



**2026
ULSACMUN**

**HANDBOOK FOR
DELEGATES**



**MEXICO CITY'S INTERNATIONAL
EMERGENCY SUMMIT (1962)**

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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.



Ramon Hurtado Calzada
Secretary General of ULSACMUN 2026



Luis Mario Pinkus Ramirez
Secretary General of ULSACMUN 2026

2. Message from the Chair

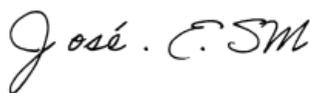
Distinguished Delegates,

It is with great honour and sincere appreciation that we welcome you to this committee. Your participation is a testament to your commitment to diplomacy—an exercise that is not merely academic, but a stage where ideas contend, alliances are forged, and the fragile architecture of peace is tested. By joining this forum, you have chosen to step into a world where every decision carry weight and consequence.

The challenges you will confront unfold within a world balanced between order and upheaval. In this chamber, the fate of governments may hinge upon a single speech, a carefully worded communiqué, or a moment of daring diplomacy. We encourage you to approach these proceedings with creativity, discipline, and intellectual courage, as the path ahead will demand both restraint and resolve.

This committee is designed to be dynamic and responsive. The narrative will evolve in real time, shaped entirely by your choices. Alliances may fracture and unlikely partners may emerge as crises test the limits of your conviction. Remember that the most memorable committees are defined not by chaos, but by the ingenuity and leadership of their delegates.

Beyond the formal agenda, deeper currents move beneath the surface. Old rivalries and forgotten grievances wait for their moment to return, and the decisions taken in this room will echo far beyond these walls. We invite you to come prepared—not only with research, but with the willingness to engage fully with the challenge before you. Speak boldly, negotiate wisely, and remember that diplomacy, like history itself, is written by those willing to shape it. On behalf of the organizational committee, we thank you for joining us and look forward to witnessing the defining moments you will create. May your deliberations be thoughtful, your diplomacy skill, and your experience here both memorable and rewarding.



José Ernesto Sánchez Mancilla
Moderator



Luis Arturo Sánchez Mancilla
President



Jimena Mariana González Maldonado
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

4. About the Mexico City's International Emergency Summit

“We, the ambassadors gathered at the Emergency Summit convened in Mexico City, swear to represent the interests, values, ideals, and dignity of our nations in the pursuit of peace, order, or honourable war. In the face of chaos and destruction, we call for and choose diplomacy. In the face of the storm of madness and intolerance, we cry out for reason and stability. Whether for order, freedom, or victory - let the chamber convene”.

4.1 General introduction: This summit it's a debate simulation where the timeline diverges from our own and humanity stands at a precipice, a world where the UN doesn't exist and evil had survived, in this debate, delegates must do their best to defuse a crisis on the verge of thermonuclear wipeout balancing a delicate thread on a multipolar world.

The year: 1962 and Europe rests under the jackboot. The Second World War tore the old world to shreds, on its ashes a new order rises, suppressing millions under its brutal regime while the last flicker lights of liberty threaten to extinguish. This is a world which operates under a divergent history, one where the Axis powers emerged victoriously in the Second World War. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union and the humiliation of traditional Western democracies, the globe is now divided into three hostile totalitarian and democratic blocs: the German-led Einheitspakt, the Japanese-led Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and the American-led Organization of Free Nations.

4.2 The New Order: Last Days of Europe: In this alternative timeline, the United Nations does not exist. Instead, international relations are defined by a precarious "Cold War" prone to nuclear escalation. This specific committee, the "Mexico City Emergency Summit," is a unique diplomatic forum where history shouts, the oppressed whimper and the future struggles to be born; this committee serves as a last-ditch effort to preserve humanity in a lawless world, where evil is very much alive.

4.3 Purpose of this committee: This committee acts as a crisis simulation designed to test decision-making under conditions of high uncertainty and moral ambiguity. Unlike traditional

assemblies, it explores how diplomacy functions in the absence of global governance, focusing on survival, de-escalation, and the management of power asymmetries via regional blocks.

4.4 Functions of this committee:

- **Crisis de-escalation:** Preventing local skirmishes from spiraling into total nuclear war.
- **Legitimacy & recognition:** Debating which governments are legitimate and how this affects alliances (e.g., determining the status of occupied territories).
- **Intelligence management:** Analyzing incomplete, manipulated, or redacted dossiers to make life-or-death decisions.
- **Humanitarian response:** Balancing strategic military goals with the protection of civilians and refugees in war zones.

4.5 Functioning of the committee: Mexico City's International Emergency Summit is a committee heavily inspired by the United Nations protocol, the structure of the High-level Political Forum 2030 and the unique TNO narrative style. This form of debate will be using memorandums, news dossiers and intelligence leaks to contextualize the delegates during the whole debate.

5. Only topic: The New Order: Consequences of Axis's Victory at World War II

5.1 Related SDG's:



SDG 4: Quality Education (Through historical literacy and ethical reasoning).

SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions (Primary focus on conflict prevention).

SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals (Coalition-building in a fragmented world).

5.2 Abstract: The world stands on the brink of annihilation. In the frozen expanse of the North Pacific, a chain of decisions, miscalculations, and retaliatory moves has pushed the United States of America and the Empire of Japan toward the most dangerous confrontation since the end of the Second World War. What began as a diplomatic rupture has metastasized into a full-spectrum nuclear standoff, transforming the Aleutian Islands and the Hawaiian Archipelago—from peripheral territories into the fulcrum of global survival.

The origins of the crisis lie in December 1960, when U.S. President Estes Kefauver formally declared Hawaii a state of the Union, openly defying the Akagi Accords of 1945, which had placed the islands under Japanese occupation and prohibited their militarization. Simultaneously, Washington imposed a comprehensive oil embargo on Japan. Tokyo, interpreting these actions as existential threats, responded by initiating the clandestine installation of intercontinental ballistic missile systems across the Hawaiian Islands.

By November 1961, the confrontation entered a new and perilous phase. A United States Air Force reconnaissance mission confirmed the presence of operational Japanese ICBM sites on the island of Kaua'i. In response, the Pentagon dispatched a naval task force to impose a maritime quarantine on the Hawaiian Archipelago, raising US military readiness to DEFCON 3.

Tensions escalated further in December 1961, when a Japanese Imperial Air Force reconnaissance aircraft violated Alaskan airspace and was shot down by U.S. forces, its pilot captured. Shortly thereafter, the United States conducted large-scale naval exercises near the Aleutian Islands—territory explicitly demilitarized under the Akagi framework—prompting Tokyo to activate its missile systems and place its regional forces on full alert. The Pentagon, in turn, escalated to DEFCON 2, bringing the world to the edge of irreversible catastrophe.

With no United Nations intervening and no shared security architecture capable of absorbing the shock, the crisis unfolds in a tripolar world defined by deterrence, mistrust, and silence. Germania watches from afar, calculating. Tokyo braces for humiliation or annihilation. Washington weighs restraint against resolve. Each power believes the others may blink. None can afford to be wrong.

In this moment of existential peril, the Government of Mexico—trusted across ideological blocs and formally aligned with none—has convened an emergency summit in Mexico City at the urging of U.S. President Richard Nixon. Ambassadors from the Organization of Free Nations, the Co-Prosperity Sphere, neutral states, and observers from the Einheitspakt have been summoned to one table under a single premise: that diplomacy, however strained, remains humanity’s last defense.

The Mexico City's International Emergency Summit is a high-intensity crisis simulation set in an alternate Cold War timeline where global institutions never emerged and power is exercised through intelligence, rhetoric, and brinkmanship. Delegates must operate under conditions of uncertainty, manage escalation, interpret intelligence leaks, and balance national survival against the fate of civilization itself.

5.3 Historical background: The main divergences with our timeline are:

1917: Following the Bolshevik victory at the Russian Civil War, Vladimir Lenin rises to power alongside his future successor *Nikolai Bukharin*.

1921: The Soviet Union failed to properly industrialize and kept having famines after the humiliating failure of Bukharin’s five-year plan. Due to the Bolshevik victory in Russia and the rising of fascism and national socialism, a red scare takes hold on Central Europe, facilitating the entrenchment of fascism.

1937: The Japanese Empire invaded China on the 7th of July following the Marco Polo bridge incident, the same year Nanjing falls to Japanese forces alongside Wuhan, the Chinese central government relocates to Chongqing well in the Chinese interior.

1939: Chinese pyrrhic victories at Changsa and Guangxi, forced the war to a stalemate with minor skirmishes alongside the frontline.

1939: On September 1st the Heer (Germany’s armed forces: Wehrmacht, Kriegsmarine and the Luftwaffe) declares war on the Polish Republic, the latter falls on October 6th, the French Republic, alongside the United Kingdom joined the war effort on September 3rd, following *Operation Weserübung* the invasion of the Nordic countries of the Kingdom of Denmark

and the Kingdom of Norway to ensure Berlin's supply of iron ore from the Kingdom of Sweden's.

1940: The Heer launched *Fall Gelb*, the conquest of France and the low countries on May 10th 1940. By May 26th around 338,000 allied troops had been cornered at Dunkirk port. Disregarding the orders of Generals Rundstedt and Kluge to halt, German field commanders continued to push toward the port, wiping and capturing 330,000 allied soldiers.

1940: June 26th France surrendered. In the aftermath of the fall of France and with the *British Expeditionary Force* vanished and the British Army unable to train more divisions lacking the experienced advisors had a hard time regarding the war footing, the *Fallschirmjäger*, alongside the Francoist army captured Gibraltar, leaving the main mouth of the mediterranean closed to allied reinforcements and Malta, Cyprus and Egypt ill defended whom later fell into enemies hands.

1941: The Kingdom of Hungary, the Kingdom of Romania join the war.

1941: Republican candidate Thomas E. Dewey defeated the incumbent Franklin D. Roosevelt, he resumed the policy of his predecessor of containment on the Pacific but with a much firmer stance, setting a total oil embargo to Japan.

1941: On December 7th, 353 Imperial Japanese aircraft were launched from six aircraft carriers, when they arrived at Pearl Harbor, they discovered the main American fleet docked for a training exercise that had been delayed, this destroyed the US. Fleet.

1941: The battle of Midway results in a decisive victory for Japan. The US conducted a resulting campaign of island hopping which will turn at Okinawa, which nearly decimated the IJN (Imperial Japanese Navy.)

1941: On June 22nd, 1941, *Unternehmen Barbarossa* was launched, this constituted the largest land invasion up to date destined for Moscow. The Reich's alongside Finland's armies invaded the Soviet Union, despite the Red Army's best efforts to stop and counterattack they were ill-prepared and major cities such as Kiev, Minsk and Leningrad fell to the ruthless axis advance, the Union continued to move to the east, Josef Stalin ousted Bukharin on a coup d'état, despite Stalin's best efforts Moscow fell on December 25th 1941. The coup alongside Moscow's fall signalled the dissolution of the Soviet Union, plunging Russia into anarchy and chaos.

- 1941:** After the Kriegsmarine sinking of two Mexican oil tankers, President Manuel Ávila Camacho refuses to join the war effort.
- 1942:** The *Regio Esercito* with its limited victories on the Alps and the Balkans and eager to win glory, ceased the opportunity and pushed into Egypt, where the poor trained and equipped Egyptian Army as well their British allies crumbled due to their low morale and Cairo and the Suez were captured on late 1942, leaving the *Royal Navy Mediterranean Command* completely trapped. The Italian Army with morale boosted by the Greek campaign pushed into the Levant and joined with the Italian East African Administration.
- 1942:** In December, Operation *Ichigo* succeeds, and Japan crushes China as a whole.
- 1942:** The Axis armies reached the A line without major resistance, the collapse of the Soviet Union triggered the remaining Red Army Divisions and partisans to continue fighting even after the war official ending, this struggle would be known as the “West Russian War”.
- 1943:** Following Russia’s fall on 1941, led the Republic of Ireland to join the Axis, invading the six counties of Northern Ireland and to function as a supply hub for later operations against Britain.
- 1943:** Taking advantage of Ireland’s alignment and the lack of presence of the Royal Navy at the Home seas, triggered the Heer to launch *Unternehmen Sealion*, where *Kent, West Sussex, East Sussex and the Isle of Wight* fell to German occupation.
- 1943:** With the invasion of the Home Isles, this led to the Raj (British Hindustan) to openly revolt, this resulted on a Japanese invasion of Burma and India, the Japanese established a collaboration government based in Calcutta, the remnants of the Raj formed a republic based on New Dehli. Aswell, the Republic of Turkey joined the war and seized Cyprus and joined Italy on the partition of the Levant.
- 1943:** Via Japanese and German operational cooperation, radical socialists’ elements are deployed in the European Colonial nations in Western Africa, the result of this will be the formation of a Radical Socialist Afro-Centrist and Anti-Imperialist state born out of Cameroon. (In the future this nation and its allies will defy Free France for the domination of West Africa)

- 1944:** The British, American, allied and Commonwealth armies scrambled to push out the invaders, but managed to secure the evacuation of the British government to Canada alongside the Royal Family. London fell in early 1944 and this triggered the fall of the colonial empire, a hasty evacuation was organized by early 1945 pulling out American and Brazilian forces out of the highlands and into Iceland, Greenland and the Faroes, the last holding of the Allies on Europe.
- 1945:** The *Comité de Libération de Forces Françaises* is routed out of her colonial empire of north and central Africa and is cornered on Cote d'Ivoire, where the pending signing of the *Akagi Accords* prevent the annihilation of the government in exile.
- 1945:** On July 4th, a lone German bomber launched from an unknown Japanese airport, deployed for first and only time in history an atomic bomb over a civilian city, this resulted to be Pearl Harbor, this led to U.S. President Dewey to sign the *Akagi Accords*, thus ending the war and ceding Hawaii and the Pacific islands and demilitarizing the Aleutians.
- 1945:** The end of the war marked the dissolution of the European colonial empires of France, Britain, Belgium and the Netherlands (The exiles flee to Canada, the Kingdom of the Netherlands exile government in Suriname, the US and Cote d'Ivoire), where in Africa, south of Sudan the Germans established three Reichkommissariats who are famous by their atrocities.
- 1945:** Both Iberian governments seeing the victory of the Reich united to form the Iberian Federation to protect themselves of German influence, the new nation is plagued with instability from the very start.
- 1945:** The West Russia War led to further fracture within Russia and led to multiple warlords to seize lands, thus governments from democracies, to oligarchies, communist councils, religious orders, military administrations as well monarchist principals were established. Heinrich Himmler tried to lead a coup against Hitler which resulted in failure and was exiled to lead a fiefdom carved out of the low countries by his SS loyalists.
- 1947:** Summer/September: Young Caribbean revolutionaries assembled in Cuba began planning and preparation for an invasion of the Dominican Republic to overthrow dictator Rafael Trujillo dictator of the Dominican Republic and aligned with the Iberian Federation, the plan fails, and the Dominican army executes various sites in Cuba.

- 1947:** The Autumn Crisis is triggered, when the Reich made moves to execute Unternehmen Tannebaum, the invasion of Switzerland, which is deterred by Italian reinforcements and condemnation, this is the first ripple of the Axis, the war-alliance is lost.
- 1947:** The exiled Dutch government in Suriname, fresh from the loss of the East Indies and a new influx of exiles, ratifies a new constitution.
- 1949:** March. The ragtag Commonwealth and the United States creates the Organization of Free Nations with the New York charter.
- 1949:** The Iberian Union, the Republic of Turkey and the Kingdom of Italy form the *Triumvirate* so to keep Germania's (Rechristened Berlin) projection on the mediterranean in check.
- 1949:** The *Estado Novo* regime in Brazil ends with a military coup after an assassination attempt on a well-known anti-Vargas journalist, shortly after a new government is formed and a new Brazilian Constitution is signed.
- 1954:** Colombian President Jorge Eliécer Gaitán is assassinated causing a political crisis in the country, leading to the Colombian Civil War between various proxies between Iberia, the Reich, the Empire and the United States.
- 1956:** Juan Domingo Perón is overthrown by a conspiracy of pro-German alignment and is exiled.
- 1958:** Early that year, the United Malayan Anti-Japanese Front (UMAJF), guerrilla fighters since the Akagi Accords, launch an offensive (backed by the CIA) against pro-Japanese troops in the peninsula driving the Japanese to Singapore, a temporary junta is established looking forward elections.
- 1958:** June 9th, The Snipe War breaks out between Buenos Aires and Santiago over a disputed border in the Beagle Channel, this will make Santiago look to Brasilia to contain Buenos Aires aggression.
- 1958:** Tensions rise between the *Reichkommisariats* and the Brazilian government, due to the presence of illegal fishing ships and pirates from the RK's to Brazilian waters sparking the so-called "Lobster War".
- 1959:** Late that year, German-backed, Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista, flees to the Dominican Republic after Fidel's Castro revolutionaries gain ground on their revolt, thus letting Castro to assemble a temporary administration.
- 1960:** On October 3rd Henrique Lott wins the Brazilian Presidential election.

1960: Late 1960, the Second Philippine Republic (The Japanese installed government in the archipelago) suffers a major defeat in the hands of the remnants of the old Commonwealth of the Philippines (American backed government), in a matter of months, the Commonwealth will secure the islands and rechristen itself as the Third Philippine Republic, acceding a partner deal with the Organization of Free Nations to deter Japanese aggression.

1960: The Triumvirate collapses due to infighting and regional disputes, simmering tension on the region.

1960: Tun Abdul Razak will win the election of the new Federation of Malaya, aligning the peninsula with the OFN.

1960-1961: tensions between the United States and the Empire of Japan skyrockets to the point of an imminent nuclear war between the two, due to the recurrent skirmishes.

5.4 Current situation: This is a crisis committee where the delegations summoned must sail the seas of uncertainty while dealing with a crisis that may spark nuclear Armageddon. The current situation will focus on the **Aleutian Crisis**.

“The world hangs in the balance of anticipation of nuclear war as the Empire of Japan and the United States face off on the North Pacific over intercontinental ballistic missiles. Aggressive aerial maneuvers have forced down a Japanese spy plane over American waters in the frigid North Pacific, with its pilot captured, fleets marshalling and the Japanese accusing the United States of militarizing the Aleutians islands. (Demilitarized zone according by the Akagi Accords), tensions have soared to their highest since the Second World War. To avoid a third, our government has been asked by the POTUS Richard Nixon to mediate this crisis.” - Extract from a Mexican intelligence report.

5.4.1 Crisis focus: Avoid direct nuclear conflict between the Empire of Japan and the United States of America over aggressive maneuvers of each side against the other.

5.4.2 Framing device: This summit is held in Mexico City to involve neutral, non-aligned nations and to provide a symbolic middle ground for all delegations involved.

5.4.3 Strategic objectives: Prevent nuclear war by achieving an amiable solution for both sides, establish a post-crisis deterrence framework, found groundwork to ease tensions so to prevent another crisis of such scale.

5.4.4. Timeline of events of the crisis:

December 1960: USA President Estes Kefauver breaks the *Akagi Accords* by declaring Hawaii as a US state under Japanese occupation and declares an oil embargo on Japan, Tokio in return begins the installation of ICBM (Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles) on Hawaii

November 1961: A United States Air Force reconnaissance mission discovers that the Japanese have installed ICBM sites on the Hawaii island of Kauai. This led to the United States to dispatch a task force to quarantine the Hawaiian Archipelago, the Pentagon declares Defcon 3.

December 1961: the Japanese Imperial Air Force carries out a reconnaissance mission on Alaskan airspace, the plane was shot down and the pilot captured by the United States.

The United States during the latter part of December carried a naval exercise near the Aleutian Islands, violating the *Akagi Accords*.

The Japanese activates and sets their ICBM systems on standby, as well they mobilize all forces near the Alaskan state, the Pentagon declares Defcon 2.

The Pacific Ocean, ever since the signing of the *Akagi Accords* on the Yamato in 1945, grew hotter year by year and coup by coup, the old order lies shattered and dusted by the winds of history and the new one struggles to grow. Now, a tripolar world is one where a thin balance must be preserved unless destruction shall be assured. The United States and the Empire of Japan had remained at odds on an everlasting feud to destroy each other, now the last straw may have been casted, for as humanity could be drawing her last breath in anticipation of devastation, now all hope rests on an emergency session called by the Mexican government (the only lasting government with enough credibility to make

Washington, Tokio, Canberra, Ottawa, Nanking and Djakarta to hear Mexico City) on a last effort to ensure humanity's survival.

The Nixon administration urged Mexican president Adolfo Lopez Mateos to defuse the crisis, thus the Mexican government has summoned an emergency summit here on Mexico City with ambassadors from the Organization of Free Nations, the Co-Prosperity Sphere alongside international ambassadors so to create an international response regarding the crisis, it is notably on the conference room the presence of *Einheistpakt* ambassadors; the Mexican *Secretario de Gobernación* Gustavo Díaz Ordaz, declared (regarding the *Einheistpakt* presence) *"If the whole world cannot rally together in their most solemn hour, then indeed we are destined to our fallout"*.

5.5 Guide for the position:

5.5.1 What are the three major blocks of the committee? The New Order is one where totalitarianism and dictatorships are the new norm, where the extreme fringe of the political spectrums is very much alive and present as well where the old world struggles to survive:

A. The *Einheistpakt* (The Unity Pact): A military and economic alliance that consists of satellite states, colonies and allies of the Greater German Reich. Its main goal is to prevent other rival from expanding while keeping their power projection intact, the *Einheistpakt* trade with itself and neutral countries while also leveraging on an extensive embargo over other aligned and non-aligned nations, in theory bolstering self-sufficiency, but it has led to economic volatility. The *Einheistpakt* can be considered the successor to the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis, since it shares some original members and can bring aligned nations into the fold. They are the main rivals of the Organization of Free Nations and the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

B. The *Dai Toa Kyōeiken* (The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere): This faction is led by the Empire of Japan in the Cold War, most of the alliance though de jure independent, are closely controlled by Japan and are reliant on Tokio in most cases. All nations within the faction provide military access to Japan and are (to various degrees) loyal to Tokio. The Co-Prosperity Sphere trades with the Iberian Federation, the Republic of Turkey, the Kingdom of Italy, the United

Mexican States and other neutral nations. They are in opposition to the Einheistpakt and the Organization of Free Nations.

C. The Organization of Free Nations: A military, economic and political alliance led by the United States of America, located in the Americas and Oceania, their main objective is to protect liberal democracy across the Earth. The OFN backs separatist groups in the Einheistpakt and the Co-Prosperity Sphere, so to diminish their global power projection of both Germania (Berlin) and Tokio, the OFN maintains trade relations with the Kingdom of Italy, the Iberian Union, the Republic of Turkey and neutral nations.

5.5.2 Universal Geopolitics of the Globe

A. The Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere: Imperialist block led by the Empire of Japan and its vision of Pan-Asianism. Aids allied dictatorships, foment maritime expansionism and incite conflicts worldwide. It is composed by: The Empire of Japan, the Re-Organized Republic of China, The Empire of Manchukuo, The Government of Free India, The Republic of Thailand, The Republic of Indonesia, The Empire of Vietnam, The State of Guandong, The North Borneo Military Administration, the Kingdom of Laos, The Autonomous Province of Bhutan, The Union of Burma, The Republic of Kampuchea.

B. The Einheistpakt: Authoritarian empire dominated by the Reich. Defends colonialism, racial supremacy and violent economic control. Composed by: The Greater German Reich, The Republic of Finland, The Republic of Ireland, The Imperial State of Iran, The French State, French Madagascar, the United Kingdom, The Kingdom of Hungary, The Kingdom of Romania, The Tsardom of Bulgaria, The Kingdom of Denmark, The Slovak Republic, The Independent State of Serbia, Ordensstaat Burgundy, Reichkomissariat Moskowien, Reichkomissariat Ukraine, Reichkomissariat Kaukasien, Reichkomissariat Norwegen, Reichkomissariat Ostafrika, Reichkomissariat Zentralafrika, Reichkomissariat Sudwestafrika.

C. The Organization of Free Nations: Represents western liberal democracy. Offers collective protection, open commerce and support to democratic movements. Composed by: The United States of America, The Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, The Dominion of New Zealand, Iceland, The West Indies Federation, The Crown Colony of British

Honduras, Guyana, The Kingdom of the Netherlands, The Republic of the Faroe Islands, the Republic of Haiti, The Republic of Fiji.

D. Neutral States: Composed by: The United Mexican States, The United States of Brazil, The Republic of India, Cameroonian African State, Free French Liberation Forces, The Iberian Federation, The Kingdom of Italy, The Republic of Turkey, The Republic of Chile, The Republic of Venezuela, The Union of South Africa, The Argentine Republic.

6. Questionnaire

A. Historical legitimacy & alignment

1. **The Ghost of the Second Weltkrieg:** How did the end of the war specifically impact your nation's sovereignty and economic standing? Does your government view the peace treaties as a binding legal framework or a relic of atomic blackmail?

2. **Bloc Solidarity:** To what extent is your nation's survival dependent on your current alliance (OFN, Pakt, or Sphere)? Are there hidden "red lines" where your national interest would override your loyalty to the Bloc leader?

3. **The German Factor:** Given that the Einheitspakt is the "Observer Power" in this Pacific-centric crisis, what is your nation's official stance on German involvement in the Mexico City Summit? Is Germania a stabilizing observer or a predatory saboteur?

B. The Aleutian Crisis: Immediate de-escalation

4. **The Pilot's Fate:** Regarding Lt. Ichiro Tanaka: Does your delegation advocate for an unconditional return, a public show-trial, or a transfer to neutral Mexican custody? What "price" is your nation willing to pay (or demand) for his release?

5. **The Nuclear "Pistol":** What is your nation's formal proposal regarding the ICBM sites in Kauai? What is your nation's posture regarding the naval exercises outside of Alaska? Do your government support a total demilitarization of the Pacific, or do you believe "Peace through MAD" (Mutually Assured Destruction) is the only viable path forward?

6. **The Blockade & Oil:** How has the American-Japanese mutual trade embargoes and the subsequent naval quarantine affected your nation's GDP and internal stability? If your nation is neutral, what maritime guarantees do you require to prevent your merchant ships from being caught in the crossfire?

C. Geopolitics & Future Projections

7. **The Hawaii Precedent:** If Hawaii is recognized as a U.S. State, what implications does this have for other "Occupied Territories" globally? Would this spark a wave of separatist movements within the Co-Prosperity Sphere or the Einheitspakt?

8. **Alternative Mechanisms:** Since the United Nations does not exist, what "Crisis Hotline" or permanent diplomatic infrastructure does your nation propose to prevent future incidents from reaching DEFCON 2?

9. **Strategic Assets:** Looking at your "Strategic Assets" (Intelligence, Geography, Resources), how can your nation leverage its unique position to broker a deal that favours your bloc without triggering a nuclear launch?

D. Ethics & Roleplay

10. **The "Totalen Krieg" Threshold:** At what specific point would your delegation consider diplomacy to have failed? Is your nation prepared to follow its Bloc leader into a scorched-earth scenario, or is "survival at any cost" your ultimate objective?

7. References

Official sources of information:

The primary database for the delegation packet is this Handbook. For expanded historical context, geopolitical data, and character lore, delegates are encouraged to consult:

El Nacimiento Del Nuevo Orden: Video explicativo del Lore de The New Order (2/3):

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IHv9plydTE8&list=PLNQe_E3OK35eGJn0HGI2MiVb_95btlj6x&index=3

El Salvaje Oriente: Video Explicativo del Lore de The New Order (3/3):

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7R-gh91NZ9w&list=PLNQe_E3OK35eGJn0HGI2MiVb_95btlj6x&index=2

Inciclopedia.org: https://inciclopedia.org/wiki/The_New_Order:_Last_Days_of_Europe

La Historia de la Segunda Guerra Mundial en el Universo de The New Order (1/3):

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sck_bdlrGdE&list=PLNQe_E3OK35eGJn0HGI2MiVb_95btlj6x

TNO wiki: https://the-new-order-last-days-of-europe.fandom.com/wiki/The_New_Order:_Last_Days_of_Europe_Wiki

Wiki.gg: <https://tno.wiki.gg/>

Also, the members of the Chair have prepared for you an audio and a video basic tutorial that you may find in the following link:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1mjgoX1ViOmmDEK1QDe67_Dky83Zra0PS?usp=sharing

Note: In case of any contradiction between external wikis and this Handbook, the information provided in this document and by the Chair shall prevail as the absolute canon for this simulation.

8. List of summoned delegations

1. Argentine Republic
2. Commonwealth of Australia
3. Dominion of Canada
4. Dominion of New Zealand
5. Empire of Japan (Leader of the Sphere)
6. Federation of Malaya
7. Free French Forces
8. Free India
9. French State
10. Greater German Reich (Master of Europe)
11. Iberian Federation
12. Kingdom of Hungary
13. Kingdom of Italy
14. Kingdom of the Netherlands
15. Republic of China
16. Republic of Indonesia
17. Republic of Thailand
18. Republic of Turkey
19. State of Guandong
20. Third Philippine Republic
21. Union of South Africa
22. United Kingdom of Great Britain
23. United Mexican States
24. United States of America (Leader of the Free World)
25. United States of Brazil

9. Specific rules and advice for this committee

9.1 Position paper

A. Delegation identity

- Nation official name:
- Geographic location: Where is it and which are its neighbors?
- Capital City: [*As per the lore*]
- Form of government and head of state: Monarchy, republic, democracy, socialism, etc.?

Who was the main political figure?

- Legal and illegal opposition: Other political parties besides the one in charge, guerrillas, social movements, etc.
- Enemies / International rivalries : Characters or countries.
- Treaties / Military alliances: Does your country have any defense or military support commitments? With which countries?
- Main economic strengths and weaknesses: Strong economic areas (exports) and weak economic areas (imports). (Represented by the GDP)
- Treaties / Economic Alliances: Does your country have any commercial or economic support commitments? With which countries?
- Population and demography: Number of inhabitants, demographic density, etc.
- Main cultural features: Ethnic minorities, religions, languages.

B. Political Snapshot

- Government Style: [*Liberal Democracy / Satellite Regime / Military Junta / Constitutional Monarchy*]
- Head of State/Government: [*Name if its relevant to the Lore*]
- International Status: [*Recognized / Disputed / Exiled / Satellite State / Rising Power*]

C. Geopolitical Profile

Recent history (TNO Canon): Brief 6-7 sentence description contextualizing this nation's standing heading into 1962 and its projections towards the future on a lapse of five years. Tailored to their collapse, resistance, rebirth within this alternative post WWII timeline.

Current situation: Latest events regarding the delegation's social and political dimensions.

Relation of the delegation with the topic: Actions that the represented delegation has taken on the subject, as well as including official statements and contributions that the delegation has made over time trying to solve the problem in question. It is recommended, while writing this section, to refer to the press, agreements, treaties ratified by the delegation and statements made by the Head of State, etc.

D. Strategic Assets:

- Geographical importance
- Power Projection
- Economic Leverage
- Intelligence Operations
- Access to crisis zones

E. Delegation objectives

- *Public mission:* To be stated in speeches and sessions. What is your nation outwardly goal? Usually diplomatic, ideological or strategic goals aligned with bloc values. Example (The Spanish Republic): "Promote democracy and condemn fascism on the European continent"

- *Secret Mission:* Chair-controlled, not publicly declared, declaring it will alter the debate. Is the Backroom agenda might involve sabotage, alignment shifting, coalition building, backroom deals, intelligence deals, diplomatic blackmailing or armed support. Example (The Republic of

Colombia): “Enact covert economic plans with Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela and Chile so to build a south American coalition to defy the United States”.

9.2 Categories of delegations:

Fully involved country: Full vote right and propose resolution, must coordinate common policy. (Assigned to major delegations of the OFN and the CPS)

Strategic partners: Allied non-member states, may present proposals with aid and receive economic and political rewards. (Applicable to geopolitical partners, such as: The Republic of the Philippines, The Malay Federation, The Republic of Indonesia)

Neutral states or semi-neutral states: Participates on the debate, their vote is to obtain the majority, their diplomatic role may be susceptible to change due to political events. (Delegations with this role: The United Mexican States, The Republic of Chile, The United States of Brazil, Free French Liberation Forces, Cameroon African State)

Invited foreign powers: They assist under diplomatic justification, their presence is polemic, may realize cover operations or aid non-state actors. (Delegations with this role: The Greater German Reich, The French State, The United Kingdom, The Re-Organized Republic of China, The Republic of India, the Republic of Free India)

9.3 Communication: Private messages are allowed (moderated by chair protocol). Corridor diplomacy may be allowed under certain circumstances.

9.3.1 Of leaks and news dossiers: This mechanics are the defining characteristics of the committee, they can:

- Shape narrative in real time
- Accelerate factional rifts or unity
- Disrupt or provoke diplomatic shifts
- Force reaction from previously passive delegations
- Introduce moral ambiguity, chaos or urgency

9.3.2 Distribution of news dossiers & leaks

Printed handouts (*in sealed envelopes or printed as “top secret” or “classified”*)

Slides on the projector (*with blacked-out segments or redacted lines*)

Via private Crisis Notes (*for specific delegations*)

On-the-fly live readings (*“Your excellencies, we interrupt the momentum due to a breaking news bulletin...”*)

9.3.4 Narrative roles

Purpose	Example
Escalation Trigger	<i>“The HMS Benbow has been sunk outside Singapore”.</i>
Moral Bombshell	<i>“A radical religious group has wiped out a village in Nigeria”.</i>
Faction Pressure	<i>“Russian made munitions have been found at Tapachula”.</i>
Discredit a Delegation	<i>“FSB report signals the existence of concentration camps in Kenia”.</i>
Forcing Debate Direction	<i>“President Lukashenko has suffered an assassination attempt”.</i>

9.3.5 Presentation styles

Newspaper-style (with quotes, sensational headlines)

Leaked cable or memo (with redactions, typos, urgency)

Transcript (military, rebel, diplomatic)

Anonymous whistleblowers drop (*“Sourced from a dissident within the KGB”*)

9.3.6 Examples of dossier and leak

9.3.6.1 Dossier

Headline: “OPERATION INFERNO: Hell won’t be enough for them”

Subhead: Mexican Secretary of National Defence has declared a new approach to the banditry situation”

Excerpt: “It appears once again that the banditry situation that has plagued Mexico since 1890 may be resolved with a swift change in course with the implementation of a new decree that all captured bandits shall be shipped to a new prison in the Sonoran Desert known for its high temperatures, it is reported that it is a new form of prison with no buildings for inmates, just the outer walls and facilities for the army overwatching them. The President has been reported to be content and has approved wholeheartedly of such measures, the Secretary of National Defence has recently been interviewed and quoted *“The games are over, we’ll punish you with a real inferno, living in Sonora”*.

9.3.6.2 Intelligence leak

Subject: Space X has now been reported stealing Huachicol

Quote: *“Prior intelligence reports confirm the following, the large shipments we have seized via the Secretary of National Defence in the last weeks in Tabasco and Zacatecas, after being redirected to Veracruz under the Secretary of Marine have been depleted in the span of two days, according to PEMEX experts. An inside source of Space X, most recent rocket launching has sent us via the consulate at Cape Cañaveral PEMEX supply reports. This is no doubt an inside job with corruption, the matter maybe dealt while this inform is written – Mr. President, do we draft a strong worded tweet condemning Mr. Musk and his enterprise? We await orders...”*

9.4 Policy priorities: Political priorities that guide the delegations in-sessions proposals and alliances, these are handed by the chair.

Example: (*The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*)

- Maintain the ECO's (*Entente-Commonwealth organization*) cohesion
- Hold the Empire against rebels and foreign interference
- Depose Nasser's dictatorship and recover the Suez Canal
- Help boost western European economies

9.5 Toolbox mechanics: Mechanics for the delegation's use handed out by the Chair. These mechanics are the delegation's ability to tip the crisis towards its side.

9.6 Red phone protocol: Any two Core Powers or three minor powers may request a 'Red Phone Conference' with the Chair to open a 3-minute backdoor break to prevent immediate escalation, retiring themselves from the debate session, this mechanic can be implemented once per session.

9.7 Intelligence dossier

Known allies: The delegations will number the delegations who possess close ties with (public or secretly)

Known rivals: Delegations who can obstruct the delegation's goal

Further dossiers, special orders and internal briefings will be distributed to each ambassador's office via diplomatic note. **Not all information is public.**

9.8 Golden rules/advice for delegates

Know your role: You not only represent a nation as an ambassador, but you also represent a cosmovision, make the effort on trying to think like them.

Be a team player: Multilateral diplomacy works with teamwork; a unified alliance will present a challenge for the other alliances.

Use backroom diplomacy: Real decisions may surge on the breaks.

Who (moderately) dare wins: Using Power Cards or covert operations may achieve a victory... Or an international public scandal.

Adapt your narrative: Be flexible, if circumstances change, your policies must follow.

Respect the lore: Investigate further in Youtube, the wiki and Tnopedia, for your delegation's role, respect the lore since alternative realism is the key.

Take notes: Several events will be occurring at once.

Check your power cards strategically.

Keep your role: You are in 1962, in a world without the UN, where authoritarianism, fascism and Nazism are still alive and strong, democracy is at the backfoot.

Play the long game: Seek influence to achieve domination.

Compromise tactically: Choose the fights worthy of fighting in

Lead coalitions: Unity is scarier than rhetoric

Use timing: A well-timed speech can trigger momentum for the block or the delegation's behalf

Speak as a statesperson: The usage of formal and diplomatic language is expected and demanded. Channel the worldview of the nation and express it. Example: "The delegation of His Majesty's Government urges..." Avoid first person speech.

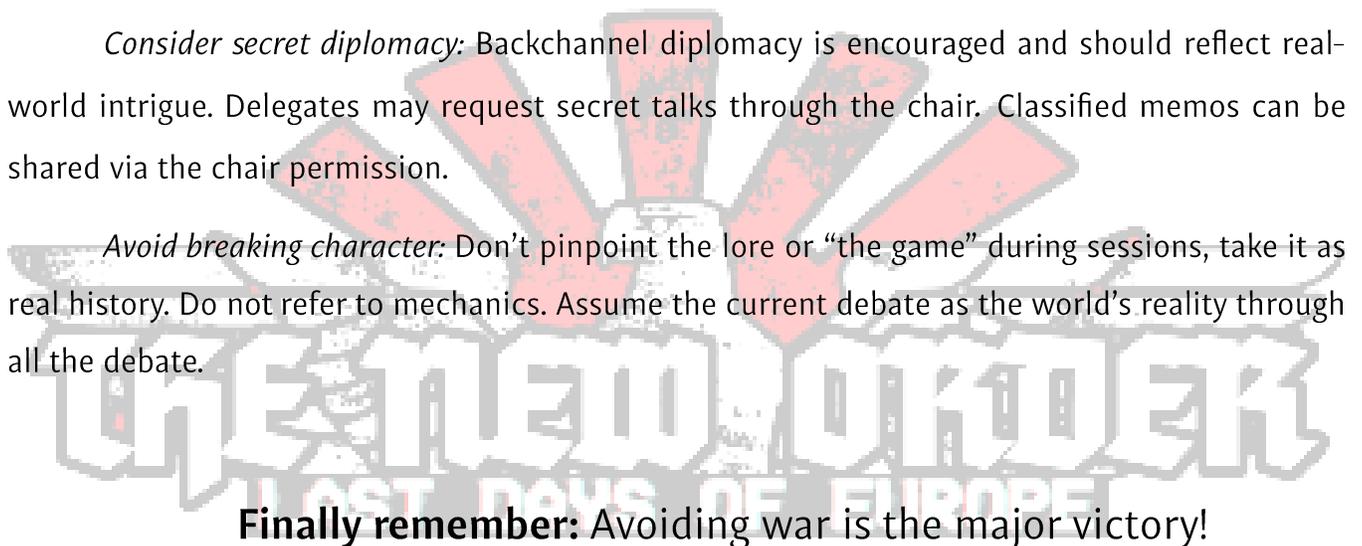
Avoid meta-knowledge: Only act on information regarding the delegate's packet, public bulletins and public information provided. Secret twists or documents delivered to other delegates are **not known** unless shared.

Embrace ideological framing: Use the block's language: *OFN:* Freedom, democracy, urgency, stability, self-determination, change. *Einheistpakt:* Order, containment, status quo, sovereignty, supremacy. *CPS:* Modernization, balance, change, regional stability.

Respond to real time events: Treat bulletins, leaks and developments like real breaking news. Do not ignore world changing events. Use updates to justify shifts in posture or in calls for action

Consider secret diplomacy: Backchannel diplomacy is encouraged and should reflect real-world intrigue. Delegates may request secret talks through the chair. Classified memos can be shared via the chair permission.

Avoid breaking character: Don't pinpoint the lore or "the game" during sessions, take it as real history. Do not refer to mechanics. Assume the current debate as the world's reality through all the debate.



Finally remember: Avoiding war is the major victory!

10. 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.

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 delegatel/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

11. 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 to seek 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.

12. 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.

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.



13. 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	Reminds
Calls for	appreciation	Regrets
Calls upon	Expresses its hope	Requests
Condemns	Further invites	Resolves
Congratulates	Further proclaims	Solemnly affirms
Confirms	Further reminds	Strongly condemns
Considers	Further recommends	Supports
Declares accordingly	Further requests	Takes note of
Deplores	Further resolves	Trusts
Draws attention	Has resolved	Urges
Designates	Notes	

14. 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		

