

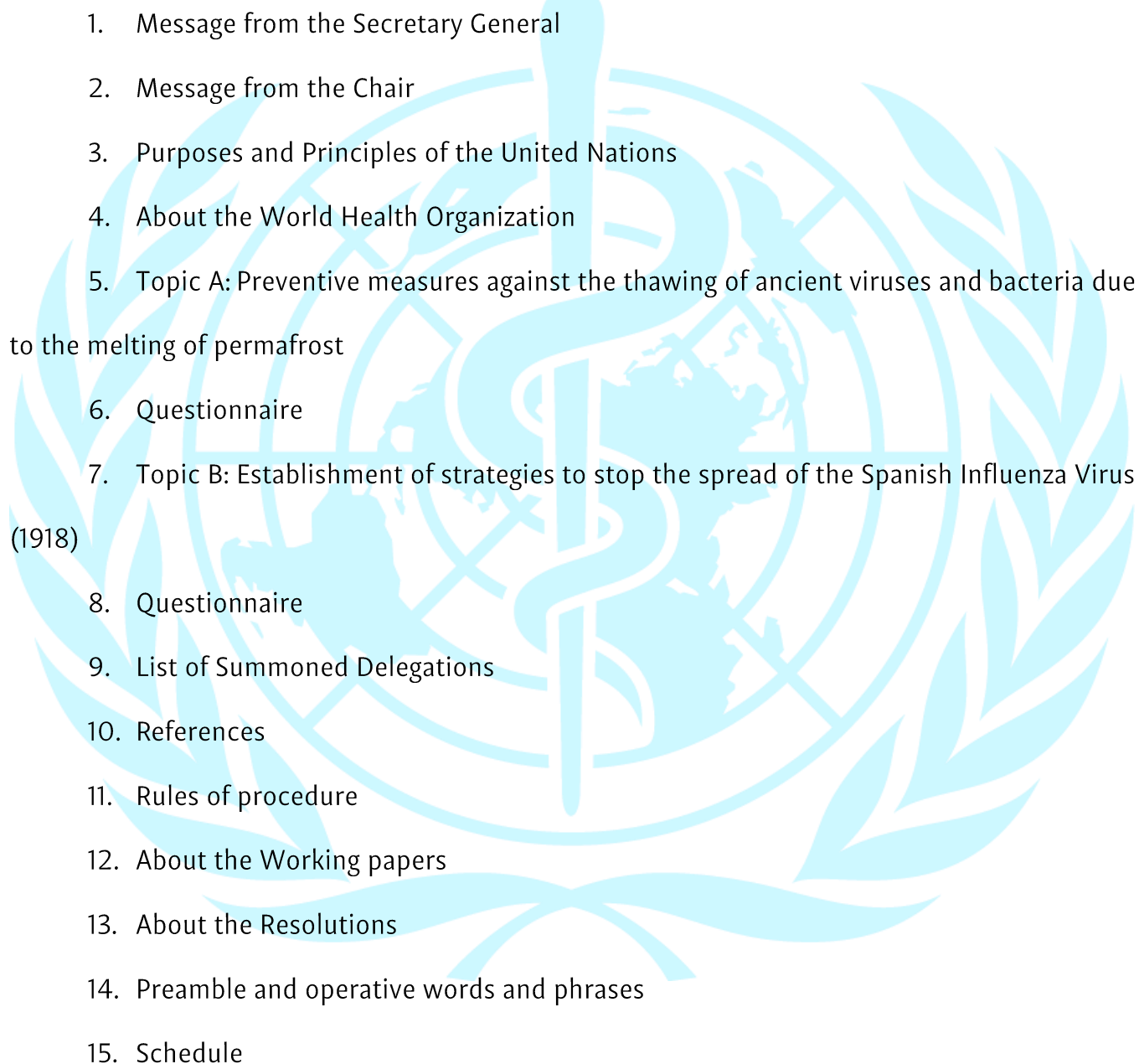


HANDBOOK FOR DELEGATES



World Health Organization

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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:

We warmly welcome you to the 2025 World Health Organization Model United Nations Convention Committee at La Salle University Cuernavaca. We wish to convey our sincere gratitude for your enthusiastic involvement and active participation in this Model United Nations, a platform designed to encourage dialogue, diplomacy, and teamwork among future leaders and diplomats.

The primary goal of our committee is to act as the governing and coordinating body for global health within the United Nations framework, specifically focusing on taking preventative measures against the thawing of ancient viruses in permafrost and also establishing strategies to curb the spread of the Spanish flu as if it were 1918, in order to guarantee that all individuals achieve the highest feasible standard of health.

We anticipate that this period of rigorous effort will also provide a fulfilling and valuable experience for each of you. We believe that you will utilize this space effectively to pursue diplomatic resolutions, encourage positive discussions, and enhance cooperative understanding.

We firmly believe that your contributions, insights, and dialogues within the committee will be crucial in uncovering innovative and effective strategies that aid in enhancing health, ensuring global safety, and supporting the marginalized.

Greetings and best wishes for your success in your debates at ULSACMUN 2025!



Melissa López Valencia
Moderator



Alejandro Javier Juárez Castañeda
President



Daniela Giles Ángeles
Conference Officer

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 World Health Organization

4.1 Brief history of the committee: The World Health Organization (WHO) was established on April 7, 1948, as a specialized agency of the United Nations with a mandate for public health. The concept of an international health organization had been discussed even before the creation of the UN, particularly during the creation of the League of Nations, but not until the devastation of World War II did the need for an international health authority become urgent and unavoidable.

Following the war, delegates from around the world met in San Francisco in 1945 for the United Nations Conference on International Organization. There, the Chinese and Brazilian delegations began the establishment of an international health organization. The proposal was well-received, and in 1946, a technical preparatory committee met to draft the WHO Constitution, which was signed by 61 countries.

The WHO Constitution came into full force on 7 April 1948, a date that is now annually commemorated as World Health Day. The goal of the organization was, and continues to be, the attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health, and "health" not only meant the absence of disease, but a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being.

The WHO is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, with operations in six regional offices and over 150 country offices. Its work has been instrumental in the eradication of diseases such as smallpox, polio, HIV/AIDS, Ebola, and the latest disease, COVID-19.

4.2 Principles and functions of the committee: The guiding principle of the WHO, as stated in its Constitution, is that "the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition."

The WHO is based on the belief that security and peace are dependent on health and well-being of populations. Its primary purpose is to be the coordinating body on international health within the United Nations system. The organization is leading the international effort to fight and respond to health crises, improve healthcare systems, and progress towards health equity.

Over the decades, WHO has provided technical assistance, set up global health requirements, conducted epidemiological analysis, and supported emergency response. One of its biggest successes was that of eradicating smallpox in 1980, a global public health success.

Currently, WHO is continuing to highlight universal health coverage, health emergency preparedness, disease prevention, mental health, climate and health, and responding to social determinants of health. WHO also plays a significant role in promoting fair access to medicines and vaccines worldwide.

4.3 Structure and operations: The WHO operates through three organs: the World Health Assembly, the Executive Board, and the Secretariat.

a) *The World Health Assembly (WHA):* The supreme decision-making body of the WHO. It convenes every year in Geneva, where all 194 Member States delegations are sent. The WHA sets the policies, approves the budget, and chooses the Director-General. It also addresses a review of international health issues and a setting of future priorities for the organization.

b) *The Executive Board:* Comprising 34 technically competent members elected to serve for three years, the Executive Board meets twice a year. It prepares the agenda of the WHA and ensures that the Executive Board decisions are implemented. The members are chosen from all six WHO regions and are nominated by their governments.

c) *The Secretariat:* Under the leadership of the Director-General, currently Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus (as of 2025), the Secretariat carries out the day-to-day work of the WHO. It consists of thousands of experts in areas of medicine and health and is tasked with running WHO's regional and country offices.

Commissions and Technical Committees: To address specific global health challenges, WHO periodically establishes expert committees, technical advisory groups, and task forces. These groups provide evidence-based advice to inform WHO guidelines and action plans.

Sub-organs and other functions:

- International Health Regulations Review Committee
- Strategic Advisory Group of Experts (SAGE)
- Health Emergency Program: Oversees emergency response to outbreaks of disease and humanitarian crises.

WHO's structure is designed to offer technically qualified and politically balanced decision-making such that the organization is well positioned to respond swiftly and efficiently to health concerns globally.

5. Topic A: Preventive measures against the thawing of ancient viruses and bacteria due to the melting of permafrost

5.1 Linked SDGs



5.1.1 Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

5.1.2 Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its effects.

5.2 Abstract: Permafrost is a permanently frozen surface, and there are several of them around the world. For centuries, permafrost has been melting, but due to environmental problems, the melting has been increasing, causing serious problems that most of the population is not aware of.

Arctic permafrost is melting faster than predicted for modern times. Reports from the US and Canada in 2017 showed that permafrost temperatures are very warm and during the summer of 2020 the highest temperature ever recorded in the Arctic Circle of 38°C was recorded.

The thawing of these giant ice cubes not only means that climate change is getting closer and harder to stop, but it also exposes other threats, such as the rise of ancient diseases that have been trapped inside them, preserved from prehistoric and ancient times. Studies by the International Permafrost Association (IPA) confirm that tissues and organisms can survive for thousands of years within permafrost and most of what they contain remains a mystery.

The work of the delegates will consist of preventing the mentioned effects, considering measurements on how to stop the melting of this permanent ice and some ideas about how to stop the dangers this could carry, being always alert for any drastic change or damage this natural phenomenon could cause.

5.3 Background of the topic: The resurgence and rediscovery of viruses and bacteria due to permafrost is not something so recent, this topic has been of relative importance for the last 30 years, so research has already been done on it and even old viruses have been reconstructed, as in the case of the Spanish flu that was reconstructed from pieces of lung of victims of 1918, one of whom was a woman who was found frozen in the permafrost of Alaska. However, this was a case in which the virus was reconstructed on purpose, and it was not a case of infection or resuscitation.

An important case that happened in 2014 was the revival of a virus that was more than 30,000 years old and was found in the permafrost. This virus was found at a depth of more than 30 m and is called *Pithovirus sibericum*. Despite only being able to attack amoebas and not humans or animals, this virus raised international alarms because scientists warned that other dangerous pathogens may be frozen in the Siberian permafrost.

One of the most controversial cases of outbreak of organisms inside of the permafrost because of the melting is the one of the Anthrax bacteria. The Anthrax can survive in frozen human and animal corpses for hundreds of years.

The concern around this topic was when in 2016, a child from north Russia died from an unexpected series of fevers caused by an infection that turned out to be anthrax. 72 others more

people, 41 included had to be evacuated and hospitalized. Reindeer started dying massively due to this as well. This case has been studied and connected to the outbreak of the permafrost because the Russian region has experienced extremely elevated temperatures during that period.

5.4 Current situation: Currently, concern about this problem has only increased. Especially with the fact that if the atmosphere temperature increases less than 2°C it would disappear approximately 6.5 million of Km² of permafrost that is, 30% of the total. Most of the permafrost in the Arctic is up to a million years old so the deeper it is, the older it is.

Important organizations such as NASA or ESA are making initiatives to monitor the melting of permafrost, and also developing solid-science and knowledge to help address these issues, for example the Arctic methane and permafrost challenge (AMPAC) on whose mission is to answer questions about the methane emissions on the Arctic, although their interest is due more to the emissions of methane and carbon emissions that are generated when permafrost melts, they also show that it is a biological risk to health because of the ancient microorganism that could be frozen under meters of permafrost.

Recently, research published in Nature Climate Change discovered that because the permafrost has been frozen for centuries, there may be bacteria resistant to the modern antibiotics, because they have never been in touch with them and in fact more than 100 different microorganisms have been discovered in the deep permafrost of Siberia which are resistant to antibiotics.

In addition, the flow of water implies a greater margin for the transport of bacteria and viruses. In recent decades, more than 1,000 settlements have been created for different purposes on the permafrost, which can lead to an accidental release that can lead to some pandemic. In addition to this, there is also a concern due to Extremophile organisms that have the potential to re-emerge and of which we have no idea what they could do in our ecosystems according to some scientist.

In fact, research carried out by Dr. Jean-Michel Claverie, from the University of Aix-Marseille and the Mediterranean Institute of Microbiology of the CNRS, analysed skin and hair from frozen mammoth remains recovered from the Yana rhino horn site, Siberia and found 4 different types of ancient viruses. He also mentions that 3 new viruses were found in the Lena

River, which he believes may be due to contact between the river and the permafrost. The doctor mentions that all these independent cases are nothing more than proof of the danger to public health that the thawing of permafrost implies.

Despite the research that has been done, there is very little understanding of what thawing permafrost can cause. Researcher Kimberley Miner mentions that: "While some of the dangers associated with the melting of up to a million years of material have been captured, we are a long way from being able to model and predict exactly when and where they will occur." and mentions that is critical continuing with the investigations about the topic.

The only thing left to do is to create precaution systems for the countries near the polar circle can start taking some measurements towards their pandemic problems and to try to reduce or totally stop the pace of degradation and to discover more of what they contain.

5.5 Main challenges and points for discussions: This prehistoric organism outbreak concerns all delegations not only because it's an environmental issue that has its own ecological consequences, but because it's a health issue that can soon trigger other delegations that believe do not have anything to do with it because the climate change is advancing at a very fast pace and because of this, all delegation have a different concern with this problematic.

There are countries on developing process and there are different delegations that are concerned with the danger that this problem can do to their delegation, there are also delegations which don't really concern this problem because of their proximity to this problem been none or because their governments don't believe that this problem it's an actual concern to the health of different delegations.

Your duty as a delegate is to investigate to which of this type of position does your delegation belongs to, always taking into consideration that not all positions fit all delegations.

Points to debate:

- What is causing permafrost to melt and what measures can be taken to prevent it?
- The problem can be "solved", or it can simply be "prevented" and what the repercussions of each decision are.
- Discuss the different problems that the melting of permafrost can bring.

- Find measures to act based on this problem in the different delegations that are or would be affected
- Propose secondary solutions on how to prevent the different problems that the melting of permafrost can bring.

6. Questionnaire

1. How does your delegation contribute to the emission problem which directly affects the permafrost integrity?
2. Which would be the repercussions for your delegation involving the problem of the permafrost melting?
3. How is your delegation addressing the problem?
4. Which would be the most delicate points for your delegation which couldn't be debated?
5. Mention or propose 3 specific actions, which would help to solve this problem, specify who is going to help, when is going to be implemented, how is going to be implemented and Where is going to be applied.

7. Topic B: Establishing strategies to stop the spread of the Spanish flu in 1918

7.1 Linked SDGs



Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, including the prevention and management of pandemics.

Goal 17: Strengthening international cooperation and global preparedness to address health crises

7.2 Abstract: The world was amid an unprecedented health crisis: the Spanish Influenza virus, which spread rapidly across the globe, affecting approximately one-third of the world's population. But this is not the first major pandemic the world has experienced.

The last century the world pass through a pandemic known as the Russian flu. It was in 1889, and it is considered the first "true epidemic" and is believed to have killed a million people even though there were never confirmed figures and it spread throughout Europe and America. This pandemic taught the world that these are predictably unpredictable because a virus has to keep mutating in order to continue affecting our immune system.

This pandemic baffled many scientists due to its rapid spread, as the Spanish flu is now doing. During this pandemic, some governments began to implement measures for the first time to prevent the spread of the disease, from closing schools and universities, to reducing transportation services and closing businesses. Celebrations and funerals were also cancelled. These measures were the precedent for those that began to be taken in this pandemic.

7.3 Background of the topic: Because of the beginning of World War I, the world was weakened by war, and public health infrastructure in many countries was overstretched. The war displaced resources and created a shortage of medical personnel, while overcrowded conditions and mass troop mobility contributed to the rapid spread of the disease. Influenza spread primarily in military camps but soon spread to rural areas and globally.

By the beginning the principal strategies were isolation, but also Governments attempted to limit movement between affected regions, and controls were implemented at train stations, ports and other entry points to identify infected people.

Even though, the efforts nothing has really worked to stop the spread of the virus. So many countries have succumbed to the pandemic and its effects. But now, more than ever, the delegations need to work together and not implement its own strategies based on the resources available. Now we need to figure out a solution, and with the creation of this committee we are aiming to help solve this problem

7.4 Current situation (1918): Nowadays the pandemic, known as the “Spanish flu” or “purple death,” has become one of the most devastating in modern history. In just a few months, the virus spread with alarming speed, infecting around 500 million people worldwide and claiming between 21 and 50 million lives.

The First World War not only left a trail of destruction and death but also facilitated the spread of the virus. The conditions in military bases and cities, coupled with the lack of adequate sanitary measures, created the perfect setting for the spread of the disease.

Faced with an unprecedented health crisis, governments and medical authorities attempted to contain the epidemic with the tools available. However, knowledge about the virus is limited, and the lack of an effective treatment left an unequal fight against the disease.

Each country and city reacted differently to this problem, but there are some strategies to try to stop the spread of the virus. Quarantines were imposed, schools, theatres and churches were closed, and mass gatherings were banned. In some cities, such as San Francisco, the use of masks in public spaces became mandatory, and those who did not wear them will be fined.

Awareness campaigns played a key role in the response to the crisis. Through newspapers and posters, health authorities promoted hygiene and social distancing habits, seeking to reduce infections. However, not all measures were well received. In several places, the population showed resistance, mistrust, fatigue and difficulty in changing their lifestyle so drastically.

7.5 Guide for the position of delegations

Brazil and Argentina: Strengthened scientific cooperation to mitigate future pandemics.

Canada: Followed similar policies to the US, with quarantine and infection control measures. Western Europe (UK, France, Germany, Spain, Italy).

China: Affected by internal conflicts and lack of health control, it could emphasize the importance of prevention and early detection.

Colonial Africa: The pandemic hit populations under European rule hard. The right to an independent health infrastructure would be advocated.

Germany: Amid the post-war crisis, it suffered difficulties in health management.

India (under British rule): Had one of the highest mortality rates. At the WHO, India would demand greater investment in public health.

Italy: With a health system collapsed after the war, I would advocate for stricter containment strategies. Eastern Europe and Russia

Japan: With a more advanced health system, it could focus on the need for medical research and vaccination strategies.

Mexico: Sought international assistance. Was overwhelmed by the Revolution.

Ottoman Empire (present-day Turkey and other Arab countries): With the health system weakened by the war, its position would be aligned with the strengthening of national capacities and cooperation with other nations.

Russia (Soviet Union in formation): The pandemic arrived in the midst of the Russian Revolution, which limited its response.

Spain: Even though the pandemic was known as the "Spanish flu," Spain was not the origin of the virus, but its press, not being censored by the war, openly reported the disease. Spain could emphasize the importance of transparency in health crises.

UK and France: With much of their population weakened by World War I, their response was poor. They would likely support better response protocols.

United States: Was one of the hardest hit countries, with over 600,000 deaths. Censored media to prevent panic. Limited public health efforts. Transparency would be sought in the future.

7.6 Main challenges and points for discussions: One of the biggest obstacles is the lack of coordination between governments and the scientific community. A shortage of medical personnel and insufficient hospitals aggravated the crisis, and in many cities' health services collapsed. In some cases, the funeral system is also overwhelmed: the bodies of victims were piling up in homes and streets, waiting to be buried.

In addition, war plays a determining role in the way information about the pandemic was handled. Spain, being a neutral country, freely report on the disease, while other nations involved in the conflict downplayed the severity of the outbreak to avoid creating panic and weakening the morale of their troops. This difference in media coverage led to all to assume that the disease was originated in Spain.

Main proposals to discuss:

- Transparency in information.
- International cooperation in public health.
- Development of quarantine protocols.
- Research into vaccines and treatments.
- An economic fund.

8. Questionnaire

1. Why is the Spanish flu known as that despite not been originated in Spain?
2. How did your delegation respond to such a health emergency? Was a prevention strategy immediately developed?
3. What were the difficulties your delegation had when facing the Spanish flu? (Example: Supply and management of medicines, vaccines, medical care, etc.)
4. What were the symptoms of this disease?
5. As a delegation, what was your role during the Spanish flu infection? Did you participate in any economic fund? Did you receive support from any other delegation?

9. List of summoned delegations

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1. Argentina
 2. Australia
 3. Belgium
 4. Brazil
 5. Canada
 6. Colombia
 7. Egypt
 8. Finland
 9. France
 10. Germany / Weimar Republic (1918)
 11. Italy/ Kingdom of Italy (1918)
 12. Japan/ Japanese Empire (1918)
 13. Mexico
 14. Netherlands
 15. New Zealand
 16. Norway
 17. People's Republic of China/Republic of China (1918)
 18. Russian Federation/ Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (1918)
 19. South Africa / South African Union (1918)
 20. Spain
 21. Switzerland
 22. Thailand / Kingdom of Siam (1918)
 23. Türkiye/ Ottoman Empire (1918)
 24. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
 25. United States of America

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11. 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.

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.

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:



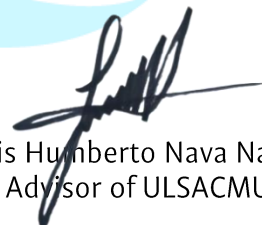
Paulina Leyva Lara
Secretary General of ULSACMUN 2025



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

12. 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.

13. 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.



14. Preambulatory and operative clauses

PREAMBULATORY AND OPENING CLAUSES

Affirming	Expecting	Keeping in mind
Alarmed by	Expressing its appreciation	Noting further
Approving	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with regret
Aware of	Fulfilling	Noting with satisfaction
Believing	Fully aware	Noting with deep concern
Bearing in mind	Fully alarmed	Noting further
Cognizant of	Fully believing	Noting with approval
Confident	Further developing	Observing
Contemplating	Further recalling	Realizing
Convinced	Guided by	Reaffirming
Declaring	Having adopted	Recalling
Deeply concerned	Having considered	Recognizing
Deeply conscious	Having considered further	Referring
Deeply convinced	Having devoted attention	Seeking
Deeply disturbed	Having examined	Taking into account
Deeply regretting	Having Heard	Taking note
Desiring	Having received	Viewing with appreciation
Emphasizing	Having studied	Welcoming

OPERATIVE CLAUSES

Accepts	Emphasizes	Proclaims
Affirms	Encourages	Reaffirms
Approves	Endorses	Recommends
Authorizes	Expresses its appreciation	Reminds
Calls for	Expresses its hope	Regrets
Calls upon	Further invites	Requests
Condemns	Further proclaims	Resolves
Congratulates	Further reminds	Solemnly affirms
Confirms	Further recommends	Strongly condemns
Considers	Further requests	Supports
Declares accordingly	Further resolves	Takes note of
Deplores	Has resolved	Trusts
Draws attention	Notes	Urges
Designates		

15. 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		

