



RULES OF PROCEDURE

We are delighted to welcome you to **Global Model United Nations 2020!**

This guide is meant to provide each participant with the specific information about their tasks and to help you get off to a great and productive start.

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INTRODUCTION

This guide is an essential reference for any delegate attending the GMUN conference and provides insight into the GMUN **Rules of Procedure**. Generally, the rules of procedure are the same for every committee. However, there are exceptions, such as for the Security Council, as well as for any consensus-based committees. It is extremely important to **develop a thorough working knowledge of the rules**, including **when and how** they should be utilized, as well as any specific rules unique to your committee. The rules of procedure are intended to facilitate the efficient workings of the committee over the course of the conference. The **Director and Assistant Director** are the members of the **GMUN Secretariat** who **facilitate the work of delegates** over the course of the conference. Depending on the conference, they may be joined by **a Chair and Rapporteur**, and these individuals collectively form the **“Dais”** of the committee. The Dais reserves the right to rule motions out of order that may be considered disruptive to the committee proceedings. In this respect, it is important that delegates behave diplomatically during committee proceedings by avoiding the introduction of redundant, inappropriate, or time-consuming motions.

Quick reference

The **“long form”** of the GMUN Rules of Procedure (p. 17) provides detailed information regarding the use and implementation of the rules. Below is a quick reference for which rules address which topic.

Agenda Rules 6, 8, 9, 10
Interpretation Rule 19
Quorum Rule 20
Procedural votes Rule 23
Point of order Rule 24
Speeches Rule 25
Speakers list Rule 26
Appeal of the chair Rule 24
Right of reply Rule 27
Suspension of the meeting Rule 28
Adjournment of the meeting Rule 29
Adjournment of debate Rule 30
Closure of debate Rule 31
Order of precedence Rule 32
Working papers Rule 33
Amendments Rules 33, 47, 48, 49
Reconsideration Rule 35
Moment of silence Rule 36
Voting Rules 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50
Method of voting Rule 44
Explanations of vote Rule 45
Majority vote required Rule 43
Division of the question Rule 47

Security Council - Only Rules

Periodic meetings Rule 2
Unscheduled meetings Rule 4
Request of members Rule 5
Communications Rule 7
Amending of the agenda Rule 11
Notification of meetings Rule 17
Subsidiary entities Rule 37
Speaker precedence Rule 38
UN Member State participation Rule 39
Secretariat or other participation Rule 40
Representation on the Security Council Rule 53

GMUN rules of procedure short form (in order of precedence)

Motion	Purpose	Debate	Vote	Explanation
* Point of Order	Correct an error in procedure	None	None	Refers to a specific rule
* Appeal of the Chair	Challenge a decision of the Chair	None	Majority	Question the Chair's ruling on a Point of Order
Suspension of the Meeting	Recess meeting for a defined period	None	Majority	Used to go into informal debate or break for a given time
Adjournment of the Meeting	End meeting	None	Majority	Used only on final day; ends committee for the year
Adjournment of Debate	End debate without a substantive vote	2 in Favor 2 Against	Majority	Ends debate on the topic; requires a roll call
Closure of Debate	Vote on all draft resolutions; move to an immediate vote	2 Against	2/3 Majority	Ends all discussion on current topic
* Division of the Question (Used in voting only)	Consider clause(s) separately from rest of draft resolution to create an annex <hr/> Part I:	 <hr/> 2 in Favor <hr/> 2 Against	 <hr/> Majority	Voted on in order of most to least radical change <hr/> If passes: Clause(s) removed and voted on

	<p>Procedural vote on if this motion should be considered</p> <hr/> <p>Part II: Substantive vote to accept or reject separate clauses</p>	None	Majority	<p>separately</p> <p>If fails: No change to clause(s)</p> <p>If passes: Annex passes</p> <p>If fails: Clause(s) discarded and no longer part of any draft resolution</p>
Roll Call Vote (Used in voting only)	Vote by roll call, rather than show of placards	None	None	Granted upon request without deliberation; additional motions may be considered
Reconsideration	Reopen debate on an issue (Motion must be made by a member who voted in favor of Adjournment of Debate)	2 Against	2/3 Majority	Reopens debate on a topic that was previously ended by Adjournment of Debate
Set the Speaker's Time	Set or change the time allotted to each speaker	2 in Favor 2 Against	Majority	Rarely used at the UN; prior approval from the Dais required or may be ruled out of order; never permitted during the first committee session
Close the Speakers List	No additional speakers may be	None	Majority	Once a closed list is exhausted, the committee goes directly into

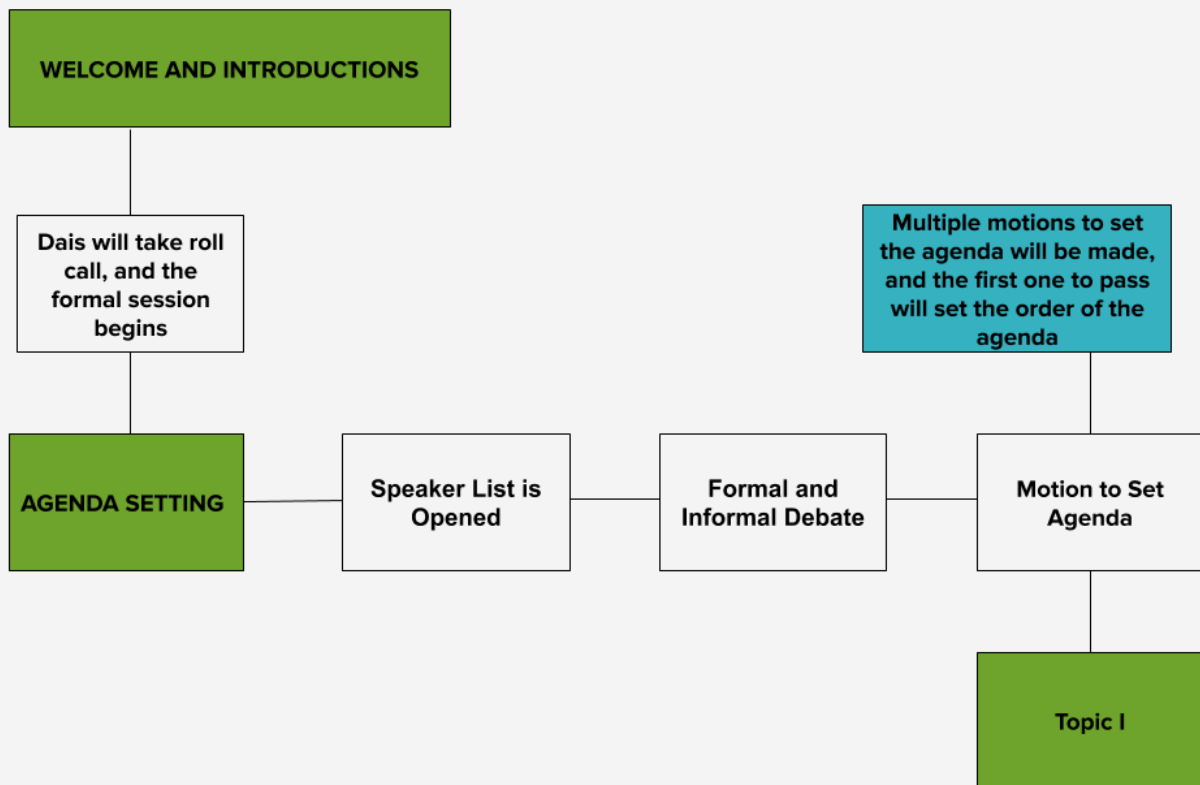
	added to the list			voting procedure
Reopen the Speakers List	Open a closed list	None	Majority	Reopens the list; allows more speakers to be added
Adoption of the Agenda	Approval of agenda order	None	Majority	Sets the order in which topics will be discussed.

A NARRATIVE OF THE GMUN RULES

This narrative is based on the rules of the General Assembly, but applies to the Security Council as well. This section of the document is not intended to replace the rules of procedure; it merely explains their application. Thus, please read this explanation **in conjunction with the long form rules of procedure** and any particular variations noted in your Committee Background Guide. Ask any member of the GMUN Secretariat questions you may have regarding the rules.

Flow of the first committee session

Below is a flow chart that illustrates the first committee session.



Determining the Agenda

Setting the agenda is the first order of business for most committees. The GMUN Secretariat, in most cases, drafts a provisional agenda of three topics. The committee decides the order in which the topics will be discussed, and debate proceeds in the order determined. The order of the entire agenda must be set at the same time; for example, the committee cannot decide to discuss Topic I and to postpone the decision on the other two topics until debate on Topic I is complete.

If the committee fails to reach a decision about the agenda by the end of the first session, the GMUN Secretariat will set the agenda according to its order in the Background Guide. It is extremely difficult to revise the agenda once it is set; therefore, it is important that delegates actively participate in the agenda setting process.

The Chairperson will open the speakers list and delegates on the list will address the committee, stating their preference for the order of the agenda. The

committee typically discusses setting the agenda in both formal and informal sessions. Once a majority seems apparent, a delegate will move to vote on their preferred order. Motions for setting the agenda will be taken one at a time by the Chairperson and voted on in the order received. The first motion to receive the support of a simple majority of the committee will be adopted, and the agenda will be set according to the terms of that motion. (Example: "The delegation from France moves to set the agenda in the following order – Topic III, Topic I, Topic II." If this motion receives the support of the majority of the committee, the agenda will be discussed in that order.)

Setting the agenda is a relatively minor procedural point in the work of the committee and should not hamper the substantive work of the body. As it is difficult to revise the agenda, once set, it is important that all delegates engage actively by articulating their preferences for the agenda order based on their country's positions on the topics. If the committee fails to reach a decision on the agenda by the end of the first night, the GMUN Secretariat will set the agenda according to its order in the Background Guide.

Debate on the Agenda Topics and Motions

Once the agenda has been set, the committee automatically discusses the first topic and a new speakers list is opened. No motions are necessary for this to occur. The subject matter of the debate is the topic itself, and delegates are free to discuss the topic, proposals for action, as well as any draft resolutions approved by the Dais. Delegates should not refer to specific working papers in their speeches during formal debate; however, they can discuss the ideas contained in these working papers. Delegates will find every valid motion in the rules of procedure. This limitation facilitates efficient debate and prevents the dilatory interruption of speakers or other committee procedures. Complaints about room temperature or requests for water, as well as general questions, should be sent to the Dais in writing or raised during suspension directly with the Dais.

Points of order are strictly limited at GMUN. These must be related to the maintenance of procedure and order in the committee (e.g., to correct an error in procedure made by the Dais). Motions should be made at the very beginning or end of sessions, between speakers, or at any time the Dais asks if there are motions from the floor. Points of order are not to interrupt a delegate making a speech during formal Debate.

Closure of Debate

A motion to close debate may be made at any time, but is particularly appropriate when all draft resolutions and amendments have been submitted and approved by the Chairpersons, and the body wishes to move into voting procedure. The motion requires the support of two-thirds of the committee to pass. Following closure, no further speakers will be heard on the topic and no

further draft resolutions or amendments will be accepted. Please note that, as indicated above, closure of debate also occurs automatically when the speakers list is exhausted. Upon closure of debate, the body moves immediately into voting procedure.

Adjournment of Debate

If the committee believes that no decision will be reached on a topic and further debate is futile, a simple majority can adjourn debate on the topic. This is often referred to in parliamentary procedure as “tabling” the topic. If debate is adjourned, no further discussion of the topic will occur, no working papers will be accepted on the topic, and the committee moves on to begin discussing the next item on the agenda. The committee is precluded from returning to the topic for the rest of the conference unless there is a successful motion to reconsider the topic.

Voting Procedure

Following either the closure of debate or exhaustion of the speakers list, the committee moves immediately into voting procedure. Absolute decorum is to be maintained in the committee room at all times; it is essential that there is no talking, note passing, or moving about the room during voting procedure. While the committee is in voting procedure, only Faculty Advisors, and the GMUN Secretariat will be allowed to enter the committee room. Delegates leaving the room during voting procedure will not be allowed to re-enter. This structure is necessary to ensure efficient explanation of confusing procedural processes and an accurate tally of votes. Observer delegations in a committee are limited in the types of votes that they may cast. Only full members of a committee may cast substantive votes, which are votes on draft resolutions, amendments, or divided clauses. Observers and NGOs in a committee may not vote on any substantive matter. All other votes in the committee are procedural votes, thus everyone is required to cast a vote, regardless if they are Observers or full members. Please be aware that the voting procedure is typically a long process, and can last for several hours in a large committee, depending on the number of draft resolutions, amendments, and roll call votes. Under no circumstance are breaks allowed during voting procedure, as the procedure must be completed in its entirety before the room is opened again. If delegates decide to leave the room during voting procedure, they will not be allowed back in until the end of voting procedure. Voting on draft resolutions occurs in the order in which they were accepted by the Chairpersons. Before the final vote on a draft resolution, two significant procedural questions may arise. First, the draft resolution may be the subject of unfriendly amendments; second, the resolution may be the subject of motions to divide the question in order to highlight particularly important clauses in an

annex. It is important to note that upwards of 80% of all resolutions adopted in the United Nations are adopted by consensus. Even if Member States do not agree with every clause in a resolution, if they agree with most of it, then they will often adopt by acclamation.

Amendments

Before voting on a draft resolution, the committee considers all unfriendly amendments to that resolution. In the event that there is more than one unfriendly amendment to a resolution, the amendments are voted on in order of the most removed from the substance of the resolution to the least removed. This allows the committee to decide, vote by vote, how much damage they wish to inflict upon the original draft resolution. It is at the Chairperson's sole discretion to order amendments for a vote. Determinations by the Chairpersons concerning the substance of the draft resolution and relation of amendments to the substance are not subject to challenge by the committee. The Chair will entertain two speakers in favor and two speakers against each unfriendly amendment. The content of these speeches is substantive in nature, however the time allotted is the same as procedural speeches, set at 15 seconds each. Following this, a substantive vote on the amendment occurs. Once the committee has voted on all unfriendly amendments to a resolution, the committee debates and votes upon the draft resolution in its entirety, including any unfriendly amendments accepted by the committee.

Division of the Question

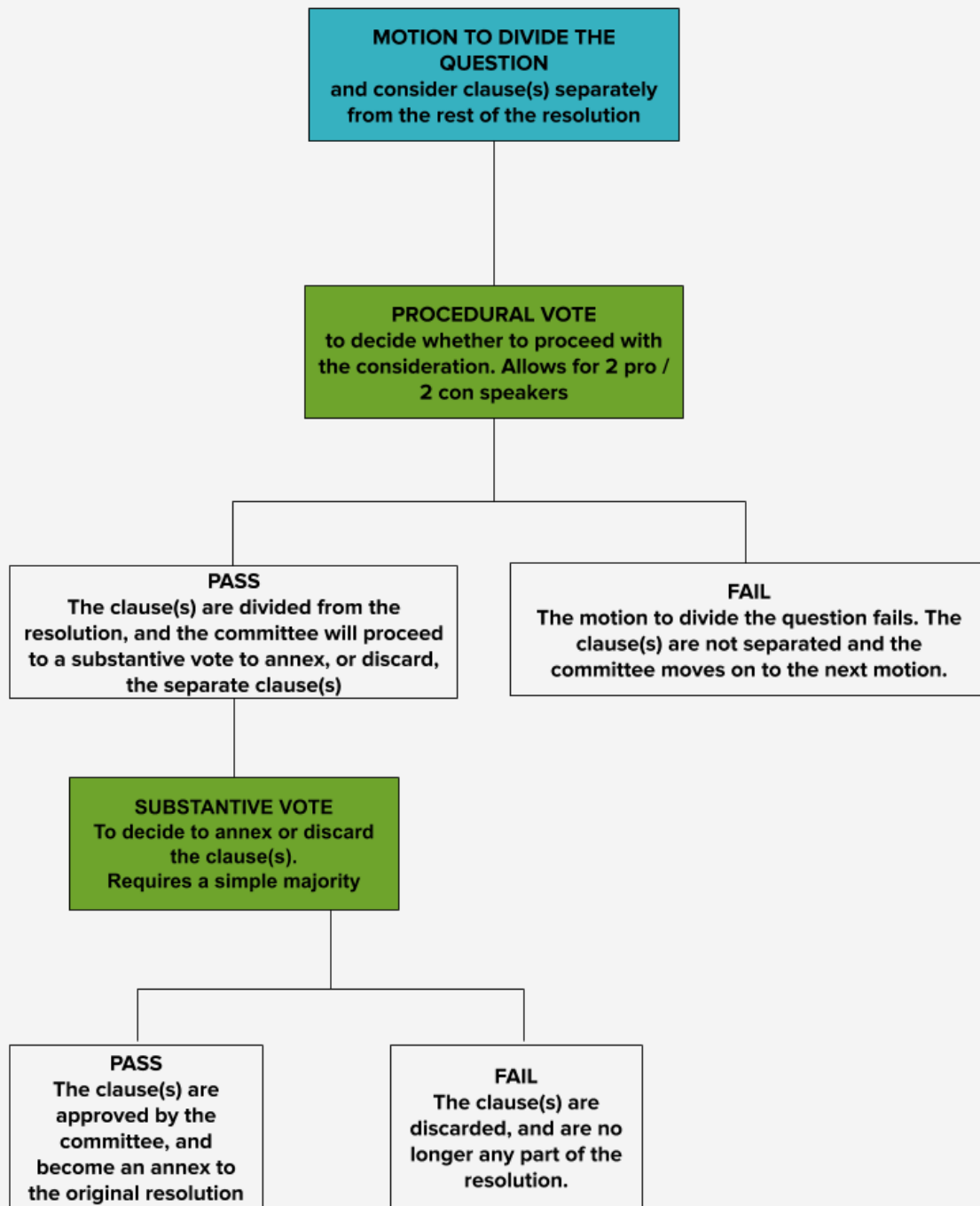
Division of the question is one of the more complex rules of procedure at NMUN. Please carefully note the uses of division of the question and the procedure used to divide. For draft resolutions, Member States use divisions to potentially vote on an entire operative clause or group of clauses (preambular clauses cannot be divided) separately from the rest of the resolution. Please keep in mind that this motion is used at the United Nations in order to create an annex. Motions to divide apply only to complete operative clauses or a group of clauses; to change words or phrases in clauses, delegates should use the amendment process. Immediately before a draft resolution comes to a vote, a Member State may move to divide the question and indicate which clause(s) it would like to consider separately (e.g. "I move to divide out clauses 1 and 2."). If there are calls for multiple divisions, they will be voted on in order of the most radical division to the least. This order is at the sole discretion of the Director.

First vote: The first vote on a division of the question is a **procedural vote**. In other words, the committee votes on whether or not to consider dividing the clause(s) out: this requires a simple majority. The Chairperson

will accept two speakers in favor of the motion and two speakers against. However, speakers are required to limit their comments to procedural issues and cannot speak on the substance of any of the clause(s) in question. If the procedural motion passes, the clause(s) are separated from the resolution and put to a separate substantive vote. No motions except points of order will be taken in between these two votes. If the procedural vote fails, the resolution remains intact, clauses are not divided out, and voting procedure moves on.

Second vote: The second, **substantive vote** is taken if the procedural motion passes. This vote is to decide whether or not to include and highlight the clause(s) separated by the procedural motion. If it passes, the clause(s) becomes an annex to the original resolution (which no longer contains the clause(s) in question). If the substantive vote fails, the separated clauses are permanently discarded. In the event that the original resolution (from which the clauses were separated) fails, the annex cannot stand on its own, and so it also fails. After the committee votes on all divisions, it votes on what is left of the original resolution. Note that if all operative clauses are divided out and discarded, the resolution fails.

Delegates are reminded that the purpose of the motion is to highlight operative clauses, not to have them deleted from a draft resolution. The appropriate, and much simpler way, to remove clauses that you disagree with is to propose an amendment.



Types of votes: Procedural and Substantive

In the case of procedural votes, all Member States and Observers must vote yes or no; abstentions are not allowed. On substantive matters (resolutions, amendments, and the second vote on divisions of the question), Member States (but not Observers) who are present may vote yes, no, or abstain. To be considered present, a delegate must be in attendance and designated on the roll call sheet as either “present” or “present and voting.” In this case, the status of “present and voting” indicates that a Member State intends to vote yes or no on all substantive matters, forfeiting the right to abstain.

For the purpose of setting majority thresholds or tabulating vote results, the phrases “members present and voting” or “those present and voting” should be understood to mean all attendees casting an affirmative or negative vote. Abstentions do not count in favor of or against a motion, nor do they affect the majority threshold required for passage. Thus, a resolution which requires a simple majority, for example, will pass with a vote of 11 in favor, 10 opposed, and 173 abstentions. Likewise, in consensus bodies, abstentions do not affect the passage of the final document.

Methods of Voting

Placard and roll **call** are the two permissible types of voting. All **procedural** votes must be taken by placard, with the exception of Adjournment of Debate, which requires a roll call vote. The GMUN Secretariat will count placards of Member States when they vote on particular issues and announce the result of the vote. A roll call vote may only occur on **substantive** votes, and only if a Member State requests a roll call vote (with the exception of Adjournment of Debate, for which the roll call vote is automatic). It is the right of any Member State to request a roll call vote, and there is no vote on the motion as the motion is automatically honored. The Chair reads the roll and each Member State casts its vote aloud when called upon; Member States may pass once, but then must vote yes or no when called again (they may not abstain). Roll call votes typically take quite a long time, particularly in large committees; at GMUN, these are usually reserved for politically important resolutions or for resolutions on which a very close vote is expected.

For draft resolutions, the two most common methods of adoption are adoption by acclamation and placard vote, respectively.

Explanations of Voting

A Member State may explain its vote against a draft resolution only if it sponsored the draft in question and it had to vote against the draft resolution because an unfriendly amendment or a division of the question substantially changed the draft resolution. Requests for an explanation of the vote must be submitted in writing before voting procedures commence, except in the case that the unfriendly amendment or division was unknown to the sponsors. Should this be the case, the delegate may approach the Chairpersons and submit the explanation to them immediately upon conclusion of voting procedure.

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

I. Definitions

Rule 1 - Definitions

- a) **“Agreement”** means the Agreement Establishing the Fund, as it may be amended from time to time;
- b) **“Alternate”** means alternate member of the Board;
- c) **“Board”** means the Executive Board of the Fund;
- d) **“Cooperating institution”** means any institution with which an agreement has been concluded that provides for its participation in the work of the Board;
- e) **“Cooperating international organization”** means the United Nations and any organization referred to in article 8.2 of the Agreement with which agreements or working arrangements have been established;
- f) **“Fund”** means the International Fund for Agricultural Development;
- g) **“Governing Council”** means the Governing Council of the Fund;
- h) **“Member”** means member of the Board, but does not include alternate members except where otherwise specified;
- i) **“President”** means the President of the Fund;
- j) **“Principal”** means the member whose rights an alternate may exercise pursuant to rule 25;
- k) **“Vice-President”** means the Vice-President of the Fund, if any, appointed by the President.

II. Sessions

Rule 2 - Convening of Sessions

- 1. Sessions of the Board shall be called by the President as often as the business of the Fund may require.
- 2. The Board shall also be called into session:
 - a) by decision of the Governing Council;
 - b) by decision of the Board;
 - c) at the request of members representing at least one-third of the total number of votes in the Executive Board.

Rule 3 - Place of Sessions

All sessions of the Board shall be held at the seat of the Fund, except for sessions held in conjunction with a session of the Governing Council held elsewhere.

Rule 4 - Notification of Sessions

1. Except in special circumstances, the President shall inform each member and alternate of the opening date, place and expected duration of a session no less than thirty days in advance of its commencement.
2. A cooperating international organization or institution whose attendance at a meeting of the Board is expressly desired by the Executive Board shall be informed as soon as possible of the date and time thereof.
3. Notifications under this rule may be issued by any suitable means, including cable or telex.

Rule 5 - Agenda

1. The President shall prepare a proposed agenda for each session of the Board, which shall include all items requiring consideration by the Board during the session.
2. The President shall communicate the proposed agenda to all members and alternates. The proposed agenda shall normally be transmitted together with the notification referred to in rule
3. Any matter not included in the proposed agenda may be presented by the President or by a member or alternate for inclusion in the agenda to be adopted by the Board at least seven days before the beginning of the session.
4. During the session the Board may revise the agenda by adding, deleting, deferring or amending items.

Rule 6 - Distribution of Documents

The documents relating to a proposal to be considered by the Board shall, as far as possible, be distributed to the members and alternates at least thirty days in advance of the meeting at which such proposal is to be considered.

III. Representation and Attendance at Meetings

Rule 7- Representatives of Members and Alternates

Each member and alternate attending a session of the Board shall be represented by the representative whose name shall be communicated to the President by the official channel established by the State concerned. The President shall circulate lists of such representatives, from time to time, with

such changes as are communicated to him.² In interacting with the President and staff, and with other representatives, and in discharging his/her IFAD duties, each representative shall observe appropriate principles of professional ethics and behaviour, and in particular those regarding confidentiality, conflicts of interest and acceptance of gifts, in accordance with international best practices, as set forth in the annex to these rules.

Rule 8 - Attendance at Meetings

In addition to the representatives of members and alternates and the President, the meetings of the Board shall be open only to such staff members of the Fund as the President may, from time to time, designate for that purpose. The Board may also invite representatives of cooperating international organizations and institutions or any person, including the representatives of other Members of the Fund, to present views on any specific matter before the Board.

IV. Officers

Rule 9 - Chairman

The President shall be Chairman of the Board and shall participate in its meetings without the right to vote.

Rule 10 - Acting Chairman

1. In the absence of the President, the Board shall elect a representative of a member to act as Chairman for that meeting. The representative, acting as Chairman, shall participate in the Board meeting in that capacity and not as the representative of a member; nevertheless, he may exercise his right to vote.
2. During the meeting, the Chairman, acting as such, shall have the same powers in the Executive Board as the President when acting as Chairman of the Executive Board.

V. Conduct of Business

Rule 11 - Quorum

1. The quorum for any meeting of the board shall be constituted by the representatives of members or alternates exercising two-thirds of the total number of votes in the Executive Board.
2. A quorum for any meeting of a committee or other subsidiary body shall be constitute when representatives of a majority of its members are present.

Rule 12 - General Powers of the President

1. In addition to exercising the powers conferred on him elsewhere by these rules, the President shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Board, direct the discussions, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. Subject to these rules, he shall have complete control of the proceedings of the Board and over the maintenance of order at its meetings. He may propose to the Board the adjournment or closure of the debate, and the suspension or adjournment of a meeting.
2. The President, in the exercise of his functions under these rules, remains under the authority of the Board.

Rule 13 - Points of Order

1. During the discussion of any matter, a member may at any time raise a point of order which the President shall decide immediately in accordance with these rules. Any member may appeal against the ruling of the President. The appeal shall be put to the vote immediately and the ruling of the President shall stand unless overruled by the Board by the majority specified in rule 19.1.
2. In raising a point of order, a member may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion or make any motion or proposal.

Rule 14 - Motions

A member may present any of the following motions, which the President may put to the vote without or with limited debate and which shall have precedence in the indicated order over all proposals and other motions before the meeting:

- (a) to suspend the meeting;
- (b) to adjourn the meeting;
- (c) to adjourn the debate on the item under discussion;
- (d) to close the debate on the item under discussion;
- (e) to vote on a proposal under discussion.

VI. Voting

Rule 15 - Voting rights

1. The members shall have such a number of votes as the Governing Council shall, from time to time, decide to distribute, in accordance with the principles established in section 3(a) of article 6 of the Agreement.
2. Each representative shall be entitled to cast the votes of the member he represents. If the principal is not represented, the representative of his alternate shall be entitled to cast these votes. A representative entitled to cast the votes of more than one Member of the Fund may cast separately the votes of those Members.

Rule 16 - Majority required

1. Except as provided in paragraph 2 below, all decisions of the Board shall be taken by a majority of three-fifths of the votes cast, provided that such majority consists of more than one-half of the total number of votes in the Executive Board.
2. A decision of the Board requesting a special session of the Governing Council shall require a two-thirds majority of the votes cast.
3. For the purposes of this rule, votes cast shall mean affirmative and negative votes.

Rule 27 - Method of Taking Decisions

1. At any meeting of the Board, the President should attempt to secure a consensus on a proposal in lieu of taking a vote thereon. However, the Board shall take decisions by vote at the request of any member.
2. Voting shall normally be by roll-call, which shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members, starting with the member whose name is drawn by lot by the President. The name of each member shall be called in all roll-calls, and its representative shall reply "yes", "no" or "abstention". Unless otherwise decided by the Board, the vote of each member participating in a roll-call shall be recorded.
3. In the exceptional cases when the Board decides that voting shall be by secret ballot, each member shall receive one or more ballot papers each indicating a specific number of votes, which shall be so distributed that: (i) papers specifying any particular number of votes shall be received by at least three members, and (ii) the total number of votes specified on the papers received by any member shall equal the number of votes he is entitled to cast; each member may indicate his vote on all the papers he receives and deposit them in the ballot boxes,

from which they shall be taken and counted by tellers appointed by the President from among the members of the Board.

Rule 18 - Explanation of Vote

Representatives of members may make brief statements consisting solely of explanation of their votes, before the announcement of the commencement of voting or after the results of the vote have been announced.

Rule 19 - Order of Voting on Proposals

1. An amendment is a proposal that does no more than add to, delete from or revise part of another proposal.
2. When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal shall be voted on first and then the amendment next furthest removed and so on. If one or more amendments are adopted, the proposal as amended shall then be voted on.
3. Proposals, other than amendments, relating to the same question shall be voted on in the order in which they were submitted, unless the Board decides otherwise.

VII. Languages

Rule 20 - Languages of the Board

English, shall be the languages of the Board. The Board may, from time to time, consider and prescribe, with a view to its most effective operation, guidelines for the interpretation of speeches and for the translation of proposals, decisions and documents.

MANAGEMENT OF TIME

GMUN timetable 2020

7th of July		8th of July	
9:45-10:00	Online Registration	10:00-11:00	Speech by Guest Speaker
10:00-12:00	Opening Ceremony	11:00-11:15	Break
12:00-13:00	Lunch Break and Lobbying	11:15-14:00	Committees in Session
13:00-15:00	Committees in Session	14:00-15:00	Lunch Break and Lobbying
15:00-15:15	Break	15:00-17:00	Committees in Session
15:15-18:00	Committees in Session and Adjournment of Session	17:00-18:00	Closing of the Sessions by the chairs and Committee Briefing
		18:00-19:00	Closing Ceremony
END OF DAY ONE		END OF CONFERENCE	

Rules

Rule 1 - registration will be carried out **online** prior to the conference.

Rule 2 - Participants will be advised to **join the session 15 minutes before the start** of the Opening ceremony.

Rule 3 - There are **4 official breaks** (2 per day).

Rule 4 - Each chairperson shall be responsible for the time management of their committee, therefore, the breaks allocated in each committee may differ.

Rule 5 - Delegates, in principle, should not be allowed any **points of personal privilege** for the duration of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. Exceptions can be made in special circumstances.

Rule 6 - The chairpersons will be advised to, in accordance with the rules of procedure, allow a **recess of the committee- no longer than 10 minutes**. The chairperson must notify the general secretariat of any motions for recess that are successfully adopted by a two-thirds majority.

Rule 7 - Delegates shall be allowed to use the **point of personal privilege** should they need to temporarily leave the video conference (ex. to use the restroom etc.)

Rule 8 - Delegates shall not be allowed to leave without priorly making a **point of personal privilege** to the chairperson- either orally or via private messages.

Rule 9 - Delegates are discouraged from leaving the session during the time of **moderate caucus** and will not be allowed to leave if they have been recognized by the chairperson to speak (opening speech, right of reply, or any other procedural rule accorded to the chairperson).

Rule 10 - Delegates shall be allowed to have a **final break prior to the Closing Ceremony**, only under the condition that the chairperson of the respective committee has officially closed the session, with the committee having adopted an appropriate resolution.

Rule 11 - In the case of unforeseen circumstances, such as late arrival of the guest speakers or technical difficulties, the GMUN retains the right to **extend the duration of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies**. Regarding the Closing Ceremony, the delegates shall not be obliged to remain in the videoconference past the time written in the official agenda.

GMUN RULES OF PROCEDURE (LONG FORM)

Introduction

1. These rules shall be the **only rules** that apply to Global Model United Nations (GMUN) Committees, and shall be respected by the Committee prior to its first meeting.

2. These rules shall apply to all GMUN Committees, unless a rule is **specified** to be **applicable only to the Security Council**, in which case the rule shall be indicated as such in the title of the rule; where a rule applies to all GMUN Committees including the Security Council but where the Security Council may apply the rule alternatively, the differences will be directly indicated in the text of the rule.

3. For purposes of these rules, the Director, the Assistant Director, the Under-Secretaries-General, the Assistant Secretaries-General, the Chiefs of Staff, and the Assistant Chiefs of Staff are designates and agents of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General, and are collectively referred to as **the "Secretariat."**

4. Interpretation of the rules shall be reserved exclusively to the Deputy Secretary-General or their designate. Such interpretation shall be in accordance with the philosophy and principles of GMUN and in furtherance of the educational mission of that organization.

5. For the purposes of these rules, **"President"** shall refer to the **Chair or acting Chair of the Committee**, which can be any member of the Secretariat or their designate.

6. For the purposes of these rules, the phrases **"members present and voting"** or **"those present and voting"** shall refer to all eligible attendees casting an affirmative or negative vote on a motion. In the case of substantive motions, this will refer to all Member States present who vote yes or no; it will not include Observers or Member States who abstain from voting. In the case of procedural motions, this will refer to all present Member States and Observers who vote yes or no; as abstentions are not allowed on procedural motions, this will functionally include all attendees who are registered as present with the Dais.

7. For the purposes of these rules, **"proposal"** means any working paper, draft resolution, draft presidential statement (Security Council only) or draft press statement (Security Council only), and amendment thereto, or a portion of a proposal divided out by motion.

8. All committees at GMUN shall be **resolution-writing committees**. For the purposes of the rules, "draft resolution/presidential statement/press statement" shall be used.

9. The practice of striving for consensus in decision-making shall be encouraged. GMUN also acknowledges it may sometimes be necessary for a Member State to abstain or vote against a draft resolution/presidential statement/press statement it cannot support for policy reasons.

I. AGENDA

Rule 1 – Provisional agenda

The provisional agenda shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General and communicated to the members of the Committee the opening of the session. For the purposes of the Security Council, the provisional agenda applies to the periodic meeting.

The provisional agenda for each Committee can be found in the Committee Background Guide.

Rule 2 – Adoption of the agenda

The agenda provided by the Deputy Secretary-General shall be considered adopted as of the beginning of the session. The order of the agenda items shall be determined by a majority vote of those present and voting.

The vote described in this rule is a procedural vote and, as such, Observers are permitted to cast a vote. For the purposes of the Security Council, this procedural vote requires nine votes in favor to pass in accordance with Article 27 (2) of the Charter of the United Nations. The veto does not apply for procedural votes. Should the Committee not reach a decision by the conclusion of the first night's meeting, the agenda will be automatically set in the order in which it was first communicated.

II. SECRETARIAT AND PRESIDENCY

Rule 3 – Duties of the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General or their designate shall act in this capacity in all meetings of the Committee. The Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Deputy Secretary-General, shall provide and direct the staff required by the Committee and be responsible for all the arrangements that may be necessary for its meetings.

Rule 4 – Duties of the Secretariat

The Secretariat or their designate shall be responsible for the preparation, receipt, and distribution of documents required by the Committee to the Members, and generally perform all other work which the Committee may require.

Rule 5 – Statements by the Secretariat

The Secretary-General or their designate may make oral as well as written statements to the Committee concerning any question under consideration.

Rule 6 – Selection of the President

The Secretary-General or their designate shall appoint, from applications received by the Secretariat, a President who shall hold office and, inter alia, chair the Committee for the duration of the session, unless otherwise decided by the Secretary-General.

Rule 7 – Replacement of the President

If the President is unable to perform their functions, a new President shall be appointed for the unexpired term at the discretion of the Secretary-General or their designate.

Rule 8 – Notification of meetings (Security Council only)

The Secretary-General shall give to representatives on the Security Council notice of meetings of the Security Council and of its commissions and committees.

III. LANGUAGE

Rule 9 – Official and working language

English shall be the official and working language of the Committee during scheduled sessions (both formal and informal) of the Committee.

Rule 10 – Interpretation (oral) or translation (written)

Any representative wishing to address any body or submit a document in a language other than English shall provide interpretation or translation into English.

This rule does not affect the total speaking time allotted to those delegates wishing to address the body in a language other than English. As such, both the speech and the interpretation must be within the set time limit. Additionally, the alternate language used must be an official language of the country you are representing at GMUN.

IV. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 11 – Quorum

The President may declare a meeting open and permit debate to proceed when representatives of at least one-third of the members of the Committee are present.

For the purposes of the Security Council, the President may declare a meeting open and permit debate to proceed when representatives of at least nine members of the Council are present. The presence of representatives of a majority of the members of the Committee – or nine members in the Security Council – shall be required for any decision to be taken. For purposes of this rule, “members of the Committee” means the total number of members (not including Observers) in attendance at the first night’s meeting (session) except in the Security Council, where nine members of the Council are required.

Rule 12 – General powers of the President

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon them elsewhere by these rules, the President shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Committee, direct the discussions, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to vote, and announce decisions. The President, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings of the Committee and over the maintenance of order at its meetings. They shall rule on points of order. The President may propose to the Committee the closure of the list of speakers, a limitation on the speaker’s time and on the number of times the representative of each member may speak on an item, the adjournment or closure of the debate, and the suspension or adjournment of a meeting.

Included in these enumerated powers is the power to assign speaking times for all speeches incidental to motions and amendment. Further, the President is to use their discretion, upon the advice and at the consent of the Secretariat, to determine whether to entertain a particular motion based on the philosophy and principles of GMUN. Such discretion should be used on a limited basis and only under circumstances where it is necessary to advance the educational mission of the Conference and is limited to entertaining motions.

Rule 13 – Authority of the Committee

The President, in the exercise of her or his functions, remains under the authority of the Committee.

Rule 14 – Voting rights on procedural matters

Unless otherwise stated, all votes pertaining to the conduct of business shall require a favorable vote by the majority of the present members in order to pass.

For purposes of this rule, “present members” indicates those members (including Observers) in attendance at the meeting during which this rule is applied. Note that Observers may vote on all procedural votes; they may, however, not vote on substantive matters. Every delegation must cast a vote in procedural votes. Further, there is no possibility to abstain or pass on procedural votes.

Rule 15 – Points of order

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may rise to a point of order, and the President, in accordance with the rules of procedure, shall immediately decide the point of order. A representative may appeal against the ruling of the President (referred to as “Appeal of the Chair”). The appeal shall be immediately put to the vote, and the President's ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the members present and voting. A representative rising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Such points of order should not under any circumstances interrupt the speech of a fellow delegate. They should be used exclusively to correct an error in procedure made by the Dais. Any questions on order arising during a speech made by a delegate should be raised at the conclusion of the speech, or can be addressed by the President, on their accord, during the speech.

Rule 16 – Speeches

No representative may address the Committee without having previously obtained the permission of the President. The President shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak. The President may call a speaker to order if their remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

In line with the philosophy and principles of GMUN, in furtherance of its educational mission, and for the purpose of facilitating debate, the Secretariat will set a time limit for all speeches, which may be amended by the Committee through a vote if the President, at their discretion, allows the Committee to decide. In no case shall the speaker's time be

changed during the first scheduled session of the Committee. Consequently, motions to alter the speaker's time will not be entertained by the President. The content of speeches should be pertinent to the agenda as set by the Committee.

Rule 17 – Speakers List

Upon the discussion of a new topic, the President will open a speakers list and invite representatives to add their names to the list. Representatives cannot appear more than once on the list at any one time. On completing a speech, the representative may request to be added to the speakers list again. The speakers list can be closed and reopened by a vote of the Committee. When there are no more speakers on the list, the President shall declare the debate closed, which will result in the Committee moving immediately to voting procedure.

The decision to announce the speakers list is at the discretion of the President and should not be the subject of a motion by the Committee. A motion to close the speakers list or reopen (if the list has already been closed) is within the purview of the Committee and the President should not act on their own motion.

Rule 18 – Right of reply

If a remark impugns the integrity of a representative's state, the President may permit that representative to exercise their right of reply following the conclusion of the controversial speech, and shall determine an appropriate time limit for the reply. No ruling on this question shall be subject to appeal.

For purposes of this rule, a remark that impugns the integrity of a delegate's state is one directed at the governing authority of that state and/or one that puts into question that state's sovereignty²³ or a portion thereof. Exercises of the right of reply shall be addressed in writing to the Secretariat and shall not be raised as a point of order or motion. Only upon approval of the Secretariat shall the right of reply be read to the Committee by the President, and in no case after voting has concluded on all matters relating to the agenda topic during the discussion of which the right arose. The right of reply will not be approved should it impugn the integrity of another state.

Rule 19 – Suspension of the meeting

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the suspension of the meeting, specifying a time for reconvening. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be put to a vote immediately, requiring the support of a

majority of the members present and voting to pass. Representatives should not state a purpose for the suspension.

This motion should be used to suspend the meeting to informally discuss the work on the floor or at the end of the scheduled committee session. Delegates should properly phrase this motion as “move for a suspension of the meeting,” and provide a length of time when making the motion.

Rule 20 – Adjournment of the meeting

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move to the adjournment of the meeting. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be put to the vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass. After adjournment, the Committee shall reconvene at its next regularly scheduled meeting time.

This motion, if successful, ends the meeting until the Committee’s next regularly scheduled session the following year. In accordance with the philosophy and principles of GMUN and in furtherance of its educational mission, the President will not entertain such a motion until the end of the last meeting of the Committee.

Rule 21 – Adjournment of debate

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of the debate on the item under discussion. Two representatives may speak in favor of, and two against, the motion, after which the motion shall be immediately put to a roll call vote. The President may limit the time to be allowed to speakers under this rule.

Adjournment of debate will result in the immediate end of debate on the topic currently under consideration and the Committee will move on to the next agenda topic. This allows for speakers for and against and requires a simple majority to pass. Should adjournment of debate pass, the Committee will set aside all work and open up a new speakers list for consideration of the next topic. Should the body wish to discuss the adjourned topic, a motion for reconsideration is required.

Rule 22 – Closure of debate

A representative may at any time move for closure of debate on the item under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified their wish to speak. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded only to two representatives opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be put to the vote immediately. Closure of debate shall require a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. If the Committee favors the closure of

debate, the Committee shall immediately move to vote on all proposals introduced under that agenda item.

Rule 23 – Order of motions

Subject to Rule 18, the motions indicated below shall have precedence in the following order over all proposals or other motions before the meeting:

1. To suspend the meeting;
2. To adjourn the meeting;
3. To adjourn the debate on the item under discussion;
4. To close the debate on the item under discussion.

Rule 24 – Proposals and amendments

Proposals and amendments shall normally be submitted in writing to the Secretariat. Any proposal or amendment that relates to the substance of any matter under discussion shall require the signature of twenty percent of the members of the Committee [sponsors and signatories]. Sponsors of proposals are the primary authors of the proposal; signatories are delegations that wish to debate the proposal. The Secretariat may, at its discretion, approve the proposal or amendment for circulation among the delegations. As a general rule, no proposal shall be put to the vote at any meeting of the Committee unless copies of it have been circulated to all delegations. The President may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of amendments or of motions as to procedure, even though such amendments and motions have not been circulated. If the sponsors agree to the adoption of a proposed amendment, the proposal shall be modified accordingly and no vote shall be taken on the proposed amendment. A document modified in this manner shall be considered as the proposal pending before the Committee for all purposes, including subsequent amendments.

For purposes of this rule, all proposals shall be in the form of working papers prior to their approval by the Secretariat. Working papers will not be copied, or in any other way distributed, to the Committee by the Secretariat. The distribution of such working papers is solely the responsibility of the sponsors of the working papers. Along these lines, and in furtherance of the philosophy and principles of GMUN and for the purpose of advancing its educational mission, delegates should not directly refer to specific working papers during formal speeches, as they have not been circulated to the entire body. Delegates may, however, refer to the general issues contained within the working paper by highlighting their priorities and goals for the topic at hand. After approval of a working paper, it becomes a draft resolution, or for the Security Council a draft presidential statement or draft press statement, and will be distributed to the Committee by the Secretariat. Once approved, it

is permissible to refer to the document in a formal speech. Draft resolutions/presidential statements/press statements are the collective property of the Committee and, as such, the names of the original sponsors and signatories will be removed. The copying and distribution of amendments is at the discretion of the Secretariat, but the substance of all such amendments will be made available to all delegates in some form. Should delegates wish to withdraw a draft resolution/presidential statement/press statement or amendment from consideration, this requires the consent of all sponsors.

Rule 25 – Withdrawal of motions

A motion may be withdrawn by its proposer at any time before voting has commenced. A motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any member.

Rule 26 – Reconsideration of a topic

When a topic has been adjourned, it may not be reconsidered at the same session unless the Committee, by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting, so decides. Reconsideration can only be moved by a representative who voted on the prevailing side of the original motion to adjourn. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the motion, after which it shall be put to the vote immediately. The President may limit the time to be allowed to speakers under this rule.

Rule 27 – Invitation to silent prayer or meditation

In the immediate period after the opening of the meeting and preceding the closing of the final meeting, the President may invite the representatives to make a motion to observe a moment of silence.

This motion requires prior approval from the Dais before it will be recognized. If this motion is made, delegates should not state a specific purpose for the moment of silence. The Dais will grant the moment of silence for a short period of time and then continue with formal session.

Rule 28 – Subsidiary entities (Security Council only)

The Security Council may appoint a commission or committee or a rapporteur for a specified question.

Rule 29 – Speaker precedence (Security Council only)

The President may accord precedence to any rapporteur appointed by the Security Council. The Chairman of a commission or committee, or the rapporteur appointed by the commission or committee to present its report, may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the report.

Rule 30 – Participation by Member States in Security Council meetings (Security Council only)

Any Member State of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may be invited, as the result of a decision of the Security Council, to participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council when the Security Council considers that the interests of that member are especially affected, or when a member brings a matter to the attention of the Security Council in accordance with Article 35 (1) of the Charter.

The Security Council has the option of inviting delegates who are representing countries that are not members of the Security Council to address them during formal session. Most invitations will be in line with Articles 31 and 32 of the Charter, which state “Member States whom are particularly affected by a situation under consideration or a party to a dispute under consideration may address the Council as Observers.” Should the Security Council wish to issue such an invitation to a country that is party to the situation under discussion, they need only inform the Dais. Should the Council wish to issue an invitation to a delegate representing a country that is not party to the situation under discussion, it will require a motion to invite the specific Member State to the Council and a simple majority vote. The Secretariat will determine which specific member of a delegation to approach and will facilitate the invitation and briefing by the invited delegate to the Council. If the Security Council considers that the presence of a delegate invited according to this rule is no longer necessary, it may withdraw the invitation through the same process required for invitation. Delegates invited to the Council according to this rule should also keep in mind their role and obligations in the committee that they were originally assigned to. For the educational purposes of GMUN, the Secretariat may thus ask a delegate to return to his or her committee when his or her presence in the Council is no longer required.

Rule 31 – Participation by the Secretariat and other persons in Council meetings (Security Council only)

The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence.

Should the Security Council wish to issue such an invitation to a member of the Secretariat or other persons, they need only inform the Dais. The Secretariat will then determine the feasibility of the request.

V. VOTING

Rule 32 – Voting rights

Each member of the Committee shall have one vote.

This rule applies to substantive voting on amendments, draft resolutions, and portions of draft resolutions divided out by motion. Observers are not permitted to cast votes on substantive matters.

Rule 33 – Request for a vote

A proposal or motion before the Committee for decision shall be voted upon if any member so requests. Where no member requests a vote, the Committee may adopt proposals or motions without a vote.

For purposes of this rule, proposal means any draft resolution, an amendment thereto, or a portion of a draft resolution divided out by motion. Just prior to a vote on a particular proposal, the President may ask if there are any objections to passing the proposal by acclamation, or a member may move to accept the proposal by acclamation. If there are no objections to the proposal, then it is adopted without a vote. Adoption by “acclamation” or “without a vote” is consistent not only with the educational mission of the conference, but is also the way in which the United Nations adopts a majority of its proposals. As it is a procedural motion and requires no substantive vote, Observers may make the motion to accept the proposal by acclamation and may also indicate objection to this motion. In the Security Council, draft resolutions, a portion of a draft resolution divided out by motion, and amendments thereto can be adopted either by acclamation or by placard or roll call vote.

Rule 34 – Majority required

1. Unless specified otherwise by the Secretariat in the Committee Background Guide, decisions of the Committee shall be made by a simple majority of the members present and voting.

2. For the purpose of tabulation, the phrase “members present and voting” means members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members that abstain from voting are considered as not voting. All delegates declaring that they are “present and voting” during the attendance roll call for the meeting during which the substantive voting occurs must cast an affirmative or negative vote, and cannot abstain on substantive votes.

3. Should the Secretariat inform the Committee that decisions will be made by consensus, this shall apply to matters of substance. If consensus is not

attainable when an issue comes up for decision, the President shall make every effort to facilitate achievement of consensus. If the President determines that consensus is not possible, the Committee shall take the decision by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. The Committee Background Guide will detail whether or not the Committee will make decisions by consensus. Further, the Secretariat will announce this during the Committee session.

4. Voting in the Security Council shall be in accordance with the relevant Articles of the Charter and of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

5. According to Article 27(2) of the Charter, decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members. Article 27(3) states that all (substantive) decisions shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members, which is interpreted as to refer to no vetoes. 6. In the Security Council, the majority required for each type of outcome document is as follows:

- **Resolutions:** Affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members;
- **Presidential Statement (PRST):** Consensus;
- **Press Statements:** Consensus. 27

Rule 35 – Method of voting

The Committee shall normally vote by a show of placards, except when a representative requests a roll call during a substantive vote, which shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members, beginning with a member whose name is randomly selected by the President. The name of each member shall be called in any roll call, and one of its representatives shall reply “yes,” “no,” “abstain,” or “pass.”

Only those members who designate themselves as present or present and voting during the attendance roll call, or in some other manner communicate their attendance to the President and/or Secretariat, are permitted to vote and, as such, no others will be called during a roll call vote. Any member replying “pass” on a substantive vote must, when requested a second time, respond with either “yes” or “no.” A pass cannot be followed by a second pass for the same proposal or amendment, nor can it be followed by an abstention on that same proposal or amendment.

Rule 36 – Explanations of vote

Following the completion of voting, sponsors of a proposal who voted against their proposal may make a brief statement in explanation of their vote if the proposal has been amended by an unfriendly amendment or changed by a division of the question.

Explanations of the vote must be submitted to the Dais before voting procedure begins. Explanation of the vote allows a sponsor of a draft resolution to explain why they voted against the draft resolution after it has been amended with an unfriendly amendment or changed by division of the question. All explanations of vote must be submitted to the President in writing before voting procedure begins, except where the sponsor was unaware of the amendment or division, in which case the explanation of vote must be submitted to the President in writing immediately after voting on the topic ends.

Rule 37 – Conduct during voting

After the President has announced the commencement of voting, no representatives shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the actual process of voting.

For purposes of this rule, there shall be no communication among delegates, and if any delegate leaves the Committee room during voting procedure, they will not be allowed back into the room until the Committee has concluded voting procedure. Should a delegate who is also serving as Head Delegate leave the room, they may reenter, but they may not retake their seat and participate in the vote.

Rule 38 – Division of proposals and amendments

Immediately before a proposal comes to a vote, a representative may move that parts of a proposal should be voted on separately. If there are calls for multiple divisions, those shall be voted upon in an order to be set by the President where the most radical division will be voted upon first. The request for division shall be voted upon, requiring the support of a majority of those present and voting to pass. Permission to speak on the motion for division shall be given only to two speakers in favor and two speakers against. If the motion for division is carried, those parts of the proposal that are approved shall then be put to a vote. If all operative parts of the proposal have been rejected, the proposal is considered rejected entirely.

For purposes of this rule, most radical division means the division that will remove the greatest substance from the draft resolution, but not necessarily the one that will remove the most words or clauses. The

determination of which division is most radical is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final.

For the purposes of the Security Council, draft presidential statements and draft press statements may not be divided.

Rule 39 – Amendments

An amendment is a proposal that adds to, deletes from, or revises part of another proposal. Friendly amendments are agreed to by all sponsors of a proposal and are automatically incorporated into a proposal. For unfriendly amendments, permission to speak on the amendment shall be given only to two speakers in favor and two speakers against. An amendment to a draft resolution can add, change, or delete operative clauses (including subclauses), but cannot in any manner add, amend, delete, or otherwise affect preambular clauses.

An amendment may not divide out all operative clauses of a draft resolution. The President may limit the time allotted to speakers under this rule. The content of these speeches is substantive in nature, while the time allotted is the same as procedural speeches and is set at 15 seconds.

Rule 40 – Voting on amendments

When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal shall be voted on first and then the amendment next furthest removed there from, and so on until all the amendments have been put to a vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted on.

For purposes of this rule, furthest removed in substance means the amendment that will have the most significant impact on the draft resolution. The determination of which amendment is furthest removed in substance is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final.

Rule 41 – Order of voting on proposals

If two or more proposals, other than amendments, relate to the same question, they shall, unless the Committee decides otherwise, be voted on in the order in which they were submitted.

VI. CREDENTIALS AND REPRESENTATION

Rule 42 – Credentials

The credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation shall be submitted to the Secretary-General prior to the opening of a session.

Rule 43 – Authority of the General Assembly

The Committee, with the exception of the Security Council, shall be bound by the actions of the General Assembly in all credentials matters and shall take no action regarding the credentials of any member.

Rule 44 – Representation on the Security Council (Security Council only)

Each member of the Security Council shall be represented at the meetings of the Security Council by an accredited representative. The Head of Government or Minister of Foreign Affairs of each member of the Security Council shall be entitled to sit on the Security Council without submitting credentials. Any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Security Council and any state not a Member of the United Nations, if invited to participate in a meeting or meetings of the Security Council, shall submit credentials for the representative appointed by it for this purpose.



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