ANATOLIA COLLEGE MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Rules of Procedure



ACMUN – A THIMUN-AFFILIATED CONFERENCE

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SCOPE

These rules apply to the General Assembly, the Main Committees of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and the Security Council with the modifications presented in the Appendix of this document. The International Court of Justice, the European Union Council and the Historical committee shall have different rules, explained in the appropriate documentation.

1. COMMITTEE SESSION

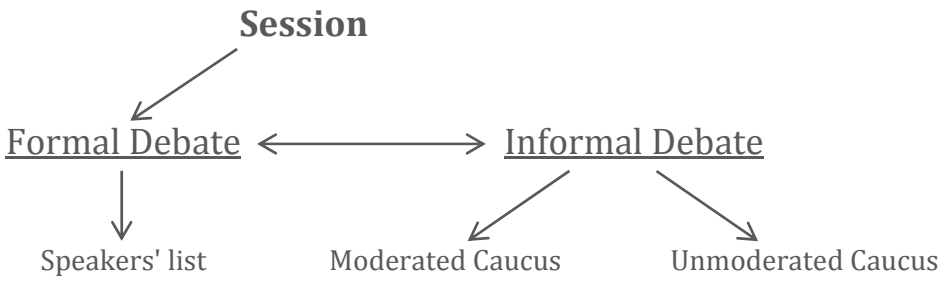
USUAL ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Calling the meeting to order
2. Verification of Quorum by Roll Call
3. Orders of the day (setting the agenda)
4. Debate

RULE 1: QUORUM

Attendance shall be conducted by the Director by a Roll Call at the beginning of every committee session. Delegates shall establish their presence in the committee by raising their placards and declaring ‘‘Present’’ or “Present and voting”. Committee activities and debate shall start when at least 1/3 of the delegates are present. If quorum is not met 30 minutes after the beginning of the committee session, the committee shall start its session with the number of delegates already present, unless otherwise instructed by the Secretariat.

2. DEBATE



RULE 2: FORMAL DEBATE

A committee shall by default be in Formal Debate. In the first day of the conference, following the Roll Call and the Setting of the Agenda (in case of a motion, see Rule 27), a delegate is expected to make a Motion to Establish a Speaker’s List, see Rule 22. The Director shall ask for such a motion when none is seen on the floor. A delegate making a Motion to Establish the Speaker’s List should suggest speaking time per speaker; time can be extended or limited, for which a motion is required, see Rule 36.

The Speaker’s List is only established once during the conference and the committee returns by default to Formal Debate with an open speaker’s list when the set time for Informal Debate or break has elapsed.

The Speaker’s List does not apply to the Security Council. For the Security Council, Formal Debate resembles Moderated Caucus, see Rule 41. There is also no set speaking time, unless otherwise directed by the Dais or requested by the delegates.

Rule 3: Informal debate

Moderated Caucus and Unmoderated Caucus constitute informal debate. A motion is required for both, see Rule 23. During Moderated Caucus delegates may speak either in favor or against the topic, proposals of other delegates or resolutions without the use of the Speakers' list. Delegates wishing to take the floor may raise their placards when asked to. During Unmoderated Caucus, delegates have the right and are expected to meet with other representatives and engage in informal discussions aiming to the formation of the Draft Resolutions.

Informal Debate for the Security Council only consists of Unmoderated Caucus, see Rule 42.

Rule 4: Obtaining the floor

It is necessary for every delegate wishing to address the committee or make a motion to obtain the floor. Once the floor is open, the Chair must recognize a delegate for him to do the aforementioned.

Rule 5: Right of reply

The Right of Reply must be submitted to the Dais of the committee or the General Assembly in form of a written note. The Director will recognize the Right of Reply at their discretion. A Delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another Delegate's comments may rise to a Right of Reply. Disagreement with the content of a Delegate's speech is not grounds for a Right of Reply.

3. Yields

During formal debate and Moderated Caucus, a delegate may yield any remaining time at the end of their speech to questions, to another delegate, to the chair or declare a no yield.

Rule 6: Yielding the floor to questions

The Dais will use the remaining time to entertain questions for the Speaker from the committee. Delegates wishing to ask questions shall raise their placards and wait to be recognized by the Dais. The Dais shall rule questions that are rhetorical, leading or not relevant to the Speaker's speech out of order. Only the Speaker's answer shall be subtracted from the remaining speaking time.

Rule 7: Yielding the floor to another delegate

A Speaker wishing to give the remaining time allotted to their speech to another Delegate can do so. A Speaker that has been yielded to cannot yield their time again.

Rule 8: Yielding the floor back to the chair

The Floor will automatically be given to the next speaker on the Speakers list. If a specific yield has not been established by the Speaker, the floor will automatically be given back to the Dais. During Moderated Caucus the floor will also automatically be given back to the Dais.

Rule 9: No yield

If there is no yield by the delegate, then the Directors will automatically grant two 30-second comments pertaining to the previous speech. More specifically, two delegates will take the floor and speak regarding the speech made or a topic raised by the previous delegate.

4. Resolutions

Rule 10: Working papers

A Working Paper is an informal document used by committee Delegates to work on building a Draft Resolution. A Working Paper can be presented by the Delegate either when it is the Delegate's turn to speak, according to the Speaker's list or when a motion for a formal debate is passed, with the purpose of discussing the working paper.

Rule 11: Draft resolutions

A Working Paper submitted to the Director under the proper Resolution format will be referred to as a Draft Resolution. Delegates may refer to a document as a "Draft Resolution" in a speech only after it has been assigned a number by a member of the Secretariat. If Draft Resolutions are complementary or fairly identical, the Director may recommend that the Main Submitter and Signatories of the Draft Resolutions combine the documents prior to the end of the debate.

A Delegate may move to introduce a Draft Resolution, see Rule 24.

Rule 12: Resolution denomination

A Draft Resolution that has been put to a vote by the committee and passes may be referred to as a "Resolution".

Rule 13: Resolution format

Draft Resolutions must be properly formatted according to the standard UN resolution format.

Rule 14: Signatories

According to ACMUN policy, each resolution can have a Main Submitter and Co-Submitters. The Main Submitter is the country proposing the majority of the operative clauses of the resolution. Signatories are recognized as those delegations which wish to see the Draft Resolution debated. The required number of Signatories will be set by the Director being equal to at least the 1/5 of the total members present in the committee. The respective number of Signatories must agree on a Working Paper to be introduced to the floor as a Draft Resolution. Signatories are not required to support the Draft Resolution during voting procedure; they only agree to put their names as those who are interested in seeing the Working Paper nominated as a Draft Resolution for further debate. Signatories can sign only one resolution per Topic Area. However, there is no restriction in the voting procedure.

5. Voting

Rule 15: Voting procedure

When the Director announces that the committee is entering voting procedure, no entering or exiting from the room will be permitted until voting procedure has come to an end, unless there is an emergency. At this time, Motions to Divide the Question (Rule 32) or for Roll Call Voting (Rule 19) are in order.

Rule 16: Voting method

Each Delegate of the committee has one vote and must demonstrate their voting intentions by raising their placard at the Director's request unless there is a vote by Roll Call Delegates may vote in favor, against or abstain. Visiting delegations and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) can only vote for procedural matters. No Delegate shall vote on behalf of another Delegate.

Rule 17: Voting with Simple Majority

A procedural or substantive matter requiring a simple majority to pass implies that fifty percent plus one vote (50% + 1) of the committee must vote in favor of the matter to pass. If the vote is a tie, the matter will be considered to have failed. Unless otherwise specified, no motions are debatable and all require a simple majority vote to pass.

Rule 18: Voting with two-thirds (2/3) majority

A procedural or substantive matter requiring a two-thirds (2/3) majority to pass implies that two-thirds (2/3) of the committee must vote in favor for a matter to pass.

Rule 19: Roll call vote

Roll Call Motions may only be in order for substantive matters. This Motion is automatically accepted unless the Director rules it out of order; the decision is not subject to appeal. The Roll Call starts from a Delegate, randomly selected by the Director. A Delegate may choose to pass. The Director will place the Delegate at the bottom of the voting list. A Delegate who has passed once during a voting sequence may not pass again but must ascertain his vote.

Rule 20: Voting with rights

A Delegate may request a Right of Explanation after voting. Upon completion of voting, the Delegate will be permitted to explain the reasons as to why he/she has chosen to vote a certain way. The Director may limit the speaking time at his/her discretion.

Rule 21: Voting on draft resolutions

Draft Resolutions will be voted on, in the order that they were numbered by a member of the Secretariat.

6. Issues related to conduct

Rule 22: Motion to establish a speaker's list

It is in the discretion of the Director to grant the specific speaking time suggested. The speaking time can later be challenged with another motion.

This motion does not apply to the Security Council.

Rule 23: Motion to move to a moderated/unmoderated caucus

A delegate may make a motion for a Moderated Caucus, thereby suggesting a change from formal debate to moderated informal debate. A delegate may also make a motion for an Unmoderated Caucus, thereby suggesting a change from formal or moderated informal to unmoderated informal debate. The delegate must suggest a time length of the caucus, speaking time and justification for the Motion. The Director may suggest a more appropriate caucus length or speaking time or may rule the Caucus out of order without the possibility of appeal. Once the Motion has passed, the committee will depart from the Speaker's List and enter informal debate. For the Moderated Caucus, the Dais will recognize delegates who raise their placards to speak about the issue at hand. For the Unmoderated Caucus, the delegates will carry an informal discussion on the topic specified in the Motion without leaving the conference room.

Rule 24: Motion to introduce a draft resolution

Once the Working Paper has been assigned a Draft Resolution number by a member of the Secretariat, the Director will entertain a motion to introduce the Draft Resolution. Once the Motion has passed, the Director shall invite the Main Submitter of the Resolution to read out only the operative clauses of the Draft Resolution to the committee. The speaker will then be recognized for five (5) minutes to speak in favor of the Draft Resolution. During this phase of the procedure, there are no questions accepted. A new debate upon this Draft Resolution shall begin and a new Speakers' List shall be established.

Rule 25: Seconding or objecting to Motions

After a motion has been raised, it can be seconded or objected. In case of objection, the motion will be put into vote, unless the Dais rules it out of order.

Rule 26: Relevance of speech

The Director may question the relevance of a delegate's speech. In case the delegate persists in making irrelevant statements to the topic discussed, the Dais reserves the right to ban the delegate from the Speaker's list for certain period or even suspend them from the proceedings of the committee.

7. Privileged motions

Rule 27: Motion to set the agenda

Following the Motions put on the floor by delegates suggesting the order of topics on the Agenda, the Director will consider the Motions in the order in which they were made.

Rule 28: Motion to adjourn-Take Recess

At the end of the conference, a delegate must make a motion to adjourn session, "[Country] moves that we adjourn". That marks the end of an annual meeting until the following year. Should this motion be made at any time during the conference, the Director may rule this motion out of order without a possibility of appeal.

NOTES

1. Is in order even after vote ordered on resolution.
2. Renewable, but only after some progress.
3. Quorum is not required for its adoption.
4. It is not always in order. May not interrupt a speaker or the verification of a vote; may not be entertained during a division.

RULE 29: PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Questions of Privilege relate to issues regarding the rights and privileges of the delegates in the committee. If the question requires immediate action, it may interrupt a delegate that has the floor. A Delegate may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege if a matter impairs him/her from participating fully in committee activities. The Chairpersons shall try to effectively address the source of impairment. This point may interrupt a Speaker.

NOTES

1. Takes precedence of all other motions except to adjourn.
2. Questions of privilege (of the first class) that affect the honor, dignity or safety of the assembly are superior to those (of the second class) that concern only individuals. See below.
3. May interrupt a speaker if immediate action is required.
4. Are decided by the Chair subject to appeal to the committee.
5. May be disposed of any subsidiary motion, but such subsidiary motion affects only the question of privilege or the resulting privileged motion, not the main question.
6. Final action need not be taken at once.
7. Chair decides only whether question is one of privilege;—not, usually, as to the particular action required. If question is decided to be a question of privilege (by the Chair or by the committee on appeal), it has then acquired the status of a privileged motion.

8. INCIDENTAL MOTIONS

RULE 30: POINT OF ORDER

It is the duty of the Chair to enforce the rules and orders of the committee without debate or delay, yet it is also the right of every delegate who notices the breach of a rule, to insist upon its enforcement. It is called raising a point of order, because the delegate in effect puts the chair, whose duty is to enforce order, the question as to whether there is a breach of order or not. A Point of Order is used for that and takes precedence of the pending question out of which it arises; does not require a second; cannot be amended and must be decided by the Chair without debate, unless it is doubtful case when he has to submit the question to the committee for decision. Before rendering his decision the chair is encouraged to request the advice of the Secretariat, of which advice or opinion should usually be given sitting to avoid the appearance of debate.

NOTES

1. May interrupt a speaker, and a vote if need be.
2. The point of order is decided by the Chair.

a. If dissatisfied with the decision of the Chair any member may APPEAL to the committee for a final decision.
Form of APPEAL: "[Country] appeals from the decision of the Chair." (An appeal requires a second.) (See Rule 31)

3. Chair may briefly state the reasons for his decision.
4. If Chair is in doubt as to the point of order, he may refer it to the committee for a final decision.
5. A point of order must be raised immediately after the error has been made except in the case of a clear violation of the by-laws (standing rules or fundamental parliamentary principals), in which case if adopted would be null and void. In such cases, it would never be too late to raise point of order.
6. Does not require a second and is not debatable.
7. No other motion may apply to it.

Rule 31: Point of appeal

An appeal is an official request that doubts a decision of the Chair and brings the issue to the committee. Any two delegates may make an appeal on any decision of the Chair, but only at the time when the decision is made. Please note that the answers of the Chair to requests for information or parliamentary inquiries are not decisions and are not subject to appeals. This point may interrupt a speaker.

Notes

1. Must be seconded.
2. Takes precedence of the question which gives rise to it.
3. Is in order even when another member has the floor.
4. A tie vote on an appeal sustains the decision of the chair.
5. Not in order unless made immediately after decision by the Chair.
6. Not in order when another appeal is pending.
7. Cannot be amended.
8. If debate is closed on the appeal or the appeal is tabled, this action does not affect the main question pending.

Rule 32: Motion to divide the question

When a certain subject contains several parts, each of which is capable of standing as a complete proposition if the others are removed, it can be divided into two or more propositions to be considered and voted on as distinct questions.

To save time, it is common practice, when such a motion is made to consider that dividing a question means that each and every clause will be voted on and discussed independently. It is preferable to divide the question when it is first introduced so that the resolution is considered and voted on separately.

A Delegate may request through a Motion to Divide the Question to vote on an individual or group of operative clauses or clause by clause. A Delegate must specify how they wish to divide the operative clauses during the Motion. Should there be more than one Motion to Divide the Question on the floor, the committee shall vote on the Motions from the least to the most splitting of the draft resolution. A 2/3 majority is required to pass the Motion.

The divided section that fails during voting will be taken out of the final Draft Resolution; only those sections that have been passed will remain. The committee will then proceed to vote on the new final Draft Resolution as a whole after all the divisions have been voted on. If all

operative clauses fail or there is no meaning coming from the remained clauses, the Draft Resolution, as a whole, fails.

Rule 33: Motion to divide the House

The usual method of voting is by the having the delegates raise their placards. To increase accuracy and formality, any delegate my request a Division of the House (voting by roll call) at any time after the question has been put (the voting procedure has started), and even after the vote. It does not require a second, and cannot be debated, or amended, or have any other subsidiary motion applied to it. No delegate may abstain to this vote.

After division has been called for by a delegate, the chair must initiate voting procedures on the call. It requires a majority vote to pass. Even though this method of voting is considered as the closed to the true expression of the committee, it would be deemed dilatory to even consider voting by roll call on everything. The method of voting should be generally consistent with the formality of the vote. An abuse that would create the annoyance of the committee should not be tolerated.

9. Requests growing out of business

Rule 34: parliamentary inquiry

A Delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry requesting an explanation from the Director on the Rules of Procedure. This point may not interrupt a Speaker.

Notes

1. May not interrupt a speaker.
2. The inquiry is answered by the Chair.
3. Does not require a second and is not debatable.
4. No other motion may apply to it.

Rule 35: Points of information

A request for information (point of information) relating to the business at hand is treated like a parliamentary inquiry, and has the same privileges. There are two types of points of information: the points of information directed to the Chair and the points of information directed to the delegate that has the floor. It is important to remember that all requests for information are addressed to the Chair, even when aimed at another delegate. All answers to questions are also addressed to the Chair. Remember that direct controversies between delegates are an affront to the dignity of the committee. A member rising too often to points of information should not be given recognition by the Chair.

Notes

1. May not interrupt a speaker.
2. Does not require a second and is not debatable.
3. No other motion may apply to it.

10. Subsidiary motions

Rule 36: Limit or extend limits of debate

A motion to limit or extend limits of debate can be used to (a.) set the hour for closing debate and putting the question, (b.) limit or extend the length of the debate, and, (c.) reduce

or increase the length and number of speeches. A Delegate may move to extend the Moderated/Unmoderated Caucus if they feel that additional time would benefit the work of the committee. The Delegate who moves for an Extension of the Caucus must suggest a length for the extension, which shall not exceed the duration of the original Caucus. The Director may suggest a more appropriate caucus length and put it to vote or may rule the Extension out of order without the possibility of appeal.

NOTES

1. Take precedence of all debatable motions
2. Requires a two-thirds vote.
3. May be applied to any debatable motion or series of motions
4. May by applied only to the immediately pending question
5. Cannot be debated or amended.
6. Cannot have any motion applied to it, nor to the main question while it is pending except the motion to lay on the table
7. Yield to privileged and incidental motions, and to the motions to lay on the table and for the previous question.
8. In force only during the session in which it was adopted.

RULE 37: MOTION TO AMEND

Amendments can be made to clauses (or sets of clauses). Only one amendment may be considered at a time, however, a delegate may submit an amendment to an amendment (second degree amendment). A third degree amendment is not in order; instead a delegate may submit an amendment to the original amendment after the previous amendment has been voted on. While only one amendment may be considered at a time, any number of them may be pending to be considered in succession. Please note that in order to be considered, an amendment has to be germane to the subject discussed in the clause (or set of clauses).

AMENDMENTS TO OPERATIVE CLAUSES

During Debate on a Draft Resolution a Delegate may move to introduce an Amendment which will add to, strike out from or revise a part of the Draft Resolution. The Amendment has to be first approved by the Dais. It is highly recommended that the amendment be supported by at least one signatory. It is at the discretion of the Director to define (to the House) the period of time, during which the floor will be open to amendments.

AMENDMENTS TO PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES

Amendments to Preambulatory Clauses are not in order. However, the Director may rule such an amendment in order if serious mistakes have been noticed in the Preambulatory Clauses by a member of the Secretariat or the delegates.

NON-SUBSTANTIVE AMENDMENTS

Amendments correcting grammatical, spelling or formatting mistakes on Draft Resolutions will be automatically adopted without vote from the committee, at the discretion of the Director. Following the initial reading of the Draft Resolution by a signatory, delegates are permitted to point out any such problems to the Directors.

FRIENDLY AMENDMENTS

Since there are no sponsors in the Anatolia College Model United Nations, friendly amendments are also invalid. That is, every single amendment proposed has to be debated and ul-

timately voted upon in order to be included in the resolution, with the exception of the non-substantive amendments.

AMENDMENT TO ANOTHER AMENDMENT

During Debate on an Amendment a Delegate may move to introduce a Second Degree Amendment (Amendment to the Amendment) which will add to, strike out from or revise a part of the Amendment. The Amendment has to be first approved by the Director. It is in the discretion of the Director to set the debate time on a Second Degree Amendment. After the debated time has elapsed the Council will proceed with voting on the Second Degree Amendment and then continue debating on the first Amendment after the changes, if the Second Degree Amendment passes, or on the original Amendment, if the Second Degree Amendment does not Pass.

NOTES

1. May be amended (by "an amendment to an amendment")
2. May be divided (if incoherent) by motion to divide it, even when debate is closed.
3. Chair decides propriety of amendments, subject to appeal.
4. Chair may demand that amendments be in writing.
5. An amendment to an amendment cannot be amended. Amendments of the third degree are not permitted.

Form of Amendments: "add, strike out, insert, strike out and insert, substitute or divide."

RULE 38: MOVE TO THE PREVIOUS QUESTION

The motion to move to the previous question refers to ceasing the debate, and the committee moving immediately to voting on the clause/resolution/amendment before it. It is not debatable and cannot be amended. It shall require a two-thirds majority for its adoption. This motion may be applied to all of the pending motions or specific categories (e.g. all amendments). In general, the object of the previous question is to bring the committee at once to a vote on the immediately pending question, or on other questions specified in the demand. An immediate effect is the fact that no other amendments can be made, and thus the initial supporters of the resolution/clause/amendments can secure their proposal without delays.

NOTES

1. Takes precedence of all debatable questions except "to lay on the table."
2. Requires a two-thirds vote.
3. Its effect is confined to the immediately pending motion, unless it specifically indicated otherwise, as, "close debate on all pending questions."
4. When ordered, no additional motion may be introduced, except "to lay on the table."
5. Cannot be debated or amended.
6. Cannot have any motion applied to it, nor to the main question while it is pending except the motion to lay on the table

11. UNCLASSIFIED MOTIONS

RULE 39: RECONSIDER

When a motion, vote or resolution has been made and carried, or lost, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof.

NOTES

1. May not interrupt a member who is speaking.
2. Must be moved by one who voted with the prevailing side.
3. For actual consideration and voting its precedence is that of the motion to which it applies.
4. It suspends action on the motion to which it applies until it has been decided.
5. Requires only majority vote in all cases.
6. Has no privilege for consideration other than that of the motion to which it applies.
7. Not debatable if motion to which it applies was undebatable.
8. No question may be twice reconsidered.
9. Action that cannot be reversed cannot be reconsidered.

	I want to…	Debatable	Majority Vote	Must be seconded	Interrupt a speaker
Adjourn	Close meeting	No	Yes	Yes	No
Amend	Modify wording of clause	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Appeal	Submit a matter to the committee	Yes[1]	Yes	Yes	No
Limit or Extend Debate	Define speaking time	Yes	No	Yes	No
Division of the House	Demand a rising vote	No	Yes	No	Yes
Division of the Question	Divide resolution to clauses	No	Yes	Yes	No
Orders of the day	Make follow agenda	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Point of Order	Enforce the rules	No	-	No	Yes
Parliamentary inquiry	Clarify a rule	No	-	No	No
Previous question	Close debate	No	No	Yes	No
Take a recess	Take break	No	Yes	Yes	No
Reconsider	Retake vote	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Personal privilege	Register a complaint	No	-	No	Yes

[1] Expect for when it refers to indecorum

APPENDIX I: THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The committee sessions of the Security Council of ACMUN are governed by the same rules of the General Assembly. Yet, specific exceptions and modifications apply.

RULE 40: APPLICABILITY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RULES

The rules of the General Assembly that do **not** apply to the procedures of the Security Council are the following: 2, 3, 22, 24 ,27.

1. DEBATE

RULE 41: FORMAL DEBATE IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council shall by default be in Formal Debate unless otherwise advised by the Directors. Dele gates wishing to take the floor at any time are required to raise their placards when they are asked to do so by the Directors.

RULE 42: INFORMAL DEBATE IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

During Formal Debate a motion can be made by any delegate for an Unmoderated Caucus, which constitutes informal debate. Moderated Caucus is not in order in the Security Council as in Formal Debate a Speaker's List is not used. Informal debate can only occur on substantive issues and is out of order once a motion to close debate has been passed.

RULE 43: THE AGENDA OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Secretary General reserves the right, in urgent circumstances or major world crisis, to alter the Agenda of the Security Council, either by making additions to it or by completely changing the Agenda. This last fact is in order only after immediate communication of the Secretary General with the Head of States -members of the Security Council- and consequently it cannot be questioned by the Delegates.

RULE 44: NON-COUNCIL MEMBERS

When an issue before the Security Council involves a non-Council UN member state or observer, the Directors reserve the right to invite the delegation to be present during Council sessions in which the issue is being discussed.

DEBATING PRIVILEGES

A non-Council member is given debating rights. This will allow the delegation to be recognized by the Director during debate, to submit draft resolutions or amendments, but not to move these to the floor or vote at any time.

MOTION FOR A "QUESTION AND ANSWER" PERIOD

A formal "Question and Answer" period may be instituted by the Director, upon the request of a Council member, for the purposes of questioning the Representative(s) on the issue at hand. The "Question and Answer" period shall be monitored by the Board and conducted by the Council as a whole. This motion is considered to be a substantial one.

2. SPECIAL VOTING CONSIDERATIONS

RULE 45: MAJORITY ON PROCEDURAL MATTERS

In accordance with Article 27 of the Charter of the United Nations, all votes on procedural matters require a majority of nine (9) votes in favor.

Rule 46: Majority on Substantive Matters

All votes on substantive matters require a majority of nine (9) votes in favor, including the concurring votes of all Permanent Members. If one Permanent Member votes against a draft resolution, amendment or on any other substantive matter, the item that the Security Council has voted upon, fails. The abstention of a Permanent Member does not block the approval of a motion.

Rule 47: Voting Procedure

When the Director announces that the Security Council is entering voting procedure, no entering or exiting from the room will be permitted, unless there is an emergency or until voting procedure has come to an end. At this time, Motions to Divide the Question or for Roll Call Voting are in order.

Rule 48: Veto Power

The Permanent Members of the Security Council have the right to issue a veto. The veto is equivalent to voting against during the voting procedure of any substantial matter. If the delegation of a P5 country disagrees with a specific idea or clause but is not wishing to issue a veto, then a vote to abstain is effective too. Delegates are generally discouraged to use the veto power and it the use of this power is appropriate when a measure proposed is against the country's international policy or threatening to its nation sovereignty. After a veto has been issues the Permanent Member of the Council may move to a P-5 caucus.

Rule 49: P–5 Caucus

The Permanent Members of the Security Council have the right to move to a closed discussion, moderated by the Director or the Deputy Director of the Council, in cases of a crisis concerning the issues discussed immediately after a veto has been issued. The duration of the meeting will be decided by the Directors of the Council and the discussion will take place separately from the rest of the Council. During the P-5 Caucus the other members of the Council will continue debating and after the end of it, one of the Permanent Members of the Security Council will present the decisions taken to the House.

3. Special Motions

Rule 50: Motion to Declare a State Party to the Dispute

A Representative of a Permanent Member of the Council may move to declare a state-member of the Security Council party to the dispute debated at the time in the Council. The delegate who moves will have to provide sufficient justification. The Director will recognize one (1) speaker for and one (1) speaker against this motion. A state which is party to the dispute shall not have any voting rights during the voting procedure on a draft resolution. Its vote shall be counted as an abstention by the Director, under paragraph 3 of Article 52 of the Charter of the United Nations. The vote on this motion is a substantial one.

Rule 51: Motion to Declare the Vote Substantial

This is a motion which may only be used by the Permanent Members of the Security Council. It may be entertained on any procedural motion. The aim of this motion is to change the re-

quired vote on the procedural motion into a substantial vote. On a substantial vote, all delegates who are “present” may abstain, and, even more important, the required majority for that motion to pass is nine including the five concurring votes of the Permanent Members. This gives the Permanent Members the possibility to veto a motion that is normally procedural. As soon as any permanent member introduces this motion, the other (procedural) motion is thereby declared substantial. The Director will then ask, whether there is any objection to declaring the motion substantial. If there is objection the Council will vote on whether to re-declare the motion procedural. The vote to re-declare the motion procedural is a substantial vote.