2026
ULSACMUN

HANDBOOK FOR DELEGATES

GREAT COUNCIL OF THE SEVEN KINGDOMS (SCI-FI COMMITTEE)

CONTENT

1. Message from the Secretary General

Dear Delegates, Board Members and Staff, Advisors, and Press,

It is with great pleasure that we welcome you to the 2026 edition of ULSACMUN, taking place on May 11, 12, and 13. As members of the General Secretariat, it is an honor to accompany you all throughout these three days in this meaningful experience for the entire community.

This Model United Nations was organized with the vision of empowering young people to actively participate in generating meaningful change in our society. We firmly believe that, through values such as service, justice, solidarity, equality, respect, commitment, and diplomacy, we can build a better environment for all—a more just and equitable one—and above all, one where all ideas are considered to build humane and sustainable foundations, ultimately leading to a better world.

Likewise, ULSACMUN 2026 features new committees designed to spark delegates' interest in historical, current, and fictional topics. Throughout the three days of the model, you will participate in these committees with enthusiasm and a commitment to resolving any challenges that may arise. We thank you for your participation and for choosing this model to enrich your experience as MUN members. We hope you leave proud of having participated and been part of this edition. The responsibility each of you carries is to change the world and understand it from many perspectives. We encourage you to give your all in this edition and, most importantly, enjoy the wonderful ULSACMUN experience.

Once again, thank you for your participation and for being part of ULSACMUN 2026.

Indivisa Manent, we remain united.

Ramón Hurtado Calzada
Secretary General of ULSACMUN 2026

Luis Mario Pinkus Ramírez
Secretary General of ULSACMUN 2026

2. Message from the Chair

Dear delegates:

It is with great honor and enthusiasm that we welcome you to the Great Council of the Seven Kingdoms at ULSACMUN 2026. We appreciate your participation and dedication, thanks for choosing this committee and we hope you have a great time in this model of the United Nations. The Great Council of the Seven Kingdoms is looking to define the future of the Iron throne and Westeros' security using dialogue, comprehension, empathy, responsibility and diplomacy.

As a science fiction committee, this council presents distinctive challenges as well as engaging and dynamic opportunities. Delegates are called upon to develop creative and strategic solutions to complex problems, to immerse themselves in the world of Game of Thrones, and to remain prepared for unforeseen crises and paradigm shifts. This committee has been designed to encourage intellectual growth through each debate session, fostering resilience, adaptability, and critical thinking. While the discussions may be demanding, they are intended to provide both a stimulating and rewarding experience within this fictional setting.

The organizing committee and the Chair have worked diligently to bring this edition to live, with the objective of becoming an unforgettable and enriching experience for each of you. We hope that this space will inspire you to express your ideas and thoughts, overcome the walls of public speaking and improve your formal language, improve your negotiation skills, field analysis, with the hope that you use these skills to make a better world.
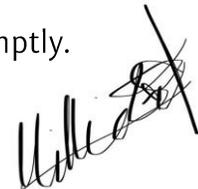
We are here to support you and will do our best to assist you promptly.

Daniela Giles Ángeles	Edgardo Vargas Román	Millie Gisell Carreto Romero
Moderator	President	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 Great Council of the Seven Kingdoms

4.1 Background of the Committee: The Great Council of the Seven Kingdoms is a science fiction committee inspired by the literary saga **A Song of Ice and Fire** by George R. R. Martin and the television series **Game of Thrones**. This committee recreates the complex political environment of Westeros to analyze conflicts, alliances, and struggles for power among the noble houses. Through this simulation, participants explore concepts such as diplomacy, negotiation, leadership, and governance while engaging with the rich fictional world created in the saga.

In this committee, the Council gathers in the Citadel of Oldtown, one of the most respected and neutral places in Westeros. The Citadel serves as a center of knowledge and learning, traditionally inhabited by *maesters* who advise the kingdoms. Because of its reputation for neutrality and wisdom, it is the ideal setting for representatives of the most influential houses to meet and deliberate about the future of the realm. Within this setting, delegates must adopt the roles of political leaders who represent the interests, alliances, and ambitions of their respective houses.

4.2 Functions of the committee: The primary objective of the Great Council is to preserve peace and stability throughout the Seven Kingdoms. After years of conflict, rebellion, and political tension, Westeros faces the challenge of rebuilding a functional system of governance capable of maintaining order. The Council must therefore analyze the political and military situation of the realm, identify the causes of instability, and design strategies to prevent further wars between the kingdoms. Delegates must also consider how historical rivalries, family loyalties, and shifting alliances influence political decisions.

Members of the committee are responsible for discussing and resolving disputes between the kingdoms. These conflicts may involve territorial claims, succession crises, broken alliances, or military confrontations. Through debate and negotiation, the Council must recommend solutions that balance justice with political practicality. In some cases, this may include establishing sanctions against rebellious houses, mediating peace agreements, or creating new political arrangements that prevent further conflict.

Another important responsibility of the Council is the regulation of military power. In a realm where many houses command their own armies, the concentration of military strength can easily lead to renewed warfare. The delegates must evaluate how armies should be organized, whether certain military forces should be limited, and how to ensure that no single house gains overwhelming dominance. These

discussions require strategic thinking and careful diplomacy, as each house seeks to protect its own security while avoiding open conflict with others.

In addition to resolving immediate disputes, the Council must also focus on the long-term reconstruction of the Seven Kingdoms. Years of war often leave cities destroyed, economies weakened, and populations divided. The committee therefore considers policies that could help restore prosperity and stability across Westeros. This may involve rebuilding infrastructure, encouraging cooperation between regions, strengthening institutions, and developing systems of governance that promote fairness and accountability.

One of the most significant decisions the Council must make is determining who should occupy the Iron Throne, the symbol of ultimate authority in the realm. Delegates must evaluate the claims of different houses and consider which leader possesses the qualities necessary to guide Westeros toward a stable future. Questions of legitimacy, political support, military strength, and diplomatic ability all play a role in this decision. In some scenarios, the Council may also debate alternative forms of government, exploring whether the traditional monarchy should continue or if a new political structure should emerge.

4.3 Structure of the committee: Throughout the committee, discussion and negotiation are essential tools for reaching agreements. Delegates must listen to opposing perspectives, build alliances, and sometimes compromise in order to achieve solutions that benefit the realm. Strategic thinking is crucial, as decisions made during the Council can influence the balance of power across all the kingdoms. Participants must therefore carefully weigh their choices and anticipate the reactions of other houses.

Ultimately, the Great Council of the Seven Kingdoms provides a dynamic environment in which political strategy, diplomacy, and leadership are constantly tested. By engaging with the fictional conflicts of Westeros, participants gain a deeper understanding of how complex political systems function and how negotiation can be used to manage competing interests. Through collaboration and debate, the delegates strive to ensure the survival and stability of the Seven Kingdoms while balancing power, diplomacy, and the ambitions of their respective houses.

5. Topic A: Should Westeros transition to the Confederacy of Independent Kingdoms system?

5.1 Related SDG's

5.2 Abstract: An absolute monarchy, such as the one presented in Westeros, implies a political model in which power is concentrated in a single person, without division of powers (even if he has officials and advisors) and without representation of the people.

Confederation implies, on the other hand, the free alliance of sovereign states which, while sharing common laws on various issues, retain a certain degree of autonomy on various issues. Confederation also implies the existence of democratic processes, the division of powers and the existence of decision-making and legislative bodies composed of representatives of the constituent parts of the Confederation, thus favoring the representativeness of the peoples.

As can be seen in Season 2 of the television series, after the death of King Robert Baratheon, there are at least four pretenders to occupy the throne, which sparked the so-called War of the Five Kings.

This is one of the risks of absolute monarchies, even more so when there are nationalism and regionalisms within them since, at the time of a controversial succession, there may be parts of the kingdom that consider the successor illegitimate and try to strip him of the throne. This is, therefore, a common occurrence in this political model and the way in which the kingdom changed differently from the usual one that would be the succession to the throne.

Following the death of a king stability can be compromised and, in this case, with different pretenders to become king and the imminent threat of invasion of the capital in King's Landing

(Battle of Blackwater), the possibility of a peaceful transition of power becomes extremely remote.

It is at this time that this topic proposes a truce in which the possibility of a change of system towards the Confederation can be discussed, where the "king" and the "lords" (titles that perhaps should be rethought) assume a different government where the participants promote the representativeness of the peoples of Westeros and the struggle, more than for power itself, for its true purpose: service to the people.

The current political system in Westeros is an absolute monarchy, where power is concentrated on the monarch that occupies the Iron Throne, although there are advisors like the Hand of the king and Private Council, the most important decisions are taken by the governor.

However, king Robert Baratheon`s death provoked a political crisis which has turned into the War of the five kings, in which multiple pretenders fight for legitimacy of the throne among them. The ones that stand up the most are Joffrey Baratheon, Stannis Baratheon, Renly Baratheon and Robb Stark. This war evidences the structural weaknesses of centralized monarchy, when the succession is disputed the older system goes out in crises. Besides, a lot of regions like the North have their own political and cultural identities that question the authority of the Iron Throne.

In this situation emerged a proposal of transforming the political system into a Confederation of the Independence Kingdoms, where each territory would maintain internal autonomy, but cooperate with other kingdoms about security, trade and diplomacy. This model would allow greater regional representation and would reduce the successor conflicts that have characterized the history of Westeros.

The Council debate will focus on assessing whether this political change would bring greater stability and peace on the continent or whether it would further fragment power and provoke new conflicts between the kingdoms.

5.3 Historical background: The political history of Westeros is deeply marked by the centralization of power on the Iron Throne, an institution created after Aegon I Targaryen, conqueror of the continent, approximately three centuries before the current events. Before this

conquest, Westeros was divided into seven independent kingdoms, ruled by different noble houses. Each possessed its own political system, army, and traditions. The arrival of Aegon and his dragons radically changed the balance of power. Through military conquests and strategic alliances, Aegon managed to unify the territories under a single crown.

For nearly three hundred years, the Targaryen dynasty ruled Westeros from the Iron Throne. However, the system always depended on the stability of the royal family and the acceptance of the most powerful noble houses. One of the episodes that demonstrated the fragility of the system was the civil war known as the Dance of the Dragons, in which different members of House Targaryen fought for the throne. This conflict caused many casualties and significantly weakened the dynasty.

Centuries later, Robert's Rebellion occurred, led by Robert Baratheon against King Aerys II Targaryen, also known as the Mad King. With the support of powerful houses such as Stark, Arryn, and Tully, Robert managed to defeat the Targaryen and establish a new ruling dynasty. Although Robert managed to stabilize the kingdom for several years, his reign was also characterized by weak administration and the growing influence of House Lannister in court politics.

After Robert's death, doubts arose about the legitimacy of his supposed heir, Joffrey Baratheon, leading to multiple regional leaders claiming the throne. This situation triggered the War of the Five Kings, a conflict that has devastated the continent. In this historical context, many lords began to question whether the centralized model of the Iron Throne was still viable or if it would be preferable to return to a system where kingdoms had greater political autonomy.

5.4 Current situation: During this period between season one and two of **Game of Thrones**, Westeros is found in a civil war that has fractured the politic balance in the continent. The Iron Throne is occupied by Joffrey Baratheon, backed primarily by the powerful House Lannister. However, several leaders question his legitimacy.

Stannis Baratheon maintains that he is the rightful heir to the throne according to the laws of succession, while Renly Baratheon seeks political support to claim power through alliances with influential houses.

In the North, Robb Stark has been proclaimed King in the North, declaring his territory's independence after the execution of his father, Eddard Stark. This represents one of the greatest challenges to the authority of the Iron Throne in centuries.

Meanwhile, in Essos, Daenerys Targaryen begins to gather forces with the intention of reclaiming the throne that belongs to her family.

The war has had devastating consequences for the population: cities sacked, crops destroyed, communities displaced, and traditional political structures weakened. In this scenario, some political leaders are beginning to consider abandoning the centralized monarchical system and establishing a confederation of kingdoms, where each territory retains autonomy while participating in a common system of political and military cooperation.

However, this proposal raises numerous questions: Who would lead the confederation? How would conflicts between kingdoms be resolved? What would happen to territories that desire complete independence?

The Great Council will have to carefully analyze these issues to determine whether this model could guarantee greater stability in the future.

5.5 Regional and Block Positions:

5.5.1 Regional Positions (by Kingdom):

A. The North (House Stark): Strongly favors independence or a loose confederation. Values autonomy, tradition, and self-rule. Distrusts southern politics after Ned Stark's execution. **Likely stance:** Pro-Confederation (with high autonomy).

B. The Westerlands (House Lannister): Benefits most from the current system (control of the throne). Wants to maintain centralized monarchy. Concerned that confederation = loss of power. **Likely stance:** Anti-Confederation (Pro-Monarchy).

C. The Stormlands (Stannis Baratheon): Focused on legal legitimacy and rightful succession. The belief system is not a problem, illegitimate rulers are. May accept reform only if it preserves order. **Likely stance:** Moderate (leans Monarchy with reforms).

D. The Reach (House Tyrell / Renly): Politically flexible, alliance-driven. Interested in shared power and influence. Could benefit from a confederation with strong representation. **Likely stance:** Conditional Pro-Confederation.

E. The Riverlands (House Tully): Highly affected by war and instability. Prioritizes peace, security, and reconstruction. Open to any system that reduces conflict. **Likely stance:** Pro-Confederation (peace-oriented).

F. The Vale (House Arryn): Isolated and defensive. Prefers stability and minimal involvement. Hesitant to risk change but wary of chaos. **Likely stance:** Neutral / Cautious

G. The Iron Islands (House Greyjoy): Strong culture of independence. Rejects outside authority. May refuse confederation if it limits full sovereignty. **Likely stance:** Extreme Independence (Anti-Monarchy, Anti-Confederation unless very loose).

H. Dorne (House Martell): Historically independent-minded. Values regional identity and autonomy. More open to decentralized governance. **Likely stance:** Strong Pro-Confederation

I. Essos/Daenerys Targaryen: Goal: Reclaim Iron Throne. Supports centralized rule under her claim. May introduce reforms later. **Likely stance:** Pro-Monarchy (but reformist potential)

5.5.2 Major political blocs

I. Centralist Bloc (pro-monarchy):

Members: Westerlands (Lannister) and Daenerys faction. Possibly Stannis supporters.

Beliefs: Stability comes from one strong ruler, Confederation = fragmentation + more wars, focus on legitimacy and authority.

II. Confederation bloc (decentralization):

Members: The North, Dorne, Riverlands and Possibly The Reach.

Beliefs: Power should be shared among kingdoms. Reduce succession crises. Promote representation and cooperation

III. Moderate/Reformist Bloc:

Members: The Vale, Stannis (conditional) and The Reach (situational).

Beliefs: System needs reform, not full replacement. Open to hybrid systems (Constitutional monarchy or Limited confederation).

IV. Independence/Isolationist Bloc:

Members: Iron Islands and The North.

Beliefs: Reject both monarchy and structured confederation, they prefer full sovereignty with minimal cooperation.

5.6 Main points to be discussed: Delegates on this committee are encouraged to examine the following points:

Legitimacy of the throne: During the debate, the present delegations should decide on the new leader of Westeros. Considering their political, economic and social influence that they had demonstrated and sought the welfare of the Seven Kingdoms population. The Council should define the criteria for the decision, that must include economic and military power, political alliances, popular support and wisdom in their decisions, and consider the possibility of adjusting the succession line.

Prevention measures for further armed conflicts: It is imperative that the Council, once the armed conflict is finished, dictate prevention measures to reduce the possibility of future armed conflicts of this magnitude and ensure long-term peace and stability in Westeros.

North and other territories' status: Check the current situation of the territories that make up the Seven Kingdoms. Review economics and infrastructure status of all the territories to settle if they can subsist, or failing that, clarify their needs and visualize the current threats of all territories.

Future form of government: Conclude if the current form of government should be maintained or modified once the new leader is selected.

Establishment of sanctions and enforcement mechanisms: Sanctions for actions committed during the armed conflict (political, economic, military) and sanctions for violations to Council resolutions (political, economic, military).

Reconstruction of Westeros after the armed conflicts: During the debate, the Council will deliberate on the political, economic and social measures that will be required to rebuild and repair the damage caused by the armed conflict.

6. Topic A Questionnaire

1. What is your delegation's stance on the potential transition of Westeros to a confederation of independent kingdoms: support, rejection, or a neutral position? Why?

2. How does your delegation believe the issue of leadership legitimacy should be resolved following the death of Robert Baratheon and the claims to the throne by figures such as Joffrey Baratheon, Stannis Baratheon, and Robb Stark?

3. If a confederation were established, which powers should remain with a central authority (e.g., defense, trade, or diplomacy) and which should be the responsibility of each individual kingdom?

4. What political or institutional mechanisms does your delegation propose to prevent future wars of succession and conflicts between the noble houses of Westeros?

5. Considering the economic and social situation following recent conflicts, what measures of economic cooperation and reconstruction should the new political system implement to ensure stability and development in the territories of Westeros?

7. Topic B: Implementation of a common defense front of the Kingdoms of Westeros in the face of the imminent invasion of the Night King and the army of the White Walkers (crisis topic).

7.1 Related SDG's:

7.2 Abstract: The debate of this topic contemplates the events with which Season 7 closes and Season 8 of the television series begins. The most pressing issue that requires an urgent solution at that time in the Seven Kingdoms of Westeros is the imminent invasion of the White Walker army, led by the so-called Night King.

This event coincides with the fact that the main houses in Westeros are disorganized because, as part of the constant panorama, the constant internal conflicts put the defense of Westeros on a secondary plane.

The constant struggle of the houses to occupy the Iron Throne and the constant wars between houses, intrigues and multiple assassinations, have caused the entire region to be divided, making it almost impossible to present a common face in the face of threats external to the kingdom.

On the other hand, the number of White Walker sightings, the recent attacks on the Wall, and the inability of the Night's Watch to hold back advances from beyond the Wall, present a reality that is increasingly difficult to ignore: Westeros is under attack.

Common actions should be taken as soon as possible. It is a priority to define and plan the strategy to be followed to stop the invasion of the White Walkers since, if they do not, Westeros will fall and the kingdom of men will cease to exist. Leaving aside the eternal struggle for power, it is the struggle between the living and the dead. It is the struggle to survive.

The situation facing Westeros during season seven and eight of Game of Thrones represents one of the major crises of the continent's history. While the big houses are wrapped in conflicts of power and fight for the Iron Throne a bigger threat is approaching for the north. The army of white walkers led by Night King.

With the past of time the rivalries between houses like Stark, Lannister and Targaryen as well as constants wars, intrigues and betrayals have weakened the kingdom's ability to respond collectively. This political fragmentation has relegated the defense of Westeros to a secondary concern, even in the face of a threat that jeopardizes the very existence of humanity.

The increase in White Walker sightings, the attacks on the Wall, and the Night's Watch's inability to stem the enemy's advance demonstrate that invasion is no longer a distant possibility, but an imminent reality. Furthermore, the enemy's supernatural nature presents an unprecedented challenge, forcing a rethinking of traditional military strategies and the consideration of using special resources such as dragons, wildfire, and obsidian.

Given this scenario, the greatest challenge for the leaders of Westeros is to set aside their differences and forge a united front for defense. The central debate revolves around who should lead this effort, how to coordinate resources among the various kingdoms, and what strategies should be implemented to confront an enemy that not only destroys but also strengthens its ranks with each fall.

Ultimately, this conflict transcends the struggle for power: it is about the survival of the realm of men. If the Seven Kingdoms fail to unite, Westeros could succumb to an eternal winter where life itself ceases to exist.

7.3 Historical background: The threat of the White Walkers dates back thousands of years to the Long Night, when darkness covered the world and the living nearly fell to the army of the dead. According to ancient legends, this period marked one of the darkest eras in the history of Westeros, as the White Walkers, led by the Night King, advanced south, bringing death and destruction to all living beings. Humanity survived only through a fragile alliance between the First Men and the Children of the Forest, who joined forces to push back the army of the dead. After their defeat, the Wall was built as a massive line of defense in the far north, and the Night's Watch was established as a military order dedicated to guarding the realm against any future threats from beyond the Wall.

For centuries, the Wall stood as both a physical and symbolic barrier between the known world and the dangers that lay beyond. The Night's Watch, once composed of honorable warriors and respected across the Seven Kingdoms, served as the first line of defense against wildlings and any unknown forces lurking in the frozen lands of the north. However, as generations passed and no major threat emerged, the memory of the White Walkers began to fade. What was once considered a real and terrifying danger slowly turned into myth and legend. Many in Westeros came to believe that the stories of the White Walkers were nothing more than tales used to frighten children.

Over time, however, the kingdoms of Westeros stopped believing the threat was real. Political conflict (including the War of the Five Kings), divided the realm, weakening its ability to respond to external dangers. The struggle for the Iron Throne consumed the attention of the great houses, as figures such as Joffrey Baratheon, Stannis Baratheon, and Robb Stark fought for power and legitimacy. These internal conflicts drained resources, fragmented alliances, and left the kingdoms politically unstable.

At the same time, the Night's Watch experienced a significant decline in both strength and reputation. Once a prestigious institution, it became a place where criminals and outcasts were sent, resulting in a lack of discipline, resources, and manpower. This deterioration reduced its ability to effectively patrol and defend the Wall. Reports from the north, including sightings of

White Walkers and reanimated corpses, were often dismissed or ignored by southern leaders, who remained focused on their own political ambitions.

Meanwhile, the White Walkers returned, rebuilding their army beyond the Wall and preparing to invade the Seven Kingdoms. Unlike conventional enemies, their strength lies in their ability to raise the dead, increasing their numbers with every battle fought. This makes them an unprecedented threat, as every fallen soldier, whether friend or foe, can become part of their forces. As their presence grows stronger, the land beyond the Wall becomes increasingly dangerous, forcing wildling populations to migrate south in search of safety.

As the Wall weakens and alliances remain fragile, Westeros now faces the possibility of extinction. The lack of unity among the great houses, combined with the underestimation of the threat, has created a critical situation in which the survival of humanity is at risk. The return of the White Walkers challenges not only the military strength of the kingdoms, but also their ability to cooperate and recognize a common enemy.

In this context, the historical failure to maintain vigilance and unity has led to a moment where urgent action is required. The lessons of the Long Night emphasize the importance of alliances and collective defense, yet the current political fragmentation makes such cooperation difficult to achieve. Westeros stands at a turning point: either the kingdoms overcome their divisions and prepare for the coming invasion, or they risk repeating history—this time with no guarantee of survival.

7.4 Current situation: The political situation in Westeros is highly unstable after years of internal conflict between the great houses. While many factions remain focused on holding power and protecting their own territories, a much greater threat is advancing from beyond the Wall. The army of the dead, led by the Night King, continues to grow as the White Walkers move south, raising the fallen and turning them into part of their forces. The Night's Watch has tried to warn the realm, but it simply does not have the strength or resources to face this threat alone.

At the same time, the Iron Throne, under Cersei Lannister, faces a difficult decision: continue focusing on maintaining political control or support a united defense of the entire continent. In contrast, the North, led by House Stark, insists that cooperation is no longer

optional, but necessary if Westeros is to survive. The main challenge is clear—can these divided factions set aside their rivalries long enough to face a common enemy?

However, things are not that simple. Years of betrayal, broken alliances, and personal ambition have created deep mistrust between the houses. Many leaders still doubt the seriousness of the threat or choose to ignore it, focusing instead on their own interests. This lack of unity makes any coordinated response slow and difficult, even as the danger grows closer.

Leadership is another major issue. Although Cersei Lannister sits on the throne, her authority is questioned, and not all regions are willing to follow her command. Meanwhile, figures like Daenerys Targaryen bring new possibilities, offering powerful resources such as dragons, but also raising new tensions about who should truly lead. This creates uncertainty about whether the defense should be directed by a single ruler, a council, or a shared command.

From a military perspective, Westeros must act quickly. Strategic locations such as Winterfell or the Neck could serve as defensive points but choosing where and how to fight requires coordination. Each region has something valuable to offer: armies, fleets, or special weapons. But without cooperation, these resources lose effectiveness.

The enemy itself also changes everything. Unlike any human army, the forces of the Night King grow stronger with every battle, as the dead rise again to fight. This forces the kingdoms to rethink their strategies and rely on rare resources like dragonglass and Valyrian steel. Securing and distributing these materials becomes essential for survival.

There is also a human side to this crisis. In the southern kingdoms, many people still do not fully believe in the threat, which affects morale and slows preparation. Facing an enemy that is not truly alive creates fear and uncertainty, not only among soldiers but also among civilians. Leaders must decide whether to focus on protecting populations or defending key territories.

Looking at the past, Westeros has survived similar threats only through unity. During the Long Night, alliances were the key to survival. Now, the situation feels very different: division and ambition are stronger than cooperation.

Westeros is at a turning point. The real question is not only how to defeat the White Walkers, but whether the kingdoms can work together at all. If they fail to unite, the consequences will go far beyond losing a war—it could mean the end of all life in the Seven Kingdoms.

7.5   Regional and block positions:

A. The Northern Defense bloc: **Includes:** House Stark, Night's Watch, Free Folk. **Position:** These groups believe the White Walkers are the most urgent threat. They strongly support a unified military coalition and immediate mobilization.

B. The Crown and Political Power bloc: **Includes:** Cersei Lannister (Iron Throne), House Lannister, House Baratheon, Small Council members (Master of Coin, Ships, Whisperers). **Position:** Concerned with maintaining political power and control over the realm. Some members question whether the threat is exaggerated or whether resources should be redirected away from internal conflicts.

C. Southern and Strategic Houses: **Includes:** House Tyrell, House Martell, House Hightower, House Tully, House Arryn. **Position:** These houses may support the alliance but require strong evidence of the threat and guarantees of protection for their own regions.

D. Opportunistic or Unstable Powers: **Includes:** House Greyjoy, House Bolton, House Frey. **Position:** These factions may prioritize their own power or territorial gains over collective defense, making negotiations difficult.

E. Foreign and Economic Powers: **Includes**: Iron Bank of Braavos, Dothraki, Free Cities of Essos. **Position:** Interested in the stability of the continent but primarily focused on economic and strategic benefits.

F. Independent Forces: **Includes:** Brotherhood Without Banners. **Position:** Support protecting the common people and may push for moral responsibility rather than political advantage.

7.6 Points of discussion or conflict:

Politics and legitimacy: Who should lead the common front? A king or queen? A council of war? A neutral military figure? Should historically feuding houses (Stark, Lannister, Targaryen) put aside recent grievances?

Logistics and strategy: Where to establish the primary line of defense? Winterfell? The Neck? The Trident? Which houses provide what resources and under what conditions? (Cavalry of Vale; Northern Infantry and Riverlands, Targaryen Dragonfire, Greyjoy Fleet, etc.)

Tactics against a supernatural enemy: Is it feasible to use dragons as the main air force? How to counter the enemy's ability to increase their ranks? What role do Valyrian fire, obsidian, and Valyrian steel play and how to secure those valuable assets?

Sociological and moral implications: Will the Southern Kingdoms of Westeros be able to truly believe in the threat and support the Seven Kingdoms' cause of defense? What impact does an "inhuman" enemy have on the morale of armies? Should saving lives or maintaining bloodlines be prioritized?

Military history of Westeros: Lessons to be learned from previous war situations: The Targaryen Conquest, Robert Baratheon's Rebellion, and the Wars of the First Men and the Children of the Forest (closest precedent).

8. Topic B Questionnaire

1. Should all kingdoms of Westeros be required to contribute troops and resources to a unified defense army?

2. Who should lead the joint military command against the White Walkers?

3. How can political rivalries between houses be temporarily resolved to ensure survival?

4. Should Westeros form alliances with foreign powers from Essos to strengthen its defense?

5. What long-term strategies should be implemented to prevent future threats from the North?

9. List of summoned delegations:

1. Dothraki Tribes
2. Essos Free Cities
3. Free Folk Beyond the Wall
4. Grand Maester
5. Hand of the King: Tywin Lannister (topic A)/ Qyburn (topic B)
6. House Arryn.
7. House Baratheon.
8. House Bolton.
9. House Frey
10. House Greyjoy.
11. House Hightower.
12. House Lannister.
13. House Martell
14. House Stark.
15. House Targaryen.
16. House Tully.
17. House Tyrell.
18. Iron Bank of Braavos.
19. Iron Throne: Joffrey Baratheon (topic A) / Cersei Lannister (topic B)
20. Lord Commander of the Kingsguard
21. Master of Coin.
22. Master of Ships
23. Master of Whisperers
24. Night Watch Commander
25. The Brotherhood Without Banners

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11. Rules of procedure

1. **LEGALITY**. These rules of procedure are the unique protocol criterion of this simulation. 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.

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

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[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.

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 bje made to put a topic first on the agenda. This motion requires a second.

b) An extraordinaire 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 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 2026 by:

Ramón Hurtado Calzada and Luis Mario Pinkus Ramírez
Secretary Generals of ULSACMUN 2026

Mariana Leticia Benítez Caballero and María Fernanda Olvera Dueñas
Subsecretarias de Protocol Subsecretary of ULSACMUN 2026

LRI. Luis Humberto Nava Navarrete
Academic Advisor of ULSACMUN 2026

12. About the Working Papers

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 beings 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.

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
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

15. Schedule of ULSACMUN 2026

Lunes 11		Martes 12		Miércoles 13	
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	12:15-14:00	Premiación y clausura
13:05-14:00	Cuarta sesión	13:05-14:00	Decimotercera sesión		
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		