



# Rules of Procedure

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## I. GENERAL RULES

### Rule 01 - Scope

- (1) These rules shall be applicable to every committee of the Münster University International Model United Nations Conference (MUIMUN). They are self-sufficient, except for modifications provided by the Secretary-General.
- (2) They shall be considered adopted in advance of the session.
- (3) No other Rules of Procedure are applicable.

### Rule 02 - Language

English shall be both the official and the working language in the committees, except in the CDH committee (official and working language: French) or as otherwise provided by the Secretary-General.

### Rule 03 - Delegations

- (1) Each delegate shall represent one member state of the respective committee unless stated otherwise by the Secretary-General.
- (2) Accredited observers can be represented by one delegate, pending the approval of the Committee Chair unless stated otherwise by the Secretary-General.

### Rule 04 - Credentials

- (1) The credentials of all delegations are to be confirmed upon registration. Actions relating to the modification of rights, privileges, or credentials of any member or accredited observer may not be initiated without consent of the Secretary-General.
- (2) Any representative, to whose admission a member objects, will provisionally be seated with the same rights as other representatives, pending a decision from the Secretary-General.

### Rule 05 - Participation of Accredited Observers

- (1) Representatives of accredited observers shall have the same rights as those of member states, except that
  - they may not be sponsors of draft resolutions;
  - they may not vote on substantive matters [see Rule 54 (3)].

(2) Representatives of a state or an organisation that is not affiliated with the United Nations or an accredited observer may only address a committee with prior approval of the Committee Chair.

#### Rule 06 - The Secretary-General

(1) The Secretary-General is the final and sole institution concerning any decision upon the interpretation of these rules. The Secretary-General shall not seek or receive instructions from any person or from any other authority external to the Secretariat of the Münster University International Model United Nations.

(2) The Secretary-General may authorise one deputy to act on his or her behalf.

#### Rule 07 - Powers of the Secretary-General

(1) The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter that in his or her opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

(2) The Secretary-General may at any time make either written or oral statements to a committee.

(3) The Secretary-General may at any time introduce new items to a committee's agenda.

#### Rule 08 - The Committee Chair

(1) Each committee shall be chaired by at least two Committee Chairs with equal rights and authority.

(2) The Committee Chair shall be responsible to the Secretary-General and remain under the authority of these rules. He or she shall act as chairperson for the committee that he or she has been assigned to by the Secretary-General.

(3) The Committee Chair shall open and close each plenary meeting of the session, direct the discussion in plenary meetings, ensure observance of the Rules of Procedure, accord the right to speak, put questions to a vote and announce decisions. He or she shall rule on points of order and, subject to these rules, shall have the responsibility to maintain order during committee sessions.

(4) The Committee Chair may rule motions out of order or suspend them at his or her discretion.

(5) The Committee Chair may, temporarily, transfer his or her duties and powers to another member of the Committee Staff.

## II. RULES REGARDING DEBATE

### Rule 09 - Roll call

At the beginning of each day, the Chairs shall conduct a roll call, in which all members will be asked in alphabetical order whether they are “present”, or “present and voting”. [See Rule 54 (2)]

If a delegate is not present during the roll call, he or she shall inform the chair about his or her status (“present” or “present and voting”) upon entering the committee by the means established by the Chair.

### Rule 10 - Quorum

(1) The Chair shall declare a committee session open and permit debate to proceed if at least one quarter of the members of the committee (quorum), as declared at the beginning of the first session, is present.

(2) The presence of a quorum shall be assumed, unless expressively challenged and shown to be absent. Presence may be determined through a roll call.

(3) The presence of a quorum is required for any procedural vote. The presence of a majority of members is required for any substantive vote.

### Rule 11 - Use of electronic devices

(1) The use of electronic devices for private use, which are irrelevant for the debate, during committee sessions is strictly prohibited outside of unmoderated caucuses. However, their use may be permitted at the discretion of the chairs or the Secretary General.

(2) Phone calls are strictly prohibited during sessions. Exceptions may be granted by the Committee Chairs for personal emergencies.

### Rule 12 - Provisional Agenda

A provisional agenda shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General in cooperation with the Committee Chairs. After the debate has been opened, the committee will adhere to the provisional agenda until it has set an agenda in accordance with Rule 13.

### Rule 13 - Agenda

(1) At the beginning of the first committee session, any delegate may bring in a motion to set the agenda (see Rule 33). The only items that may be included in the agenda shall be those

of the provisional agenda. The Chair shall establish a general speakers list on the committee's agenda.

(2) The Chair may, upon recommendation by the Secretary-General, limit the time for agenda setting. Should the motion to set the agenda fail, the agenda will be set contrary to the agenda proposed by the motion, if there are not more than two agenda items. Should the committee fail to pass a motion to set the agenda within the allotted time, the agenda will be set in accordance with the order established on the provisional agenda.

(3) The same applies if a motion to close debate passes or the speakers list is exhausted during agenda setting.

#### Rule 14 - General Speakers List

(1) After the agenda has been set, the Chair shall establish a general speakers list on the first item of the agenda for the purpose of formal debate. Additional speakers may be admitted to the list by the Chair at any time.

(2) At any time, representatives may request the Chair that they be added to the list, in writing or by placing their placards upright on the table. They may request the chair, in writing, that they be removed from the list. The Chair should add the speakers to the list in the order in which they signify their desire to speak. Representatives may not be listed more than once at a time.

(3) The time granted to each speaker may be changed through majority vote (see Rule 28).

(4) The general speakers list may be declared as closed following a majority vote (see Rule 38).

(5) If the general speakers list is exhausted, the committee automatically moves into voting procedure on any draft resolution or item on the floor and afterwards proceeds with the agenda.

#### Rule 15 - Speeches

(1) No representative may address the committee without permission of the Chair. Once recognized, delegates shall rise and address the committee. The Chair may call a speaker to order if the latter's remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion or violate these rules in any other way.

(2) No delegate may interrupt a speaker while delivering a speech except for a Point of Personal Privilege due to audibility or those of sincere nature.

(3) No cross-talking shall be allowed at any time.

## Rule 16 - Yields

- (1) A delegate granted the right to speak on a substantial issue during the Formal Debate may yield his or her remaining speaking time in one of three ways at the conclusion of his or her speech: to another delegate, to Points of Information (questions), or to the Chair.
- (2) Yield to another delegate: His/her remaining time will be offered to the respective delegate, if the Chair approves. If the delegate accepts the yield, the Chair shall recognize the delegate for the remaining time.
- (3) Yield to Points of Information: Delegates wishing to ask questions will be selected by the Chair and limited to one question each. Follow-up questions will not be allowed by the Chair. The Chair will have the right to call any delegate to order whose question the Chair deems rhetorical, leading, and/or not designed to elicit information. Only the speaker's answers to questions will count towards the remaining speaking time.
- (4) Yield to the Chair: Such a yield may be made if the delegate does not wish his/her speech to be subject to questions; however, the Chair may propose to yield the time to Points of Information to the Delegate instead (see Rule 23).
- (5) Only one yield other than Yield to the Chair is allowed per speech (i.e. no yields on yielded time). There are no yields allowed if the delegate is speaking on a procedural matter.
- (6) If a delegate has not yielded his/her remaining time, the time will automatically be yielded back to the Chair.

## III. GENERAL RULES REGARDING POINTS AND MOTIONS

### Rule 17- General Rules for Point and Motions

- (1) Formal debate may be interrupted by points or motions raised by delegates. Only the points and motions explicitly mentioned in these rules shall be in order.
- (2) Unless otherwise specified in these rules, a point or motion shall be brought in by raising the placard only when the Chair asks for points or motions.
- (3) Exceptions can be urgent points and motions, which may be raised during debate but not during the speech of another delegate; these points include:
  - Point of Parliamentary Inquiry and other Points of Information to the Chair
  - Point of Order



- Right of Reply
- Motion to Appeal the Decision of the Chair
- Motion for a Minute of Silent Prayer or Meditation
- After being recognized by the Chair, the delegate shall state to which point or motion he or she wishes to rise.

(4) The Chair shall rule on the admissibility of the point or motion.

#### Rule 18 - Precedence

(1) Points shall take precedence over motions.

(2) Points shall take the following order of precedence:

- Point of Personal Privilege;
- Point of Order;
- Right of Reply;
- Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
- other Points of Information to the Chair .

(3) Motions shall take the following order of precedence:

- To appeal the decision of the chair;
- For a Minute of Silent Prayer or Meditation;
- To suspend the meeting;
- To adjourn the meeting;
- To adjourn debate;
- To close speakers list/ to reopen speakers list;
- To close debate;
- To reconsider an agenda item;
- To set the agenda;
- To set the speaker's time;
- To introduce a draft resolution;

- To introduce/ reconsider an amendment;
- To extend a moderated/unmoderated caucus;
- For an unmoderated caucus;
- For a moderated caucus;

(4) During voting procedure, motions shall take the following order of precedence:

- To adopt by acclamation;
- To divide the question;
- To divide the house;
- To vote by roll-call.

(5) Voting on motions will proceed in the order of "most disruptive", hence the motion that impacts the rules of formal debate the most will take precedence.

#### IV. RULES REGARDING POINTS

##### Rule 19 - Point of Personal Privilege

Whenever representatives experience personal discomfort that impairs their ability to participate in the proceedings (e.g. problems with audibility, air conditioning etc.), they may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege, in order to request that the discomfort be corrected.

##### Rule 20 - Point of Order

(1) During the discussion of any matter, representatives may rise to a Point of Order to complain about an instance of improper parliamentary procedure. The Point of Order shall be immediately ruled on by the Chair in accordance with these rules.

(2) Representatives rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion and may only be advised to rise to a Point of Order in case of certainty; they may also choose to rise to Point of Parliamentary Inquiry/ Point of Information to the Chair.

##### Rule 21 - Right of Reply

(1) If a delegate infringes upon the sovereignty or integrity of another delegate or another country in his or her speech, the concerned delegate may rise for a Right of Reply. If the Chair grants a Right of Reply, the delegate will obtain appropriate speaking time to reply to the statement. The Chair shall limit the time for such statements to a maximum of 90 seconds. The

Chair has final say on the duration of the response statement.

- (2) Unless the reason for the request is obvious, the Chair will ask the requesting delegate to explain why a Right of Reply shall be granted.
- (3) The delegate may ask the Chair for the Right of Reply in writing.

#### Rule 22 - Point of Information (to the Chair)

- (1) During the discussion of any matter, representatives may rise to a Point of Information (to the Chair) to ask the Chair any question regarding the Rules of Procedure (Point of Parliamentary Inquiry) or any other aspect regarding the proceedings of the conference.
- (2) Representatives rising to a Point of Information (to the Chair) may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

#### Rule 23 - Point of Information (to the Delegate)

- (1) If a representative has yielded his remaining speaking time during Formal Debate to Points of Information, representatives may raise their placards to ask the delegate for clarifications regarding their speech.
- (2) If a representative has yielded his remaining speaking time during Formal Debate to the Chair, it is at the discretion of the Chair to ask the representative if he or she is open to any Points of Information to the Delegate instead. If the representative declares him- or herself open to Points of Information to the Delegate, representatives may raise their placards to ask the delegate for clarifications regarding their speech.
- (3) Points of Information (to the Delegate) must be worded as a simple non rhetoric question and not be used as a statement on the substance of the matter under discussion (see rule 16 (3)).
- (4) Points of Information (to the Delegate) are admissible only during Formal Debate.

## V. RULES REGARDING MOTIONS

#### Rule 24 - General Rules on Motions

- (1) The Committee Chair shall be responsible for collecting motions. It is up to his or her discretion when to entertain motions, and how many motions to entertain. This decision is not subject to appeal.
- (2) If there is more than one motion on the floor, the Chair might recognize the motions and proceed with them in order of precedence (see Rule 18 (3)).

(3) Before putting a motion to a vote, the chairpersons shall ask for objections to the motion. In case of objections, the motion will be put to a vote. In case there are no objections, the motion passes without a vote. This rule only applies to motions that do not require debate.

(4) There is no need for seconds to the motions.

(5) If a motion does not pass, the chairpersons shall move on to vote upon the next Motion in the order of precedence. If a motion passes, all other motions received are discarded.

(6) If a motion is considered subject to discussion, from now on referred to as a “debatable motion”, the Chair might give the floor to a number of delegates, specified in the respective rule, to speak in favour and against the motion. Delegates are required to speak procedurally about their reasons for being in favour or against the motion. The time for such statements shall be limited to 30 seconds each, unless otherwise stated in these rules or upon the discretion of the Chair.

(7) If no delegate wishes to speak in favour of a debatable motion, the motion fails without a vote. If no delegate wishes to speak against, the motion passes without a vote. The Chair shall ensure that an equal number of speakers for and against the motion are granted the floor by choosing the speakers before the first speech.

(8) The Chair may rule a motion out of order or suspend it when it is not in accordance with the present rules of procedure or inhibit the constructive flow of debate.

#### Rule 25 - Withdrawal of Motions

(1) A motion may be withdrawn by its proponent at any time before voting on it has commenced. A motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any member.

#### Rule 26 - Motion for a Minute of Silent Prayer or Meditation

(1) Any delegate may rise to a Motion for a Minute of Silent Prayer or Meditation. The delegate may choose to name a specific reason for his or her request.

(2) This motion is not subject to a vote within the committee, but will immediately be decided upon by the Chair.

#### Rule 27 - Motion to appeal the Decision of the Chair

(1) A delegate may appeal against a decision of the Chair. If this motion is successful, the Chair will alter his or her ruling according to the appeal. If this motion fails, the Chair’s decision shall stand. Any decisions concerning the Motion for a Minute of Silent Prayer or Meditation,

the Motion to Adjourn the Meeting and the Right of Reply cannot be appealed. An appeal cannot be directed against any procedural regulation contained in these rules.

(2) This motion is not debatable and requires a two-thirds majority vote.

#### Rule 28 - Motion to set the Speaker's Time

(1) The speaker's time shall be 60 seconds at the beginning of the debate, on agenda setting, and on each agenda item.

(2) A delegate may move to set the speaker's time to a specific amount of time. Speaker's time may not be set to unlimited and not to fewer than 30 seconds.

(3) In case of multiple motions to set the speaker's time, the motion containing the longest proposed speaker's time shall take precedence.

(4) This motion is debatable to the extent of one speaker in favour and one against, and requires a simple majority vote.

#### Rule 29 - Suspension of the Meeting

(1) Plenary meetings can be paused for a predetermined time (suspension)

(2) Any motion to suspend the meeting is not debatable and requires a simple majority.

(3) The Chair may suspend a plenary meeting at his or her discretion, particularly with regards to the program of events provided by the Münster University International Model United Nations.

#### Rule 30 - Unmoderated Caucus

(1) The purpose of an unmoderated caucus is to allow immediate and informal negotiations in order to clarify positions, draft working papers and frame amendments.

(2) Unmoderated caucus shall supersede general debate. For its duration formal rules shall be suspended.

(3) Upon rising to the motion the delegate should specify the total time for the unmoderated caucus which must not exceed 20 minutes.

(4) The caucus shall begin with the passing of the motion and end after the specified time has elapsed, which will be declared by the Chair.

#### Rule 31 - Moderated Caucus

- (1) The purpose of a moderated caucus is to facilitate meaningful debate at critical junctures during discussion or to discuss specific issues.
- (2) Moderated caucus shall supersede general debate. For its duration, the Chair shall depart from the list of speakers and admit representatives to the floor at his or her discretion.
- (3) The only points and motions that shall be in order during moderated caucus are:
  - Point of Personal Privilege;
  - Point of Order;
  - Point of Information to the Chair;
- (4) Representatives may move for a moderated caucus only after the Chair has asked for Points and Motions during formal debate. Upon rising to the motion the delegate should specify the total time for the moderated caucus which must not exceed 20 minutes; as well as the individual speaker's time and the topic for the moderated caucus.
- (5) The Moderated caucus shall begin with the passing of the motion and shall end after the specified time has elapsed or if requests for admission to the floor are exhausted.

#### Rule 32 - Extension of Unmoderated/Moderated Caucus

- (1) A motion to extend an unmoderated or moderated caucus shall be in order immediately after the original caucus time has elapsed. The time proposed for the extension may not exceed the time of the original caucus. This motion is not debatable and requires a simple majority.
- (2) It is within the discretion of the Chair to rule consecutive extensions out of order.
- (3) The Chair may decide to extend any other caucus at his or her discretion.

#### Rule 33 - Motion to Set the Agenda

- (1) Any delegate may bring in a motion to set the agenda at the beginning of the first session after the debate has been opened. The delegate rising to this motion shall specify a proposed agenda order.
- (2) In case of multiple motions to set the agenda, the motions shall be voted upon in the order in which they were brought to the floor.
- (3) If a motion to set the agenda passes, the agenda shall be set according to the motion.
- (4) The chair will allow up to two speakers for and two speakers against this motion.
- (5) This motion requires a simple majority vote in order to pass.

#### Rule 34 - Adjournment of the Meeting

Plenary meetings can be closed for the remaining time of the conference (adjournment). A motion to adjourn the meeting is not debatable, requires a two-thirds majority and will only be allowed at, or near the very end of scheduled committee sessions on the last day of the conference.

#### Rule 35 - Adjournment of Debate

(1) Debate on an agenda item can be adjourned. As long as adjourned, no representative shall refer to the affected matter other than by moving to the resumption of debate thereof.

(2) Representatives may move for an adjournment of debate; a decision on this motion shall be put to the vote. This motion is debatable to the extent of two speakers in favour and two against, and requires a simple majority. If only one delegate wishes to speak against the motion, only one delegate willing to speak in favour shall be recognised.

#### Rule 36 - Reconsideration of Agenda Items

(1) An agenda item on which debate has been adjourned can be reconsidered.

(2) Representatives may move to reconsider the agenda item. This motion is debatable to the extent of one speaker in favour and one against, and requires a two-thirds majority.

#### Rule 37 - Closure of Debate

(1) Representatives may at any time move for closure of the debate on the item under discussion. The committee shall then move into substantial voting procedure.

(2) This motion is debatable to the extent of two speakers in favour and two speakers against, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote. The motion requires a two-thirds majority. If the committee is in favour of the closure, the Chair shall declare the closure of the debate.

(3) Once debate on an agenda item has been closed, through a motion or because the list of speakers is exhausted (see Rule 14 (5)), the committee shall forthwith vote on all draft resolutions currently on the floor. Afterwards, the committee shall proceed with its agenda.

#### Rule 38 - Motion to close/reopen Speaker's List

(1) A delegate may move to close an open speaker's list during formal debate. No member may be added to a closed speaker's list.

- (2) This motion shall not affect any members currently on the speaker's list at the time of the adoption of such motion.
- (3) A delegate may move to reopen a closed speaker's list during formal debate.
- (4) These motions are not debatable and require a simple majority.

## VI. RULES REGARDING RESOLUTION WRITING

### Rule 39 - Working Papers, Draft Resolutions, Resolutions

- (1) A working paper is a document written by delegates, in which they formulate ideas for inclusion in later draft resolutions, for which it may serve as a basis. Working papers are separate from draft resolutions and may be presented by the delegates in front of the committee. The chair may ask for up to two sponsors and at least two signatories for a working paper. The chair may limit the amount of working papers that they will accept.
- (2) A working paper or draft resolution shall be made available to all delegates by sharing a copy in an accessible online format, or by other appropriate means.
- (3) Working papers, without being recognised as a draft resolution, may also be introduced to the committee to facilitate result-based debate or introduce a new idea to the committee.
- (4) Draft Resolutions may include clauses presented in previous working papers in their content. They are to be written in a single sentence, without a period (.) before the last clause. Chairs will verify the format of a submitted draft resolution and may reject a draft resolution that they deem unsatisfactory in this regard.
- (5) Chairs may also reject draft resolutions they deem to be outside of the committees jurisdiction. They may point out specific clauses to the sponsors that do not meet these criteria.
- (6) After the draft resolutions have been submitted to the chairs, they will be made available to all delegates by the chairs. No further modifications will be permissible after a resolution has been submitted.
- (7) A draft resolution is adopted as a resolution as soon as a substantial vote on its entire content passes.

### Rule 40 - Sponsors and Signatories

- (1) The Chair shall announce the exact required number of sponsors and signatories for either a working paper or a draft resolution. The combined number of sponsors and signatories shall be approximately 20% of the size of the committee.



(2) A sponsor is usually a co-author of the paper and supports its entire content. The number of sponsors must not exceed four.

(3) A signatory supports discussing the ideas mentioned in the paper, not necessarily its entire content. They may however not sign a paper that explicitly goes against their country's foreign policy. A delegate can give a signatory to different papers.

#### Rule 41 - Submission of a Working Paper

Representatives may submit a working paper to the Chair for the purpose of its consideration as a future draft resolution or to present documented ideas to the committee. This working paper may be presented in front of the committee but will not be followed by a vote on its content. Amendments are not permitted for working papers

#### Rule 42 - Introduction of a Draft Resolution

(1) Submitted draft resolutions should be examined concerning style, form, and the use of technical terms. Only papers in appropriate form and style will be approved for submission to the chairs as draft resolutions. The Chair may entrust members of the Committee Staff with this task: They will suggest changes to the sponsors, as they deem necessary. The Chair has the authority to correct errors in spelling, grammar, style, and mistakes concerning facts. He or she shall refuse the approval for a paper, which exceeds the competences of the committee or is in clear violation of the Charter of the United Nations or other sources of international law.

(2) The Chair shall assign a code to each approved draft resolution. The document shall then be made available to the representatives in the committee for further consideration.

(3) A draft resolution is considered property of the committee as a whole and may only be withdrawn with the unanimous consent of all sponsors.

#### Rule 43 - Draft Resolutions per Agenda Item

(1) The number of draft resolutions a committee may consider and resolutions a committee may pass per agenda item is not limited by these rules.

(2) The Chair may call upon sponsors of working papers and draft resolutions with similar content to consider merging their papers.

## VII. RULES REGARDING AMENDMENTS

#### Rule 44 - Amendments

(1) Representatives may amend any draft resolution that has been introduced. A proposal is considered an amendment to a draft resolution if it merely adds to, deletes from, or revises part of the draft resolution. It may inflict alterations on more than one operative clause. It may not alter preambulatory clauses.

(2) Amendments require one sponsor as well as two signatories. The Chair may require more or less sponsors and signatories at their discretion.

(3) An amendment shall specify exactly which clauses of which draft resolution are affected by it.

(4) Observers cannot be sponsors of an amendment. They can support an amendment as signatories but do not count towards achieving the threshold needed for the introduction of the amendment.

(5) All amendments should be presented in a clearly understandable format. The Chair may reject any amendment they deem to be not clear enough at their discretion.

#### Rule 45 - Submission of Amendments

(1) Representatives may submit an amendment in digital form or in writing to the Chair for approval.

(2) Amendments must be submitted to the Chair before the committee closes debate and moves into voting procedure. Amendments shall be entertained in the order they reach the Chair.

(3) When appropriate concerning style, form, and the use of technical terms, the Committee Chair shall approve the amendment, otherwise this approval may be denied without explanation. The approval may not be denied based on concerns related to the substance of the amendment, unless the amendment is considered illegitimate with the United Nations Charter or other sources of international law.

(4) The Chair shall inform the sponsors that the amendment has been approved; the Committee Chair shall read the submitted amendment to the committee and provide (if possible) visual support by adding the amendment as a suggestion to the draft resolution.

(5) The Chair shall ask the sponsors of the draft resolution whether they are in favour of or against the amendment.

#### Rule 46 - Friendly Amendments

(1) An amendment is considered friendly if all sponsors of the draft resolution are in favour

of the amendment.

(2) A friendly amendment is included immediately and without a vote into the draft resolution.

(3) All delegates will be informed by the Chair of the changes introduced by the friendly amendment.

#### Rule 47 - Unfriendly Amendments

(1) An amendment is considered unfriendly if at least one sponsor of the Draft Resolution to be amended opposes the amendment.

(2) Unfriendly amendments may be introduced by a Motion to introduce Unfriendly Amendments.

#### Rule 48 - Motion to introduce Unfriendly Amendments

(1) After an amendment has been identified as unfriendly, the sponsor of the amendment may move to its introduction. The sponsor shall propose a time for each speaker speaking “in favour” or “against” the amendment.

(2) The Committee Chair shall immediately decide on this motion and may, when appropriate, suggest a modification to the motion. Any motion that is withdrawn and brought in again consequently to such suggestion, shall take precedence over other motions at this point in time.

(3) The Committee Chair shall not unreasonably deny the introduction of any amendment.

(4) The Committee Chair shall read the introduced amendment to the committee and provide (if possible) visual support.

(5) This motion needs a two thirds majority to pass. A debate on the Unfriendly Amendment shall begin with the passing of the motion (see Rule 49).

#### Rule 49 - Debate on Unfriendly Amendment

(1) One speaker “in favour” and one speaker “against” the unfriendly amendment will be recognised.

(2) Debate on the unfriendly amendment shall end after the specified time has elapsed or if requests for admission to the floor are exhausted; there are no motions for the extension of the debate.

(3) When debate is closed, the amendment shall be immediately put to a vote. This is a substantial vote (see Rule 54).

#### Rule 50 - Reconsideration of Draft Resolutions and Amendments

When a draft resolution or an amendment has been rejected, it may not be reconsidered within the same session unless the committee decides in favour of doing so by a two-thirds majority.

### VIII. RULES REGARDING DIRECTIVES

#### Rule 51 - Directives

(1) Directives are an alternative to regular resolutions and are only in order when the Chair states that they are an available option. They are usually reserved for dynamic, time-constrained scenarios. Directives apply operative clauses only. These should be accurate, clear, and specific.

(2) There are two types of directives.

(a) Action plans – Action plans are used to order or direct individuals, agencies, nations or troops. They can only be used on actions that fall within the mandate and authority of the committee. Action plans can be used to declare the joint strategy that the committee has decided upon. Action plans require the same number of sponsors and signatories as standard resolutions.

(b) Communiqués – Communiqués are a formal message from the committee used to communicate with foreign governments, agencies or individuals that are not present in the committee. The Communiqués' content is limited to warnings, asking for information and expert witnesses, or communicating the committee's latest decisions and pieces of information. They cannot discuss armed actions or movement of troops. Communiqués require a minimum of three sponsors to be introduced and a simple majority to pass.

### IX. RULES REGARDING VOTING

#### Rule 52 - Method of Voting

Each delegate shall present their decision by raising his or her placard accordingly and clearly.

#### Rule 53 - Procedural Voting

(1) All votes on motions are considered as procedural votes.

(2) Delegates may not abstain on procedural votes. The Chair may decide to retake a vote

from which delegates have abstained.

#### Rule 54 - Substantial Voting

- (1) All votes on draft resolutions and amendments are considered as substantial votes.
- 2) Delegates may abstain from substantial votes. Delegates may not abstain from substantial vote if they have declared to be “present and voting” at the roll call at the beginning of the meeting or if a motion to divide the house passes.
- (3) Accredited observers may not vote on substantial matters.

#### Rule 55 - Voting Rights

- (1) Each member of a committee shall have one vote in that committee.
- (2) Unless otherwise specified in these rules, votes require a simple majority to pass.
- (3) A simple majority is reached if the number of delegates voting in favour of the motion or item exceeds the number of delegates voting against it.
- (4) A two-third majority is reached if at least two thirds of all delegates participating in the vote cast a vote in favour of the motion or item.
- (5) The Chair is not required to count votes on procedural matters, if he or she is satisfied that a majority has or has not been reached. On substantial matters, the Chair should always announce the exact number of votes in favour, against, and abstaining.

#### Rule 56 - Conduct during Substantial Voting

- (1) The Chair shall announce the beginning of Voting Procedure once debate on an unfriendly amendment or an agenda item has been closed either through a motion (for agenda item see Rule 39) or because the list of speakers is exhausted (for amendments see Rule 49 (2); for agenda item see Rule 14 (5)).
- (2) Only the following points and motions shall be in order during substantial voting procedure:
  - Point of Personal Privilege;
  - Point of Order;
  - Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
  - Motion to adopt by acclamation

- Motion to divide the question;
- Motion to divide the house,
- Motion to vote by roll-call.

(3) At the beginning of the voting procedure the chair shall announce the overall number of present representatives and state the number of votes that are required to pass the motion or item.

(4) After the Chair has announced the beginning of voting, no representative shall interrupt the voting except on a Point of Personal Privilege or a Point of Order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting. During the voting procedure, note passing is suspended. At the discretion of the Chair the use of electronic devices may be suspended.

#### Rule 57 - Motion to Adopt by Acclamation

A delegate may move to adopt the draft resolution or amendment by acclamation. This motion is not debatable and shall pass if no other delegate objects. If an objection by at least one delegate is registered, the motion fails and voting shall proceed as usual.

#### Rule 58 - Motion for a roll-call Vote

Any representative may request a roll-call vote on substantial matters. This motion is not debatable and requires a simple majority. The roll-call shall be taken in English alphabetical order of the names of the Committee's members. The name of each member shall be called in any roll-call, and its representative shall reply "yes", "no" or "abstention". Representatives may reply "yes/no with rights" if he or she wishes to explain his or her decision after the vote. The Representative may do so to explain the grounds for a surprising decision. The Representative has 60 seconds to explain their decision.

#### Rule 59 - Voting order

If two or more draft resolutions relate to the same question, the committee shall vote on the draft resolutions in the order of their introduction.

#### Rule 60 - Division of the Question

(1) Representatives may move for a separate vote on parts of a draft resolution. Only Operative Clauses may be divided. This motion is debatable and requires a simple majority vote. Permission to speak on the motion shall be given to two speakers in favour and two speakers against it.

(2) Voting on the motion is considered a procedural vote. The vote on the different parts itself is a substantial vote.

(3) If there are calls for multiple divisions, those shall be voted upon in an order to be set by the Chair where the most radical division will be voted upon first. For purposes of this rule, most radical division means the division that will remove the greatest substance from the draft resolution/item, but not necessarily the one that will remove the most words or clauses. The determination of which division is most radical is subject to the discretion of the Chair.

(4) Dividing the question is used to emphasise that a particular clause or group of clauses is so significant that Member States believe it must be recognised separately from the rest of the resolution. Hence, if a clause or group of clauses is divided from the rest of the resolution, it is put as an annex in order to highlight its importance.

#### Rule 61 - Division of the House

Representatives may move that no delegates can abstain during voting procedure. This motion is not debatable and requires a two-thirds majority vote.

## X. DEVIATING PROVISIONS

#### Rule 62 - Participation in the Security Council

The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence.

#### Rule 63 - Voting in the Security Council

(1) Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine member states.

(2) Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine member states including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52 of the United Nations Charter, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting. If a permanent member casts a negative vote on a decision, which would otherwise have been carried, the decision shall be considered vetoed.

#### Rule 64 - Consultation of the Whole

(1) Representatives in the Security Council may motion for a Consultation of the Whole in

which the rules of parliamentary procedure are suspended, and an informal discussion is carried out in the committee room. The delegate shall specify the total time of the consultation, which must not exceed 10 minutes, and a topic. Speaking time as well as the order of speakers are determined on an ad-hoc basis at the informal discretion of the delegates. The motion requires a simple majority.

(2) During the execution of this motion, delegates not speaking will be expected to remain seated at all times. The Chair may rule the motion dilatory or end the Consultation of the Whole at any point; his or her decision is not subject to appeal.

(3) A motion to extend a Consultation of the Whole shall be in order immediately after the original caucus time has elapsed. The rules regarding the extension of a moderated and unmoderated caucus apply (see Rule 32).