



# Rules of Procedure

MAMUN 2024

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Model United Nations  
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## Preamble

- a) The Rules of Procedure serve as the official guide for the conduct of delegates during the Mannheim Model United Nations (MAMUN) conference, which will be held in person this year. More detailed information can be found in the Delegate's Handbook.
- b) This document outlines the procedures for conducting committees and should be consulted in the event of questions regarding proper procedure or conflicts with the rules within the committee.
- c) All actions during the conference and any relevant or preparatory actions leading up to it shall be conducted in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, as well as generally accepted rules of conduct and understanding applicable to Model United Nations (MUN) conferences. Collectively, these are referred to as the applying rules.
- d) The secretariat and conference staff will presume that all chairs, delegates, and participants are aware of and understand the applying rules. This implies that they will act accordingly, with varying levels of expected knowledge and understanding depending on each individual's role within the conference.

## General Rules

### I. General

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#### Rule # 1: Scope and Interpretation

These rules are valid during the whole MAMUN conference.

#### Rule # 2: Validity of the Rules of Procedure (RoP)

This document outlines the rules of procedure that govern the sessions of MAMUN 2024, organized by MUN Mannheim e.V.. In cases of ambiguity or the absence of a rule, the Chairperson has the authority to follow the procedure as they see fit, by clearly outlining it to all members of the committee.

#### Rule # 3: Language

English is the official language of MAMUN and delegates are required to use it exclusively during all sessions. Delegates shall endeavor to use English throughout the conference.

#### Rule # 4: Courtesy

We kindly ask all participants, including delegates, chairs, and others, to treat each other with respect and kindness. Please refrain from using offensive language or behaving rudely towards others. In order to maintain a positive and productive environment, the Secretariat may take action if anyone violates our standards of diplomatic conduct. Sanctions will be reasonable and proportionate to the level of misconduct.

#### Rule # 5: Dress Code

Delegates are expected to wear western business attire at all official conference events, excluding social events. For male delegates, this entails wearing a suit, while female delegates may wear either a suit or business attire.

#### Rule # 6: Participation

In order to participate, one must be accepted to MAMUN 2024 through mymun.

#### Rule # 7: Plagiarism

Plagiarism is not allowed in the sessions and will result in exclusion of the document at the discretion of the Chairperson.

#### Rule # 8: AI Programs

The use of natural language generation (NLG) software or any other form of artificial intelligence for the purpose of generating speeches, resolutions, or position papers in preparation for or during the conference is strictly prohibited. This includes any software or tool that creates content automatically without any human intervention. However, the use of

such technologies for research purposes is allowed, provided that the output is reviewed and edited by the user to ensure its accuracy and relevance to the conference topic. Violations will be treated as plagiarism by the Chair.

#### Rule # 9: Use of Electronics

The use of electronics is permitted.

#### Rule # 10: MUN Command

MUN Command is the official software for MAMUN 2024. The extent to which MUN Command will be used is at the discretion of the Chairpersons.

#### Rule # 11: Participation of Observers and NGOs

Representatives of accredited observers and NGOs shall be given the opportunity to participate in the proceedings of sessions. Observers and NGOs have the same rights as full members and may vote on all procedural matters and sign documents as signatories. However, they are not allowed to sponsor documents or vote on substantive matters.

#### Rule # 12: Other

Before the conference, the Chairpersons will choose an agenda and prepare accordingly, and their decision cannot be appealed. Alongside this, a background guide to the pre-selected topics will also be provided.

## II. Secretariat and Praesidium

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#### Rule # 13: Role and Responsibilities of the Secretariat

The Secretariat serves as the governing entity for MAMUN and is responsible for handling all matters related to its activities, including questions about conduct and the current rules. All enquiries can be directed to them.

- Secretary General - Ultimate point of appeal for all matters arising throughout the course of the conference;
- USG of Academics - Matters relating to the Rules of Procedure, the academic content of the committees and matters relating to the staff of the conference;
- USG of Delegates - Delegate registration, all matters relating to delegates or the organisation of the conference;
- USG of Socials - Matters relating to the organisation of the Socials;
- USG of Finance - Financial matters relating to the conference;
- USG of Public Relations - Matters relating to social media and other communications relating to the conference;
- USG of Logistics - Matters relating to the day-to-day running of a conference, including catering and volunteer management.

The Secretariat may enter the committee without notice (informing the Chair of their intention if possible).

**Rule # 14: Role and Responsibilities of the Praesidium**

The Chairpersons are responsible for moderating the debate within the committee. They have various powers conferred on them by the general rules, including declaring the opening and closing of each meeting, guiding the discussion, ensuring compliance with the Rules of Procedure, granting the right to speak, conducting votes and announcing decisions. The Chairpersons have full authority over the proceedings of the committee and are responsible for maintaining order at its meetings. They may also rule on points of order and propose various measures, such as closing the list of speakers, limiting the time or number of times a representative may speak, adjourning or closing the debate and suspending or adjourning a meeting. The discretion of the Chairpersons shall be limited to achieving the successful functioning of the committee. As long as the exercise of discretion is not disproportionate to that objective, it shall be considered acceptable under the Rules of Procedure.

## Rules Governing Debate

### III. General Rules Governing Debate

#### Rule # 15: Roll Call and Attendance

At the beginning of each session, the chair shall call Member States in alphabetical order to declare their attendance. Member States shall reply that they are present or present and voting. Member States present and voting may not abstain from a substantive vote. Delegates not physically present or at the initial roll call or wishing to leave early shall submit a note to the Chair indicating their status as they enter or leave.

#### Rule # 16: Setting the Agenda

After the previous topic has been exhausted, the Chair shall consider motions to "set the agenda". If more than one motion is made, the motion shall become debatable and up to 3 speakers shall be allowed for each topic. This procedural motion requires a simple majority to pass. However, if only one agenda item has been prepared for a committee, the motion to "set the agenda" may be passed by the chair's discretion.

#### Rule # 17: Opening of Debate

Delegates may move to open the debate once the agenda has been established by motion. This motion requires a 2/3 majority and may pass by the chair's discretion.

#### Rule # 18: General Speakers List

After a decision has been taken on an item on the agenda, the Chair shall automatically open a continuous General Speakers List. Speakers may make general remarks on the item under consideration and may refer to any documents tabled. The list shall be followed throughout the general debate on the item.

- a) Points are in order at any point during the General Speakers List, except when a delegate is speaking. After a reasonable number of speakers have been heard, the Chair shall open the floor for motions.
- b) Chairs shall periodically ask for members who wish to be added to the General Speakers List.
- c) Delegates may be added to the General Speakers List by raising their placard only after the Chair has opened the floor for further additions. Delegates may also be added by note to the Chairs.
- d) When the General Speakers List runs out and no delegates wish to be added to it, the committee shall immediately proceed to voting on any documents available on the floor.

#### Rule # 19: Time Limits

At the beginning of the first session, the Chair shall set an appropriate time limit for speeches on the General Speakers List. This limit may be altered by a motion.



#### Rule # 20: Yields

Delegates exercising the right to speak shall upon the conclusion of their speeches on the General Speakers List only yield the floor or the remaining time of their speeches in one of three ways:

- a) Yield to another delegate: If the delegate finishes his or her speech before the end of the allotted time, he or she may yield the remaining time to another delegate. Consecutive yielding is out of order. The delegate may also yield to the next delegate in line to speak, allowing for that delegate to have more speaking time in addition to their allocated speaking time.
- b) Yield to a point of information: If the delegate is open to a point of information, the Chair may, at his or her discretion, allow delegates on the committee to successively ask the speaking delegate a question not to exceed 15 seconds. Only the time taken to answer shall be deducted from the remaining total time. The Chair may, at his or her discretion, call to order any delegate whose questions are rhetorical, abusive, or otherwise not constructive.
- c) Yield the floor to the Chair: If the delegate does not wish to answer questions or yield the remaining time to another delegate, he or she may yield the floor to the Chair.

#### Rule # 21: Minute of Silence

Any delegate may propose a minute of silence, either before the next roll call or as a separate motion. The motion shall state the purpose or reason for the minute of silence. It shall be at the discretion of the Praesidium whether to grant or refuse the request. The motion is not subject to a procedural vote.

## IV. Points

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#### Rule # 22: General Rules on Points

Only one point may be raised at a time. Each point raised shall be immediately taken up by the Chair. Points take precedence over motions.

#### Rule # 23: Point of Personal Privilege

By raising a point of personal privilege, a delegate may indicate a personal inconvenience and ask the Chair to correct the inconvenience. The point may interrupt a speaker if the point relates solely to severe problems of audibility and exceptional circumstances.

#### Rule # 24: Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

By raising a point of parliamentary inquiry, delegates may ask the Chair for clarification of the Rules of Procedure.

**Rule # 25: Point of Information to the Speaker**

A point of information to the speaker is an opportunity for delegates to address the previous speaker in the form of a question. This is only in order if the speaker has opened up (or yielded) to points of information or questions.

**Rule # 26: Points of Order**

A delegate may raise a point of order to indicate an instance of improper application of the Rules of Procedure by another delegate or the Chair. The Chair shall, at his or her discretion, rule on the validity of the point of order. Delegates raising a point of order shall not speak to the substance of the matter, but only to parliamentary procedure.

**Rule # 27: Information to the Chair**

Delegates may raise a point of information to the Chair to ask the Chair a relevant question not directly related to parliamentary procedure.

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**V. Rules Regarding Motions**

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**Rule # 28: General Rules on Motions**

All motions, unless expressly stated otherwise, shall require a simple majority and shall be of a procedural nature.

**Rule # 29: Consideration of Motions**

The Chair should collect a reasonable number of motions for consideration before commencing voting. The Chair may declare any motion dilatory and out of order. Once a motion has been passed, all other motions are discarded.

**Rule # 30: Seconds and Objections**

Before entering into any procedural vote, the Chairs first ask the committee whether there are any seconds to the motion. A second is defined as expressed support for the motion, but is not considered a definitive vote of support for the motion. The delegate who introduced the motion may not raise a second to their own motion. If there are no seconds, the motion immediately fails. If there are seconds, the Chairs will ask for objections. An objection is defined as expressed opposition against the motion, but is not considered a definitive vote of opposition against the motion. If there are no objections, the motion immediately passes. If there are objections, the committee enters into a procedural vote on the motion.

**Rule # 31: Precedence of Motions**

If several motions are made, they shall be voted on in the order in which they were made. The order of motions (including points of order) shall be as follows:

- a) Minute of Silence;
- b) Point of Order;
- c) Point of Personal Privilege;
- d) Right of Reply;
- e) Point of Parliamentary Inquiry;
- f) Motion to invoke an Act of Censure;
- g) Motion to appeal the Decision of the Chairs;
- h) Adjournment of Debate;
- i) Closure of Debate;
- j) Suspension of the Meeting;
- k) Motion to Withdraw;
- l) Motion to Introduce;
- m) Extending a Caucus;
- n) Panel of Authors;
- o) Unmoderated Caucus;
- p) Consultation of the Whole;
- q) Moderated Caucus;
- r) Motion to Extend/Limit speakers' time;
- s) Motion to Invite a Speaker.

If there are two or more of the same motion, they shall be ranked according to the duration of the motion. If two or more motions are of the same duration, the motion raised first shall be considered more disruptive. If an individual speaking time is required and two or more motions have the same duration, the motion with the shorter individual speaking time shall be considered more disruptive.

## VI. List of Motions Regarding Debate

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### Rule # 32: Unmoderated Caucus

During an unmoderated caucus, formal debate is temporarily suspended. Delegates may leave their seats to discuss the issue informally and to draft resolutions and amendments. Delegates wishing to introduce the motion should state its purpose and propose a reasonable time limit, not to exceed 30 minutes. The duration of the unmoderated caucus may be reduced by the Chairs prior to the procedural vote. This decision may be appealed. An unmoderated caucus may be extended once, for a maximum of half the time of the original unmoderated caucus. The motion to extend must be made immediately after the conclusion of the original caucus and will be voted on immediately. The motion to extend is at the discretion of the Chairs, but may be appealed.

### Rule # 33: Moderated Caucus

The purpose of a moderated caucus is to hold a thematic debate on specific aspects of the agenda item and to facilitate agreement at critical points in the discussion. In a moderated caucus, the Chair will temporarily deviate from the General Speakers List and call on delegates to deliver individual thematic speeches on specific aspects of the agenda item. Delegates wishing to introduce the motion should state its purpose and propose a reasonable time limit,

not to exceed 20 minutes, as well as a time limit for individual speeches during the caucus. A moderated caucus may be extended once for a maximum of half the duration of the original moderated caucus. The motion to extend must be introduced immediately after the conclusion of the original caucus and shall be voted on immediately. The request for extension is at the discretion of the Chairpersons, but may be appealed.

#### Rule # 34: Consultation of the Whole

The purpose of a Consultation of the Whole is to find consensus when the committee is struggling to reach common ground, or when delegates are not interacting with each other in formal debate. During a Consultation of the Whole, the Rules of Procedure are suspended and delegates moderate the debate instead of the Chair. Delegates wishing to introduce the motion should state its purpose and propose a reasonable time limit, not to exceed 15 minutes, so as not to disrupt the orderly functioning of the committee. A Consultation of the Whole may be extended once for a maximum of half the duration of the original Consultation of the Whole. The motion to extend shall be introduced immediately after the conclusion of the original consultation, shall not exceed the time limit of the original consultation and shall be put to the vote immediately. The request for extension is at the discretion of the Chairpersons, but may be appealed.

#### Rule # 35: Inviting A Speaker

A motion may be made to invite a speaker to a committee. Who this speaker is may differ depending on the wishes and requirements of the committee. The purpose of such a motion is to provide more context to a situation and to answer some questions from a third-party perspective. When raising this motion, the delegate must make clear how long they wish for this motion to take place, whom they intend to invite and why. This motion has a maximum duration of 15 minutes and is not open to extensions. This motion requires up to 2 speakers for and against before voting. This motion may be denied by the discretion of the Chairpersons and this decision is not open to appeal. This motion requires a 2/3 majority to pass. If this motion does pass, the Chairs will communicate this decision to the USG of Academics, who will then organize the Speaker to come to the committee at a certain time through correspondence with the Chairpersons. Once the Speaker has arrived, delegates may ask questions moderated by the Chairpersons, and the Speaker will subsequently answer. The time is not stopped during questions and answers.

#### Rule # 36: Panel of Authors

A motion for a Panel of Authors is only in order once a draft resolution has been introduced by the committee. The purpose of this motion is to answer any questions pertaining to a draft resolution and it may be a maximum of 15 minutes long and is not open to extensions. Before introducing the motion, the delegate raising this motion must specify to which draft resolution they are referring to. During the Panel of Authors, delegates called upon by the Chairpersons may ask any question pertaining to the draft resolution, after which any one of the sponsors of said draft resolution may respond. The time will not be stopped during questions or responses.

**Rule # 37: Adjournment of Debate**

The motion to close debate shall, if passed, adjourn the debate without exhausting the General Speakers List. This motion is debatable and up to 2 delegates may speak for and against the motion. This motion requires a 2/3 majority to pass. If it is passed, the debate on the matter at hand is adjourned. The Committee shall not proceed to a vote until debate on the matter has been resumed via another motion.

**Rule # 38: Closure of Debate**

The motion to close debate shall, if passed, close the debate on the agenda item without exhausting the General Speakers List. This motion is debatable and up to 2 delegates may speak for and against the motion. This motion requires a 2/3 majority to pass. If passed, the Committee shall proceed immediately to voting.

**Rule # 39: Suspension of the Meeting**

Any delegate may introduce a motion to suspend the meeting and specify a time for its reconvening.

**Rule # 40: Motion to Extend/Limit Speaking Time**

This motion allows delegates to adjust the time limit for speeches on the General Speakers List. This motion is debatable and requires up to 2 delegates to speak in favour and against the motion.

**Rule # 41: Motion for Right of Reply**

Delegates whose national integrity and sovereignty has been offended or who have been personally attacked in a speech by another delegate may request a right of reply. This request can only be made after the "insulting or offensive" speech has ended. If called upon by the Chair, the delegate shall briefly state the reasons for requesting the right of reply. The Chair has the discretion to decide whether or not the right of reply is in order. If the right of reply is granted, the Chair will set a time limit of 30 seconds for the "offended or attacked" delegate to respond. After the "right of reply" speech has ended the offending delegate will be requested to apologize and must do so. Failure to comply in an apology is grounds for the usage of Rule #44. No motion may be introduced in response to a right of reply. Any decision by the Chairpersons on motions for right of reply shall not be open to appeal.

**Rule # 42: Motion to Withdraw**

Delegates may withdraw any procedural motion, amendment, or draft resolution that they have introduced or proposed prior to voting on the proposal. The only requirements for withdrawal are that the document has not been amended by any delegate in the committee or has already been adopted by the committee, and that all sponsors agree to withdraw it. A procedural motion does not need any requirements to be withdrawn. A withdrawn motion may be reintroduced when the floor is open.

**Rule # 43: Motion to Introduce**

The purpose of a motion to introduce is to submit a document to the committee for distribution to all committee members. Documents subject to this motion are working papers, draft resolutions and amendments. The motion is taken directly by the chair when the document has been received and is in the correct format.

- a) Working Papers may be introduced regardless of their structure whenever during the debate. There is no additional procedure regarding presenting of the document.
- b) After a Draft Resolution has been introduced, a Sponsor of the Draft Resolution must read aloud all the main clauses of the Draft Resolution, disregarding all sub-clauses.
- c) After an Amendment has been introduced, a Sponsor of the Amendment is not required to read aloud any part of the Amendment.

**Rule # 44: Motion of Censure**

If a delegate has grossly violated the Code of Conduct or other standards of international diplomacy, any delegate may introduce a motion of censure. If no motion is made, the Chair shall have the discretion to censure the delegate. The decision to censure shall rest with the Chair and shall not be subject to appeal. A censured delegate shall not be entitled to speak, introduce motions, sponsor or sign resolutions and amendments, or participate in debate to any extent, unless the committee is suspended. Any sponsorship or signature prior to the censure shall remain valid. A delegate under censure shall retain the right to vote on both procedural and substantive matters. A censure shall last no less than 5 minutes and no more than one hour. Both the act of censure and the duration of the censure are at the discretion of the Chair and are not subject to appeal. Censured delegates must remain in the Committee for the duration of the censure.

**Rule # 45: Motion to Appeal the Decision of the Chair**

Any decision of the Chair shall be subject to a motion by any delegate to appeal the decision of the Chair, except on matters where it is specifically stated that a decision is not open to appeal. The Chair shall have the right to speak in defence of his or her decision. This motion requires a super-majority. Delegates are heavily requested to use this motion as sparingly as possible, as to not severely disrupt the flow of debate and the authority of the Chairpersons.

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**VII. Voting**

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**Rule # 46: Principle of Simple Majority**

Unless otherwise stated, a simple majority is required to pass any vote.

**Rule # 47: Simple Majority**

Where a procedural or substantive matter requires a simple majority, the number of votes in favour must exceed the number of votes against in order to pass. In the event of a tie, the vote fails. Abstentions shall not be counted.

**Rule # 48: Supermajority**

When a procedural or substantive matter requires a supermajority (2/3 majority), the votes in favour must exceed the votes against by at least a factor of two. Abstentions shall not be counted.

**Rule # 49: Procedural Votes**

A vote shall be considered procedural if it relates to all other motions and votes not expressly declared to be of a substantive nature. Abstentions are not permitted on procedural votes.

**Rule # 50: Substantive Votes**

A vote shall be considered substantive if it relates to amendments, draft resolutions or parts thereof under the motion to divide the question. Observers, Non-Member States and NGOs shall not have the right to vote on substantive questions.

**Rule # 51: Standard Voting Procedure**

Voting on all matters shall be by show of hands, except where a roll-call vote is requested. Absent delegates are not permitted to transfer their votes to other parties. Voting shall not be interrupted except on a point of personal privilege or a point of order relating solely to the voting procedure.

**Rule # 52: Order of Voting**

Draft resolutions shall be voted on in the order in which they were introduced and numbered, unless the order is changed by a motion.

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## VIII. Motions Regarding Voting

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**Rule # 53: General Rule on Motions in Voting Procedure**

The motions mentioned in this chapter may be introduced during the voting procedure before the vote on the document.

**Rule # 54: Motion to Divide the Question**

This is a motion to divide the draft resolution into parts and to vote on different parts separately based upon thematic similarity. This motion is debatable and up to 2 speakers for and against shall be allowed. If the motion is passed, proposals for different divisions will be collected and voted on. If no proposed division is passed, the resolution is voted on as a whole. More disruptive divisions should be voted on first. After a vote on a proposed division has been passed, the proposed parts shall be voted on in order of most substantive to least

substantive, at the discretion of the Chair. The parts that are passed shall be recombined into a final draft resolution to be voted on regularly.

**Rule # 55: Motion to Divide the House**

If passed, this motion prohibits delegates from abstaining from voting on a draft resolution in the subsequent substantive vote. To pass, this motion requires a 2/3 majority. This motion is debatable with up to two speakers for and against the motion.

**Rule # 56: Motion for a Clause-by-Clause Vote**

This motion requires a supermajority to pass. If this motion passes, instead of voting on the resolution as a whole, each clause is voted upon individually via a substantive vote with a simple majority. If a vote on a clause succeeds, it remains in the Draft Resolution, whereas if it fails, the clause in question is removed from the Draft Resolution. Once all clauses have been voted upon, the entire Draft Resolution is voted on once again, this time only with the clauses that have not been removed. This Draft Resolution then requires a substantive simple majority to pass.

**Rule # 57: Motion for a Roll Call Vote**

This motion requires a simple majority to pass. For the purposes of the forthcoming vote, the Chair shall call upon the countries present and present and voting, in alphabetical order, to state their vote orally.

- a) In a roll call vote, delegates shall have the opportunity to pass when first called upon by the Chair. In this case, the Chair shall move on to the next country present and return to the passing countries after the others have voted. Countries that passed in the first round shall not have the opportunity to abstain or vote with rights when called again.
- b) In roll call voting, delegates have the opportunity to vote for or against with rights during the first round of voting. An abstention with rights is not permitted. At the conclusion of the voting procedure, the Chair shall allow such delegates a reasonable time to explain their vote.

**Rule # 58: Motion to Reorder the Question**

This motion allows delegates to change the order in which draft resolutions are voted on during the voting procedure. When introducing the motion, the delegate should state the new order in which the draft resolutions should be voted on. This motion must be introduced before voting on a draft resolution has begun.



## IX. Documents

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### Rule # 59: Working Papers

Working Papers are informal documents that present the objectives of a country or bloc in broad and general terms. They do not need to follow a specific format and do not require sponsors or signatories. A motion to introduce a working paper will be accepted immediately by the Chair unless it is a gross violation of courtesy. The Chair may allocate reading time for the working paper at their discretion.

### Rule # 60: Draft Resolutions

Draft resolutions are official documents that must follow the resolution format. A draft resolution requires at least one-fifth (20%), or such other percentage as the Chair may decide, of the Member States present or present and voting to be sponsors or signatories in order to be introduced. Prior to a motion to introduce, the document must be made available to the Chair to verify compliance and to ensure prompt distribution. A motion to introduce a draft resolution shall be accepted by the Chair if the criteria are met. The Chair shall allow reading time for the draft resolution after it has been introduced. During the voting procedure, several resolutions on the same subject may be adopted as long as they do not contradict each other in substance.

### Rule # 61: Amendments

An amendment is a written proposal that does no more than add to, delete from or revise part of the content of a draft resolution that has been introduced. Amendments shall require at least one-eighth (12.5%), or such other percentage as the Chair may determine, of the Member States present or present and voting as sponsors or signatories in order to be introduced. Before a motion is introduced, the amendment shall be made available to the Chair to check compliance and to ensure prompt distribution. A motion to introduce an amendment shall be accepted by the Chair if the criteria are met. After an amendment has been introduced, it shall immediately be debated in a caucus, the length and format of which shall be determined by a regular motion procedure; any motion other than a caucus on the amendment shall be out of order. After the caucus has expired, a motion for an extension is in order. If the motion on a moderated debate fails or after the caucus, there is no motion to extend, the amendment is voted on immediately. The sponsors of the draft resolution shall first be asked whether they are in favour or against the amendment.

#### a) Friendly Amendment

If all sponsors of the draft resolution are in favour, the amendment is automatically adopted and the voting procedure is skipped. The amendment is then considered a friendly amendment. If all sponsors of the affected Draft Resolution are sponsors of an amendment intending to change said Draft Resolution, the Amendment is immediately added without any debate or vote.

#### b) Unfriendly Amendment

If at least one sponsor objects, the amendment is put to a formal vote. The amendment is then considered an unfriendly amendment.

**Rule # 62: Sponsors**

Sponsors of a draft resolution should be its principal authors, who are also best qualified to present the resolution during its introduction and to answer detailed questions about its content. If there are no substantial amendments to the draft resolution, a sponsor shall vote in favour of the draft resolution during the voting procedure.

**Rule # 63: Signatories**

Signing a draft resolution or an amendment does not indicate support for its content, but merely the belief that the document should be discussed in committee. Being a signatory does not create an obligation to support or speak in favour.

## Annex

With regard to the specialised committees, there are a number of differences from the Rules of Procedure, which are set out below.

### X. NATO

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#### Rule # 64: Documents

The Council may adopt three types of written document, but it is not required they adopt all three:

- a) Joint statements, for the purpose of informing the public, the press and the international community;
- b) Communiqués, which are internal operational documents by which the Council may use the means at its disposal;
- c) The Final Communiqué, which concludes the proceedings of the Council with a summary of the statements made and decisions taken during the negotiations.

#### Rule # 65: Voting Procedure

Substantive motions, such as the adoption of a Joint Statement, the adoption of a Communiqué, the adoption of the Final Communiqué, amendments to the above-mentioned documents as well as the motion to close the debate on the item under discussion, shall be adopted by unanimity. Documents may be adopted by silent consensus. The Council will be asked three times orally by the Chairs to object to any document presented. A simple majority of the ambassadors present is sufficient to pass procedural motions unless otherwise specified.

#### Rule # 66: Occurrence

Representatives may refer to the North Atlantic Treaty, the Charter of the United Nations and similar relevant texts, as well as to any news and facts available at the time of the conference, unless the Secretariat decides otherwise.

### XI. UN Security Council

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#### Rule # 67: Voting Procedure

Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

- a) Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be taken by an affirmative vote of at least nine members unless when considering motions that require a 2/3 majority.
- b) Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be taken by an affirmative vote of at least nine members, including the concurring votes of the permanent members, provided that a party to the dispute shall abstain from voting.

#### Rule # 68: P5 Meetings

Any permanent member (P5 Member State) may propose during open debate a motion to convene a P5 meeting. Objections are not in order and this motion may or may not be entertained by the Chair. P5 Member States shall leave the room during a P5 meeting to discuss their positions. P5 meetings shall not exceed 5 minutes. The remaining delegates may not leave the room and must meet in an unmoderated caucus for the entire duration of the P5 meeting.

## XII. African Union

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#### Rule # 69: Voting procedure

All matters requiring procedural votes will be voted as such as has been stated in the Rules of Procedure. All matters relating to substantive votes on documents will be voted on by consensus. However, if a vote by consensus fails, a subsequent substantive vote will take place, this time requiring a 2/3 majority.

## XIII. Futuristic BRICS+ Summit

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#### Rule # 70: Standard Form of Debate

The standard form of debate of the BRICS+ committee shall be in the form of a 'Consultation of the Whole.' This is to simulate an international summit as closely as possible. In order to achieve a proper flow of debate, the 'Consultation of the Whole' will be intermittently paused at the discretion of the Chair in order to open the floor for motions.

#### Rule # 71: Voting Procedure

All matters requiring procedural votes will be voted as such as has been stated in the Rules of Procedure. All substantive matters require a 2/3-majority to pass.

#### Rule # 72: Adherence to the Clauses

Only countries voting in favour of a passed resolution must adhere to the clauses stated in said resolution. Countries abstaining or voting against a passed resolution are not bound to any statements made within the resolution and are not required to implement any operative clauses.