

# **RULES OF PROCEDURE**

**United Nations International Student Conference of Amsterdam (UNISCA) 2023**

## **I. GENERAL PROVISIONS**

### *RULE 1 – Rules of Procedure*

1. The UNISCA Rules of Procedure (hereinafter the “UNISCA Rules”) are not subject to change and shall be considered adopted prior to the beginning of the conference.
2. In a case of conflict between a general rule of the UNISCA Rules (Chapters I-VI) and the special rules of a committee, the latter shall prevail.
3. In a case of conflict between the Charter of the United Nations and the UNISCA rules, the latter shall prevail.

### *RULE 2 – Languages*

English shall be the official working language of the conference.

### *RULE 3 - Delegation*

For the purposes of the UNISCA Rules, multiple Delegates representing one country across different committees will be called a Delegation.

### *RULE 4 – Credentials*

The UNISCA Secretariat has accepted the credentials of Delegates prior to the opening of the conference. Actions relating to the alteration of rights or credentials of any Staff Member, Delegate or Chairperson may exclusively be initiated by the Secretary-General.

### *RULE 5 – Delegates*

1. Each Member State to a committee shall be represented by one Delegate.
2. The Delegates shall have speaking and voting rights on all matters in the committee they belong to.
3. The Delegates of UNISCA are required to dress in formal business attire. The Delegates who do not comply with the UNISCA dress code will be warned and risk suspension from the conference until the proper dress code is abided with.
4. During the UNISCA Conference, the Delegates shall exercise diplomatic courtesy at all times when addressing fellow Delegates and the Secretariat. When diplomatic courtesy is seriously violated or disrupted in a malicious manner, the Secretariat has the right to subject Delegates to suspension.

5. Delegates must always address themselves and their fellow Delegates in the third person.

#### RULE 6 – *Observers*

The Delegate of an accredited UNISCA observer shall have the same rights as others Delegates except that they may not vote on substantive matters and may not sign nor sponsor Draft Agendas, Resolutions and Amendments.

#### RULE 7 – *Chairperson*

1. The Chairperson shall preside over the committee. The Chairperson shall declare the opening and closure of each committee session, compose the Speakers' List, propose the limitation of the speaking time, accord the right to speak and announce decisions.
2. The Chairperson acts in an equitable and objective manner, observes the UNISCA Rules and shall have complete control of the proceedings in the committee and of the maintenance of order at the meetings. The Chairperson shall have the right to rule out points and motions put forward by Delegates unless otherwise provided in the UNISCA Rules. The Chairperson may advise the Delegates on substantive and procedural matters in order to enable the good functioning of the committee.
3. The Chairperson has the right to suspend the committee meeting for a limited time, which they must indicate beforehand. This right is not subject to appeal.
4. The Chairperson reserves the right to read and withhold notes at their discretion.
5. The Chairperson's interpretation of the UNISCA Rules shall prevail. Rule 8 Paragraph 3 is reserved.

#### RULE 8 – *Secretariat*

1. The Secretary-General shall have the rights described hereinafter in all meetings of the committees. The Secretary-General may nominate a deputy to act in their place. Rules governing the rights and duties of the Secretary-General are considered to be applicable to their deputy.
2. The Secretary-General may at any time make oral and written statements to a committee concerning any question under consideration.
3. The Secretary-General's interpretation of the UNISCA Rules shall prevail. The Secretary-General shall, in their interpretation, take into consideration equality of treatment and the good functioning of the conference. The Secretary-General is entitled to adopt measures not stated herein if they consider it necessary.
4. The Secretariat shall:

- a. Assist the Chairpersons and the Secretary-General;
- b. Receive, correct, and circulate documents;
- c. Have custody of the documents in the archives; and
- d. Perform all other work that may be required for the good functioning of the conference.

## **II. AGENDA**

### *RULE 9 – Provisional Agenda*

A Provisional Agenda for the committee sessions will be set by the Chairperson and communicated to the Delegates prior to the opening of the Conference.

### *RULE 10 – Adoption of the Agenda*

1. A Speakers' List is kept in order to discuss the Provisional Agenda.
2. A Delegate may introduce a Draft Agenda, which may alter the order of items as well as delete items on the Provisional Agenda. No additional items may be added to the Provisional Agenda. Three (3) sponsors are required for the Draft Agenda to be considered.
3. When the Speakers' List is exhausted, or a Motion for Closure of the Debate passes, the Chairperson determines the order in which the Draft Agendas are voted upon. Draft Agendas that alter the Provisional Agenda most fundamentally are considered first. The original Provisional Agenda is put to vote last. The Agenda shall be adopted in the form of the first Draft Agenda, which gathers a qualified majority of the Delegates present. Discussions concerning the Agenda shall then cease, and the committee immediately moves to the first item on the Agenda.
4. If no Agenda is adopted during voting procedure, debate on the Agenda shall resume, and a new speakers' list shall be established.
5. If a committee fails to adopt the Agenda within a timeframe the Secretary-General considers reasonable, they shall set the Agenda.
6. The Agenda adopted at the beginning of the conference shall remain for the duration of the UNISCA. The inclusion of an urgent Agenda item at the discretion of the Chairperson is reserved.

### III. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

#### RULE 11 – *Quorum*

1. A committee meeting can be opened provided at least a majority of the Delegates are present.
2. In order to establish presence, the Chairperson shall proceed with a roll call prior to the opening of the meeting. When the Chairperson calls out their country, Delegates must respond with either ‘present’ or ‘resent and voting’. Those stating ‘present and voting’ will not be able to abstain from any substantive vote.
3. Delegates arriving late must send a note of explanation to the Chair board, including whether they are present or present and voting.

#### RULE 12 – *Speakers List*

1. The Chairperson shall keep a Speakers’ List, which determines the order of speeches.
2. A Delegate may request to have the name of their delegation added to the Speakers’ List by sending a message to the Chairperson. The Chairperson may also ask the Committee if there are any delegations wishing to be added to the Speaker’s list at any point of the discussion and a Delegate who wishes to be added should raise their placard.
3. The Chairperson shall at all times decide the order of the Speakers’ List by taking into account considerations of equity and the good functioning of the committee.
4. Once a Delegate has been added to the Speakers’ List, they shall not be added again until they complete their speech.

#### RULE 13 – *Speeches*

1. No Delegate may address a committee without having previously obtained permission from the Chairperson.
2. The Chairperson limits the time allotted to each speaker. A Delegate may at any time when the floor is open, but not during speeches, introduce a Motion to Change the Speaking Time. This motion is non-debatable and passes at the discretion of the Chairperson. The decision of the Chairperson is not subject to appeal.
3. If a Delegate addresses the committee without permission, exceeds the allowed time for their speech, makes irrelevant or offensive statements, or violates the UNISCA Rules in any other way, the Chairperson may call them to order.

4. When commencing their speeches, Delegates must formally begin by addressing the Chair board and their fellow delegates. If any member of the Secretariat is in the room, they should also be addressed.
5. When a Delegate has finished speaking, the Chairperson may ask them if they will accept questions, usually with the phrase “are you open for any points of information?” The Delegate can decline to take questions, specify how many questions they will take, or open themselves up to any questions. It is up to the discretion of the Chairperson how many questions will be in order.
6. Delegates ask questions by raising their placards. Delegates may only ask questions. Statements and comments are not in order.

#### RULE 14 – *Yielding*

1. At the end of every speech, the Delegate will have to yield the floor. The Chairperson may ask the speaking Delegate to yield the floor, after which the Delegate must reply “so yielded.”
2. Delegates may yield the floor back to the Chairperson.
3. A Delegate who was granted the right to speak by the Chairperson during a formal debate may yield their remaining speaking time to another Delegate. They must specify which delegate they wish to yield the floor to.
4. If a Delegate yields the floor back to the Chairperson after a speech on substantive matters, the Chairperson may recognize up to two Delegates, other than the original speaker, to comment on the specific content of the speech just completed for the duration of the remaining time.
5. The floor may be yielded only one (1) time during a speech.

#### RULE 15 – *Point of Personal Privilege*

A Delegate may at any time, introduce a Point of Personal Privilege in order to remove a personal discomfort, which impairs their ability to participate in the proceedings. The Delegate shall explain their grievance once called by the Chairperson. A Point of Personal Privilege may only interrupt a speaker if it is due to audibility. The Chairperson may rule out a Point of Personal Privilege. The decision of the Chairperson is not subject to appeal.

#### RULE 16 – *Point of Order*

A Delegate may at any time, except during the execution of another Point of Order, introduce a Point of Order if they believe proper parliamentary procedure is not being followed. A Delegate may not, in raising a Point of Order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. The Delegate shall explain their grievance once called by the Chairperson. A Point of Order may never interrupt a speaker. The

Chairperson may rule out a Point of Order. This decision of the Chairperson is only subject to appeal by introducing a Motion to Appeal.

#### *RULE 17 – Motion to Appeal*

1. A Delegate whose Point of Order has been ruled out by the Chairperson may appeal to this decision by raising a Motion to Appeal. The Delegate shall rise when called by the Chairperson and explain his grievance. The motion is only in order if it is introduced immediately after the Chairperson's decision, and requires the support of a second Delegate. The motion is non-debatable and passes if it has the support of a simple majority of the present Delegates.
2. When a Motion to Appeal passes, the Chairperson shall suspend the meeting and the Secretariat shall be notified forthwith, upon which the Secretary-General, or their deputy on their behalf, shall appear before the Committee. The Delegate having raised the Motion to Appeal shall have the right to explain their grievance for one (1) minute. The Secretary-General may allot speaking time to other Delegates and to the Chairperson.
3. The Secretary-General shall consider whether the Chairperson's decision to rule out the Point of Order was in conflict with the UNISCA Rules, and decide upon the matter as quickly as possible.

#### *RULE 18 – Parliamentary Inquiry*

A Delegate may at any time when the floor is open, but not during speeches, introduce a Parliamentary Inquiry in order to clarify a technical point regarding the UNISCA Rules. The Delegate shall rise when called by the Chairperson and explain their request. The Chairperson shall respond to the Delegate's concern and attempt to clarify the matter.

#### *RULE 19 – Right of Reply*

If a Delegate believes that their personal integrity or that of their nation has been infringed by another Delegate, they may, at the end of the latter's speech, request the Right of Reply. The Chairperson shall decide upon the request immediately. The decision of the Chairperson is not subject to appeal. If the Right of Reply is granted, the wronged Delegate may immediately speak for one (1) minute to defend their accusation. The Chairperson will then decide if a Formal Apology by the offender is necessary. If such a Formal Apology is deemed necessary by the Chair board, the delegate in question must apologize for offending the other delegation.

#### *RULE 20 – Motion for Moderated Caucus*

1. Moderated Caucus interrupts the debate for a specified time and topic. During a Moderated Caucus, no Speakers' List shall be kept. A Delegate may signal their desire to speak by raising their placard. The Chairperson designates the speakers taking into consideration equity and the good functioning of the committee.



2. A Delegate may introduce a Motion for Moderated Caucus at any time when the floor is open except during speeches. The Delegate shall explain the purpose of the motion once called by the Chairperson, and propose the duration of the Caucus and the individual speaking time. The Motion for Moderated Caucus requires the support of a second Delegate, is non-debatable and shall immediately be put to vote. A simple majority of Delegates present and voting is required for the Motion for Moderated Caucus to pass. The Chairperson may rule the Motion for Moderated Caucus out of order. The decision of the Chairperson is not subject to appeal.
3. A moderated caucus may be extended only once after the initial time has elapsed and for a shorter amount of time than the original.
4. If no Delegate wishes to speak during a moderated caucus, the caucus shall immediately end.
5. Delegates cannot yield their remaining speaking time during moderated caucuses.

#### RULE 21 – *Motion for Unmoderated Caucus*

1. An unmoderated caucus interrupts the formal debate for a specific time and topic. During an Unmoderated Caucus, no Speakers' List shall be kept. Delegates are not required to ask permission to speak or to leave their seats, notwithstanding Rule 13 Paragraph 1.
2. A Delegate may introduce a Motion for Unmoderated Caucus at any time when the floor is open except during speeches. The Delegate shall explain the purpose of the motion once called by the Chairperson and propose the duration of the Caucus. The Motion for Unmoderated Caucus requires the support of a second Delegate, is non-debatable and shall immediately be put to vote. A simple majority of Delegates present and voting is required for the Motion for Caucus to pass. The Chairperson may rule the Motion for Caucus out of order. This decision of the Chairperson is not subject to appeal.

#### RULE 22 – *Motion to Request Appearance*

1. A Committee may invite any Delegate of a Member State of the United Nations that is not represented in that Committee to appear before it and answer questions regarding a specific topic that is on the table. The duration of this session may not exceed ten (10) minutes.
2. A Delegate may at any time when the floor is open, but not during speeches, introduce a Motion to Request Appearance. The Motion requires the support of a second Delegate. The Delegate shall rise when called by the Chairperson to explain the purpose and relevance of the invitation and the questions that they want to ask. The Chairperson may rule out the Motion. The decision of the Chairperson is not subject to appeal.
3. The Motion to Request Appearance is debatable; rules governing Moderated Caucus apply. The debate on the Motion shall not exceed five (5) minutes. A simple majority of the Delegates present and voting is required for the motion to pass.

4. If the motion passes, the Chairperson shall, via the Secretariat, issue an invitation to the Delegate whose appearance is requested. The invitation shall contain a specification of the topic that is to be discussed, as well as the time at which the Delegate is requested to appear. There shall be at least one (1) hour between the moment the invitation is issued and the requested time of appearance. The Secretary-General reserves the right to set a time.

#### RULE 23 – *Motion for Adjournment*

1. The adjournment of the meeting suspends the meeting for the day.
2. A Delegate may at any time when the floor is open, but not during speeches, introduce a Motion for Adjournment. The Motion requires the support of a second Delegate. The Chairperson may rule out the Motion for Adjournment. The decision of the Chairperson is subject to appeal and can be ruled out by a qualified majority of Delegates present and Voting.
3. The Motion for Adjournment is debatable; rules governing Moderated Caucus apply. The debate on the Motion for Adjournment shall not exceed five (5) minutes.
4. A qualified majority of Delegates present and voting is required for the Motion for Adjournment to pass.

#### RULE 24 – *Motion for Closure of the Debate*

1. The closure of the debate immediately terminates all discussions on the item of the Agenda under debate and brings all Amendments and Draft Resolutions on the floor to vote.
2. A Delegate may at any time when the floor is open, but not during speeches, introduce a Motion for Closure of the debate. The Motion requires the support of a second Delegate. The Chairperson may rule out the Motion for Closure of the Debate. The decision of the Chairperson is subject to appeal and can be ruled out by a qualified majority of Delegates present and voting.
3. The Motion for Closure of the Debate is debatable; rules governing Moderated Caucus apply. The debate on the Motion for Closure of the Debate shall not exceed five (5) minutes.
4. A qualified majority of Delegates present and voting are required for the Motion for Closure of the Debate to pass.

#### RULE 25 – *Precedence of Points and Motions*

Points and Motions will be considered in the following order of preference. If two motions of the same type are raised, it will be at the Chairpersons' discretion to select which to vote first, taking into account considerations of equity and the good functioning of the committee

1. Points in order at any time including during speeches and voting procedure:
  - a. Point of Personal Privilege (Rule 15)
  - b. Point of Order (Rule 16)
2. Point in order when the floor is open:
  - a. Point of Personal Privilege (Rule 15)
  - b. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry (Rule 18)
3. Non-debatable motions in order when the floor is open:
  - a. Motion to Appeal (Rule 17)
  - b. Motion for Unmoderated Caucus (Rule 21)
  - c. Motion for Moderated Caucus (Rule 20)
  - d. Motion to Change the Speaking Time (Rule 13)
4. Debatable Motions in order when the floor is open:
  - a. Motion to Request Appearance (Rule 22)
  - b. Motion to Appoint a Legal Expert (Rule 44)
  - c. Motion for Closed-Door Session (Rule 43)
  - d. Motion for Adjournment of the Meeting (Rule 23)
  - e. Motion for Closure of Debate (Rule 24)

#### *RULE 26 - Supporting a Motion or Point*

Multiple motions or points require the support of at least one (1) Delegate beyond the individual who proposed them. If a motion or point requires the support of a second Delegate, a Delegate may shout out 'seconded' after the motion or point has been proposed in order to indicate that support. This is one of the few moments when a Delegate may speak without the explicit permission of the Chairperson.

#### *RULE 27 - Note Paper Passing*

When a committee is in formal session (during Moderated Debate or when using the Speaker's List Delegates may not directly communicate with one another verbally or through digital messaging. Such communication is ensured through a method called 'Note Paper Passing'. Delegates can write paper notes to one another. If a delegate wants to send such a written note to someone in the committee, they should simply raise that piece of paper high up in the air and wait for a member of the staff to approach. They should specify to the staff who that note is for. Written amendments/notes to the Chair board can also be sent via the exact same procedure (the Delegate should specify to the staff that the note is for the Chairpersons). Note Paper passing and the submission of written amendments are not allowed during voting procedures of any kind.

## **IV. RESOLUTIONS**

### *RULE 28 – Working Papers*

A Working Paper is the initial documentation of potential solutions to the topic discussed in a committee. It is usually written in groups of Delegates. It is informal in structure and need not follow the layout of a Resolution; however, it is advised. A Working Paper that is submitted to and approved by the Chairpersons will be distributed to the entire Committee and can be referenced and discussed in moderated causes and the Speakers List. To do this, a Working Paper must have multiple sponsors and signatories. Once these formal proceedings have been completed, it becomes a Draft Resolution.

### *RULE 29 – Draft Resolutions*

1. The Chairperson approves a Working Paper if it has the required format and the required number of Sponsors and Signatories. An approved document is referred to as a Draft Resolution and may be introduced to the committee.
2. Sponsors are recognized as the writers and/or supporters of the Draft Resolution. A minimum of two (2) Sponsors are required for the Draft Resolution to be discussed in the committee. One (1) of the Sponsors will act as Main Submitter, having the responsibility of being the first to speak in favour of the resolution. One Delegate cannot be a Main Submitter on more than one (1) resolution.
3. Signatories are Delegates who do not necessarily agree with all of the Working Paper's content but wish to see it debated in the committee. A Draft Resolution needs at least two (2) Signatories. A Delegate may not at the same time be a Sponsor as well as a Signatory of a given Draft Resolution.
4. Delegates may add to, or remove their name from the list of signatories at any time during the debate. This request should be submitted in written form to the Chairperson for approval.
5. More than one (1) Draft Resolution may be on the floor at any time.

### *RULE 30 - Structure of a Resolution*

1. The first part of a Resolution consists of Preambular Clauses which state problems, concerns, general information, data, facts, and references to previous UN documents or activities concerning the topic. They act as an introduction to the Resolution and Topic and usually do not have sub-clauses. The Preambular Clauses begin with verbs such as "Recalling, Reaffirming, Endorsing, Reiterating, Noting." This is usually much shorter than the Operative Clauses.
2. The second part of a Resolution consists of Operative Clauses which contain declarations and actions the committee calls for. This is the substantive part of the Resolution which works towards a solution on the topic. It can contain encouragement for member states and the founding

of committees, groups, organizations etc. Operative Clauses begin with verbs such as “Urges, Requests, Demands, Calls.”.

3. Delegates should keep in mind the limits of the power their committee has. The Security Council for example can call for more direct action than the Human Rights Council.

#### *RULE 31 – Introducing Resolutions*

If a Draft Resolution has been approved by the Chairperson and the Secretary-General, the Secretariat assigns it a number and distributes the Draft Resolution to all the Delegates. A Sponsor of the Draft Resolution may introduce the Resolution when they have the floor. The introduction of the Draft Resolution will be limited to reading out the operative clauses. Subsequently, the Sponsor will answer questions of clarification regarding the Draft Resolution. Substantive statements regarding the Draft Resolution are not in order at this stage. The time limit of the question session is at the discretion of the Chairperson.

#### *RULE 32 – Withdrawal of Resolutions*

A Draft Resolution may be withdrawn by its Sponsors at any time before voting on it has commenced. This request should be submitted in written form to the Chairperson. A Draft Resolution may not be withdrawn if an Unfriendly Amendment to it is on the floor.

#### *RULE 33 - Final Resolution*

When no more Amendments are being proposed to a Draft Resolution or when a Motion to Move into Voting Procedure on the Resolution as a Whole is successfully passed, it is voted on by the committee. If the Resolution is adopted by the committee by a simple majority, it becomes a Final Resolution. A Final Resolution can be debated on voted on during the Plenary Session.

## V. AMENDMENTS

### RULE 34 – *Amendments*

1. Amendments to the preambulatory clauses are not in order.
2. Amendments are to be introduced through the Chairperson in written form. The Chairperson shall decide whether the Amendment is in order. Grammatical, spelling and formatting errors in Draft Resolutions will be corrected without a vote. The final decisions on corrections are at the discretion of the Chairperson.
3. Amendments that are in order shall be introduced to the committee by the Delegate responsible for writing the Amendment.
4. After the introduction of an Amendment, it shall be declared either 'Friendly' or 'Unfriendly' by the Sponsors of the corresponding draft resolution. If the amendment is considered as 'Friendly' by all Sponsors, it may be incorporated in the draft resolution, without a vote. The Committee should be informed in case a Friendly Amendment is adopted, and the content of the Amendment should be made available to all. Friendly Amendments primarily concern grammatical or minor structural corrections to the resolution and should not fundamentally change any of the Resolution's content. If the Amendment is considered 'Unfriendly' by one or more of the Sponsors, the Amendment shall be put to a vote.
5. Before moving into the voting procedure on an 'Unfriendly' Amendment, there is room for debate. Two (2) Delegates in favour of the Amendment are allowed to speak, and two (2) Delegates against the Amendment are allowed to speak.
6. Once the debate on an 'Unfriendly' Amendment has been exhausted, the committee shall move into voting procedure. A majority of Delegates is required to incorporate an 'Unfriendly' Amendment into the Draft Resolution.
7. Amendments to 'Unfriendly' Amendments are out of order.

### RULE 35 – *Withdrawal of Unfriendly Amendments*

An Unfriendly Amendment may be withdrawn by its Sponsors at any time before voting on it has commenced. This request should be submitted in written form to the Chairperson.

## VI. VOTING

### RULE 36 – *Voting Procedure*

1. In the case of exhaustion of the Speakers' List or when a Motion for Closure of Debate passes Draft Resolutions, Unfriendly Amendments and Draft Agendas on the floor will be put to vote. If no Draft Resolution is on the floor, the committee shall move to the next Agenda Item.
2. Each Delegate shall have one vote, which may be “In favour”, “Against” or “Abstain”. Rule 6 concerning the status of Observers is reserved. On procedural matters, Delegates must not abstain from voting. Delegates recognized prior to the opening of the meeting as “present and voting” must not abstain from voting on substantive matters.
3. During voting procedure, Delegates must strictly refrain from communicating with each other. The voting procedure must not be interrupted except to raise a Point of Order or a Point of Personal Privilege.

### RULE 37 – *Required Majority*

1. A procedural or substantive matter requiring a simple majority shall be passed by a majority of Delegates present and voting. If a vote is equally divided the matter put to vote shall be regarded as rejected.
2. A procedural or substantive matter requiring a qualified majority shall be passed by two-thirds of Delegates present and voting. If a vote is divided in exactly two-thirds and one-third of the Delegates present and voting, the matter put upon vote shall be regarded as accepted.
3. Decisions regarding the adoption of Amendments and Resolutions shall be made by a simple majority of Delegates present and voting.
4. For the purpose of the UNISCA Rules, Delegates “present and voting” are Delegates casting an affirmative or negative vote. Delegates who abstain from voting, are considered as not voting.

### RULE 38 – *Modes of Voting*

1. If not decided upon differently, Delegates vote by raising their placards.
2. For substantive matters, a Delegate may request a roll-call vote. This request is automatically accepted unless ruled out by the Chairperson. The decision of the Chairperson is not subject to appeal.
3. A roll-call vote takes place according to the English alphabetical order of the names of the States represented in the committee, beginning with the State whose name is first in the alphabet. The



Chairperson shall subsequently call the name of each State. The Delegates shall reply “In favour”, “In favour, with rights”, “Against”, “Against, with rights” or “Abstain”.

4. In a roll-call vote, a State may pass once but then must vote in the affirmative or negative.
5. Upon completion of voting, a Delegate may request the right to explain their vote provided the substantive nature of the matter. The Chairperson grants the right to explain the vote. The decision of the Chairperson is not subject to appeal. The speaking time shall not exceed two (2) minutes. The delegates that reply “In favour, with rights” and “Against, with rights” during roll-call vote will automatically be granted the right to explain their vote. The number of delegates that will be able to exercise their right to explain the vote remains at the discretion of the Chairpersons.

#### *RULE 39 – Voting on Amendments*

1. When an Amendment is proposed to a Draft Resolution, the Amendments shall be voted on before voting on the Draft Resolution.
2. If two or more Amendments to a Draft Resolution are proposed, the Chairperson shall determine the order, in which they are voted upon. The committee shall first vote on the Amendment furthest removed in substance from the Draft Resolution and then on the Amendment next furthest removed until all Amendments have been put to the vote. Where, however, the adoption of one Amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another Amendment, the latter shall not be put to the vote. The committee will consider a Draft Resolution including all Amendments adopted by the committee.

#### *RULE 40 – Order of Voting*

If two or more Draft Resolutions relate to the same question, they shall be voted on in the order in which they were submitted. The delegates can raise a motion to reorder the draft resolutions if it is necessary to do so, this motion requires a simple majority to pass.

## VII. SPECIAL RULES APPLICABLE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL

### RULE 41 – *Voting*

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters require a majority of the members present and voting. Decisions of the Security Council on substantive matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven (7) members including the concurring votes of the permanent members.
3. It is important to note that if one of the Delegates representing a P5 country votes ‘no’ to a resolution, it cannot pass. This is the case with Working Papers, Draft Resolutions, Final Resolutions, and Amendments.

### RULE 42 – *Sponsors and Signatories*

For a Draft Resolution to be introduced to the Security Council, it requires a minimum of two (2) sponsors and two (2) signatories.

### RULE 43 – *Closed-Door Sessions*

1. During a Closed-Door Session, only delegations of the Member States represented in the Security Council, the Chairperson, the Secretariat, and persons particularly authorized by the Secretary-General are allowed to attend the session of the Security Council. The time for a Closed-Door Session is specified by the Chairperson, and rules for Moderated Caucus shall be Applied.
2. A Delegate may at any time when the floor is open, but not during speeches, introduce a Motion for Closed-Door Session. The Delegate shall rise when called by the Chairperson to explain the purpose of the motion and propose a time for the Closed-Door Session. The Motion requires the support of a second Delegate and is non-debatable. The Motion shall immediately be put to vote. A simple majority of the Delegates present and voting is required for the motion to pass. The Chairperson may rule out the Motion for Closed-Door Session. The decision of the Chairperson is subject to appeal.
3. The time of the Closed-Door Session may be extended only once.

### RULE 44 – *Appointment of a Legal Expert*

1. The Security Council may appoint an Expert from the International Court of Justice (ICJ) to ensure an understanding of the legal implications of a decision to be taken by this Council.

2. The Expert shall be consulted with a specific question on the legal implications of a specific clause which is to be added to a Draft Resolution by the Security Council. The Expert shall have a minimum of two (2) hours to formally answer this question, in either a written or an oral statement addressing the Council. In the case of a written statement by the Expert, the length of this document shall not exceed five-hundred (500) words. In the case of an oral statement by the Expert, the length of this speaking time shall not exceed ten (10) minutes.
3. The Security Council may at any time when the floor is open, but not during speeches, motion to appoint an Expert. The appointment may be ruled out by the Chairperson. A Delegate from the Security Council shall rise when called by the Chairperson to explain the purpose and relevance of the appointment and the question that is to be asked. The Chairperson may rule out the Appointment. This decision of the Chairperson is not subject to appeal.
4. The Appointment of a Legal Expert is debatable; rules governing Moderated Caucus apply. The debate on the Motion shall not exceed five (5) minutes. A simple majority of the Delegates present and voting is required for the Motion to pass.
5. If the Appointment passes, the Chairperson shall, via the Secretariat, issue a formal written statement explaining the legal question to be answered to the Expert whose expertise is requested. The statement shall contain a specification of the context of the legal issue, as well as the time at which the Expert is requested to answer in a statement. The Secretary-General reserves the right to set a time at which the statement answering the question is due.

#### *RULE 45 – Presidential Statements*

1. The Security Council may choose to issue a Presidential Statement on issues which do not warrant a resolution. This statement is formally from the Chairperson of the Security Council but is drafted by the body.
2. This statement must be accepted by a consensus of the Security Council. This means no country shall object to the Statement, meaning all countries of the Council vote “in favour” or “abstain” and no country votes against.
3. These may either be produced as a “Presidential Statement” or as a more strongly worded “Presidential Statement of Consensus”.

#### *RULE 46 – Motion for a P5 Caucus*

It may come to pass that some of the Five Permanent Members of the Security Council (P5) vote against multiple Amendments or Resolutions. One of the P5 members may call for a ‘Motion for a P5 Caucus.’ This Motion must be seconded by one additional P5 delegate. If such a motion is accepted by the Chairperson, they will escort the P5 members out of the committee room and moderate a brief, informal discussion among them in order to avoid a possible Veto or reach a compromise. The standard duration of

a P5 caucus is 5 minutes, though at the discretion of the Chairperson, the discussion may be extended for an additional 5 minutes

*RULE 47 - Final Resolutions of the Security Council*

Final Resolutions from the Security Council do not need to be voted on in a Plenary Session. The authority of the Security Council supersedes that of the Plenary Session and, as such, a Security Council Final Resolution needs only to be passed in the committee itself.

## **VIII. SPECIAL RULES APPLICABLE TO THE PLENARY SESSION**

### **RULE 48 - *Voting***

Each Delegation has one vote. Delegates within each Delegation must come to a conclusion on the vote before it is submitted.