

GAIC-MUN 2019

RULES OF PROCEDURES

Chapter I. Structure

Rule 1 | Secretariats

1. The Secretariat has authority over all matters relating to the conference.
2. The Secretariat is divided into the following departments:
 - A. Executive Office of the Secretary-General (EOSG)
 - B. Department of General Assembly and Conference Management (DGACM)
 - C. Press Corps (PC)
 - D. Intern Press Corps (IPC)
3. All members of the Secretariat report to and take orders from the Secretary-General.
4. The Secretariat and his/her representatives have the right to address any committee through oral and written statements during the conference. Also, delegates, may be dismissed from the conference at any time if delegates are caught in acts of violence, alcohol or non-medicinal drugs, sexual harassments and smoking. The secretariats have the right to dismiss a delegate from the conference at his or her discretion.

Rule 2 | Student Officers

1. Student Officers may also be referred to as 'Chairs'.
2. The Student Officer's duty is to assist discussions by maintaining the procedural order. The Chairperson declare the opening and closing of each session and adoption of any points or motions. The Chair has complete control of the proceedings at his or her meeting, and all procedural matters in the committee are subject to the discretion of the chair.
3. All Student Officers are high school students who have been approved by secretariats before the conference. They will be in charge of chairing sessions when secretariats entrust the chairing duty on them.
4. Chairs are absolutely authorized to decide the awards upon chairs' evaluation standards on the committee and delegates as a whole

Rule 3 | Administrative Staffs

1. Administrative Staffs are responsible for assisting with various logistical matters.
2. Administrative Staffs' responsibilities include the following:
 - A. Note screening,
 - B. Helping committees in logistical manner,
 - C. Night guard.
3. All Administrative Staffs report to and take orders from the Chief of the Staff
4. Every staffs will be courteous and respectful to the committee staff and to other delegates. If any staff feels that he or she is not being treated respectfully, speak to the student officer or the Chief of the staff, who will immediately take the appropriate action.

Rule 4 | Delegates

1. All participants of the conference are hereby referred to as 'delegates'.
2. Delegates are representatives of their nation, and thus have a responsibility to act accordingly to their nation's stance in the real world.
3. As diplomats of their nation, delegates must participate actively as it is done in the real United Nations
4. Every delegate will be courteous and respectful to the committee staff and to other delegates. The Chair will immediately call to order any delegate who does not abide by this rule. Any delegate who feels that he or she is not being treated respectfully is encouraged speak to the Chair and Secretariat, who will then take the appropriate action.
5. Delegates are warned that GAIC-MUN has a zero-tolerance policy for slandering, disparaging, or acting in any other way that is inflammatory to other delegates. Neither speeches nor debates with other delegates may contain remarks of this nature. Those delegates who believe that their countries' policies merit such conduct are advised to consult the Chair before taking any action. This rule shall not be misconstrued to prohibit robust and vigorous substantive debate over disagreements between delegates' national policies, so long as such debate is conducted with courtesy and respect.

Chapter II. Code of Conduct

Rule 1 | Working Language

1. English is the sole working languages for all GAIC conference proceedings and thus will be the only language used in speeches, notes, resolutions, official announcements, reports, and all other material created through the conference.
2. If wishing to use another language in an official setting, one must present a translation of the foreign word used.
3. Any written material breaching this rule shall be discarded.
4. Delegates breaching this rule through either speeches or written work, including notes, shall be exempt from award considerations and/or certificate of participation in the conference.
5. The following circumstances are the only ones in which this rule shall not take effect:
 - A. Communication between members of the Secretariat,
 - B. Communication between a member of the Secretariat and a member of the administrative staff,
 - C. Communication between a chair and a member of the administrative staff,
 - D. Communication between a member of the Secretariat and a chair,
 - E. Communication with people not registered in the conference,
 - F. Communication with observers.
6. Members of the Secretariat have the final say regarding the question of breach of this rule.

Rule 2 | Chair – Delegate Relationship

1. Chairs must behave professionally towards all delegates.
2. Delegates may give neither a gift nor a promise of one toward a chair, starting from before the beginning of the conference until it ends.
3. Chairs must not discuss confidential information with delegates.
4. No pre-existing relationship between a chair and a delegate may lead to preferential treatment of that delegate.

Rule 3 | Plagiarism

1. All written works must not be plagiarized.
2. Any plagiarism by a chair within their chair reports will lead to the immediate dismissal of the chair in question.

3. Any plagiarism by a delegate within resolutions and amendments will lead to the immediate removal of that written work; further violations will lead to various disadvantages such as:
 - A. Removal from award considerations,
 - B. Removal from receiving the certificate of participation in the conference.
4. Any plagiarism by a journalist within their articles will lead to the immediate rectification of the section where plagiarism was used; further violations will lead to the dismissal of the journalist in question.
5. All chairs have a duty to make their best efforts in order for the prevention and the detection of plagiarism.
6. Members of the Secretariat have the final say regarding the question of breach of this rule.

Rule 4 | Dress Code

1. Male participants must follow the following dress code:
 - A. a formal dark colored suit with tie
 - B. jackets are required but can be taken off during sessions
 - C. formal pants (no jeans or shorts)
 - D. formal shoes (no flip-flops or sandals)
2. Female participants must follow the following dress code:
 - A. formal blouse or dress with appropriate colors and design
 - B. jackets are not required but suggested
 - C. formal pants or skirts (must be no shorter than top of knee)
 - D. formal shoes (no flip-flops or sandals)
 - E. heels are not necessary
3. School uniforms are not allowed

Rule 5 | Decorum

1. Delegates should obey the instructions given by the GAIC Secretariat, Chairs and Staff. Those who fail to do so will be dismissed from the conference.

Rule 6 | Quorum

1. Quorum denotes the minimum number of delegates who need to be present in order to open debate. When at least one-quarter of the members of the Committee (as declared at the

beginning of the first session) are present, quorum is met, and the Chair declares a Committee open to proceed with debate.

2. A quorum will be assumed to be present unless specifically challenged and shown to be absent.

3. In order to vote on any motion, the Committee must establish the presence of a simple majority of members. For double delegation committees, at least one delegate from each pair must be present in the room at all times.

Rule 7 | Agenda

1. The Secretary General or his or her representative shall inform the agenda to the delegates prior to the conference.

Rule 8 | Revision of the Agenda

1. The Secretary General may add important and urgent agenda during the conference. Such events are common in the Security Council.

Rule 9 | Adoption of Agenda

1. The first order of business for the committee shall be the adoption of the agenda. The only motion in order at this time will be in term of “Motion to moves that [Topic area A] be placed first on the agenda.

- a. The motion requires a second and is debatable;
- b. A provisional speakers list shall be established with two people speaking for and two people speaking against the motion (speaking time for these remarks shall be one minute).
- c. After the speakers list is exhausted the committee shall move into an immediate vote: a simple majority is required for the motion to pass;
- d. A motion to proceed to the second topic area is in order only after the committee has adopted or rejected a resolution on the first topic area or debate has been adjourned;
- e. In the event of a crisis or emergency, the Secretary-General or Director-General may call upon a committee to table debate on the current topic area so that the more urgent matter may be addressed. After a resolution has been addressed and voted upon, the committee will return to debate the tabled topic. If a resolution on the crisis topic fails, the committee may return to debate on tabled topic area only at the discretion of the Secretary General and Student Officers.

Rule 10 | Electronic Aids

1. Delegates are not permitted to use any type of electronic device, including laptops, phones, etc., in the committee room when the committee is in session. All laptop use must occur outside of the committee room unless otherwise specified by the Chair. The Chair may grant the use of electronic devices at his or her discretion, such as during an unmoderated caucus.

Chapter III. Committee Presence

Rule 1 | Absences

Delegates must be present for total committee hours during the conference in order to be eligible for a certificate of participation or be included in award considerations.

Rule 2 | Entry and Exit

Delegates are allowed to enter and exit the committee room only for the following purposes:

1. Bathroom usage;
2. Unmoderated Caucus;
3. To work on a draft resolution or an amendment that may be difficult to be done inside the committee room under Chairs' discretion;
4. Multilateral meetings with other delegates in the same committee.

Chapter IV. Committee Proceedings

Rule 1 | Roll Call

1. The committee session begins with a roll call. When the chair calls out the delegations in alphabetical order, all delegates should raise their placards high and say 'Present'.
2. Any delegates coming late should send a note and notifying chairs that they are 'Present', or they will not be counted during the voting procedure.
3. Delegates who do not show their presence to the chair will not be recognized during the voting procedure.

4. Note that “Present and Voting” will not be entertained in GAIC-MUN 2019.
5. The quorum for GAIC-MUN 2019 is 2/3.

Rule 2 | Setting the Agenda

1. In the case of high school committees, since each committee of GAIC-MUN 2019 has more than one agenda, the committee will proceed to the setting of the agenda after roll call. For middle school committees, since each committee has a single agenda, Student Officer will directly move onto opening speech after roll call.
2. A motion should be made to set the agenda to one of the committee’s topic areas. Student Officer will directly entertain this motion once a delegate raises this motion.
3. Student Officer will then accept two speakers in favor of the motion and two speakers against the motion, in an alternating manner. Each speaker will have 60 seconds to speak and there will be no yielding. When there are not enough delegates wishing to speak, the number of speakers can be reduced under the discretion of the Student Officer.
4. Once speeches both for and against the motion are given, the committee will automatically move into a voting procedure. In this procedural vote, a simple majority is needed in order to pass.
5. When the motion on the first topic area passes, it will be placed first on the agenda and the other topic area will be placed second. If the motion on the first topic area fails, the other topic will be automatically placed first on the agenda and no voting is required.
6. When a motion has been raised to close debate on the first Agenda and is passed, the committee automatically moves into the other agenda.

Chapter V. Conduct of Business

Rules 1 | Speeches

1. Delegates may only be allowed to speak when the Chair permits so. No delegate may address the committee without permission from the Chair.

2. Delegates cannot use first-person-pronoun and second-person-pronoun (e.g. I, You, We) since they are representing countries or organization. They should rather refer themselves as third person pronoun (e.g. He, She, The delegate...).
3. When a speaker exceeds the given speaker's time, the Chair may call the speaker to order.
4. Delegates are not allowed to make the direct conversation between participants, and all the conversation should be built through notes in the formal session.

Rule 2 | Opening Speech

1. Opening Speech is mandatory for all delegates, and should be delivered in alphabetical order.
2. The time allocated for the opening speech is set as 60 seconds. If time remains, delegates may only yield the floor back to the chair. The delegate should go back to his or her seat right after the speech is finished.
3. Opening Speech is an opportunity for delegates to express their nations' stances on the agenda at the very beginning of the conference.
4. During opening speeches, no other rights apart from Point of Personal Privilege are recognized.

Rule 3 | General Speaker's List (GSL)

1. When there is no point or motion on the floor, the committee will directly move into the GSL.
2. Delegates can be added on the GSL by raising their placards up high when the chair asks for speakers.
3. Delegates may approach the podium and deliver his/her speech for 90 seconds.
4. Remaining times are available to use, not the only 90 seconds as a whole.
5. Delegates may adopt following three options:
 - A. Point of Information:

- i. The use of the remaining time to points of information is only in order when the remaining time is more than 10 seconds,
- ii. Point of Information must be concise and must be in a question format,
- iii. Remaining time is deducted from the speaking time of the delegate on the podium who is answering to a point of information,
- iv. One follow-up is granted upon request and under the Chairs' discretion. Follow-up to the second degree is not in order,
- v. Delegates must specify the number of points of information they would like to receive when yielding the remaining time to this option.

B. Yield to Delegate:

- i. Delegate can yield to another delegate only if the remaining time is more than 30 seconds,
- ii. Yielding to the second degree is not in order,
- iii. If the yield was made to the speaker that is on the current speaker's list, the delegate that has accepted the yield is automatically removed from the speaker's list,
- iv. Although the delegates did not have prior agreements, no delegate can refuse the yield given to him/her whenever the action is taken place,
- v. Although yielded, delegates do not have to continue speaking on the same idea but can foster their own opinions.

C. Yield back to the Chair:

- i. The use of the remaining time to this option is always possible,
- ii. If the remaining time is less than 10 seconds, the time is automatically yielded to the Chair,
- iii. When a delegate yields the remaining time back to the chair, the delegate may return to his/her seat thus ending his/her speech.

6. The set-speaking time is generally 90 seconds, but it is varied from each Motions that set the speaking time. The Speaking time of Motion is adapted to each motion, also reset to 90 seconds as the motion elapses.
7. Once the General Speaker's List is opened, it is never closed, and always re-opens.
8. During the GSL, delegates may express their opinions and nation stances on the agenda in general.

Rule 4 | Right of Reply

1. When delegates feel that their national integrity has been impugned by another delegate, they may submit a Right of Reply through to Chair through note form.
2. Chairs will grant the Right of Reply under their discretion, and the delegates will be granted to speak for 60 seconds.
3. Delegates may use their Right of Reply by raising their placards high and stating "Right of Reply" when the Chair asks for points and motions. If the Chair permits the delegate to come up to the podium he or she may use their Right of Reply.
4. Remaining time of Right of Reply cannot be yielded to any options
5. Right of Reply to the second degree is not allowed.

Chapter VI. POINTS

Rule 1 | Point of Personal Privilege

1. Whenever delegates experience personal discomfort, they may raise a Point of Personal Privilege to request the discomfort to be corrected. (e.g. audibility, the room is too cold or too hot, etc.)
2. Points of Personal Privilege may interrupt another delegate's speech only when they are related to auditory issues.

Rule 2 | Point of Order

1. During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a Point of Order to indicate an improper parliamentary procedure.
2. Delegates may interrupt the speak only if the Chair's leading of the conference poses a critical problem to the conference.

3. Chairs may rule the point out of order if the point is irrelevant to the subject of the debate or infringes other delegates' rights.

Rule 3 | Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

1. Delegates may rise Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask Chairs a question regarding the rules of procedure when the floor is open.
2. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker.

Rule 4 | Point of Information

1. Point of Information may only be raised under the following conditions:
 - a. When a speaker yielded remaining time to the POIs during the Speaker's List.
 - b. When a draft resolution or amendment is introduced to the committee.
2. For details of Point of Information, refer to Chapter V Conduct of Business, Rule 3 | General Speaker's List, Clause 2 - A.

Rule 5 | Point of Clarification

1. Point of Clarification may only be raised when a draft resolution or amendment is introduced to the committee.
2. Delegates in the committee may raise Points of Clarification to ask for clarification of specific terminology, abbreviation, acronym, or phrases. These points must be in the questionnaire form.
3. Points of Clarifications must pertain only to cases where the meaning/definition of the terminology or the phrase is deemed unknown to the majority of the delegates or is ambiguous, thus is likely to cause misunderstanding.

Chapter VII. MOTIONS

Rule 1| Motion to set the Agenda

1. Motion to set the agenda is raised at the beginning of the first committee session. This is used to choose which agenda the committee will be debating first. This motion will only be entertained in the high school committee, Security Council, in GAIC MUN 2019.
2. 2 for and 2 against speeches should be entertained first in an alternating manner.
3. This motion requires a simple majority to pass.

Rule 2 | Motion to suspend the rules

1. Raised to suspend the rules
2. Requires super majority to pass

Rule 3| Motion to Move into an Un-Moderated Caucus

1. Delegates have to specify the total duration time and purpose. Delegates can make a motion to move into Unmoderated Debate by saying: “Motion to move into an Un-Moderated Caucus for X minutes, for the purpose of X.”
2. This motion is a procedural vote that requires a simple majority to pass.
3. During Unmoderated Caucus, delegates are free to move around within the committee room and share their opinions on agenda items, resolutions, and amendments or receive signatories for their resolutions and amendments.
4. The maximum time limit of Unmoderated Debate is 20 minutes.
5. The use of electronic devices may be temporarily allowed under the Chairs' discretion.
6. The use of first and second pronouns are temporarily allowed during the unmoderated caucus.

Rule 4 | Motion to Move into a Moderated Caucus

1. The delegate should specify the purpose, time duration, and individual speaking time. Delegates can make a motion to move into Moderated Caucus by saying: “Motion to move into a Moderated Caucus for X minutes, individual speaking time of X minutes, for the purpose of X.”
2. The overall time duration of the moderated caucus should be the exact multiple of the individual speaking time.
3. The maximum time limit for the Moderated Debate is 20 minutes.
4. The total duration of the moderated caucus can be adjusted under the chairs' discretion, and may be ended earlier than its original total duration time under the Chair's discretion.
5. This motion is put into a procedural vote and requires a simple majority to pass.
6. During the Moderated Caucus, the speakers' list is temporarily suspended and chairs will recognize the delegates one by one. Any delegates wishing to speak may raise their placards when the Chairs ask. Once the delegate is recognized, one will stand up from their seats and deliver their speech for the limited time, pertaining to the motion.
7. There are to be no yields during Moderated Caucus; instead, delegates will seat themselves when they finish their speeches.

Rule 5 | Motion to Close Debate on Agenda or Resolution or Amendment

1. If the delegates and the Chairs believe that an agenda has been discussed thoroughly, and that the debate on the topic may come to an end, a delegate may raise the ‘motion to close the debate on the agenda (or resolution or amendment).
2. To make a closure debate on the agenda requires the motion to close the debate on each resolution through the session, also to make the closure debate on the resolution, the motions to close the debate on the amendment must be proceeded first.
3. This motion requires two against speakers.

Rule 6 | Motion to Adjourn the session

1. Once the remaining time of the session does not exceed over 30 minutes, a delegate may raise a Motion to Adjourn the Session.
2. A Motion to Adjourn the session must specify the specific time of resumption, purpose.
3. This motion is typically made before lunchtime, breaks, or at the end of the day.
4. Upon hearing the motion, the committee shall move directly into procedural voting procedures for this motion.
5. This motion requires a simple majority to pass.

Rule 7 | Motion to Adjourn the Meeting

1. This motion may be raised only once during the entire conference and should be raised at the end of the conference.
2. Delegates do not have to specify the resumption time, but do have to specify the purpose.
 - a. The resumption time for this motion is automatically set as the next GAIC-MUN.
3. This motion requires a simple majority.

Chapter VIII. Draft Resolutions

Rule 1 | Resolution

1. Resolution is the work of the committee that contains solutions toward the agenda item.
2. Resolution can be divided into two extensive parts: Preambulatory and Operative Clauses.
 - a. Preambulatory Clauses only include the facts about the agenda item and cannot be amended.
 - b. Operative Clauses only contains the “actions” to be taken in the near future as a possible solution to the agenda on the floor. They are specified into sub-clauses and sub-subclauses.
3. There are main submitter, sponsors, and signatories in GAIC-MUN.
 - a. A resolution is not to be written and submitted by one main submitter alone, but by multiple sponsors. Sponsors are the delegates who contribute their ideas and stances to the drafting of the resolution and support the whole content of the resolution.
 - b. There may be multiple sponsors, but only one main submitter.
 - c. Main submitter can be added on sponsors, and both main submitter and sponsors can be added on the signatories.
 - d. Signatories should contain at least one-third of the quorum.

Rule 2 | Approval Process

1. Once a delegate finishes working on a draft resolution, they should submit it to the Chairs to go through it. After approved by the Chair and the approval panel, then the delegates may introduce or refer to the draft resolution. A. Delegates are not allowed to refer to the draft resolution or any clauses of the draft resolution before it is officially introduced to the committee.
2. After the draft resolution is approved it will receive a serial number. Following is the format of numbering: GAIC/2017/Committee/Agenda Number/RES/Order of Submission
3. Up to 3 draft resolutions can be submitted to the Chairs.
 - a. If there are more than three draft resolutions on the committee, only the first three drafts that are approved can be debated during the conference.
4. Total of 2 resolutions can be passed per each agenda.

Rule 3 | Introduction

1. After the draft resolution got approved, a delegate may rise into a "Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution #."
 - a. Only the Main Submitter can raise the motion.
 - b. The delegate should mention the serial number of the draft resolution to clarify which draft resolution he or she is introducing.
2. The Chair will directly entertain the motion.
3. The main submitter of the draft resolution should approach the podium and will be asked to read out the operative clauses only.
4. The chair will then entertain a maximum of 2 Points of Clarification. A. For details of points of clarification, refer to Chapter 6, Rule 5 Point of Clarification.
5. The delegate may give an authorship speech of the resolution, not exceeding 5 minutes.
 - a. The use of this time is optional but strongly recommended.
6. After the authorship speech, the chair will entertain 2 mandatory Points of Information from the committee. If there are none, the committee will move onto the next procedure.
7. After POIs, the Chairs will ask the delegate of how will he or she use the remaining time. The use of the remaining time is as same as the GSL.
8. With all these processes completed, the draft resolution is considered as formally introduced to the committee and is allowed to discuss and refer to any clauses of the draft resolution.

Chapter IX. Amendments

Rule 1| Introducing Amendments

Rule 1 | Introducing Amendments

1. Amendments must obtain the approval of the Chair prior to its introduction to the Committee like a resolution.
2. A delegate is allowed to raise a Motion to introduce an amendment to any resolution on the current agenda item whenever the floor is open.
 - a. Amendments without the chair's approval or irrelevant to the resolutions are not in order.
 - b. In Chair's discretion, any amendment may be ruled out of order if the Chair recognizes the amendment render to the resolution nonsensical.
 - i. Amendment to the Amendment, also known as amendment to the second degree is not in order; delegates should fail the amendment and raise another motion to introduce a different amendment.
 - ii. However, an amendment clause may be amended again.
3. Only one amendment can be on the floor at the same time.
4. When two or more amendments are proposed at the same time, the chair shall discuss on the amendment that generates the greatest impact to the resolution.
5. When a delegate raises a Motion to introduce an amendment on resolution #, the motion is directly in order under Chair's discretion.
 - a. After the motion has been made, the delegate who raised the motion will approach the podium and read out the amendment.
 - b. The delegate shall receive two points of clarification from the committee. If the amendment is to strike a clause, then point of clarification will not be entertained.

Chapter X. Voting Procedures

Rule 1| General Rules governing Voting

1. Any motions or substantive documents must be voted upon by the committee before they can become in effect.
2. A motion that requires a 'Simple Majority' passes when the votes for exceed half the committee present.
3. A motion that requires a 'Two-thirds Majority' (super majority) passes when the votes for exceed or is equal to two-thirds of the committee present.

Rule 2| Voting Rights

1. Each delegation shall have one vote each.
2. Only those delegates who have said "Present" during the roll call at the beginning of the session, or those who have informed their presence to the Chairs through note have voting rights.

Rule 3| Conduct while in Voting Procedure

1. Once the Chair announces the beginning of voting procedure, only Staff members may leave or enter the room; delegates may not do so.
2. Delegates also may not interrupt the voting procedure except on a Point of Personal Privilege, Point of Inquiry or a Point of Order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting.
3. Communication between delegates, including note passing, is strictly forbidden. A member of the staff will secure the doors during voting procedures.

Rule 4 | Method of Voting

1. All votes are conducted by delegates raising placards, administrative staffs counting the votes, and the chairs announcing the results.
2. The committee shall conduct a revote if the numbers do not match.
3. If the quorum and votes do not match twice in a row, the Chair can conduct a roll call vote under his or her discretion.

Rule 5| Types of Vote

1. Votes can be divided into two types: Procedural Vote and Substantive Vote.
2. Procedural Vote is a vote on procedural matters such as motions.
 - a. There is no abstention for procedural vote; all delegates should vote either for or against.
3. Substantive Vote is a vote on substantive matters such as resolutions and amendments.
 - a. Abstention is allowed during substantive vote.

Chapter XI. Crisis Breakout and action paper

Rule 1 | Crisis Breakout and Action Paper

1. Upon the breakout of crisis, debate on the agenda will be temporarily suspended for a limited span of time as assigned by the crisis officer.
2. Suspending the formal debate, the committee will move to discuss and make a direct decision upon the crisis by forming an action paper.
3. The general speaker's list will be temporarily suspended and new speaker's list will be open on the crisis.
4. Delegates may continue to speak to share ideas through the speaker's list, or raise a motion for a caucus to discuss freely or write an action paper. Motions will be recognized accordingly to the procedure during the formal debate.
5. The introduction and debate over the action paper will be conducted in the same manner as the resolutions; however, some procedural aspects such as points of clarification may be overruled by the chair's discretion if necessary due to time constraints of crisis.
6. After the passage of an action paper, the committee will resume back to the formal debate.

Chapter XII. Special rules for the Security Council

Security Council (SC) is conducted via Clause-by-Clause format. Delegates do not have to submit full resolutions during the conference, but submit operative clauses and they are subject to be debated upon.

Rule 1 | Debate of resolutions and amendments

1. Introduction and debates of operative clauses is conducted in the same manner with the general procedures regarding resolutions in other committees.
2. Amendments are conducted in the same measure as ordinary committees as well; however, amendments should only pertain to the operative clause currently being discussed on the floor. If an operative clause passes, it will be enlisted in the committee resolution. Thus, the overall process may be summarized as forming one unified resolution within the committee by delegates' contribution of submitting operative clauses.
3. Preambles are to be included in the final committee outcome, submitted by the collaboration of all the delegates. Other procedures such as points, motions, order, and speaker's list will be handled in the same manner as other committees as enlisted above.

Rule 2 | Veto power

1. Veto powers pertain to P5 nations of the Security Council (SC) which are the following: United States of America, Russian Federation, France, United Kingdom, and People's Republic of China.
2. P5 nations can exercise their veto powers during all substantive votes. If one or more of the P5 nations veto on the vote, the vote is considered to be failed regardless of the result of the remaining vote.
3. However, substantive votes are to be conducted fully even if the result is pre-determined due to the veto of a nation. In security council where veto power exists, all substantive votes are conducted in a form of roll-call vote.

The chair will call out the delegation name in alphabetical order, and delegates are required to answer among the following:

1. Yes (For),
2. No (Against),
3. Abstain,
4. Veto (P5 nations only).

Rule 3 | P5 Caucus

1. If one P5 nation exercises its veto power, another P5 nation may raise a 'Motion for a P5 Caucus.' This motion does not require a procedural vote and passes automatically under the chairs' discretion.
2. The voting procedure should be suspended and the P5 nations may leave the conference room for 5 minutes, for discussion of exercised veto power. After the time allotted for P5 meeting elapses, chairs should conduct a re-vote. Procedural votes are conducted in the same manner as other committees.

Appendix #1
ABRIDGED RULES OF PROCEDURE ON COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS

| Motions Points | Explanation | Speeches | Interrupt Speaker | Type of Vote | Vote to Pass |
|--|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Motion to Set the Agenda | Motion to set the agenda is made at the beginning of the first committee session. It is used to choose which agenda will be debated about first. | 2 For 2 Against | No | Procedural | Simple Majority |
| Motion to Adjourn Meeting | Motion to adjourn session is used to end a committee session for lunch, dinner or day. | No | No | Procedural | Simple Majority |
| Motion to close the debate | When the committee wants to move into voting procedure on resolution or amendment, Motion to close debate is raised. Once the motion passes, committee moves directly into voting procedure. Motion to close debate allows the committee to move into voting procedure. | No | No | Procedural | Two- Thirds Majority |
| Motion to introduce resolution / amendment | Motion to introduce a draft resolution / amendment allows delegates to introduce resolution / amendment that have been already approved by chairs. Any resolution / amendment that has not been approved and distributed cannot be introduced and the motion is out of order. However, once approved, they can be on the floor without any voting procedure. The use of this | 5 / 3 minutes authorship speech | No | | None |
| Point of Order | Point of order is used when delegate thinks that chair has made mistakes on committee proceedings. When making this point, delegate has to clarify chair's mistakes. Also, it can interrupt other delegate's speech. | No | Yes | | None |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|------------|-----|--|------|
| Point of Personal Privilege | Point of personal privilege is made when delegate feels physical discomfort. However, it cannot be on the contents of speeches. Also, it can interrupt other delegate's speech as long as it pertains to audibility discomfort. | No | Yes | | None |
| Point of Parliamentary Inquiry | When the floor is open, a delegate may raise point of parliamentary inquiry to ask a question regarding the rules of procedure to chairs | No | No | | None |
| Point of Clarification | When a resolution is introduced and the main submitter finishes reading operative clauses, delegates can make two point of clarification to ask him or her regarding the wordings, vocabularies and abbreviation forms of words in the resolution. It must not be about contents. | No | No | | None |
| Point of Information | Point of information is basically a question. After main submitter finishes making authorship speech on resolution, chairs will entertain two points of information. Points of information can also be made when delegate yields remaining time to point of information after speeches in formal debate. Only time answering point of information is deducted. Follow-up to first degree is in order. | No | No | | None |
| Yield | When time remains after a delegate speaks in a formal debate, he or she can yield remaining time to another delegate, to POIs, or back to chair. | No | No | | None |
| Right of Reply | When a delegate feels that his or her national identity has been impugned by another delegate, he or she may submit a Right of Reply through note papers and submit to chair. | 60 seconds | No | | None |

Appendix #2
PRECEDENCE OF POINTS AND MOTIONS

All points and motions take the following precedence:

- 1) Point of Personal Privilege
- 2) Point of Order
- 3) Point of Inquiry
- 4) Motion to Introduce a Resolution/Amendment (directly entertained)
- 5) Motion to Adjourn the Meeting/Session
- 6) Motion to Modify the Speaking Time
- 7) Motion for an UnModerated Debate
- 8) Motion for a Moderated Debate
- 9) Motion to Table Debate
- 10) Motion to Resume Debate
- 11) Motion to Close Debate on the Agenda/Resolution/Amendment

*Within points and motion, one that casts greater effect on the debate takes precedence

*Within the same motions, one that has the longer duration takes precedence

*Within the same points, one that is introduced prior takes precedence.

Appendix #3 VOTING PROCEDURE

