

MODEL UNITED NATIONS OF MALMÖ



RULES OF PROCEDURE

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I. Preface

These Rules of Procedure are the official rules and guidelines to be used and followed in all forums throughout the duration of any Model United Nations of Malmö (MUNOM) conferences to be held in the future. With full regard to the official United Nations Rules of Procedure and the underlying principles of the Charter of the United Nations, meticulous work has established these set of rules that most aptly simulate authentic UN debates while having been altered to comply with the reservations of a student conference. Further acknowledging the hard work of the Model United Nations of Borgar Heads providing a foundation for the development of these guidelines, a myriad of academic and international MUN experience has contributed to the first, official version of the MUNOM Rules of Procedure.

Model United Nations of Malmö,
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II. General Rules

Art. 1 Application

- (1) These Rules of Procedure apply to all forums simulated at MUNOM.

Art. 2 Definition of 'Terms'

- (1) Chair/President/Student Officers: The individuals directing committee work, moderating formal debates, and enforcing the Rules of Procedure in MUNOM forums. A Committee is led by a Chair, while a Commission or Council is led by the President. For the purpose of these Rules of Procedure, both positions will be referred to as Chair.
- (2) Simple majority: When voting on any item that requires a simple majority, the item under consideration passes when there is at least one more vote in favour than against.
- (3) Two-thirds majority: When an item requires a two-thirds majority, the item under consideration passes if there are two-thirds votes in favour. In forums where two-thirds does not correspond to an exact number of delegates, the required number of votes in favour is rounded up.

Art. 3 Forums

- (1) The committees of the General Assembly (GA) simulated at MUNOM 2017 are the following:
 - First Committee (Disarmament and International Security)
 - Second Committee (Economic and Financial)
 - Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural)
 - Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonisation)
 - Sixth Committee (Legal)
- (2) The sub-commissions of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) simulated at MUNOM 2017 are the following:
 - The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)
 - The Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD)



(3) Other forums simulated at MUNOM 2017 are:

- The Security Council (SC)

Art. 4 Agenda

- (1) The agenda shall be published in written form by the Secretary-General at least ninety days before the official opening of the session.

Art. 5 Chair

- (1) If the presiding Chair finds it necessary to be absent during a meeting or any part thereof, the assisting Chair automatically assumes the role of presiding Chair.
- (2) A Deputy Chair acting as presiding Chair shall have the same powers and duties as the Main Chair.

Art. 6 Credentials

- (1) All participants shall be identified by an official MUNOM badge provided during registration at the Information Desk. The loss of the badge means the loss of all powers as a participant at MUNOM and must therefore be replaced immediately at the Secretariat for a fee of 50,- SEK.
- (2) Placards are provided for all Delegates and are required for all voting procedures throughout the debates. Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and inter-governmental organisations (IGOs) are provided with coloured placards to indicate their observer status, lacking substantive voting rights as explained in (Art. 43 (4)). In the Security Council, the permanent members are provided with coloured placards to indicate their veto power in substantive votes.
- (3) 'Motion/Point-Placards' are provided for all Delegates and are required for all Points and Motions throughout the debates. Art. 39 and Art. 40 specify their purpose.

Art. 7 Dress Code



- (1) Male participants are required to dress appropriately for the formal conference in suits that include long trousers, a blazer, a shirt, a tie, and formal shoes.
- (2) Female participants are required to dress appropriately for the formal conference in either a dress or a shirt/blouse with long trousers or a skirt. The clothes should be approximately knee-length and have an appropriate neckline. Formal shoes should be worn including heels of an appropriate height.
- (3) Blue jeans and sneakers are not allowed for any participant.
- (4) All participants are required to visibly wear their badges at all times.
- (5) All instances of non-compliance with the dress code described in Art. 7 (1), (2), (3), and (4) may lead to a reprehension and must be corrected for the further proceedings of the conferences.

Art. 8 Behaviour

- (1) Delegates shall under all circumstances maintain decorum.
- (2) The use of electrical devices during debates is granted for research and speech-writing only. Under exceptional circumstances the Chair may approve another use of electrical devices prior to the commencement of the debate. In case of an emergency these rules may be neglected.
- (3) Disobeying Art. 8 (1) and (2) may lead to reprehension by the Chair or it may be brought to the attention of the Secretary-General.

Art. 9 Language

- (1) The official language of the conference is English. Participants must stick to official language throughout the debates or possibly face reprehension by their Chair. Participants are not required, but encouraged to maintain the official language during social events too.

Art. 10 Plagiarism

- (1) Plagiarism is not permitted within any document that is to be used during a formal procedure of the conference. The Chair will declare a reprehension on any Delegate who is accused of violating this rule.



- (2) Any document containing proved plagiarism will be excluded from the discussion.

Art. 11 General Rules of Conduct

- (1) The Chair and the Delegates of a forum are to be addressed in third person singular only. The Chair may use the second person plural to refer to Delegates.
- (2) When speaking on behalf of their delegation, all Delegates are to refer to themselves in third person singular or first-person plural only.
- (3) Delegates are to rise in order to speak and remain standing while speaking and receiving answers.
- (4) There is to be no dialogue on the floor.
- (5) All participants of a forum are to refrain from the use of profanity at all times.

Art. 12 Notepapers

- (1) The passing of notepapers is a system allowing the Delegates to communicate within their forum solely on agenda-related issues. The content of the notepapers must comply with Art. 8 and Art. 9 of these Rules of Procedure, and will be screened by the Administrative Staff for its compliance. If not in order, it shall be handed over to the Chair for further consideration.
- (2) By raising a hand, a Delegate signals to be in need of either a notepaper or an amendment sheet, and shall be provided with the necessary form by the Administrative Staff. By subsequently raising this form the Delegate signals for the Administrative Staff to screen the form as mentioned in paragraph (1) of this Article before delivering it to its designated recipient.
- (3) Any Delegate may contact the Ambassador of their delegation using a notepaper that is screened by the Chair, and so may the Ambassador in reverse. No other notepaper passing between forums is permitted.



- (4) The Chair may at any Point suspend notepaper passing if it is obstructing the flow of the debate or if it is, for any reason, deemed inappropriate.
- (5) Notepaper passing is out of order during moderated caucus and voting procedures.

III. Secretary-General and Conference Management

III.1 The Secretary-General

Art. 13 Position

- (1) The Secretary-General is the final and sole institution concerning the orchestration and organisation of MUNOM as well as the interpretation of these rules.
- (2) The Secretary-General shall not seek or receive instructions from any external person, authority, or organisation.
- (3) The Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General are to be elected each year by the former members of the MUNOM Executive Team.
- (4) In any instance where the Secretary-General fails to attend the session, the Deputy will act on their behalf.

Art. 14 Powers

- (1) The Secretary-General or the Deputy may bring up any matter that they believe may pose a threat to international peace and security in the SC.
- (2) Delegates may contact their Chairs for approval to request an oral or written statement by the Secretary-General or Deputy concerning any question under consideration by their forum.

III.2 Conference Management

Art. 15 Conference Manager

- (1) The Conference Manager(s) is the central institution regarding the planning and execution of the organisation of MUNOM.



- (2) The Conference Manager(s) is to be elected each year by the former members of the MUNOM Executive Team.

Art. 16 Secretariat

- (1) The Secretariat administers the registration and check-in of all schools attending MUNOM prior to the commencement of the conference.
- (2) The Secretariat is held responsible for the proper preservation and distribution of all required documents, credentials, equipment, goods, and lost possessions.
- (3) The Secretariat shall perform any other work required by the forums.

Art. 17 Media Team

- (1) The official MUNOM Media Team shall be supervised and managed, and their roles distributed, by the Head(s) of Media Team.
- (2) The Head(s) of Media Team is to be elected each year by the former members of the MUNOM Executive Team.

Art. 18 Organising Staff

- (1) The official MUNOM Organising Staff shall be supervised and managed, and their roles distributed, by the Head(s) of Staff.
- (2) The Head(s) of Staff is to be elected each year by the former members of the MUNOM Executive Team.

IV. Course of Procedural Events

IV.1 Opening Ceremony

Art. 19 Official Opening

- (1) The President of the General Assembly (PGA) holds the responsibility of officially declaring the conference as opened.

Art. 20 Minute of Silent Prayer or Meditation



- (1) A delegation may request a minute of silent prayer or meditation in written form prior to the Ambassadors speeches.
- (2) The President of the General Assembly will decide on the matter after consulting the Secretary-General.

Art. 21 Ambassadors Speeches

- (1) Ambassadors Speeches are held after the official opening of the conference. They allow the Ambassador to present their delegation's position and expectations concerning the conference and its agenda.
- (2) The speeches are restricted to a duration of one minute, and will be cut off by the President of the General Assembly if they exceed this limit.
- (3) Rights of Reply can be entertained by the President during this time. However, they must be specific and refer to a clearly offensive Point addressed in the previous speech. They may not interrupt the speaker. The validity and hence acceptance of the Motion is to be determined by the President of the General Assembly without justification.

IV.2 Rules Governing the Path to a Draft Resolution

Art. 22 Position Paper

- (1) A position paper is a written form of a delegation's opinions about each item under discussion of the forum. One position paper is required for each Delegate. These are intended to aid the Delegates in identifying other delegations with similar opinions, and may be presented to the committee if requested.

Art. 23 Working Paper

- (1) Working papers are documents containing a delegation's proposed solutions in regard to one item under discussion based on the opinions outlined in their position papers, presented in the format of a draft resolution. One working paper for at least one topic in the forum is to be prepared by each Delegate prior to the opening of the official conference.

Art. 24 Unmoderated Caucus



- (1) Unmoderated caucus, also known as lobbying, takes place prior to formal debate, and provides the time for Delegates to merge and ameliorate their working papers. During this stage, Delegates are not required to adhere to formal debating rules, and may negotiate at their own discretion. However, official language (Art. 9) and the general rules of conduct (Art. 11) must still be maintained and respected.

Art. 25 Approval Panel

- (1) Each working paper must be briefly checked by the Chair before having to go through the Approval Panel.
- (2) The Approval Panel is a forum attended by MUN Directors. Its purpose includes the correction of all grammatical and spelling mistakes in the working papers, but is not limited to this function.
- (3) The Approval Panel may never, under any circumstances, change the substance of a working paper. However, they may address concerns of clarity and structure to the Main Submitter.
- (4) The Approval Panel is required to use the official MUNOM resolution approval system.

Art. 26 Formal Clearing

- (1) Each working paper must have gone through, and been marked as approved, by the Approval Panel before initiating the Formal Clearing process.
- (2) The Formal Clearing considers each working paper for a final correction of its compatibility with the authority and capacity of its committee and its compliance with the rules of the conference, as well as the formatting. If any issues are identified the Formal Clearing must consult the Chairs of the committee, and if further judgement is needed, the Secretary-General.
- (2) The Formal Clearing is required to use the official MUNOM resolution approval system.

Art. 27 Draft Resolution



- (1) A working paper is considered a draft resolution after having been approved and formally cleared. It can then be forwarded to the committee and brought up in formal debate.

IV.3 Rules Governing the Path of a Draft Resolution

Art. 28 Discussion

- (1) Each draft resolution is discussed in formal debate of their respective committee of the General Assembly or Economic and Social Council.
- (2) Numerous draft resolutions may be passed in each committee, but only one of the passed resolutions may be forwarded to the General Assembly or Plenary of the Economic and Social Council for ultimate consideration. The forwarded resolution is selected by the Chairs of each committee, but must be approved by the Secretary-General.
- (3) Draft resolutions that are passed in the GA, the ECOSOC, or the SC, are, as follows, ultimately accepted by MUNOM.

IV.4 Closing Ceremony

Art. 29 Official Closing

- (1) The President of the General Assembly (PGA) officially declares the conference as closed.

V. Rules Governing Formal Debate

V.1 General

Art. 30 General Powers and Duties of the Chair

- (1) The Chair is to:
 - Direct the discussions in formal debate
 - Have complete control of the proceedings during formal debate
 - Ensure that all Delegates comply with these Rules of Procedure
 - Accord the right to speak to Delegates



- Grant or overrule Motions
- Decide the amount of time allotted to resolutions/amendments
- Decide the amount of time allotted to individual speakers

Art. 31 Special Powers of the Chair

- (1) The Chair, in all cases but the Motion described in Art. 40 (19), decides on any doubtful or conflicting interpretation concerning the Rules of Procedure of MUNOM and must always be able to explain how their decision is in complete accordance with the rules.
- (2) The Chair may contact the Secretary-General for advice regarding the clarification of a doubtful or conflicting interpretation.
- (3) The Chair is able, and encouraged, to declare reprehensions consequent to a Delegate's non-compliance with the I. General Rules of the official Rules of Procedure. In the case of three reprehensions or a serious violation of these rules, the Delegate may face exclusion from the debate for an amount of time to be determined by the Chair. While excluded from the debate, a Delegate may not participate in voting procedures.

Art. 32 Roll Call

- (1) The Chair conducts a roll call at the beginning of every session in order to determine the presence of the quorum (Art. 33).

Art. 33 Quorum

- (1) The Chair may declare a forum open and commence formal debate when more than half of the forum's members are present.

Art. 34 Submitters

- (1) The delegation presenting the draft resolution to the forum is referred to as 'Main Submitter', and is always the primary speaker in favour of that resolution.
- (2) Signatories are referred to as 'Co-Submitters'.



- (3) Co-submitting demonstrates a Delegate's interest in debating a working paper, but does not imply that the Delegate must be in favour of the draft resolution.
- (4) A working paper must be supported by a minimum of 20% of the members of the forum to be accepted by the Chair as a draft resolution.
- (5) Once the draft resolution is forwarded to the GA or the ECOSOC, the forum itself is the Submitter. The Main Chair of the forum, as the representative, is thus responsible for reading out the Operative Clauses.

Art. 35 Competence

- (1) At any time when not interrupting a speaker, Delegates may question the forum's competence to debate the issue under discussion with justified reasoning.
- (2) This doubt must be communicated to the Chairs, who will decide upon its authorisation and how to address it, consulting the Secretary-General if necessary.

Art. 36 Public Meetings

- (1) All forums have to be open to the public during formal debate.

V.2 Formal Debate

Art. 37 Structure of Debate

- (1) Every formal debate is to be commenced in closed debate, and consists of a time in favour and a time against the draft resolution under discussion, to be set by the Chair. Once the forum has moved into open debate, Delegates may either speak in favour or in opposition.
- (2) The debating time is to be set after the Submitter has read out the Operative Clauses of their draft resolution. When discussing an Amendment, the debating time is to be set after having read out the proposed change to the resolution.



- (3) Before entering formal debate on the draft resolution under consideration, Delegates are to be allotted approximately five minutes of reading time by the Chair, to allow them to familiarise themselves with the text of the resolution to be discussed.

Art. 38 Speeches

- (1) In formal debate, raising the placard symbolizes a request for the floor. After having obtained the permission to take the floor, the speaker is to address the Chair, then the house, before commencing their speech.
- (2) Following the speech, a Delegate may be open or not to all or any amount of Points of Information.
- (3) Delegates are not allowed to discriminate in their openness to Points of Information by excluding specified delegations.
- (4) Following their speech and potential Points of Information, a speaker may yield the floor to another delegation, at the consent of the delegation and discretion of the Chair's final assessment.
- (5) If not to another delegation, the floor is to be yielded back to the Chair.

Art. 39 Points

- (1) The following Points are the only ones to be used during formal debate, and require the Delegate to rise and state their Point when recognised by the Chair:
 - Point of Personal Privilege
 - Point of Information to the Speaker
 - Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
 - Point of Order
 - Point of Information to the Chair
- (2) *The Point of Personal Privilege* may refer to any personal discomfort impairing a Delegate's ability to participate in the proceedings. Delegates should use this power with the utmost discretion, as a Point of Personal Privilege referring to audibility may interrupt a speaker.



- (3) *The Point of Information to the Speaker* allows the Delegates to address the speaker in form of a question about the previously held statement. This Point may only be raised upon the Chair's request, after a speech has taken place. It is up to the speaker to decide on the number of Points they wish to address. If the speaker opens themselves up to any Points of Information, the Chair may still limit the number of possible questions. Moreover, this Point may never interrupt the speaker.
- (4) *The Point of Parliamentary Inquiry* allows Delegates to question the Chair about any item regarding the Rules of Procedure. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker.
- (5) *The Point of Order* is to be used to indicate an instance of improper parliamentary procedure. The Point of Order will be immediately decided by the Chair in accordance with these Rules of Procedure. The Chair may rule out of order those Points that are improper. A Delegate rising for a Point of Order may not speak about the substance of the matter under discussion. A Point of Order may only interrupt a speaker if the speech is not following proper parliamentary procedure.
- (6) *The Point of Information to the Chair* allows the Delegates to state questions concerning any issue not covered by any of the other Points mentioned in Art. 39. This Point may never interrupt a speaker.

Art. 40 Motions

- (1) The following Motions are to be decided upon by the Chair and cannot be seconded or objected by the forum:
 - Motion to Follow Up
 - Motion for a Right of Reply
 - Motion to Explain the Vote
 - Motion to Divide the House
 - Motion to Amend the Resolution
 - Motion to Submit an Amendment to the Second Degree
 - Motion to Submit a Friendly Amendment
- (2) *The Motion to Follow Up* is a possibility to address the speaker in a second Point of Information as clarified in Art.39 (3). It is granted by the chair, and only one of these may be granted at a time.



- (3) *The Motion for a Right of Reply* is a Delegate's option to state a complaint about a potentially offensive or insulting statement. The Chair is to decide whether this is justified and how to further proceed.
- (4) *The Motion to Explain the Vote* may be put forward by any Delegate of the forum and can only be put forward after voting procedures. With this Motion, Delegates can request an explanation from any other Delegate in the forum why they voted as they did in the last voting procedure. The chair will decide whether this is appropriate.
- (5) *The Motion to Divide the House* leads to a roll call vote where Delegates may vote in favour, against or abstain. If put forward, it cannot be objected and the Chair immediately decides upon its accomplishment.
- (6) *The Motion to Amend the Resolution* is explained in Art. 41 (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5).
- (7) *The Motion to Submit an Amendment to the Second Degree* is explained in Art. 41 (6) and (7).
- (8) *The Motion to Submit a Friendly Amendment* allows Delegates to propose a non-substantive change to a draft resolution or an Amendment, concerning aspects such as grammatical or spelling mistakes and the resolution's format. Friendly Amendments are to be decided upon by the Chair in agreement with the resolution's Submitter.
- (9) The following Motions need to be seconded at least twice to be considered and can be objected, at the discretion of the Chair's final assessment:
 - Motion to Move into Time Against
 - Motion to Move into Open Debate
 - Motion to Close the Debate
 - Motion to Adopt the Amendment by Acclamation
 - Motion to Move into Unmoderated Caucus
- (10) *The Motion to Move into Time Against* ends the time in favour of the item under discussion.
- (11) *The Motion to Move into Open Debate* ends the time against the draft resolution and begins the time in open debate, during which Delegates



may speak either in favour or against the draft resolution under discussion and submit amendments. It may only be put forward in time against the draft resolution.

- (12) *The Motion to Close the Debate* ends the current discussion and leads directly into voting procedures.
- (13) *The Motion to Adopt the Amendment by Acclamation* can be put forward in order to pass an Amendment consensually without voting procedures. This Motion is never voted upon. If objected once, it will not be entertained.
- (14) *The Motion to Move into Unmoderated Caucus*, if approved, suspends the debate in favour of unmoderated caucus, during which Delegates may leave their seats to mingle and exchange opinions on the draft resolution being discussed. The duration of the unmoderated caucus is to be decided by the chair.
- (15) The following Motions need to be seconded at least twice to be considered and is to be decided upon by the forum with a simple majority, at the discretion of the Chair's final assessment:
 - Motion to Limit/Extend Debating Time
 - Motion to Declare the Issue an Important Question
- (16) *The Motion to Limit/Extend Debating Time* allows the Delegates to shorten or prolong the time available for a specific discussion.
- (17) *The Motion to Declare the Issue an Important Question* allows the Delegates to make the draft resolution become a matter to be decided upon by the forum with a two-thirds majority. An Important Question is an issue that is regarding international peace and security, the admission of new member states, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership and the expulsion of member states. If the Chair entertains this Motion, the submitting Delegate has the floor to explain why the issue should be regarded as an Important Question, after which it will be voted upon.
- (18) The following Motion needs to be voted upon to be considered and requires a two-thirds majority to be granted:
 - Motion to Appeal Against the Decision of the Chair



- (19) *The Motion to Appeal Against the Decision of the Chair* allows Delegates to enforce their right to appeal against a Chair's decision in cases where the forum doubts the consistency of this decision with the Rules of Procedure.

Art. 41 Amendments

- (1) The Motion to Amend the Resolution allows Delegates to change, strike out and/or add whole clauses, parts of clauses and/or single words in the operative part of a draft resolution.
- (2) Amendments may be submitted during time in favour or against the resolution, as well as during open debate.
- (3) One Amendment may only concern one Operative Clause at a time.
- (4) Amendments must be handed in to the Chair in written form. Following this, the Delegate should raise their placard in order to put forward the Motion. The entertainment of the Motion by the Chair depends on the conformity of the proposed Amendment to these Rules of Procedure.
- (5) When an Amendment is entertained, formal debate on the draft resolution as a whole is suspended for the duration of a limited time dedicated to formal debate on the Amendment, the duration of which is to be decided by the Chair.
- (6) Amendments and Amendments to the second degree are decided upon by a procedural vote, as explained Art. 44.
- (7) The Motion to Submit an Amendment to the Second Degree allows Delegates to change, strike out or add parts of clauses or single words within an Amendment currently being discussed. Amendments to the second degree are to be debated according to the procedure outlined in Art. 41 (3), (4), (5), and (6), and may be submitted in time against an Amendment to the first degree.
- (8) After an Amendment to the second degree is voted upon by the committee as outlined in Art. 41 (6), the committee returns to time against the Amendment to the first degree.



- (9) An amended part of a draft resolution may be further amended, however no two identical amendments may be debated.

V.3 Voting Procedures

Art. 42 General

- (1) All Points and Motions are out of order during voting procedures except the Point of Personal Privilege when referring to audibility (Art. 39 (2)).
- (2) Conferring or instructing voting rights is not in order under any circumstances.

Art. 43 Substantive Vote

- (1) The vote is regarded as substantive when referring to a draft resolution.
- (2) Each member state of the simulated forum has one vote. Delegates may vote in favour or against, or may abstain from the vote. To reach a majority, only the votes in favour and against are taken into account.
- (3) All draft resolutions need a simple majority to be passed, except for resolutions on important questions, which need a two-thirds majority to be passed.
- (4) NGOs and IGOs may not participate in a substantive vote, but may raise their placards to indicate their position on the item in consideration.
- (5) If the number of votes in favour and against a substantive vote requiring a simple majority are equal, the item in consideration has not passed, since no majority has been reached.

Art. 44 Procedural Vote

- (6) The vote is regarded as procedural when referring to a Motion or an Amendment. Each member state and observer represented in one of the simulated forums has one vote. One must vote in favour or against, and may not abstain from the vote.
- (7) All Motions and amendments need a simple majority to be passed.
- (8) NGOs IGOs have the right to participate in any procedural vote.



- (9) If the number of votes in favour and against a procedural vote requiring a simple majority are equal, the item in consideration has not passed, since no majority has been reached.

Art. 45 Differing Regulation

- (1) The Security Council operates using special voting procedures, which are set forth in Art. 51.

VI. General Assembly

Art. 46 Procedures of the General Assembly

- (1) Before commencing formal debate on the item under consideration, Delegates are given an appropriate amount of reading time to familiarise themselves with the text of the resolution to be discussed.
- (2) As mentioned in Art. 34 (5), the Chairs act as the representatives of the committee submitting the resolution.
- (3) After the reading time, if deemed necessary by the President of the General Assembly, the Chairs will be responsible for obtaining the floor and briefly presenting an overview of the topic during a Moderated Caucus.
- (4) During the Moderated Caucus, the house will also be allowed to raise Points of Information regarding the content of the resolution to the Main Chair. Questions and answers are formulated informally, short dialogues are allowed.
- (5) The Chairs of the respective committee must be able to clarify the positions of involved countries, describe recent events or provide other relevant information.
- (6) After the Moderated Caucus, formal debate on the resolution ensues.

VII. Economic and Social Council

Art. 47 Procedures of the Economic and Social Council



- (1) Before commencing formal debate on the item under consideration, Delegates are given an appropriate amount of reading time to familiarise themselves with the text of the resolution to be discussed.
- (2) As mentioned in Art. 34 (5), the Chairs act as the representatives of the committee submitting the resolution.
- (3) After the reading time, if deemed necessary by the President of the Economic and Social Council, the Chairs will be responsible for obtaining the floor and briefly presenting an overview of the topic during a Moderated Caucus.
- (4) During the Moderated Caucus, the house will also be allowed to raise Points of Information regarding the content of the resolution to the Main Chair. Questions and answers are formulated informally, short dialogues are allowed.
- (5) The Chairs of the respective committee must be able to clarify the positions of involved countries, describe recent events or provide other relevant information.
- (6) After the Moderated Caucus, formal debate on the resolution ensues.

VIII. Security Council

Art. 48 Primary Right of Consideration

- (1) While the Security Council is discussing any issue assigned to it, no other forum shall make any recommendation regarding that issue unless the Security Council so requests.

Art. 49 Right of Invitation

- (1) The Ambassador of any member state that is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, but is not a member of the Security Council, may be invited at any time to speak, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. Such an invitation can be requested by contacting the Chairs of the committee, who determine whether it is useful for the debate to invite the specified Ambassador.



Art. 50 Special Debating Procedures

- (1) In formal debate, the operative section of a draft resolution is discussed and voted upon clause by clause.
- (2) During the discussion of any substantive matter, any permanent member of the Security Council may propose a suspension of the meeting for a P5 caucus. It has to be seconded by all permanent members in order to be entertained. The matter is treated as a motion.

Art. 51 Voting Procedures

- (1) Each member of the Security Council has one vote.
- (2) Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.
- (3) Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including all votes of the permanent members.
- (4) Abstentions by any of the five permanent members might express scepticism, but are counted as affirmative votes.

Art. 52 Amendments

- (1) Amendments in the Security Council are considered substantive matters and are therefore voted on according to the substantive voting procedure (Art. 51 (3)).
- (2) Amendments to an amendment (second degree) are in order. The adoption of an amendment to the second degree does not automatically lead to the passing of the originally proposed amendment (first degree).

I. Closing Remarks

Art. 53 Amendments to these Rules

- (1) These Rules of Procedure may only be amended by a decision of the Secretary-General of MUNOM.