

TED UNIVERSITY MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2019 UNSC

RULES OF PROCEDURE

General Rules

#Scope

These rules of procedure shall, in their entirety, apply to all sessions of TED University Model United Nations (hereinafter referred to as TEDUMUN'19, the Conference) unless otherwise is stated by the Secretariat.

#Duties of the Secretariat

The Secretariat shall receive, print and distribute documents, reports, and resolutions of the Committee to the members of the United Nations or other international bodies, and generally perform all other work that the Committee may require. For purposes of these rules, the Committee Directors, and the Under Secretaries-General, who are designates and agents of the Secretaries-General, are collectively referred to as the Secretariat. The decisions of the Secretariat shall not be appealed.

#Language

English will be the official and working language of the conference.

#Dress Code

The dress code is formal business attire. This is mandatory during all official sessions of the Conference. Delegates may wear historical or traditional attire as a reflection of the culture of the nation he or she is representing.

#Courtesy

Delegates shall show courtesy and respect to other delegates and the Secretariat, and show outstanding behavior towards the hosts (Organization Team). The Committee Director will immediately call to order any delegate who fails to comply with this rule.

#Credentials

The credentials of all delegations have been accepted upon registration. The Secretary-General shall be the final arbiter of the validity of all credentials. Any representative to whose admission a member objects will provisionally be seated with the same rights as other representatives, pending a decision from the Secretaries-General.

#General Powers of the Committee Board

The Director will declare the opening and closing of each meeting and may propose the adoption of any procedural motion to which there is no significant objection. Subject to these rules, the Director will have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting.

The Moderator will direct discussions, accord the right to speak, put questions, announce decisions, rule on points of order, and ensure and enforce the observance of these rules.

The Moderator may temporarily transfer his duties to another member of the committee staff or other designees of the Director. Committee staff members may also advise delegations on the course of debate. In the exercise of these functions, the committee staff will be at all times subject to these rules and responsible to the Secretaries-General.

The Committee Director may choose to suspend the current Rules of Procedure temporarily in order to clarify certain substantive or procedural issues. The Committee Director also has the right to interrupt the Committee proceedings in order to show a presentation, or to bring in a guest speaker or an expert witness.

The Director may temporarily transfer his or her duties to another member of the Committee Board or the Secretariat. Committee Directors and other Secretariat members may also advise delegates on the possible course of debate if deemed appropriate and necessary.

#Secretary-General

The Secretary-General shall act in full capacity in all meetings of TEDUMUN 2019 and shall perform other functions as are entrusted to him/her by the organs of the UN in accordance with Article 98 of the UN Charter. Decisions taken by the Secretary-General in this context are final. The Secretary-General shall refrain from any actions that might undermine his/her position as an international official responsible only to the TEDUMUN 2019 in accordance with Article 100 of the UN Charter. Each delegation undertakes to exclusively respect the international character and the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and his/her staff and

not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities in accordance with Article 100 of the UN Charter.

#Electronic Devices

No laptops, tablets, cell phones, or other electronic devices may be used in the committee room during formal debate or moderated caucus. Computers may be used outside the committee room at any time, or in the committee room during unmoderated caucus at the discretion of the Director.

#Communication

Written notes are in order upon the decision of Committee Director which have done between delegates which includes the message papers that have sent to Committee Board as well. Committee Board has right to decide suspension of note passing at any time yet note passing is out of order during Roll Call, Voting Procedures and Unmoderated Caucuses.

Rules Governing Debate

#Quorum

Quorum denotes the minimum number of delegates who need to be present in order to start a debate session. Quorum is met if all members of the Security Council are present. Committee Directors should declare the session open if the Quorum is met. A quorum will be assumed to be present unless specifically challenged and shown to be absent by a roll call.

Roll Call

At the beginning of each session, Committee Directors will call on Member States in English alphabetical order to state their status of presence that is referred to as Roll Call. Member States may reply “present” or “present and voting”, where “present and voting” means the Member State cannot abstain on the any substantive vote during that session.

#Agenda Setting

Agenda: The first order of business for the committee, if the committee has more than one topic area to discuss, will be the consideration of the agenda. If the committee has only one topic area, the agenda is automatically adopted. To set the agenda:

- A motion should be made to set the agenda to one of the committee's topic areas as stated by the Secretariat in the committee background guide.
- Two speakers' lists will be established: one in favor of the motion, and one opposed to the motion and in favor of the other topic. The committee will hear alternating speakers from these lists. No motions for moderated or unmoderated caucuses are permitted during this time.
- A motion to close debate will be in order after the committee has heard at least two speakers for the motion and two against, or when one of the speakers' lists is exhausted. In accordance with the normal procedure described, the Moderator will recognize two speakers against the motion to close debate.
- When debate is closed, the committee will proceed to an immediate vote on the motion. A simple majority is required for passage. If the motion fails, the other Topic Area will automatically be placed before the committee.

#Speakers' List

After the Agenda is set, debate on the topic begins by opening the Speakers' List. The Speakers' List is opened by the Committee Director and will show the order of speakers on the topic and it will be followed, except when superseded by a procedural motion or debate on amendments. The Speakers' List will remain open throughout the duration of debate on that topic of the Agenda. Speakers may speak generally on the topic being considered and may address any resolution only if it is currently on the floor.

The Committee will have an open Speakers' List for the Agenda Item being discussed. A Member State may add its name to the Speakers' List by submitting a written request to the Committee Director, provided that the Member State is not already on the Speakers' List. The Speakers' List for the second Agenda Item will not be open until the Committee has proceeded to that Agenda Item.

#Unmoderated Caucus

A motion for an Unmoderated Caucus can be entertained at any time when the floor is open with the exception of at the beginning of the sessions since a committee shall not be start with an unmoderated caucus. The time limit, not to exceed twenty minutes, and the purpose should be specified while making the motion. The motion will then be put to vote and a simple majority is required for the motion to pass. In the case of multiple motions proposing unmoderated caucuses, the Director will rank the motions in descending order of length and the Committee members will vote accordingly. The Committee Director may rule the motion out of order and the Committee Director's decision is not subject to appeal. An unmoderated caucus may only be extended once.

#Moderated Caucus

A motion for a Moderated Caucus can be proposed at any time when the floor is open. The time limit of the caucus' total time (not exceeding twenty minutes), the time to be allotted (not exceeding the speakers' time of the formal debate) to each speaker and the purpose should be specified when proposing the motion.

The purpose should be clearly specified and it has to have a connection to the current agenda item *and* not to be as wide as the current agenda item, considering the purpose of this instrument.

The motion will be put to vote and simple majority is required for the motion to pass. In the case of multiple motions proposing moderated caucuses, the Committee Director will rank the motions in descending order of total duration, then in descending order of the speakers' time in case the total durations are the same. Then the Committee members will vote accordingly.

The Director may rule a motion out of order and his or her decision is not subject to appeal.

No motions are in order between speeches during a moderated caucus except for motions to alter the speakers' time and to end the caucus.

A delegate can and will be ruled out of order if the delegate's speech does not address the topic of the moderated caucus.

If there is no delegate wishing to speak, the Director may terminate the moderated caucus at his/her discretion or a motion to terminate the debate shall be given and the committee goes back to the formal debate.

A motion for an extension of the current Moderated Caucus can only be given after the Caucus ends. A Moderated Caucus may only be extended once.

#Closure of the Debate

A delegate may at any time move the closure of debate on the item currently under discussion, whether it is the general topic, debate on agenda setting, or debate on an amendment; a delegate may propose a motion to close such debate when the floor is open. If the committee moves to the closure of debate, general debate will be suspended and a Speakers' List will be established for and against closure. The Director may overrule this motion and decision is not subject to appeal. Upon the motion for closure of debate, Committee Director shall recognize up to two opposing speakers. In order to move to the voting of all proposals introduced, a motion to move to the voting procedure shall be given. Before moving to the voting, motions to alter the type of voting (such as roll call vote), to reorder the draft resolutions and to divide the question may be given.

#Suspension and Adjournment of the Meeting

The suspension of the meeting means the postponement of all Committee functions until the next session. The adjournment of the meeting means the postponement of all Committee functions for the duration of the Conference. A delegate may raise a motion to suspend or adjourn the meeting when the floor is open. The Committee Directors can overrule these motions, and cannot be appealed. If any such motion is entertained, the house will vote on the motion immediately. A simple majority is required to suspend or adjourn the meeting.

#Tabling and Resumption of the Debate

Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the postponement of debate on a resolution or amendment currently on the floor. The motion, otherwise known as “tabling,” and will be debated by two speakers in favor and two opposed.

RULES GOVERNING SPEECHES

#Speeches

No delegate may address a session without having previously obtained the permission of the Committee Director. The Committee Director may call a speaker to order if his or her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion, or are offensive to Committee members or Secretariat. The Director may, at his or her discretion, call a delegate to order if

his or her speech is considered personally offensive or infringes upon the sovereignty of a Member State. Delegates should stick to the time limit of speeches. The Committee Director can interrupt the speaker if he/she exceeds the time limit.

#Yields

Allotted time and floor can only be yielded during the General Speakers' List. Three types of yields shall be done as:

a) Yield to another delegate: The delegate's remaining time will be offered to that delegate. If the delegate accepts the yield, the Committee Director shall recognize the delegate for the remaining time. To turn the floor over to a co-delegate of the same Member State is not considered a yield and is not allowed. The second delegate speaking may only yield the floor back to the Director.

b) Yield to questions: Questioners will be selected by the Committee Director and limited to one question each. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Committee Director. The Committee Director will have the right to call to order any delegate whose question is, in the opinion of him or her, rhetorical, leading and/or not designed to elicit information. The delegate who has yielded his/her time to questions can reject to answer any question at his/her discretion. The answers and the questions shall be given in third person and be directed to the Director.

c) Yield to the chair: Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish his/her speech to be subject to questions. The Committee Director will then move to the next speaker.

Only one yield shall be done per speech.

#Right of Reply

A delegate whose national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may request a Right of Reply.

RULES GOVERNING POINTS

#Point of Order

A delegate may rise to a Point of Order if there is impropriety in parliamentary procedure. A delegate may not, in rising to a Point of Order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. The Committee Director in accordance with the rules of procedure will decide the Point of Order. This decision is not appealable. A Point of Order may not interrupt a speech.

#Point of Personal Privilege

A delegate may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege whenever there is something that hinders the participation of the delegate to the Committee and request that discomfort to be corrected. A Point of Personal Privilege may interrupt a speech only for audibility.

#Point of Parliamentary Procedure

A delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, if the delegate has a question regarding the parliamentary procedure. The Committee Director will answer it according to the present rules of procedure. Questions regarding issues other than parliamentary procedure should not be asked by raising a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, rather a note should be sent to the Committee Director. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may not interrupt a speech.

Point of Information

Points regarding issues other than parliamentary procedure and that are not covered in the rules governing other points shall be asked to the Committee Director as a “point of information”. The points of information can only be raised if they are relevant to the discussion and committee on goings, otherwise it shall be submitted in written format. A Point of Information cannot interrupt a speaker.

RULES GOVERNING SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES

#Working Papers

Working papers are tools for guiding the Committee in its discussion and helping it in the way to create a draft resolution. Working papers are not official documents and may be

presented in any format after the approval of the Committee Director. An approved working paper should be introduced in the committee, and motion to introduce the draft resolution shall not be voted upon.

#Draft Resolutions

A draft resolution may be introduced when it receives the approval of the Director and is signed by one third of the number of delegations that are present or present and voting at the beginning of the Committee session.

Signing a resolution need not indicate support of the resolution, and the signer has no further obligations. Signing a draft resolution only indicates a desire for the draft resolution to be discussed in the Committee. There are no official sponsors of draft resolutions. Signatories should be listed in English alphabetical order on every draft resolution.

A draft resolution requires the votes of nine members including the Permanent Members of the Council to pass when all Members are present. Only one draft resolution may be passed per topic. After a draft resolution is passed, voting procedure will end and the Committee will move to the next agenda item (following the rules governing the setting of the agenda).

#Introducing Draft Resolutions

Once a draft resolution is approved by the Committee Director and distributed, it has to be introduced by a motion in order to be addressed as a draft resolution. The Committee Director, time permitting, may read the operative clauses of the draft resolution or call a delegate to read.

A procedural vote is then taken to determine whether the resolution shall be introduced. Simple majority is required for the draft resolution to be introduced.

More than one draft resolution may be on the floor at any one time. A draft resolution will remain on the floor until that specific draft resolution is tabled, withdrawn or a Resolution on that topic has been passed.

#Amendments

Delegates may amend any draft resolution that has been introduced by adding to, deleting from or revising parts of it. An amendment may only include one alteration.

Procedure;

1) A motion to introduce an approved amendment may be raised when the floor is open. 2) After this motion, the Director may read the amendment aloud, time permitting. The motion requires two-thirds majority to pass.

3) A motion to close debate will be in order after the Committee has heard from two speakers for the amendment and from two speakers against, or from all the speakers on one side and at least two on the other side.

4) If there are no speakers against the motion to close debate, the Committee Director can propose to move to voting by acclamation. If rejected by the committee or delegations spoke against the amendment, the Committee will move to an immediate vote. Amendments need a simple majority to pass. After the vote, debate will resume according to the General Speakers' List.

#Introducing an Amendment

1. Upon the approval by the Director the amendment may be brought to the floor through a motion to introduce an amendment.

2. When the motion to introduce an amendment is raised, the Director shall read the amendment before putting it on vote.

3. A motion to introduce an amendment requires a simple majority of the votes to pass.

4. The Directors shall entertain two speakers in favor and two speakers against the amendment. If need is obvious they may use their discretion to allow more speakers.

5. A motion to close debate is in order after the Committee has heard two speakers for the amendment and two against or all speakers on one side and at least two on the other side.
6. If no Delegates have given a speech for or against the amendment, since debate has not started, the motion to close the debate is not required. Debate is assumed to be automatically closed in any circumstances where it is non-existent.
7. When the debate is closed on the amendment, the Committee will move to an immediate vote.
8. After the vote, debate will continue in accordance with the Speakers' List. Simple majority is required to pass an amendment.

#Competence

A motion to question the competence of the Committee to discuss a resolution or an amendment is in order only immediately after the resolution or amendment has been introduced. The motion requires a simple majority to pass and is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and one against.

#Reconsideration

A motion to reconsider is in order when a resolution or substantive amendment has been adopted or rejected. The Director shall recognize two speakers opposing the motion after which the motion shall be immediately put to a vote. If the motion for the reconsideration passes, the procedure continues from when the voting procedure started.

RULES GOVERNING VOTING

#Procedural Voting

Formal voting on any matter other than passing draft resolutions and amendments are considered procedural. Each member of the Committee must vote on all procedural motions.

#Substantive Voting

Substantive voting refers to voting on any draft resolution, an amendment thereto, or a portion of a draft resolution divided out by motion.

#Roll Call Voting

Roll Call motions are in order for substantive matters. The motion is accepted unless the Chair rules it out of order.

PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS

Point of Personal Privilege
Point of Order
Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
Point of Information
Motion to Adjourn the Meeting
Motion to Suspend the Meeting
Motion to Close the Debate
Motion to Table (Postpone) the Debate
Motion to Resume the Debate
Motion for Reconsideration
Motion to Reorder the Resolutions
Motion to Divide the House
Motion to Divide the Question
Motion to Conduct a Roll Call Voting
Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution
Motion to Introduce an Amendment
Motion to Question the Competence
Motion to Extend Previous Caucus
Motion to Unmoderated Caucus
Motion to Moderated Caucus