delegation involved in the war?
3. Which actions has your delegation taken during the development of the conflict since its beginning?
4. According to your delegation's point of view, how did the First Battle of Geonosis influence the galactic balance of power?
5. According to your delegation's point of view, which measures should have been taken to prevent the war from reaching such a critical point?
6. Which is your delegation's political relation with the Separatists and the Republic?
7. Which is your delegation's main contribution to the war?
8. According to your delegation's point of view, which actions should be proposed by the Galactic Senate to protect the right to "a decent work and economic growth" of the galaxy?
9. According to your delegation's point of view, which actions should be proposed by the Galactic Senate to promote "peace, justice, and strong institutions" for the galaxy?
10. According to your delegation's point of view, which actions should be proposed by the Galactic Senate to promote "partnerships for the goals"?

7. List of summoned delegations

1. Alderaan (Bail Organa)
2. Ando (Po Nudo)
3. Chandrila (Mon Mothma)
4. Commerce Guild (Shu Mai)
5. Corelia (Garm Bel Iblis)
6. Corporate Alliance (Magistrate Passel Argente)
7. Count Dooku
8. Geonosis (Poggle the Lesser)
9. Grand Army of the Republic (Commander Cody)
10. Grand Hutt Council (Jabba the Hutt)
11. InterBanking Clan (San Hill)
12. Jedi Order (Grand Master Yoda)
13. Kalevala (Satine Kryze)
14. Kamino (Halle Burtoni)
15. Mandalore (Pre Vizsla)
16. Mon Cala (Prince Lee Char)
17. Naboo (Padmé Amidala)
18. Onderon (Ramsis Dendup)
19. Pantora (Riyo Chuchi)
20. Rodia (Onaconda Farr)
21. Ryloth (Orn Free Taa)
22. Taris (Kin Robb)
23. Techno Union (Wat Tambor)
24. Trade Federation (Viceroy Nute Gunray)
25. Umabara (Mee Deechi)

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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.¹

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.

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.

¹ 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.

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.

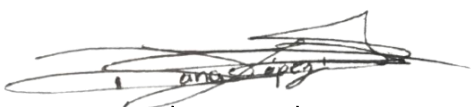
These rules were revised and approved in March 2025 by:



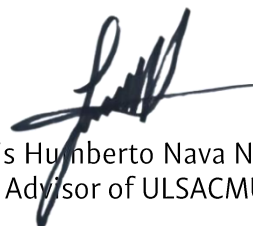
Paulina Leyva Lara
Secretary General of ULSACMUN 2025



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		