



**2026
ULSACMUN**

**HANDBOOK FOR
DELEGATES**



UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

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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.



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 enthusiasm that we welcome you to ULSACMUN 2026. As Chair of the Security Council, it is a privilege to accompany you in an experience that goes beyond academic debate and becomes a space for growth, reflection, and shared learning.

This committee aims to encourage thoughtful debate, responsible leadership, and constructive collaboration among delegates. Delegates are expected to analyze global issues critically, respect diverse perspectives, and work collaboratively to propose solutions that balance national interests with international stability.

Throughout the conference, you will take part in negotiation, decision-making, and problem-solving processes that reflect the real challenges faced by international institutions. We encourage you to participate with commitment, empathy, and responsibility, understanding that learning comes from both success and mistakes.

Thank you for being part of ULSACMUN 2026. We wish you a meaningful and successful conference experience. Welcome to the Security Council and to ULSACMUN 2026!

Indivisa Manent, united we remain.



Ivana Gutiérrez Ramírez
Moderator



Erick Gael Hernández Carreón
President



Miguel Ángel Cárdenas Albarrán
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.

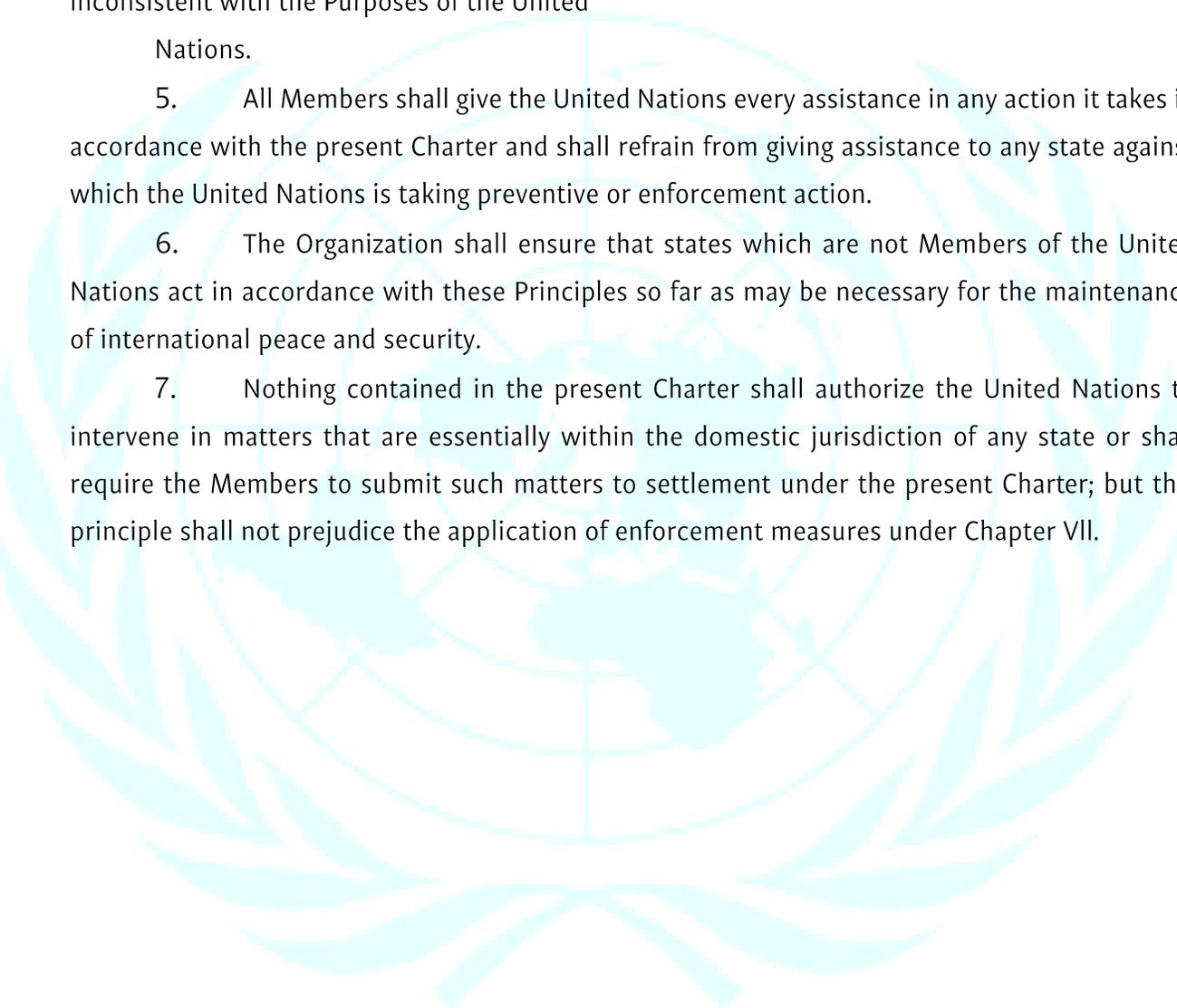
4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United

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.


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4. About the United Nations Security Council

4.1 Background of the Committee: The United Nations Security Council was established in 1945 with the creation of the United Nations at the end of World War II. Its formation was driven by the international community's determination to prevent future large-scale conflicts and to create a more effective system of collective security than the former League of Nations, which had failed to stop global war.

During the San Francisco Conference, the UN Charter was drafted and adopted, formally establishing the Security Council as one of the six principal organs of the United Nations. The Council was designed as a small, permanent body capable of responding quickly to international crises. Its structure reflected the geopolitical realities of the postwar era, granting special responsibilities and veto power to the five permanent members (China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States) to secure their cooperation and long-term commitment to maintaining international peace and stability.

4.2 Purposes and Functions of the Committee: The Security Council is the primary body of the United Nations responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security. Its main purpose is to respond to situations that threaten global stability and to promote peaceful solutions to international conflicts through collective action.

One of the central functions of the Security Council is to analyze international crises and determine appropriate responses in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter. This includes facilitating diplomatic dialogue, encouraging negotiation between parties in conflict, and supporting peaceful dispute resolution. When necessary, the Council may adopt binding resolutions that require Member States to take specific actions.

The Security Council also holds the authority to impose measures such as sanctions, arms embargoes, and other non-military actions aimed at preventing the escalation of conflicts. In situations where peaceful means are insufficient, the Council may authorize peacekeeping operations or, in extreme cases, the use of force to restore international peace and security.

Another key function of the Council is the protection of civilians in armed conflicts. The committee addresses violations of international humanitarian law, promotes accountability, and seeks to ensure safe and unhindered humanitarian access to affected populations. This role is particularly relevant in conflicts involving mass displacement and humanitarian emergencies.

Within a Model United Nations conference, the Security Council committee allows delegates to simulate these responsibilities by engaging in debate, negotiation, and resolution drafting. Delegates are expected to represent their countries' positions accurately while working collaboratively to achieve realistic and effective outcomes. Through this process, participants develop diplomatic, analytical, and leadership skills while gaining a deeper understanding of global security governance.

4.3 Structure of the Security Council: The Security Council is composed of fifteen Member States. It includes five Permanent Members: China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States; all of which hold veto power, and ten Non-Permanent Members elected by the United Nations General Assembly for two-year terms.

The Presidency of the Security Council rotates monthly among its members in alphabetical order. In a Model United Nations setting, the committee is directed by the Chair, who oversees debate, enforces the rules of procedure, and ensures the orderly conduct of sessions.

Each member has one vote. To adopt a resolution, at least nine affirmative votes are required, with no veto from any Permanent Member.

UNITED NATIONS
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5. Topic A: Addressing the escalating conflict and humanitarian crisis in Sudan, with special attention to the protection of civilians in Darfur and humanitarian access.

5.1 Related SDG's:



The escalating conflict and humanitarian crisis in Sudan, particularly the protection of civilians in Darfur and the need for humanitarian access, is closely linked to several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

SDG 1: No Poverty is deeply affected by the conflict, as widespread violence and displacement have destroyed sources of income and employment opportunities, and increased dependency on humanitarian aid. Millions of Sudanese civilians have been pushed into extreme poverty due to insecurity and economic collapse.

SDG 2: Zero Hunger is directly challenged by restricted humanitarian access, disrupted agricultural production, and food supply shortages. The conflict has intensified food insecurity, especially in Darfur, where displacement and insecurity prevent communities from accessing sufficient and nutritious food.

SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being is compromised as health systems have collapsed in conflict-affected areas. Attacks on medical facilities, shortages of supplies, and limited

humanitarian access have left civilians without adequate healthcare, increasing mortality and the spread of preventable diseases.

SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities is key to understanding the crisis, as long-standing political and economic marginalization of regions such as Darfur has contributed to grievances and instability. Addressing inequality and promoting inclusive development are essential to preventing further conflict.

SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions is at the core of this topic. The breakdown of governance, lack of accountability, and widespread violations of international humanitarian law highlight the urgent need for effective institutions, rule of law, and civilian protection mechanisms.

SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals emphasizes the importance of international cooperation. Addressing Sudan's humanitarian crisis requires coordinated efforts among states, international organizations, and humanitarian actors to ensure safe humanitarian access, protect civilians, and support long-term peacebuilding.

5.1 Abstract: The conflict in Sudan has intensified in recent years, leading to a serious humanitarian crisis that threatens both national and regional stability. Fighting between armed groups has caused widespread violence, resulting in civilian deaths, large-scale displacement, and the breakdown of basic services. The situation is especially severe in Darfur, where civilians face ongoing attacks, insecurity, and violations of international humanitarian law, making the protection of civilians a central concern for the international community.¹

At the same time, humanitarian access has been significantly limited by insecurity, damaged infrastructure, and restrictions on aid delivery. Humanitarian organizations face major obstacles in providing food, medical assistance, clean water, and shelter to those in need.

¹*Sudan: Intensifying hostilities bring new displacement, more casualties.* (2025, 16 December). UN News. <https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/12/1166609>

As a result, millions of people are experiencing extreme vulnerability, including food insecurity, health risks, and forced displacement, with consequences that extend beyond Sudan's borders.²

5.2 Historical Background: Sudan's current crisis is the result of decades of political instability, economic inequality, and unresolved social tensions that began during the colonial period. Under British-Egyptian rule (1899–1956), governance policies prioritized centralized control and economic extraction while neglecting large parts of the population, particularly in western and southern regions. Development, infrastructure, and education were concentrated in Khartoum and the Nile Valley, creating deep regional disparities. These inequalities persisted after independence and became a major source of long-term instability.

After gaining independence in 1956, Sudan struggled to establish an inclusive and stable political system. Power remained concentrated in the capital, while marginalized regions such as Darfur, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile experienced chronic underdevelopment and political exclusion. This imbalance contributed to widespread dissatisfaction and recurring conflicts. Sudan soon entered a cycle of civilian governments and military regimes, none of which successfully addressed structural inequalities or implemented lasting democratic reforms. Weak institutions, corruption, and repression further undermined political stability and public trust.

One of the most significant aspects of Sudan's post-independence history was the prolonged armed conflict between the north and the south. These conflicts, lasting nearly five decades, resulted in millions of deaths and displaced persons. The signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005 ended the Second Civil War and paved the way for the independence of South Sudan in 2011. While this event resolved one major conflict, it also deprived Sudan of most of its oil revenue, leading to severe economic decline. Inflation, unemployment, and poverty increased sharply, intensifying public discontent and social unrest.

² United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. (2024). *Sudan humanitarian needs and response overview*.

<https://www.unocha.org/sudan>

At the same time, the conflict in Darfur, which erupted in 2003, became one of the worst humanitarian crises of the early twenty-first century. Rebel groups accused the government of political marginalization and economic neglect, prompting a violent response by state forces and allied militias. Widespread attacks on civilians, mass killings, forced displacement, and the destruction of villages led to the deaths of hundreds of thousands and displaced over two million people. Although international peacekeeping missions and humanitarian aid efforts were deployed, violence and instability persisted due to fragile ceasefires and unresolved political grievances.

Throughout the 2010s, Sudan continued to face severe economic challenges, international sanctions, and widespread public dissatisfaction. President Omar al-Bashir's authoritarian regime relied heavily on repression and patronage networks to maintain power, while corruption and mismanagement worsened living conditions. In 2018, mass protests erupted across the country in response to rising food prices, unemployment, and political repression. These demonstrations culminated in Bashir's removal in April 2019, raising hopes for democratic transition and political reform.

A transitional government composed of civilian and military representatives was established to guide Sudan toward elections and economic recovery. Initial reforms aimed to restore civil liberties, combat corruption, and reintegrate Sudan into the international community. However, deep divisions between civilian leaders and military authorities, combined with persistent economic hardship and regional instability, hindered progress. In October 2021, the military seized power in a coup, dissolving the transitional government and suspending democratic reforms. This action triggered renewed protests, violent crackdowns, and international condemnation, further isolating Sudan diplomatically and economically.

By 2023, tensions between rival military factions escalated into open warfare, plunging the country into a new and devastating conflict. Fighting spread rapidly across major cities and conflict-prone regions, including Khartoum and Darfur. The violence severely damaged infrastructure, disrupted essential services, and forced millions of civilians to flee their homes.

Hospitals, schools, and markets were destroyed, while shortages of food, water, and medical supplies became widespread.

Darfur once again became a focal point of extreme violence, with reports of ethnic targeting, mass killings, and widespread sexual violence. Humanitarian access remained severely restricted, complicating efforts to deliver life-saving assistance. As displacement increased and resources dwindled, famine conditions emerged in several areas, and outbreaks of disease became more frequent. Neighboring countries faced growing pressure as refugees crossed borders in search of safety.

Sudan's ongoing crisis reflects the cumulative impact of decades of political exclusion, militarization, economic inequality, and weak governance. The erosion of state institutions, fragmentation of authority, and persistence of armed groups have undermined prospects for lasting peace. Without comprehensive political reform, accountability for past abuses, and inclusive governance structures, cycles of violence are likely to continue.

Achieving sustainable peace in Sudan will require not only an immediate cessation of hostilities but also long-term structural reforms. These include rebuilding state institutions, promoting economic development, ensuring political inclusion, and supporting national reconciliation. Sustained international engagement and coordinated humanitarian assistance will be essential to prevent further deterioration and to help Sudan move toward a more stable and prosperous future.³

5.3 Current situation: Sudan is currently facing one of the most severe humanitarian, political, and security crises in the world. Since April 2023, the country has been engulfed in a large-scale armed conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), two rival military factions that previously shared political power. This violent confrontation has led to the near-total collapse of state institutions, massive destruction of

³ BBC News. (2023, 13 septiembre). *Sudan country profile*. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-14094995>

civilian infrastructure, and the displacement of millions of people, pushing Sudan into a catastrophic humanitarian emergency.

The fighting initially erupted in the capital city, Khartoum, and rapidly spread to other strategic regions, including Darfur, Kordofan, and eastern Sudan. Urban areas quickly transformed into active battlefields, where heavy artillery, airstrikes, and automatic weapons caused widespread devastation. Residential neighborhoods, hospitals, schools, markets, and transportation systems were severely damaged or destroyed. As a result, millions of civilians became trapped in conflict zones without access to basic necessities such as food, clean water, healthcare, electricity, and sanitation. Daily life became nearly impossible, forcing families to flee under extremely dangerous conditions.

The humanitarian consequences of the conflict have been catastrophic. Sudan is currently experiencing one of the largest displacement crises in the world, with millions of people internally displaced and millions more seeking refuge in neighboring countries, including Chad, South Sudan, Egypt, Ethiopia, and the Central African Republic. Refugee camps and temporary shelters are overcrowded, under-resourced, and lacking adequate sanitation and medical services. Many displaced individuals, particularly women, children, and the elderly, face extreme vulnerability, including malnutrition, disease, and exploitation.

Food insecurity has reached alarming levels across the country. Agricultural production has been severely disrupted due to violence, displacement, and limited access to farmland. Supply chains have collapsed, food prices have skyrocketed, and humanitarian aid deliveries have been repeatedly obstructed by insecurity and bureaucratic restrictions. As a result, millions of people are experiencing acute hunger, and famine conditions have emerged in several regions. Malnutrition rates, especially among children, have risen dramatically, increasing the risk of long-term health consequences and mortality.

Sudan's healthcare system has effectively collapsed. More than half of all medical facilities are no longer operational due to damage, lack of staff, shortages of medical supplies, and insecurity. Hospitals that remain functional operate under extreme conditions, often without electricity, clean water, or essential medicines. Medical personnel face constant

threats, and many have been forced to flee. The breakdown of healthcare services has led to a sharp increase in preventable deaths, as well as the rapid spread of infectious diseases such as cholera, malaria, measles, and respiratory infections. The lack of maternal and child healthcare has further increased mortality among vulnerable populations.

Darfur has once again become one of the epicenters of violence. Reports indicate widespread atrocities, including ethnically targeted killings, sexual violence, forced displacement, and systematic destruction of villages. Entire communities have been wiped out, echoing the horrors of the early 2000s. Armed groups have reportedly conducted coordinated attacks against civilians based on ethnic identity, raising serious concerns about war crimes and crimes against humanity. The security vacuum and limited international presence have allowed these abuses to continue with minimal accountability.

The economic impact of the conflict has been devastating. Sudan's economy, already fragile before the war, has collapsed entirely. Banking systems have shut down, businesses have closed, and industrial and agricultural production has nearly ceased. Inflation has surged, unemployment has increased dramatically, and millions of people have lost their sources of income. The national currency has depreciated sharply, reducing purchasing power and worsening living conditions. Public services, including education, transportation, and energy supply, have been severely disrupted, further destabilizing society.

Politically, Sudan remains trapped in deep uncertainty and fragmentation. There is no functioning central government capable of exercising authority across the country. Rival military factions control different territories, creating a patchwork of competing power centers. Diplomatic efforts to negotiate ceasefires and political settlements have repeatedly failed due to mistrust, power struggles, and the lack of unified leadership. Civilian political forces, which played a central role in the 2019 revolution, have been marginalized, limiting prospects for democratic governance.

International efforts to resolve the conflict face significant obstacles. The volatile security environment has restricted humanitarian access, while political divisions within the international community have hindered coordinated diplomatic pressure. Regional actors have

pursued competing strategic interests, complicating mediation efforts. Although multiple peace initiatives have been launched by the United Nations, the African Union, and regional organizations, lasting ceasefires have remained elusive. Continued arms flows and external interference further fuel the conflict.

The humanitarian response has also been severely underfunded. Aid agencies face enormous challenges in delivering life-saving assistance due to insecurity, logistical constraints, and funding shortages. Millions of people remain beyond the reach of humanitarian services, particularly in remote and conflict-affected regions. The combination of food insecurity, displacement, disease, and economic collapse has created conditions of extreme vulnerability, placing millions of lives at immediate risk.

The regional consequences of Sudan's crisis are equally alarming. Large refugee flows have placed immense pressure on neighboring countries, many of which are themselves facing economic and political challenges. Border regions have become increasingly unstable, raising concerns about cross-border violence, arms trafficking, and regional insecurity. The prolonged conflict threatens to destabilize the Horn of Africa and the Sahel, regions already affected by conflict, poverty, and climate stress.

Sudan is currently experiencing a complex and multidimensional crisis characterized by armed conflict, state collapse, humanitarian catastrophe, and political fragmentation. The scale of suffering is immense, and the prospects for rapid stabilization remain limited. Without an immediate cessation of hostilities, meaningful political dialogue, and sustained international engagement, the situation is likely to deteriorate further. The international community, particularly the United Nations Security Council, faces an urgent responsibility to promote diplomatic solutions, protect civilians, and ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Failure to act decisively risks not only the continued devastation of Sudan but also serious consequences for regional and international peace and security.

5.4. Basic guide on the position of delegations: This section provides a general overview of the positions, priorities, and strategic interests of the main actors involved in the Sudan crisis. It is designed to guide delegates in understanding the diplomatic dynamics, geopolitical

considerations, and humanitarian concerns that shape decision-making within the United Nations Security Council. Additionally, it aims to support informed debate, encourage constructive dialogue, and facilitate the development of realistic and effective policy proposals that contribute to peace, stability, and the protection of civilians.

5.4.1 Industrialized Countries (G8 and other developed states): Industrialized countries have played a visible role in addressing the crisis in Sudan through diplomatic initiatives, humanitarian funding, and debates within multilateral institutions. States such as the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the French Republic, Germany, Spain, and Ireland have repeatedly raised concerns regarding civilian protection, particularly in Darfur, and have called for accountability for violations of international humanitarian law.

These countries have primarily acted through institutions such as the United Nations and the United Nations Security Council, promoting resolutions focused on humanitarian access, ceasefires, and sanctions mechanisms. However, differing priorities among major powers have limited unified and decisive action.

5.4.2 Developing countries: Developing countries approach the Sudanese conflict with a strong emphasis on sovereignty, territorial integrity, and nationally led political solutions. States such as the Arab Republic of Egypt, People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Republic of Türkiye, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic, Republic of Yemen, and Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan stress the importance of dialogue and regional stability over coercive measures.

African states directly affected by the crisis, including Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Republic of South Sudan, Republic of Chad, and the State of Libya, focus on cross-border security, refugee flows, and regional spillover effects. These countries underline the need for development assistance and institution-building as essential elements for long-term peace in Sudan.

5.4.3 International institutions: Political and military institutions are primarily led by the United Nations, with the United Nations Security Council serving as the main decision-

making body responsible for maintaining international peace and security. Through resolutions, diplomatic pressure, sanctions regimes, and arms embargo discussions, the Security Council has sought to address civilian protection, humanitarian access, and ceasefire efforts.

Positions within the Council vary, with permanent members such as the United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the French Republic generally supporting stronger protection and accountability measures, while the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China emphasize dialogue, sovereignty, and non-interference.

At the regional level, the African Union has led mediation efforts and promoted African-led political solutions. Additionally, diplomatic initiatives involving the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and the State of Qatar have focused on facilitating negotiations, ceasefires, and humanitarian coordination.

Economic institutions are relevant to Sudan's long-term stabilization and recovery. The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank have a role in addressing Sudan's macroeconomic challenges, including debt relief, economic reform, and post-conflict reconstruction. However, ongoing conflict and political instability have significantly limited Sudan's access to international financial assistance, worsening economic conditions and humanitarian needs.

Social and humanitarian institutions are essential in responding to the immediate consequences of the conflict. Organizations such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Food Programme, and the World Health Organization provide critical assistance in refugee protection, food security, healthcare, and emergency relief.

These institutions face serious challenges due to insecurity, restricted humanitarian access, and attacks on aid workers, particularly in conflict-affected regions such as Darfur. Despite these obstacles, their role remains central to mitigating the humanitarian crisis and supporting civilian populations.

5.4.4 Regional Perspectives

Africa: (Countries: Republic of the Sudan, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Republic of South Sudan, Republic of Chad, State of Libya, People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria). African delegations generally prioritize regional stability, the protection of civilians, and the containment of cross-border impacts such as displacement and insecurity. States neighboring Sudan have a direct interest in preventing the spillover of violence, facilitating humanitarian access, and supporting regionally led political solutions. Emphasis is often placed on respect for sovereignty and the role of African-led mediation mechanisms.

Middle East: (Countries: Islamic Republic of Iran, State of Israel, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of Türkiye, State of Qatar, Republic of Yemen, Republic of Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan). Delegations from the Middle East tend to focus on regional security, stability along the Red Sea, and the humanitarian consequences of the conflict. Depending on national interests, positions may emphasize humanitarian assistance, diplomatic mediation, and the principle of non-intervention, while seeking to avoid further regional escalation.

Europe: (Countries: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, French Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Kingdom of Spain, Ireland). European delegations commonly stress the protection of civilians, compliance with international humanitarian law, and accountability for serious violations. These delegations often support multilateral responses, cooperation with humanitarian organizations, and, where deemed appropriate, the use of sanctions or monitoring mechanisms under United Nations authority.

Eastern Europe (non-EU): (Country: Russian Federation) The Russian Federation typically emphasizes state sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, and the pursuit of political solutions through dialogue. Its position is often cautious regarding sanctions or coercive measures, favoring negotiated outcomes between the parties to the conflict.

North America: (Country: United States of America) The United States generally adopts an active stance in support of civilian protection, unhindered humanitarian access, and accountability for human rights violations. It frequently supports diplomatic pressure and economic measures to deter violence and encourage a sustainable political resolution.

Asia: (Country: People's Republic of China) China typically highlights respect for national sovereignty, peaceful conflict resolution, and regionally driven mediation efforts. While supporting humanitarian assistance, it tends to approach sanctions with caution, prioritizing stability and international cooperation.

Note to delegates: Delegations should strive to balance national interests with the collective responsibility of the Security Council, with particular attention to the protection of civilians in Darfur and the facilitation of safe and unrestricted humanitarian access. Constructive diplomacy and consensus-building will be essential to the effective work of the committee.

5.5 Points to be debated

A. Protection of civilians, particularly in Darfur: The protection of civilians remains one of the most urgent issues in the Sudanese conflict, especially in Darfur. Ongoing violence, targeted attacks, and serious violations of international humanitarian law continue to place civilian populations at risk and highlight the need for stronger protective measures and accountability. *How can the international community improve civilian protection on the ground? What mechanisms can be strengthened to prevent further abuses and ensure accountability?*

B. Humanitarian access and safety of aid operations: Humanitarian access has been severely restricted due to insecurity, damaged infrastructure, and limitations on movement. These obstacles have significantly reduced the delivery of food, medical assistance, and other essential services to affected populations. *What steps can be taken to guarantee safe, rapid, and unhindered humanitarian access? How can humanitarian workers and supply routes be better protected?*

C. Role of the United Nations Security Council: The response of the United Nations Security Council is central to addressing the crisis. Current measures include diplomatic

engagement, sanctions, arms embargoes, and support for ceasefires and political dialogue, yet challenges remain in ensuring their effectiveness. *Are existing Security Council tools sufficient to respond to the situation? What additional actions could be considered while respecting Sudan's sovereignty?*

D. Political solutions and long-term stability: Long-term stability in Sudan depends on addressing the root causes of the conflict, such as political exclusion, weak governance, and economic inequality. Sustainable peace requires inclusive political processes and strong institutions. *How can inclusive political dialogue be effectively supported? What role should the international community play in preventing the recurrence of violence?*

E. Regional spillover and cross-border security implications: The conflict in Sudan has significant regional consequences, particularly for neighboring States. Violence, displacement, and the movement of armed groups across borders risk destabilizing surrounding countries and intensifying existing regional tensions. Refugee flows place additional pressure on host States, while illicit arms trafficking and insecurity threaten regional peace and security. *How can the Security Council address the cross-border impacts of the conflict without escalating regional tensions? What measures can be taken to support neighboring States, manage refugee flows, and prevent the spread of violence beyond Sudan's borders?*

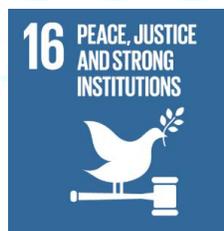
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6. Topic A Questionnaire

1. What is your delegation's official stance on the conflict in Sudan and the protection of civilians, particularly in Darfur?
2. What actions or policies does your delegation support to ensure safe and rapid humanitarian access to affected populations?
3. What role should the Security Council play in addressing the conflict and protecting civilians?
4. Does your delegation support the use of sanctions, arms embargoes, or other coercive measures? Why or why not?
5. What diplomatic or political measures does your delegation consider necessary to promote a peaceful and sustainable solution in Sudan?

7. Topic B: Examining the escalating tensions surrounding Iran's nuclear program and its implications for international peace and security

7.1 Related SDG's:



Examining the escalating tensions surrounding Iran's nuclear program and its implications for international peace and security is closely connected to several Sustainable Development Goals, as nuclear proliferation, sanctions, and regional insecurity have direct consequences for development, governance, and international cooperation.

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy is relevant due to the dual-use nature of nuclear technology. While nuclear energy can contribute to peaceful energy production and development, concerns surrounding nuclear proliferation highlight the need for transparency, international monitoring, and confidence-building measures to ensure that nuclear programs remain exclusively peaceful.

SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure relates to Iran's technological and industrial development, including its nuclear infrastructure. International tensions, sanctions, and restrictions affect scientific cooperation, technological innovation, and infrastructure development, raising questions about how security concerns can be balanced with the right to peaceful technological advancement.

SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities is implicated through the economic and social impacts of sanctions and political isolation. Broad economic restrictions can disproportionately affect civilian populations, increasing inequality and limiting access to essential goods, while also shaping global debates on fairness and proportionality in international security measures.

SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions lies at the core of this topic. Preventing nuclear proliferation, maintaining regional stability, and resolving disputes through diplomacy directly support international peace and security. Effective multilateral institutions, legal frameworks, and compliance mechanisms are essential to managing tensions and preventing escalation.

SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals underscores the importance of international cooperation, dialogue, and multilateral agreements. Addressing concerns related to Iran's nuclear program requires sustained diplomatic engagement, verification mechanisms, and cooperation among states, international organizations, and oversight bodies.

7.2 Abstract: Escalating tensions surrounding Iran’s nuclear program represent a significant threat to international peace and security and fall squarely within the mandate of the United Nations Security Council.⁴ Iran, a State Party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), has asserted the peaceful nature of its nuclear activities; however, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has raised serious concerns regarding Iran’s compliance with safeguards obligations and its accumulation of highly enriched uranium. These developments, combined with the continued erosion of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), have heightened concerns regarding nuclear proliferation and regional instability.⁵ Recent military actions involving Iran, Israel, and the United States have further escalated tensions, increasing the risk of wider conflict. The United Nations has emphasized that attacks on nuclear facilities undermine international law and global security. This situation highlights the urgent need for Security Council engagement to promote de-escalation, restore diplomatic negotiations, ensure effective verification, and uphold the integrity of the international non-proliferation regime.

7.3 Historical background: Iran’s nuclear program originated in the 1950s as a civilian initiative under the government of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, with international support through the Atoms for Peace program. During this period, Iran aimed to develop nuclear technology for energy production and scientific research. This peaceful orientation was later formalized when Iran became a State Party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in 1970. By joining the treaty, Iran committed to not pursuing nuclear weapons and to placing its nuclear activities under the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Following the 1979 Islamic Revolution, Iran’s nuclear program slowed significantly due to political instability, international isolation, and the Iran-Iraq War. However, during the late 1980s and 1990s, Iran gradually resumed its nuclear activities, arguing that nuclear energy was

⁴ Security Council. *Resolution 2231 (2015) on Iran Nuclear Issue*. (n. d.)

<https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/content/2231/background>

⁵ UN News. *UN reiterates call for urgent de-escalation amid Iran-Israel conflict, worsening Gaza crisis*. (2025, 21 June) <https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/06/1164731>

necessary to meet growing domestic energy demands. During this phase, concerns began to emerge within the international community regarding the lack of transparency surrounding certain nuclear facilities and procurement activities, raising questions about possible undeclared elements within the program.

Tensions escalated in 2002 when previously undeclared nuclear facilities, including enrichment-related sites, were revealed. Subsequent IAEA investigations confirmed that Iran had failed to declare several nuclear activities as required under its safeguards agreement. These findings led to heightened international concern and, by 2006, the issue was formally brought before the United Nations Security Council, which adopted a series of resolutions demanding Iranian cooperation with the IAEA and imposing sanctions to ensure compliance. At this point, Iran's nuclear program became directly linked to international peace and security under the UN framework.

After years of negotiations, diplomatic efforts culminated in 2015 with the adoption of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). Under this agreement, Iran accepted strict limitations on uranium enrichment, reductions in its nuclear stockpile, and enhanced monitoring by the IAEA in exchange for sanctions relief. The JCPOA was unanimously endorsed by the Security Council through Resolution 2231 (2015), reinforcing its legal and political significance within the UN system.

However, the stability of the agreement weakened after the United States withdrew from the JCPOA in 2018 and reimposed unilateral sanctions. In response, Iran gradually reduced its compliance, increasing enrichment levels and restricting certain inspection activities. By the mid-2020s, the IAEA reported serious safeguards concerns, including reduced monitoring capabilities, which further strained trust between Iran and the international community.

As of 2025, the situation remains a major challenge for international peace and security. Ongoing diplomatic deadlock, regional tensions, and uncertainty surrounding Iran's nuclear intentions have prompted repeated calls from the United Nations for de-escalation, dialogue, and a return to full compliance with international obligations. The Iranian nuclear issue

continues to illustrate the complex relationship between non-proliferation efforts, regional stability, and the role of multilateral diplomacy in maintaining global security.

7.4 Current situation: The escalating tensions surrounding Iran's nuclear program represent one of the most complex and sensitive challenges to contemporary international peace and security. At the center of this issue lies the balance between a State's right to the peaceful use of nuclear energy and the international community's responsibility to prevent nuclear proliferation and regional destabilization. Developments related to Iran's nuclear activities continue to generate diplomatic friction, heighten regional insecurity, and test the effectiveness of multilateral non-proliferation frameworks.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has consistently maintained that its nuclear program is intended solely for peaceful purposes, including energy production, medical research, and scientific development. As a signatory to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), Iran asserts its right to develop nuclear technology under international law. However, concerns have persisted among several Member States regarding the scope, transparency, and pace of Iran's nuclear activities, particularly enrichment levels and stockpiles of enriched uranium.

These concerns were temporarily mitigated by the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), a multilateral agreement aimed at limiting Iran's nuclear capabilities in exchange for sanctions relief and economic normalization. Under this framework, Iran accepted significant restrictions on enrichment activities and enhanced monitoring by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). While the agreement initially reduced tensions and increased transparency, its subsequent erosion led to renewed uncertainty and mistrust.

Following the partial collapse of the JCPOA, Iran gradually reduced its compliance with agreed limitations, expanding its nuclear activities beyond previous thresholds. This included increased uranium enrichment levels and reduced cooperation with international monitoring mechanisms. These developments raised alarm within the international community, as they shortened the theoretical timeframe required for the production of weapons-grade material, even in the absence of explicit evidence of a decision to pursue nuclear weapons.

At the same time, Iran has faced extensive economic sanctions imposed by various states and supported by past resolutions of the United Nations Security Council. These sanctions have had significant economic and social consequences, affecting trade, financial systems, and access to international markets. While intended to exert pressure on the Iranian government, sanctions have also contributed to economic hardship for civilian populations, intensifying debates within the Security Council regarding their effectiveness, proportionality, and humanitarian impact.

Regionally, tensions surrounding Iran's nuclear program have exacerbated insecurity across the Middle East. Neighboring States perceive the advancement of Iran's nuclear capabilities as a strategic threat, potentially triggering an arms race or encouraging unilateral security measures. This dynamic is particularly concerning in a region already affected by armed conflicts, proxy wars, and fragile political environments. The risk of miscalculation or escalation, whether through military confrontation or indirect hostilities, remains a central concern for international peace and security.

Diplomatic efforts to revive negotiations and restore confidence have continued intermittently, involving both regional actors and major global powers. These negotiations reflect competing priorities: non-proliferation and regional stability on one hand, and sovereignty, economic relief, and technological development on the other. Despite periodic engagement, deep mistrust among the parties has limited progress, leaving the situation unresolved and volatile.

The role of international monitoring and verification remains critical in the current context. The IAEA's ability to access facilities, verify compliance, and report transparently is essential for maintaining confidence and preventing escalation. Limitations on inspections or data-sharing significantly undermine the international community's capacity to assess risks accurately, increasing uncertainty and speculation. As a result, monitoring mechanisms have become both a technical and political focal point in ongoing discussions.

Within the Security Council, differing perspectives among permanent and non-permanent members continue to shape the response to Iran's nuclear program. Some

delegations advocate renewed diplomatic engagement and confidence-building measures, emphasizing dialogue and negotiated solutions. Others stress the importance of maintaining pressure through sanctions and enforcement mechanisms to deter further nuclear advancement. These divergent approaches have complicated the adoption of unified and decisive action.

Beyond nuclear issues, the situation is closely linked to broader questions of regional security architecture, arms control, and the future of multilateral non-proliferation regimes. The outcome of this crisis will likely influence global norms regarding nuclear compliance, enforcement, and the credibility of international institutions tasked with maintaining peace and security.

In its current state, the issue of Iran's nuclear program remains unresolved, characterized by heightened tensions, limited trust, and competing strategic interests. The Security Council faces the challenge of balancing enforcement with diplomacy, deterrence with dialogue, and sovereignty with collective security. Addressing this situation effectively will require sustained multilateral engagement, strengthened monitoring mechanisms, and a comprehensive approach that recognizes both security concerns and the broader political and humanitarian implications.

7.5 Basic guide on the position of delegations:

7.5.1 Industrialized Countries (G8-related): (Represented countries in this committee: United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, French Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Russian Federation). Industrialized countries generally emphasize the importance of nuclear non-proliferation, international monitoring, and the preservation of global security frameworks. These delegations tend to support strong verification mechanisms under the International Atomic Energy Agency and view transparency as essential to preventing escalation.

While approaches differ, many industrialized states favor diplomatic solutions combined with pressure mechanisms, such as sanctions or restrictions, to ensure compliance with international obligations. At the same time, divisions exist within this group regarding the

effectiveness of coercive measures versus engagement and dialogue, particularly concerning economic sanctions and their broader impact.

7.5.2 Developing countries and states in the Global South: (Represented countries in this committee: Islamic Republic of Iran, People’s Republic of China, Arab Republic of Egypt, People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Republic of Iraq, Republic of Yemen, Syrian Arab Republic, Republic of Chad, Republic of South Sudan, State of Libya). Delegations from developing countries often stress the right to peaceful nuclear energy for development purposes, as recognized under international law. These states tend to emphasize sovereignty, non-interference, and equitable treatment within the international system.

Many delegations in this category express concern over the humanitarian and economic effects of sanctions, arguing that broad economic measures can disproportionately affect civilian populations. They may advocate for dialogue, confidence-building measures, and balanced approaches that address security concerns without undermining national development or regional stability.

7.5.3 International institutions

Political–military institutions: Some delegations interact closely with political and military alliances such as North Atlantic Treaty Organization. These actors generally prioritize deterrence, collective security, and regional stability, and may support robust monitoring and enforcement mechanisms to prevent nuclear proliferation. However, the role of military alliances in nuclear-related disputes remains sensitive and controversial within the Security Council.

Economic and financial institutions: Institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank are indirectly affected by tensions surrounding Iran’s nuclear program, particularly through sanctions regimes. Delegations may debate how economic pressure influences political behavior, development, and social stability, as well as the long-term economic consequences of prolonged isolation.

Other international and multilateral frameworks: Broader multilateral mechanisms related to arms control, non-proliferation, and international law are central to this topic. Delegations are encouraged to consider how institutional credibility, legal consistency, and cooperation shape the effectiveness of global governance.

7.5.4 Regional Perspectives:

Africa: (Countries: Ethiopia, Algeria, Chad, South Sudan, Libya). African delegations often prioritize regional stability, peaceful conflict resolution, and respect for international law. While geographically distant from the core issue, these states are concerned with the broader implications of nuclear proliferation for global security and the precedent it may set for international enforcement mechanisms.

Middle East: (Countries: Iran, Israel, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Türkiye, Qatar, Iraq, Yemen, Syrian Arab Republic, Jordan). The Middle East is the region most directly affected by tensions surrounding Iran's nuclear program. Delegations from this region emphasize regional security, deterrence, and the risk of escalation or arms races. While positions vary significantly, common concerns include preventing conflict, ensuring balance of power, and addressing long-standing regional rivalries. Humanitarian and economic stability are also key considerations.

Europe (European Union Members): (Countries: France, Germany, Spain, Ireland). European delegations typically support multilateral diplomacy, international agreements, and verification regimes. They often emphasize the importance of negotiated solutions, institutional cooperation, and maintaining the credibility of international non-proliferation frameworks, while also addressing the humanitarian and economic consequences of prolonged tensions.

Eastern Europe (Non-EU): (Country: Russian Federation). The Russian Federation generally emphasizes state sovereignty, strategic stability, and negotiated political solutions. Its position often reflects skepticism toward unilateral sanctions and a preference for dialogue-based approaches that involve major global actors.

North America: (Country: United States of America). The United States frequently adopts a proactive approach focused on non-proliferation, deterrence, and international enforcement mechanisms. It often supports the use of sanctions, diplomatic pressure, and international monitoring to prevent nuclear escalation, while also engaging in negotiations when conditions permit.

Asia: (Country: People's Republic of China). China generally highlights peaceful dispute resolution, respect for sovereignty, and balanced diplomacy. While supporting non-proliferation goals, it often approaches sanctions cautiously and emphasizes dialogue, stability, and long-term regional security.

7.6 Points to Be Debated

A. Compliance with international non-proliferation frameworks: The Security Council must assess the extent of Iran's compliance with international non-proliferation instruments, particularly the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, as well as the implications that non-compliance may have for the credibility of the global non-proliferation regime. *What mechanisms can the Security Council employ to ensure Iran's compliance with its international commitments?*

B. Role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): Full and sustained cooperation with the IAEA is essential to ensuring the peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear program. Access to nuclear facilities and transparency in nuclear activities remain key elements in reducing international mistrust. *How can the Security Council strengthen the role of the IAEA while respecting state sovereignty?*

C. Implications for regional peace and security: Iran's nuclear program has direct consequences for stability in the Middle East and may contribute to a regional arms race, increasing the risk of conflict. *What measures can be taken to prevent regional escalation arising from these tensions?*

D. Use of sanctions and Security Council measures: Sanctions have been a recurring tool in addressing international concerns; however, their effectiveness, legitimacy, and

humanitarian impact require careful consideration. *Are sanctions the most appropriate instrument to address this issue, or should alternative measures be pursued?*

E. Diplomacy and multilateral negotiations: Diplomatic engagement remains central to reducing tensions and avoiding confrontation. The possibility of reviving or reformulating previous agreements continues to be a critical avenue for dialogue. *What conditions are necessary to resume effective negotiations between Iran and the international community?*

F. Right to the peaceful use of nuclear energy: Under international law, states have the right to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, provided that sufficient non-proliferation guarantees are in place. Balancing this right with collective security remains a key challenge. *How can the Security Council ensure that Iran's nuclear program remains exclusively peaceful?*

G. Risk of military escalation and use of force: Persisting tensions increase the likelihood of unilateral or preventive military actions, which could have severe consequences for international peace and security. *What preventive measures can be adopted to reduce the risk of armed conflict?*

H. Responsibility of the Security Council: The Security Council has a mandate under the United Nations Charter to prevent conflict and promote peaceful solutions. Its response must be coherent, balanced, and effective. *What role should the Security Council assume in addressing this issue in a responsible and sustainable manner?*

UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY COUNCIL

8. Topic B Questionnaire

1. How does your delegation define its overall position regarding Iran's nuclear program and its implications for international peace and security?
2. What measures does your delegation believe the Security Council should adopt to address this issue?
3. What is your delegation's position on the use of sanctions or other coercive measures?
4. What diplomatic alternatives does your delegation promote to reduce tensions and prevent escalation?
5. How does your delegation seek to balance the right to the peaceful use of nuclear energy with the need to prevent nuclear proliferation?

UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY COUNCIL

9. List of summoned delegations

1. Algeria
2. Chad
3. Egypt
4. Ethiopia
5. France
6. Germany
7. Iran
8. Iraq
9. Ireland
10. Israel
11. Jordan
12. Libya
13. People's Republic of China
14. Qatar
15. Russian Federation
16. Saudi Arabia
17. South Sudan
18. Spain
19. Sudan
20. Syria
21. Türkiye
22. United Arab Emirates
23. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
24. United States of America
25. Yemen

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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.⁵

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

⁵ 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 be made to put a topic first on the agenda. This motion requires a second.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

20. **SPEECHES TIME LIMIT.** The Chair will establish the time that every delegate must speak, inside a margin of 10 seconds as minimum and 3 minutes as maximum time. The Moderator will call the delegate to order if he/she exceeds the time limit to speak. A time limit change can also be proposed by any delegate; it must be seconded and approved by simple majority. The President can call out of order this motion and his/her decision will be unappealable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24. **POINT OF ORDER.** During the discussion of any matter, a delegate/representative may rise to a Point of Order to indicate an instance of improper parliamentary procedure. The Point of Order will be immediately decided by the President in accordance with these rules of procedure. The President may rule "out of order" those points that are dilatory or improper; such a decision is unappealable. A delegate/representative rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. A Point of Order may only interrupt a speaker if the speech itself is not following proper parliamentary procedure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

32. **RESOLUTION PAPER/TREATY.** Every Resolution Paper/Treaty should include solutions to the topic the committee is discussing. A member of the Approval Commission must sign the Resolution Paper/Treaty, and this should be signed by at least 1/3 of the present members and follow the appropriate

format (Watch the attachment: Sample Resolution). Once the Resolution Paper/Treaty is approved by the Approval Commission it will be presented to the committee so they can debate about it. No Resolution Paper/Treaty written before the simulation can be presented nor debated. A Resolution/Treaty can only be presented when most of the speakers tell their opinion about the topic. The Chair will invite two delegates that, in 3 minutes maximum, should read the document.

32. **AMENDMENTS.** Delegates may amend any Resolution/Treaty which has been introduced. An amendment must have the approval of the Approval Commission and the signatures of at least 1/3 of the present members to be read and discussed. Amendments to amendments are out 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
Protocol Under-secretaries of ULSACMUN 2026



LRI. Luis Humberto Nava Navarrete
Academic Advisor of ULSACMUN 2026

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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14. Preambulatory and operative clauses

PREAMBULATORY AND OPENING CLAUSES

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

OPERATIVE CLAUSES

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

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		

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