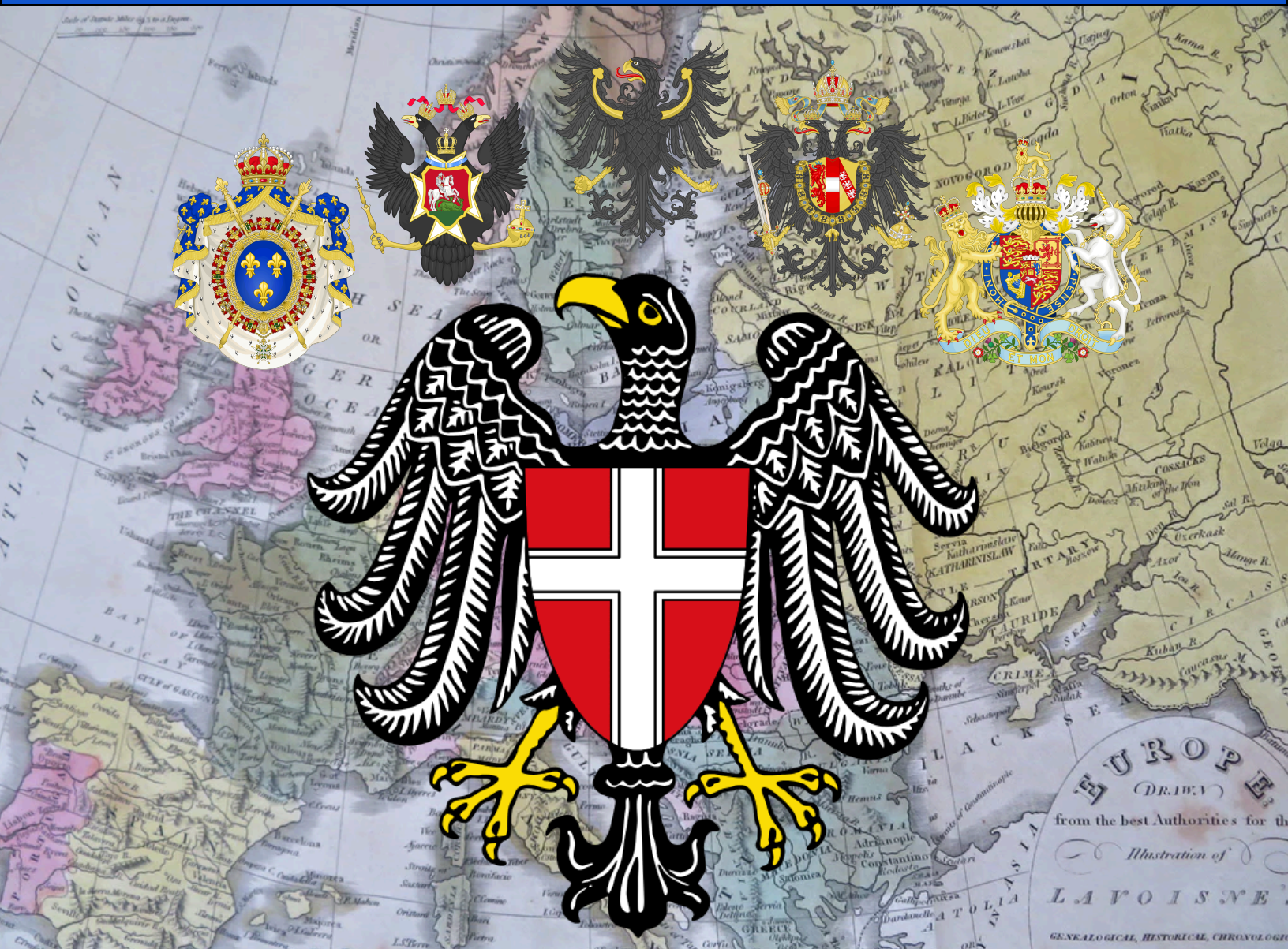


DUMUNC XLI



Crisis: Congress of Vienna

Chairs: Krish Ramesh, Ngima Muraguri

February 20th - 22nd

DUMUNC XLI: Congress of Vienna

Letter from the Chair

Dear Delegates,

My Co-Chair and I are thrilled to chair the Congress of Vienna historical crisis committee for the 2026 DUMUNC conference! It is our honor to direct you through this historical crisis, and we hope you are eager to delve into 19th-century statesmanship and diplomacy!

Model UN is an incredible opportunity to learn more about the world, improve soft skills, and connect with others from across the country. It is the perfect setting to engage in simulated scenarios while learning the importance of diplomacy, negotiation, cooperation, and crisis resolution.

Historical conferences are often some of the most rewarding for chairs and delegates. Researching the history and background of various historical events makes you more aware of the world, and gives you insight into modern circumstances that have been shaped by history.

That being said, this crisis is special. This committee is an experimental blend of a traditional general assembly and a crisis committee, mimicking the circumstances and structure of the Congress of Vienna. While unorthodox, we hope it will be an exciting and reflective opportunity for delegates to immerse themselves in the 19th-century politics that substantially shaped Europe.

I look forward to seeing our wonderful committee in action, and hope all of you enjoy creating *Pax Europa* together!

Please feel free to reach out at <ksr68@duke.edu> and <nnm31@duke.edu> for any questions and concerns about the committee. We would be more than willing to help you research and understand our committee.

Sincerely,
Krish Ramesh and Ngima Muraguri
Congress of Vienna Chairs

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Structure and Organization

The Congress of Vienna is structured as a hybrid committee: elements of a traditional plenary session, ad-hoc discussion groups, and crisis-style developments and issues comprise the structure of the committee.

The committee is a 22-seat plenary assembly, where each delegate has one vote. The committee is divided into the central committee and three sub-committees, which can be found in the delegate roles section. The five major powers have two delegates representing their delegation to reflect their power over the conference. The sub-committees act as voting blocks, and opportunities for similar delegations to deliberate with one another.

The primary objective of the committee is to resolve five central 'questions' that must be answered by the end of the conference. They include:

The Polish Question: The partition of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth

The Saxon Question: The Prussian partition of the Kingdom of Saxony

The German Question: The new borders of the former Holy Roman Empire

The Italian Question: The division of northern and central Italy

The Dutch Question: The creation of the United Provinces

These questions will be answered successively during the conference.

Delegates will deliberate with other delegations to develop resolutions that will resolve the questions. The general assembly will then vote on and pass resolutions after deliberation and negotiation end.

Crises can and will develop during the duration of the conference. These crises must be resolved with resolution papers for the conference to progress. Crises can pertain to the current question in discussion, various developments in Europe, and historical events that occurred during the Congress of Vienna.

At the end of the conference, all resolutions on the five central questions, crises, and concessions made by each of the delegations will be compiled into one resolution that shall be voted on by the general assembly. If this resolution passes, then the Congress of Vienna will be successful.

Background Information

Historical Context

The French Revolution, which erupted in 1789, ended the early-modern period. Europe was now in the Age of Revolutions: a period characterized by rapid socioeconomic and political changes in Europe's emerging great powers. The French Revolution brought about the manifestation of Europe's Enlightenment ideas, reflected in the liberal democracy of the First French Republic. However, instability and turmoil resulting from the Reign of Terror during the Revolutionary Tribunal crippled the republic, leading to the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte, a young Corsican artillery officer who had proved himself in Italy and Egypt.

Napoleon's rise to power was dramatic, sudden, and extremely consequential for Europe. By 1804, only 5 years after the Coup of 18 Brumaire, Napoleon was crowned as the Emperor of France. The threat that Napoleon posed to the Old European Order sparked the War of the Third Coalition and kick-started the Napoleonic Wars. Following a series of victories at Austerlitz, Jena–Auerstedt, and Friedland, each of the respective powers of Austria, Prussia, and Russia had been defeated and subdued by Napoleon.

By 1809, Napoleon's empire stretched from Spain to Poland, encompassing dozens of puppet states, annexed territories, and the subjugated states of Prussia and Austria. It seemed as if Napoleon's empire was unstoppable until his disastrous invasion of Russia in 1812, which ended in the catastrophic loss of nearly half a million men to disease, combat, and winter attrition, and the Peninsular War, which developed into a costly guerrilla war.

The campaigns of 1813-1814 proved to be the end of Napoleon's Empire. Following the capture of Paris on the 31st of March, 1814, Napoleon announced his abdication as Emperor of France and was forced into exile on the island of Elba, off the coast of Northern Italy. After 25 years of non-stop war on the European Continent, it seems as if Europe has finally found a lasting peace, and diplomacy is now needed to rebuild Europe from the ashes.

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Diplomatic Context

Europe had been politically divided throughout the entirety of the 18th century, primarily along monarchical lines. The Bourbons and the Habsburgs waged continual war against one another during succession crises and colonial conflicts, often choosing the bullet instead of the pen and quill. These divisions would put various nations against one another to preserve the balance of power in wars, with various coalitions and alliances forming between the Old Order to preserve the status quo.

The Seven Years' War had greatly realigned the balance of power in Continental Europe. France, which had been Europe's leading military power, suffered a devastating defeat, reversing many of the territorial gains achieved under Louis XIV. Britain and Prussia rose as major players in continental politics, with Prussia challenging Austrian influence over the Holy Roman Empire and the German States.

However, the Napoleonic Wars subdued the rivalries of Europe, as Britain funded several coalitions of Europe's major powers to fight against Napoleon. During these coalitions, the hostilities between European powers that would've otherwise erupted into conflict were quelled by the immediate threat France posed to the existence of each of Europe's major powers. Britain comfortably financed the war and sent limited expeditions to continental Europe, choosing instead to develop its maritime prowess to dominate international affairs.

By the end of the Napoleonic Wars, the major European powers had fought alongside one another for nearly 25 years. However, the end of hostilities meant the return of the old rivalries of Europe, as the Old Dynasties of Europe quarreled over territorial compensation, monarchical succession, and the balance of power in continental Europe.

With the revolutionary ideas of the French Revolution now suppressed, the reactionary order of Europe has come together to create a new order to maintain peace and stability on the continent. Rooted in reactionary politics, the Congress of Vienna seems to be the last moments of the Enlightenment.

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Current Situation

In the autumn of 1814, Europe had been exhausted by the two decades of continuous warfare triggered by the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars. The upheavals of the 1790s had dismantled the long-standing political structures formed during the Old Regime of Europe, while Napoleon Bonaparte substantially challenged and dismantled these structures following his successful military campaigns.

The immediate catalyst for the Congress of Vienna was Napoleon's final defeat by the Sixth Coalition and his exile to the island of Elba. As France became neutralized under the Bourbon monarchy, with the restored Louis XVIII as king, the victorious powers colluded to form a durable peace. While previous diplomatic arrangements had collapsed due to the inconsistency of the coalition, the major powers of Europe formed together to make a peace which would be fundamentally different from the ones in the past: a peace which was designed to prevent its recurrence.

Vienna was selected as the meeting place for the congress, as Austria's desire to reassert its diplomatic leadership in European affairs and the central location of the prestigious city made it the leading candidate as a host. Klemens von Metternich led the city to become a stage for international affairs, as delegations from nearly every European state arrived in the autumn of 1814. The Congress convened to promote cooperation and consensus, in an attempt to quell the competing ambitions of the major powers and form a lasting, agreed-upon peace deal at the end of the Napoleonic Wars.

Ultimately, several unresolved territorial disputes lay on the forefront of the table to resolve. The first is Russia's desire to annex Polish lands and gain a vast foothold in Eastern Europe. Prussia desires the annexation of Saxony as compensation for its participation in the Napoleonic Wars, while Austria and Great Britain hope to expand their influence on the continent through diplomacy and client states. France, the loser of the war, hopes to preserve their state's legitimacy and prevent as much territorial loss as possible.

The years of 1814 and 1815 will be critical for re-shaping Europe and establishing a new diplomatic order to preserve peace for the next century.

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Guiding Questions

While researching your delegation's position on various stances and their actions during the Congress of Vienna, ask yourself the following questions to gain an understanding of the political, economic, and territorial positions of your delegation:

1. What are my character's personal politics? Am I a liberal, conservative, or reactionary? If I am the representative of a parliament, what political party do I represent, and what are their stances?
2. What is the geopolitical position my country is in during the Congress of Vienna? What are the perceived threats my nation is facing from other powers? What are some opportunities for growth and expansion? What are my nation's strengths and weaknesses?
3. What is my character's personality like? What are some core values my character believes in, cares about, and embodies? What religion is my character, and how does that influence my politics and statesmanship?
4. What are my relations with other characters at the conference like? Do I have any friends, enemies, and strategic interests? Am I familiar with any of the characters before coming to the congress?
5. What is the objective for my nation coming out of the congress? What are some of the goals that we have for the congress? What policies does my nation oppose? What policies do we support?
6. Who are some of my nation's allies and enemies? Was I a member of Napoleon's former alliance, or did I fight for the Coalition?

As this committee is a reflection of the historical Congress of Vienna, you may wish to study the positions that your character and delegation historically sided with during the Congress. Furthermore, studying the backstory and events after the congress may give you context for their decision-making and political stances.

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Delegate Roles

The Central Committee

The Austrian Empire

Prince Klemens von Metternich-Winneburg*

Baron Johann von Wessenberg-Ampringen

The Kingdom of France

Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord*

Emmerich Joseph Wolfgang Heribert de Dalberg

The Kingdom of Prussia

Karl August Fürst von Hardenberg*

Wilhelm von Humboldt

The Russian Empire

Alexander I of Russia*

Karl Robert Reichsgraf von Nesselrode-Ehreshoven

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh*

Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington

Kingdom of Spain: Don Pedro Gómez de Labrador

Kingdom of Portugal: Dom Pedro de Sousa Holstein

Kingdom of Sweden: Count Carl Gustaf Löwenhielm

The German Sub-Committee

Kingdom of Bavaria: Maximilian Graf von Montgelas

Kingdom of Württemberg: Georg Ernst Levin von Wintzingerode

Electorate of Hanover: Graf Ernst zu Münster

The Italian Sub-Committee

Kingdom of Sicily: Luigi de' Medici di Ottajano

Grand Duchy of Tuscany: Neri Corsini

Kingdom of Sardinia: Marquis Filippo Antonio Asinari di San Marzano

The Middle Sub-Committee

United Kingdom of the Netherlands: Earl of Clancarty

Kingdom of Denmark: Count Niels Rosenkrantz

Swiss Confederation: Charles Pictet de Rochemont

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The Austrian Delegation

The Austrian Empire had been devastated by the Napoleonic Wars. Several campaigns had been fought in the German provinces of Lower and Upper Austria, and the Empire's finances were ruined by the costly army that was levied in 1813. Austria was selected to host the conference, which reinforced Metternich's central vision of a European system that could prevent a conflict like the Napoleonic Wars from ever happening in Europe again.



Klemens von Metternich, a traditional conservative focused on suppressing revolutions and maintaining Austria's role as the central representative of the fragmented German states, hoped to maintain peace in Europe while preserving the status quo. Metternich is concerned with preserving a fragmented Germany and Italy, so that Austria's influence in the region remains unchecked and supreme. Furthermore, the creation of a "Concert of Europe" is integral to Metternich's vision as the *Architect of Vienna*, as Germans and Italians begin to form national consciousness by the end of the Napoleonic Wars.

Baron von Wessenberg, the second Austrian representative to the Congress of Vienna, is concerned about the diplomatic isolation of Austria and territorial redistribution. Wessenberg hopes to preserve Austria's territorial integrity and national unity, as nationalist sentiments begin to build, especially in Hungary. Furthermore, Wessenberg hopes to expand Austria's diplomatic power under the prowess of Metternich, who spearheads the Austrian delegation.

The French Delegation

The French Empire was the loser of the Napoleonic Wars. By 1815, nearly 5% of France's entire population had perished throughout the conflict.

Furthermore, Napoleon Bonaparte had been exiled from France, leaving Louis XVIII, brother of the executed King, to inherit the throne and lead the newly formed Kingdom of France. However, France maintains a strong international presence given its large population, strong economy, and fearsome army.

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Charles Maurice Talleyrand, the legendary statesman of France, leads the French delegation and spearheads negotiation talks with the coalition. Talleyrand is concerned with preventing territorial losses and reparations as 'punishments' for the Napoleonic Wars. Furthermore, he hopes to maintain French legitimacy and preserve France's status as a world power, hoping to reintegrate France into the Concert of Europe and act as a diplomatic chip against Russia and Prussia. France's unique position in Europe makes it a valuable bargaining target for Britain and Austria to check Prussian and Russian territorial gains.



Emmerich Joseph Dalberg, assisting Talleyrand, is concerned with preserving a constitutional monarchy in the Kingdom of France. As a reactionary and counter-revolutionary spirit brews in the Concert of Europe, Dalberg is concerned with preserving the promises of the French Revolution and compromising with the Allies to ensure that revolution in France does not erupt once again.

The Prussian Delegation

The Kingdom of Prussia has been extremely successful in nearly all of the wars it has fought in the 18th century. The Napoleonic Wars were the pinnacle of this excellence, as the Prussian military proved to be instrumental in Napoleon's defeat at Leipzig and the following invasion of France in 1814. With a newfound status as a member of the Concert of Europe and a global power, Prussia hopes to expand its power in Germany and consolidate the small, fragmented German states into a German coalition aligned with Prussia. However, Austrian power has historically checked Prussian expansion in the region, and Prussia will need to diplomatically maneuver to gain the territory and population it needs to wage war in the future.



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Karl August von Hardenberg is Prussia's leading statesman and is concerned with Prussia's weak status in comparison to the other major powers of Europe. He hopes to expand his nation's power and influence in Germany while being compensated for the combat Prussian soldiers contributed during the war. Annexing Saxony has been a priority of his since the beginning of the Napoleonic Wars, as it was historically a close ally to the French and a major opponent of Prussia during the 7-years war. Furthermore, consolidating power in the industrialized and resource-rich Rhineland is a major focus of Hardenberg, who understands the importance of the Rhine as a vein of transportation and commerce in Europe.

Wilhelm von Humboldt supports German unification of the various fragmented states. Hoping to check Austrian influence in Southern and Central Germany, his concern is annexing and consolidating as many German states as possible into a unified German coalition. He hopes to make Prussia, not Austria, the leading German power in Europe, and wishes to reform Germany's disorganized administrative and commercial system.

The Russian Delegation

The Russian Empire fielded one of Europe's largest armies during the war and occupied most of Eastern Europe following the collapse of Napoleon's army in Russia. The former territories of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth have been occupied by Russian forces, which places pressure on both Prussia and Austria. Furthermore, Emperor Alexander's frequent opposition to the Coalition's plans has made him unreliable in the eyes of many in the Concert of Europe. However, Russia's influence in Europe is unquestionably valuable for forming alliances and maintaining the balance of power, and ensuring its cooperation in the new Europe formed after the Congress is integral to its success and an equal balance of power in Europe.



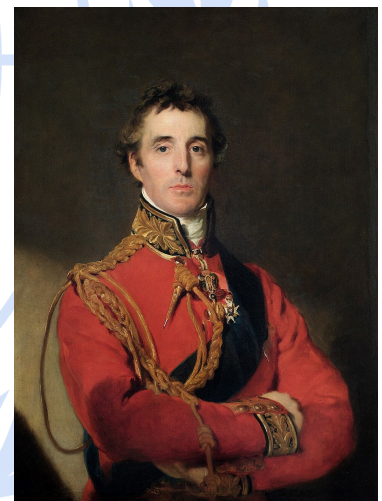
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Alexander I is the Emperor of Austria. Other than that, he has many personalities, which range from being an “enlightened king” to a “pragmatic despot.” His cooperation with Napoleon during the Treaty of Paris greatly weakened the trust among the members of the coalition, as many participating nations felt that Napoleon’s terms of surrender were too generous. Alexander I is adamant about maintaining a strong control of Europe, and hopes that the territories of Poland will become annexed provinces of Russia. Furthermore, he hopes to check British influence on the continent by forming strategic alliances to counteract British influence.

Karl Robert Nesselrode is concerned with the diplomatic pushback of Russian expansion. His goal is to align Europe’s minor actors towards Russia’s major territorial goals and ambitions, while preserving alliances with Austria and Prussia. Furthermore, he hopes to facilitate the annexation of Poland and to promote Russia’s influence in Central and Eastern Europe.

The British Delegation

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland fielded a small but extremely important army during the Napoleonic Wars. Various expeditionary forces across the continent fought against France and French allies throughout the war, including in Spain, Italy, Germany, and the coast of France. The naval prowess of the British enabled them to dominate all things maritime, including trade and supremacy of colonial lands. However, British foreign policy is adamantly opposed to intervening in continental Europe’s affairs, choosing instead to focus on domestic policies and colony building. Therefore, the ultimate goal of the United Kingdom is to create a system where it is independent from the affairs of Europe, preventing a cataclysmic war from breaking out ever again, and ensuring its dominance as a great power remains unchecked for the next century.



Robert Stewart, as Foreign Minister of the United Kingdom, leads delegations for the British during the majority of the Congress of Vienna. He is concerned with expansionism in Europe, and his primary goal is to ensure

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that one European power does not rise to dominance in the next century. France and Russia both possess the potential to become dominating powers in Europe, and so, constraining their power is necessary for British foreign policy. Furthermore, ensuring that British maritime supremacy is not interrupted, primarily through the creation of artificial puppets that can embody British foreign policy on the continent, is a key goal.

Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, was the key general for the British expeditionary forces during the Napoleonic Wars. Wellington is one of the most vocal British diplomats in opposition to France, advocating for territorial constraints and the military enforcement of the post-war settlement. He hopes to constrain French aggression by uniting the coalition, ensuring the French will not rise to a position where they can wage war against Europe ever again.

The Spanish Delegation

Spain emerged from the Napoleonic Wars severely weakened, having endured years of French occupation, guerrilla warfare, and political instability. The war ruined Spain's economy and furthered its decline as a major European power. Liberal revolutions and colonial unrest further threatened the authority of the restored Bourbon monarchy under Ferdinand VII. **Don Pedro Gómez de Labrador** represents Spain at the Congress of Vienna with deep concern over Spain's marginalization in European diplomacy. He seeks the restoration of absolutist authority, the suppression of liberal constitutional movements, and recognition of Spain's sovereignty and prestige despite its diminished power. Labrador is wary of the Congress's emphasis on balance of power, fearing that Spain's interests will be ignored by the great powers, and he hopes to use the principle of legitimacy to reassert Spain's position while resisting foreign interference in Spanish domestic and colonial affairs.

The Portugese Delegation

Portugal's alliance with Great Britain throughout the Napoleonic War was one of the key reasons for its survival, although French invasions and the relocation of the Portuguese royal court to Brazil deeply disrupted the kingdom. By the Congress of Vienna, Portugal was increasingly concerned with preserving its independence from Spanish influence and maintaining

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British support as a guarantor of its sovereignty. **Dom Pedro de Sousa Holstein** represents Portuguese interests with a focus on diplomatic stability and conservative restoration, seeking international recognition of Portugal's territorial integrity and colonial possessions. He is concerned with Portugal's prestige and power in the newly emerging 19th century. He supports a European order that restrains revolutionary movements and safeguards smaller states, while quietly endorsing British leadership in continental affairs as a counterbalance to France and Spain.

The Swedish Delegation

Sweden entered the Congress of Vienna having suffered the loss of Finland to Russia in 1809, a blow that permanently altered its status as a Baltic power. However, through its participation in the coalition against Napoleon, Sweden successfully secured Norway from Denmark as compensation. **Count Carl Gustaf Löwenhielm** attends the Congress determined to solidify this territorial settlement and gain international recognition for the Swedish–Norwegian union. Sweden's primary objective is regional stability in Scandinavia and protection from Russian expansion, while avoiding entanglement in Central European disputes. Löwenhielm supports the balance of power system as a means of preserving Sweden's security and relevance despite its reduced military and political influence.

The Bavarian Delegation

Bavaria emerged from the Napoleonic Wars as one of the most significant mid-sized German states, having benefited from territorial expansion and administrative reforms under Napoleon's protection. **Maximilian von Montgelas** represents Bavaria with the goal of preserving its sovereignty against both Austrian and Prussian domination. He strongly opposes German unification under a single great power, instead favoring a loose German Confederation that protects the autonomy of medium and smaller states. Montgelas seeks to maintain Bavaria's territorial gains and modern administrative structure, believing that a fragmented Germany offers the best safeguard for Bavarian independence and political reform.

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The Württemberg Delegation

Württemberg, like Bavaria, played a key role during the Napoleonic Wars, and greatly expanded and modernized during the Napoleonic era. Fearing the loss of its autonomy in the postwar settlement, **Georg Ernst Levin von Wintzingerode** represents Württemberg with concerns over mediatization and absorption by larger German powers. He supports a decentralized German Confederation that guarantees the sovereignty of individual states while resisting both Austrian and Prussian attempts to dominate German affairs. Württemberg's delegation prioritizes recognition of its royal status and territorial integrity, viewing the Congress as a critical moment to preserve the gains achieved during the upheavals of the Napoleonic period.

The Hanoverian Delegation

Hanover had levied troops for both the French and the British throughout the duration of the war, as it was occupied throughout the Napoleonic Wars by French forces, but was a dynastic British Kingdom. Hanover occupies a unique position at the Congress due to its dynastic connection with the British crown. **Graf Ernst zu Münster** represents Hanover with the primary goal of securing British-backed protection against Prussian encroachment. He advocates for a German political structure that preserves Hanover's independence and elevates its status within the German Confederation. Münster supports British interests in maintaining the balance of power and strengthening buffer states, viewing British influence as essential to preventing domination by Austria or Prussia within Germany.

The Sicilian Delegation

The Kingdom of Sicily seeks stability following years of Napoleonic disruption and revolutionary agitation. **Luigi de' Medici di Ottajano** represents Sicilian interests with a strong commitment to restoring Bourbon absolutism and suppressing liberal movements in southern Italy. He supports Austrian leadership in Italian affairs as a stabilizing force and views the Congress as an opportunity to reinforce dynastic legitimacy and resist nationalist calls for Italian unification. Sicily's primary concern is preserving independence from

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foreign domination while maintaining the traditional social and political order.

The Tuscan Delegation

Tuscany, ruled by the Habsburg-Lorraine dynasty, looks to the Congress of Vienna for the restoration of dynastic authority and protection against revolutionary ideologies. **Neri Corsini** represents Tuscany, intending to reaffirm Habsburg legitimacy and secure Austrian support. He opposes nationalist movements and constitutional reforms that could destabilize Italian states, favoring instead a conservative settlement that preserves Tuscany's autonomy under Austrian influence. Corsini views the Congress as a means of ensuring long-term stability in Italy through dynastic restoration and foreign guarantees.

Kingdom of Sardinia

The Kingdom of Sardinia, ruled by the House of Savoy, comes to this Congress seeking the restoration of its lost territories, including Piedmont and Genoa, which were taken during the recent conflicts with France. Sardinia also seeks the formal recognition of its sovereignty and the authority of the Savoy monarchy by the other European powers. Additionally, the kingdom aims to secure stability in northern Italy by establishing defensible borders and maintaining a balance of power, while protecting its political influence in regional affairs. **Marquis Filippo Antonio Asinari di San Marzano**, a loyal servant of the House of Savoy, actively represents the Kingdom of Sardinia at this Congress. Having led the provisional government in Turin following Napoleon's fall, he brings firsthand experience in administration, diplomacy, and military affairs. Appointed by the King of Sardinia as envoy to the Congress of Vienna and previously serving as Minister of War, he now works to defend Sardinia's interests and ensure the restoration of its rightful territories and sovereignty.

United Kingdom of the Netherlands

The Kingdom of the Netherlands was established in 1815 following Napoleon's defeat. At the Congress of Vienna, the former Dutch Republic was merged

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with the former Austrian Netherlands to create a strengthened Dutch state. Having regained independence from French rule, the Netherlands declared itself a sovereign kingdom, intended to serve as a buffer state against future French expansion. The **Earl of Clancarty** is the main backer of the formation of strong buffer states to maintain a European balance of power and ensure stability after the Napoleonic wars. Clancarty, thus, is behind the creation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to contain French expansion.

Kingdom of Denmark:

During the Congress of Vienna, the Danish delegation sought to protect Denmark's sovereignty and limit further losses after siding with Napoleon. Having already been forced to cede Norway to Sweden, Denmark focused on securing recognition of its remaining territories and reintegrating peacefully into the new European order. The delegation emphasized stability and cooperation rather than territorial expansion. **Count Niels Rosenkrantz** represents the Kingdom of Denmark during the conference. As Denmark's foreign minister, he advocates for the protection of Danish interests, particularly regarding territorial settlements and the security of Norway, which Denmark had recently lost to Sweden. Although Denmark was a smaller power compared with Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, Rosenkrantz worked to maintain the kingdom's diplomatic influence, navigating complex negotiations and alliances to ensure that Danish sovereignty and international standing were recognized in the postwar order.

Swiss Confederation

At the Congress of Vienna, the Swiss Confederation sought to secure its independence and be recognized as a neutral state. It aimed to integrate new cantons like Valais and Neuchâtel, unify fragmented territories such as Geneva, and maintain stability within its borders, ensuring that Switzerland could remain sovereign and protected from the ambitions of larger European powers. **Charles Pictet de Rochemont** is a Genevan diplomat and politician during the early 19th century. During the Congress of Vienna, he represented Geneva and worked to secure the nation's independence from French control while simultaneously arranging its integration into the Swiss confederation.

Conference Procedures Guideline

Parliamentary Procedure

Below is a list of motions that you, as a delegate, may raise during the General Assembly session. These motions are essential to maintaining order and ensuring the smooth flow of the debate throughout the conference.

Point of Personal Privilege: Refers to rights, privileges, comfort, and dignity called out by a delegate to the chair.

- Audibility (e.g if a delegate feels they cannot hear the speaker)
- Comfort (e.g if a delegate is missing a copy of the resolution at hand)
- Dignity(e.g if a delegate feels insulated by the speaker)

*Note: Points of privilege regarding comfort can not interrupt a speaker

Point of Information: A Point of Information is always a short question; it may also be prefaced by a short statement and addressed to the Chair or the speaker.

A point of information towards the speaker must have reference to the points the speaker has brought up.

After a speaker is finished speaking, the Chair will inquire if they are open to any (up to 3) Points of Information by the assembly. After the speaker has answered a Point of Information, the person who asked it is open to request a single follow-up question from the chair.

*Note: A speaker against a main motion or amendment must be open to at least one point of information.

A Point of Information to the Chair refers to clarification on the conference.

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Point of Order: A Point of Order is called by the delegates and is used to indicate that the Chair has made a mistake in Parliamentary Procedure.

Orders of the Day: Is a call to return to the main topic at hand during debate. It will be used to call the speaker back to the present subject if they have significantly veered/the debate has gone off-topic.

*Note: Orders of the day can interrupt a speaker. If called by the chair, Orders of the day can not be objected to.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry: Is called when a delegate wishes to get any information from the chair regarding Parliamentary Procedure or the structure of the general assembly.

Lay on Table: This is a motion that is called to suggest the temporary setting aside of a resolution, intending to return to it later.

Previous Question: Called by the delegates as a request to close debate before time has expired, usually a result of one-sided debate.

Extend Debate: Called by the delegates as a request to extend the current debate on a Main Motion or Amendment.

