



C'MUN BARCELONA
CATALONIA MODEL UNITED NATIONS

2019 Rules of Procedure

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Chapter I: General dispositions

Article 1: Concept

1. C'MUN (Catalonia Model of United Nations) is a Model of United Nations held yearly in Barcelona the finality of which is to promote the values of the United Nations and familiarize university students with the agenda of the international organizations.
2. Participants will, hereinafter, be referred to as *delegates, representatives or participants*.
3. Moderators of the debate will, hereinafter, be referred to as *chairs, chairmans, moderators or committee directors*.
4. Throughout the Rules of Procedure pass by majority will imply that more than half of the delegates with voting rights vote for a certain point or motion.
5. Throughout the rules of procedure pass by simple majority will imply that there are more votes for and against where abstentions do not go to either side.

Article 2: United Nations Charter

Delegations should, at all times, act in accordance with the articles and principles of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Any behaviour or comments that go against the physical and moral integrity of other delegates may result in expulsion from the conference.

Article 3: United Nations Charter

1. The Board of Chairs is composed by the Chairmans or committee directors
2. Every committee will have two Chairmans with equal power unless the committee specialities require a deviation from the general organization, which should be explicit in all cases
3. During sessions, the Chairman or other officers of the Committee should be entrusted by their Committee, whenever appropriate, with the conduct of informal negotiations aimed at reaching agreement on specific issues.
4. Messages must bear clear FROM and TO designations at the top of the paper.
5. Messages not fulfilling the above requirements will not be transmitted.

Article 4: Language

The official language of the conference is English. Delegates should refrain from using any other languages during the sessions.

Article 5: Dress code

1. The Dress code is formal. Men should wear a formal suit, shirt and tie or similar. Women should dress equally formal in suits, smart separates or dresses.
2. Delegates are forbidden from wearing any clothing, jewelry or accessories which may be distracting, inappropriate or call attention to themselves either individually or as a group.
3. Interdictions include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Team accessories and non C'MUN accreditations.
 - b. Sports shoes and denim clothes.
 - c. Military attire.
 - d. Any cultural distinction unrelated to the country they represent.
4. The Secretariat of C'MUN will, utmostly, have the right to determine if any elements of the dress code are out of order.
5. Delegates with a Dress code which is out of order will be required to refrain from such conduct. If the conduct continues, such delegates can be suspended from the conference.

Article 6: Decorum

Representatives should address their fellow delegates in a formal manner. Any speech held during formal session should make use of courtesy formulas such as “Honorable Chair and Fellow delegates” and should be stated as representing the countries views and not the individual opinion of the representative unless stated otherwise by the Chairs or the rules of procedure of the specific committee

Article 7: Diplomatic courtesy

1. Representatives must accord diplomatic courtesy to all other Representatives and Officers at all times.
2. In accordance with Article 2, delegates who persist in obvious attempts to disrupt the session or use insulting or abusive language, shall be subject to be expelled from the Committee by the Chairman.
3. Decisions of the Chairman on diplomatic courtesy are not appealable.
4. The Secretariat reserves the right to punish any conduct which deviates in a significant manner from that deemed appropriate.

Article 8: Electronic devices

1. The usage of electronic devices during the sessions will be decided by the chair and it will be not appealable.
2. Electronic devices should be used in an appropriate manner. The Chairs may forbid a delegate to use them if such delegate does not use them for the means previously established by the Chairs.
3. Cell phones should not be seen or heard in committee. You may only use your phones at lunch, after the conference is over or if the chairs explicitly allow you to do so.

Chapter II: Rights and duties of the committee authorities

Article 9: The secretariat

1. The Secretary General and Under-Secretary Generals (USG) are collectively referred to as the secretariat. Their task is to ensure the successful organisation and progression of the C'MUN conference.
2. The Secretary General, or a member of the Secretariat designated by him (or her) as his (or her) representative, may at any time make either oral or written statements to the General Assembly concerning any question under consideration by it.
3. The Secretary General, or a member of the Secretariat designated by him (or her) as his (or her) representative, will have the final word on questions regarding the rules of procedure.

Article 10: Authority of the Chairperson

1. The Chairperson of the Committees should fully implement their authority
2. The Secretariat shall appoint the Chairpersons of the Security Council and shall select any other positions necessary to help to conduct the sessions of C'MUN.
3. The Chairperson may slightly modify these Rules of Procedure, under its own discretion, for the benefit of the debate
4. Both chairs shall have equal power and will discuss and reach quorum in any disagreements that may rise during the debate minding the flow of debate or interpretation of the rules of procedure.
5. In case both chairs are absent from the debate a member of the Secretariat shall take their place.

Article 11: Duties of the Chairperson

1. The Chairperson shall:
 - a. declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Committee,
 - b. direct its discussions,
 - c. ensure observance of these rules,
 - d. accord the right to speak,
 - e. put questions and announce decisions,
 - f. rule on points of order and subject to these rules,
 - g. have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting and over the maintenance of order there at,
 - h. put any motion on the floor. In the course of the discussion of an item
2. The Chairman may propose to the Committee,
 - a. the limitation of the time to be allowed to speakers,
 - b. the limitation of the number of times each representative may speak,
 - c. the closure of the list of speakers or the closure of the debate,

- d. the suspension or the adjournment of the meeting or the adjournment of the debate on the item under discussion.
3. The Chairman, in the implementation of his/her functions, remains under the authority of the Committee.

Article 12: Duties of the Chair of the Security Council

1. The President of the Security Council shall be the Chairperson at all Council sessions and shall exercise the powers conferred to the Chairperson in this rules .
2. In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him/her elsewhere in these rules, the President shall:
 - a. set the agenda for the Security Council session.
 - b. declare the opening and closing of each meeting.
 - c. decide on the order in which resolutions are debated and direct discussions.
 - d. ensure the observance of the rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to vote and announce decisions.
 - e. rule on points of order and subject to these rules.
 - f. have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting and over the order maintenance at formal meetings.
 - g. propose limitations of debated time, a limitation on number of times each Delegate may speak on any question and on the closure of debate.
 - h. in the interest of debate, or in order to work towards consensus, the President may call upon a particular Delegation to speak, even if they have not requested the floor. The President may also, for the same purposes, restrict the speaking time of an individual Delegate.
3. Only the President is empowered to call recesses or adjournments or to suspend the rules. Appeals from the decision of the President are not debatable. Such appeals will be put directly to vote. Nine votes against the President's decision are required for such an appeal to be upheld.

Chapter III: Procedure during formal session – Voting

Article 13: Voting rights

1. Each member of the General Assembly and the Security Council shall have one vote.
2. Non-Council Member States and Observers shall not have voting rights on substantive matters.

Article 14: Voting procedures

Committees will entertain two types of voting procedures: substantive voting and procedural voting.

Article 15: Procedural voting

1. Procedural voting shall be used when voting procedures such as setting an agenda, postponing an item, limiting a speaker's time or introducing documents to a committee.
2. Abstentions are not allowed in procedural matters.
3. Observers and invited members are allowed to vote on procedural matters.

Article 16: Substantive voting

1. Substantive voting shall be used regarding formal proposals that introduce a course of action for consideration, such as voting to pass treaties, amendments, resolutions and other documents.
2. The Chairman may permit members to explain their votes, either before or after the voting except when the vote is taken by secret ballot.

Article 17: Voting options on substantive matters

1. During roll call delegates shall state whether they are present or present and voting.
2. Declaring oneself present shall allow the delegate to vote for, against or abstain in substantive matters.
3. Declaring oneself present and voting shall force the delegate to vote for or against on substantive matters.

Article 18: Motion to divide the house

1. A motion to divide the house can only be raised during substantive voting after a votation has resulted in the rejection of the subject at hand and delegates have abstained.
2. Once this motion is risen delegates have to immediately vote upon it.
3. This motion is considered procedural and passed by majority.
4. This motion shall force the house to vote only for or against the subject at hand that had been previously voted.

Article 19. a) Motion to reorder the draft resolutions

1. A motion to reorder draft resolutions allows delegates to change the order in which motions are voted.
2. A motion to reorder draft resolutions should be raised before the closure of the debate and will be considered a procedural voting.

Article 19. b) Motion to vote close by clause

1. This motion allows the committee to vote the proposed document clause by clause.
2. The voting method will be by raising placards.

Article 20: Voting method

1. The Committee members shall normally vote by raising placards.
2. A roll-call shall be taken for voting on the final document of the Committee session, following the English alphabetical order of the names of the members.
3. The name of each member shall be called in the roll-call, and its representative shall reply "yes", "no" or "abstention".
 - a. Voting "with rights": a delegation that has voted "yes with rights" or "no with rights" will have the right to explain their decision after the voting procedure. The speaker's time will be at the Chairperson's discretion.
4. On other substantive matters delegates may raise a motion for a roll-call vote if they want to proceed with such.
5. **Voting by acclamation:** the Board, at its discretion, may ask if there are any seconds to a procedural vote. If there are no seconds the proposal will automatically fail. If there are seconds the chairs shall ask if there are any objections. If there are none the motion will automatically pass.
 - a. Voting by acclamation on substantive matters is out of order unless the committee must pass a document unanimously. Delegates should raise a motion to vote by acclamation and, if it passed, the chairs would ask for any objections to the document; if none, the document would be accepted and, otherwise, rejected.

Article 21: Conduct during voting

1. After the Chairman has announced the beginning of voting, no representative shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting or point of personal privilege.
2. Voting shall begin upon the Chair's declaration "we are in voting procedure," and end when the results of the vote are announced.
3. The Chairman shall not permit the proposer of a proposal or of an amendment to explain his vote on his own proposal or amendment.
4. The usage of any type of electronic device is forbidden during votings.
5. Collusion of voting is allowed only if agreed upon before the voting procedure starts.

Article 22: Majority required

1. Decisions on procedural matters shall be passed by majority
2. Decisions on substantive matters shall be passed by simple majority.
3. The above mentioned rules are subject to the limitations established in these rules and procedure.
4. The UNSC shall be guided by its own rules whereby decisions on procedural matters require nine affirmative votes for adoption, and decisions on substantive matters (i.e. voting on Draft resolution or amendments) in the Council require affirmative votes from nine Members, including the concurring votes of the five permanent members.

Article 23: Majorities

1. **Majority:** majority is reached with 50% + 1 of affirmative votes.
2. **Simple majority:** there is one more vote in favour than against.
3. **Qualified majority:** is reached by $\frac{2}{3}$ of the committee.

Chapter IV: Procedure during formal session - Points

Article 24: Point of Order

1. A point of order is raised by a delegate if they feel the rules of procedure are being infringed by the chairs or other delegate
2. Delegates must raise their placard and state 'point order', then rise and state their point after having been recognised by the chairs.
3. Once a point of order has been recognised, the chairs will ask the delegate to elaborate, and will correct the action if the rules of procedures had indeed been infringed.
4. In case the rules of procedure have not been infringed, the point will not be entertained.
5. If a delegate feels the chairs wrongly decided to grant or not grant a point of order, they may approach the secretariat.

Article 25: Point of information

1. During substantive debate, a Representative may question a speaker by rising to a Point of Information. A Point of Information may be directed to the Chair/President OR to the speaker who has the floor if he has indicated that he is willing to yield to points of information. A point of information must be formulated as a question e.g. "Is the speaker aware that..." or "Does the speaker (not) realize that..." etc. A short introductory statement or reference may precede the question e.g. "The speaker stated in his speech that... Is he not aware...?" A series of questions from the same questionnaire will not be in order.
2. Questions must be directed through the Chair/President and may be made only after the speaker has concluded his/her remarks, but before he/she has yielded the floor.
3. Representatives may not interrupt a speaker on a Point of Information.
4. Only one Point of Information may be raised after the speaker has concluded his/her intervention

Article 26: Point of parliamentary inquiry

1. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry is raised to the Chair/President if a representative wishes to obtain a clarification of procedure or a statement of the matters before the Committee/Council.
2. Representatives may not interrupt a speaker on a Point of Information.

Article 27: Point of personal privilege

1. A delegate may raise a point of personal privilege in order to inform the chairperson/President of a physical discomfort he or she is experiencing, which impairs his/her ability to participate in the proceedings, such as high room temperature, or inability to hear the speaker.
2. A point of Personal Privilege may interrupt a Speaker, if unavoidably necessary.
3. Delegates should use this power with the utmost contention.

Chapter V: Procedure during formal session - Motions

Article 28: General Concept

1. A motion is a proposal for debate which will eventually be voted upon.
2. Motions can only be introduced once the Chairperson has indicated that the floor is open to points or motions.
3. The Chairperson reserves the right to rule any motion out of order at any given time.
 - a. Delegates can appeal this and other decisions of the chairs in basis of article 26 as long as they are within the scope of these rules of procedure
4. Motions will be voted using the criteria established in article 26. The chairman has the discretionary power to modify the order in which motions are voted.
 - a. Delegates can appeal this decision in basis of article 26.

Article 29: Motions in procedural debate by order of disruptiveness

1. **Motion to open the debate:** this motion will be presented at the beginning of the session, after the performance of the roll-call. It will be voted immediately after it has been proposed.
2. **Motion to close the debate:** this means that no further discussion will be allowed on the matter and implies the start of the voting procedure. It requires a qualified majority of votes to pass.
3. **Motion to resume the debate:** this motion will be proposed to start the debate after it has been adjourned for any reason. It will be voted immediately after it has been proposed.
4. The following table establishes the possible motions and the order in which they are voted following the concept of disruptiveness. It also sets the majorities needed to pass and the specificities of the motions.
5. The order of disruptiveness can be found in the Annex I.
6. In accordance with article 25.4 the criteria for the order in which to vote motions is subject to the chair's criteria.
7. No modification to the voting requirements of the motions will be allowed.
8. Raising motions not specified here shall not be entertained by the chairs

Article 29 (bis): Motions in procedural debate explained

1. A motion to appeal the chairman's decision can be raised when the chair makes use of its discretionary power. In no case can a motion to appeal the chairman's decision act against the RoP here present.
2. Motion for a Consultation of the Whole.
 - a. This motion enables the delegate who raised it, as long as it passes, to have the floor, the maximum time being the length specified when raising the motion, and pass the turn to another delegate without the need for the chair's intervention.

- b. The turns shall be given by the speaking delegate in an orderly manner until the time is exhausted.
3. A motion for a panel of experts enables delegates who have previously introduced a draft resolution to discuss it.
 - a. The sponsors of the resolution will stand up in front of the rest of the delegates and read and comment on their draft resolutions.
 - b. The sponsors can also entertain questions from other delegates, never exceeding the time.
4. Delegates, at any time of the debate, can raise questions about the different motions through the relevant point of parliamentary inquiry. The chairs shall be in charge of giving the explanation and, if insufficient, the Secretariat shall reach quorum about the definition. The decision of the Secretariat cannot be appealed.

Article 30: Moderated Caucus

1. A motion for a Moderated Caucus is in order during formal debate at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate.
2. A Delegate who moves for Moderated Caucus must specify the purpose for the Moderated Caucus, the total time limit which must not exceed 20 minutes and the time limit allowed for individual speeches which must not exceed 1 minute 30 seconds.
3. The time limit is subject to the Chairperson's approval.
4. Chairs will firstly ask for seconds. If no other delegates second the proposal it shall not pass. The chair will secondly ask for objections. If no delegates object the motion will be entertained without vote.
5. If the motion passes, the Council will enter informal debate whereby the President will recognize Delegates who raise their placards to speak about the issue at hand.
6. The delegate who raised the motion for such Moderated Caucus is entitled to be the first or last speaker if he wishes to.

Article 30 (bis): Unmoderated Caucus

1. A motion for an Unmoderated Caucus is in order during formal debate at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate.
2. A Delegate who moves for an Unmoderated Caucus must specify the total time limit which must not exceed 30 minutes. This form of caucusing does not require any subject or other specifications.
3. The time limit is subject to the Chairperson's approval.
4. Chairs will firstly ask for seconds. If no other delegates second the proposal it shall not pass. The chair will secondly ask for objections. If no delegates object the motion will be entertained without vote.
5. If the motion passes the chairs will cease to be the moderating agents of the debate and delegates will be able to move freely and discuss as they wish amongst themselves.

Article 31: Extensions

1. Motion to Extend Debate

- a. During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move for the prolonging of the debate on the item under discussion.
- b. The time of the extension shall not exceed the timeframe of the former one.
- c. The Representative proposing the motion must briefly explain its purpose and propose a time limit.
- d. The Chairman may limit the time to be allowed to speakers under this rule.
- e. It needs second approval and in case of any objections, it is necessary to vote on the motion.

2. Motion for Caucusing Break

- a. A motion for a Caucusing Break is in order during Formal debate at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate.
- b. A Delegate who moves for Caucusing break must briefly explain its purpose and specify a time limit for the caucus, which must not exceed 20 minutes.
- c. The time limit is subject to the President's/Chairperson's approval.
- d. It needs second approval and in the case of any objections it is necessary to vote on the motion.

3. Closure of Debate (Motion to Limit Debate)

- a. At any time, a representative may move the closure of the debate on the item under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified his/her wish to speak.
- b. The motion shall be immediately put to the vote.
- c. It needs second approval and in the case of any objections, a majority is needed to proceed.
- d. If the Committee is in favour of the closure, the Chairman shall declare the closure of the debate.
- e. If the Chairman rules this motion out of order, his/her decision is not appealable.

Article 32: Withdrawal of motions

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

Article 33: Failed caucuses

Moderated caucuses which have not passed twice cannot be reintroduced. If the chair deems appropriate to maintain the the proposal, it can encourage the delegate to slightly modify it.

Chapter VI: Conduct of the debate

Article 34: Quorum

1. In the Committees
 - a. The Chairman may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when at least one quarter of the members of the Committee are present.
 - b. The presence of a majority of the members shall be required for any decision to be taken.
2. In the Security Council a quorum is made up of all member delegations. To begin a Council session all members must be present.

Article 35: Roll call

1. In Concordance with article 16 after the opening of the session the President or Chairman will begin with a roll call. During this procedure the Chairman will call all nations in alphabetical order to declare their presence. Delegates shall establish their presence in either of the three following manners:
 - a. A Delegate that is declared "Present and voting" shall vote in favour or against on any substantive matter.
 - b. A Delegate that is declared "Present" shall vote in favour, against or abstain on any substantive matter.
 - c. A Delegate that is declared "Present and not voting" shall have debating privileges, but not the right to vote. This is related only to Non –Council Member Nations.
2. Delegates will, during the debate, be able to change their position sending a note to the chairs. Under the chair's discretion they shall entertain such petition.
 - a. The chais decision on this issue is not appealable.

Article 36: Setting the Agenda

1. After a roll call, the President or Chairman will set the Agenda
2. In case there are several topics in the agenda, delegates will be able to raise a motion to change the provisional agenda.
3. The Council or committees will establish the daily order of consideration of Agenda topics at the start of each daily session. Once established, this will become the working Agenda for the duration of that day.
4. Only topics set on the Provisional Agenda provided by C'MUN shall be considered by a Council or Committee.

Article 37: Speaker's list

1. After the agenda is set, the chairs will entertain a motion to open the general speakers list.
2. The delegate raising this motion will be entitled to be the first speaker.
3. The chairs shall ask the committee for delegates wishing to be added to the speaker's list.
4. At any time during the debate delegates can ask the chairs to be added to the speakers list through sending a note.
5. It will not be allowed for delegates to yield the floor two time in a single speech.
6. If the speakers list is exhausted the debate will automatically be closed and the committee shall proceed into voting procedure of any documents presented.
7. Delegates who have not been recognized by the chairs will not be allowed to talk.
8. Delegates who do not follow the latter rule or act against the ROP in general may be sanctioned.
9. If the floor is open to points or motions and there are none or none have passed the debate shall automatically move to the General Speakers List.

Article 38: Time limit on speeches

1. Speakers must keep their remarks germane to the subject under discussion.
2. The duration of an intervention is limited to 3 minutes per speaker.
3. This time limit may be changed at the discretion of the President.
4. When a Delegate exceeds his/her allotted time, the President or Chairman shall call him/her to order immediately.
5. Delegates are entitled to raise a motion to change the time on the general speakers list as long as it attains to these rules.

Article 39: Yielding

1. A Delegate who was granted the right to speak and has finished speaking before his/her time elapsed, may yield the remaining time in one of the following manners:
 - a. **Yield to Questions:** If the Delegate yields his time to questions, the questioners shall raise Points of Information. Only time spent answering the question is counted toward the time limit. The number of questions is limited to two questions posed per speaking delegate. Comments or statements instead of questions are out of order.
 - b. **Yield to another Delegate:** If the Delegate accepts the yield, the Chairman will recognize him/her for the remaining time bearing in mind article 35.5.
 - c. **Yield to the Chairman or President:** The Delegate may yield the time back to the Chair or President. The Chairman or President may recognize only one Delegate to deliver a short comment (30sec) under the petition to motion for a short comment. The comment must pertain to the preceding speech. Yields are not in order following a comment. If there are no short comments, the President or Chairman will simply move on to the next Speaker on the List of Speakers.

Article 40: Right of Reply

1. If, during a speech while in General Speakers list, a delegate harms the national dignity of another country said country will be entitled to a right of reply.
2. Such right can be exercised through sending a note to the chairs stating the harmful comment. The chairs will have discretionary power to accept or not this right.
3. The right of reply shall consist on a speech of 1.5 minutes.
4. A response to the Right of Reply will be allowed if the speech meets the criteria of the right of reply. There shall be no further replies after this response.

Chapter VII: Caucusing

Article 41: General aspects of caucusing

1. Caucuses are the main form of debate during the conference and include two variations, moderated and unmoderated caucuses.
2. Moderated caucuses are a formal type of debate on a specific topic set in advance. Therefore, delegates remain in their places and can only intervene once the chair has recognised them.
3. Unmoderated caucuses are an informal type of debate in which delegates can leave their seats and discuss openly with the committee. Delegates are free to start writing working papers, form draft resolutions or write amendments in this time, and must mediate, debate, and negotiate to develop their stand points as well as gather sponsors on their work.
4. Caucuses function in accordance with articles 27 to 31.

Chapter VIII: Documents

Article 42: Working papers

1. Working papers are intended to aid with the work of the Committee and especially the Draft Resolution, as well as to present the viewpoints of the delegates and the potential solutions to the topic.
2. Any delegate can introduce Working Paper for the consideration of the Committee by sending it to the chair. The Working Paper has to be approved by the Chairpersons before its distribution.
3. The working paper must be introduced through a motion and this motion must pass in order for the committee to be able to discuss about such working paper.
4. Working paper does not require any Signatories or Sponsors. However, it should bear the name of the delegate or delegates who proposed it.

5. There is no set format for the Working Paper, i.e. the working paper does not have to be introduced in the resolution format. The Working Paper is referred to by its designated number.
6. Any document of the United Nations or other organizations as well as charts and tables can be introduced as a Working Paper as long as they are relevant to the topic discussed. It is at the discretion of the Secretary-General to withdraw a Working Paper which is deemed inappropriate or not contributing to the discussion.

Article 43: Draft Resolutions

1. Draft Resolution is a document drafted in the official format of the resolution.
 - a. Draft Resolutions will follow the standards of each committee and be referred by the name given to such in every distinct committee.
2. No Draft Resolution shall be circulated without the previous approval of its required format and number of Sponsors and Signatories by the Chairpersons.
3. The ones recognized as the writers of the Draft Resolution are called Sponsors. Chairpersons will set the required minimal number of Sponsors according to each Committee. In absence of such clarification made by the Chair, the number of sponsors should never be below 10% of the members of the committee.
4. Signatories are the ones supporting the discussion regarding the Draft Resolution on the Floor and bear no further obligation. Chairpersons will set the required minimal number of Signatories according to each Committee. In absence of such clarification made by the Chair, the number of sponsors should never be below 20% of the members of the committee.
5. A Member State cannot be Sponsor and Signatory at the same time.
6. Once the Draft Resolution has been correctly introduced delegates cannot add themselves to the list of Sponsors anymore. However, they can be removed from the list by passing a request in written form to the Chairs. If the Draft Resolution does not have the number of Sponsors required, the document will be removed from the Floor immediately.

Article 44. Introduction of a draft resolution

1. A Sponsor of the Draft Resolution shall introduce it upon passing of the Motion for a Moderated Caucus with the purpose of the Introduction of the Draft Resolution. The motion needs 2/3 of the votes in the committee to pass.
2. Afterwards, the Sponsors or any delegate can ask for the Operative Clauses to be read on the floor.
3. Subsequently, the Sponsors or any delegate has the right to ask for a panel of authors, aimed to clarify the content of the draft resolution. During it, Sponsors should respond to inquiries regarding the clarification of the Draft Resolution. Any substantive statements regarding the Draft are not in order during the Inquiries Session.

4. It is at the discretion of the Secretary-General to provide any comments, objections or suggestions for improvement to the Draft Resolution.
5. Once the draft resolution has been debated and amended, a delegate may propose a motion to close the debate and move into a voting procedure. If the draft resolution passes, it becomes a resolution.

Chapter IX: Amendments

Article 45: General concept

1. An amendment is any form of modification to a draft resolution once it has been introduced. An amendment can add, modify or eliminate parts of a draft resolution. Preambulatory clauses may be amended.
2. In order to be introduced, an amendment requires the support of 20% of the present Member States (signatories). Amendments may have at least one sponsor.
3. Amendments shall be approved by the Chairs before being presented through a motion to introduce and admendment.
4. Amendments to a draft resolution will be accepted once a draft resolution is introduced and until the debate is closed.
5. Sponsors to the draft resolution will be able to mark the amendments as **friendly** or **unfriendly** (types of amendments explained below).
6. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Committee shall first vote on the amendment that has been proposed first.
7. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter amendment shall not be put to the vote.
8. Amendments can be withdrawn by the Sponsors of that amendment.

Article 46: Friendly amendments

1. An amendment will be considered “friendly” if
 - a. all Sponsors of the Draft Resolution are also Sponsors to the amendment
 - b. if all Sponsors agree with the proposed amendment.
2. Friendly admendments will automatically pass and will be added to the Draft resolution.

Article 47: Unfriendly amendments

1. Unfriendly admendments are those that are not supported by all the Sponsors of the Draft resolution.
2. Unfriendly amendments will be put directly into voting procedure.
3. Under the Chairs discretion, 2 delegations may speak in favour of the amendment and 2 delegations against it, being 1 minute per speaker the maximun time.
4. Unfriendly amedments will be passed by simple majority.
5. Amendments to unfriendly amendments are out of order.

Article 48: Voting of amendments

1. The voting of amendments is considered a substantive voting.
2. Amendments should be voted before the closure of the debate.
3. The voting of amendments is subject to the provisions of these rules of procedure.

Chapter X: Final remarks

Article 49: Scope of the Present Rules of Procedure

1. The present Rules of Procedure shall apply to all committees in this editions of C'MUN 2019.
2. The EC reserves the right of, under the discretion of the chairs, impose that substantive votings require different types of majorities than the ones provisioned in these rules. The new majorities will have to be communicated to the delegates on the first session of the conference.
3. The UNSC is guided by its own Rules of Procedure. If not specified of the contrary the current RoP shall apply.
 - a. Remark that the there are 15 members in the UNSC, 5 of which are permanent.
 - b. The permanent members have vetoing power in all substantive votings.

Article 50: Interpretation of the rules

The Secretariat shall have the last word on any conflict that may arise from the interpretation of these Rules.

Special remarks for the UN Security Council

I- Scope of these rules

The following special rules shall be applied only for the United Nations Security Council along with C'MUN general rules of procedure. The delegates on this Council will also follow and respect C'MUN general code of conduct.

II- Functions and powers

The United Nations Security Council was created in 1945 to discuss urgent matters or disputes relevant to international peace and security. In discharging of these duties, the Security Council shall act in accordance with Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

III- Member States

- a. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Member States of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America shall be the permanent members.
- b. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years among Member States of the United Nations.

IV- Quorum

Quorum in the Security Council is established at nine delegations present including all members on the Council.

V- Ambassadors

In accordance with Article 31 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Ambassador of any Member State relevant to the dispute that is not a member of the Council is allowed to participate in the deliberations of the Council, without right to vote on the matter.

Delegates may move to invite the Ambassador of such a Member State under Rule 18 of the General Rules.

VI- Caucus of the permanent members

Without prejudice to Rule 24 of the General Rules, any permanent member of the Security Council may move to constitute a caucus with all permanent members and one of the Chairs. This motion requires a second from all permanent members of the Council.

This motion is designed to avoid a potential veto on a resolution and enables the permanent members to discuss the matter privately for a maximum of fifteen minutes. All other discussions in the Council shall be halted for the duration of the caucus.

VII- Voting procedure

- a. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.
- b. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural and substantive matters shall be made by affirmative votes of nine members, according to article 27 of the UN Charter.
- c. In a substantive vote, a vote against from any of the permanent members automatically means that the substantive matter fails.
- d. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members, including the concurring votes of the permanent members of the Security Council.
- e. Any permanent member of the Security Council may move to declare a vote substantive. This motion will be in order or not under the Chairs' discretion.
- f. Permanent members have veto power during substantive votings.

VIII- Resolutions

Pursuant to Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Member States of the United Nations have agreed to carry out the decisions of the Security Council, making the operative clauses of its resolutions legally binding all members of the United Nations.

IX- Sponsors and signatories

- a. A written proposal requires at least five sponsors and signatories to be introduced.
- b. An unfriendly amendment requires at least three sponsors and signatories to be introduced.

Special remarks for the European Council

I- Scope of these rules

The following special rules shall be applied only for the European Council along with C'MUN general rules of procedure. The delegates on this Council will also follow and respect C'MUN general code of conduct.

II- Treaties

The procedures and workings of the European Council shall comply with the relevant provisions contained in the Treaty on European Union (TEU) and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

III- Proportionality and Subsidiarity

When acting under any legislative procedure, the European Council shall have due regard to the principles of proportionality and subsidiarity laid out in Article 5 TEU.

IV- Amedments

It shall be possible to propose friendly admedments. Friendly amendments shall be defined as amendments to first-order amendments already submitted, in as far as they are agreed upon by all sponsors of the latter.

V- Substantive votings

- a. The Council shall follow the substantive voting procedure of Rule 28 of the General Rules.
- b. The Council shall vote by qualified majority voting.
- c. The Council shall always vote by roll call in case of a substantive vote requiring qualified majority.

Special remarks for NATO

I- Scope of these rules

The following special rules shall be applied only for the United Nations Security Council along with C'MUN general rules of procedure. The delegates on this Council will also follow and respect C'MUN general code of conduct

II- Powers

NATO's essential purpose is to safeguard its members freedom and security through political and military means. NATO promotes democratic values and encourages consultation and cooperation on defence and security issues to build trust and prevent conflict. NATO is committed to the peaceful resolution of disputes. If diplomatic efforts fail, it has the military capacity needed to undertake crisis-management operations. These are carried out under Article 5 of the Washington Treaty (also known as NATO's founding treaty) or under the UN mandate, alone or in cooperation with other countries and international organizations. NATO is also based on the principle of collective defence, enshrined in Article 5 of the Washington Treaty.

III- Communiqués

- a. NATO publishes communiqués, which are official documents passed by the Council that reflect the consensus upon decisions and measures adopted for each particular problem or issue. These documents are submitted in a draft form under the sponsorship of the delegates working in the Council. These documents are binding to NATO Member States
- b. **Draft communiqué:** a draft communiqué can be introduced to the committee through an specific motion (simple majority). The Board may consider the motion not in order under its own discretion.

IV- Quorum

The session will be open once 2/3 of the Council members are present.

V- Consensus

- a. Substantive votes on draft communiqués shall require a consensus among the Delegates present to pass. If at least one vote is cast against the draft communiqué, the latter shall be deemed to have failed. Abstentions shall not be considered as votes against.
- b. Amendments do not require consensus

VI- Emergency session

The North Atlantic Council may be requested to have an immediate emergency meeting whenever a serious threat to international peace and security is taking place.

Annex I. Order of disruptiveness

| Motion | Vote | Procedural particularities |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| Motion for a minute of silence | none | |
| Points | none | |
| Motion to set the agenda | Simple majority | |
| Motion to appeal the chairman's decision | 2 thirds majority | |
| Motion to adjourn the debate | Simple majority | Positibility to entertain 2 speakers in favour and 2 against |
| Motion to suspend the debate | Simple majority | |
| Motion to resume the debate | $\frac{2}{3}$ majority | Once the debate has been closed and before voting procedure has started delegates can choose to reopen the debate if serious difficulties arise. Positibility to entertain 2 speakers in favour and 2 against |
| Motion to close the debate | $\frac{2}{3}$ majority | Positibility to entertain 2 speakers in favour and 2 against |
| Motion for a P-5 caucus | Affirmative vote of all P-5 members | |
| Motion to introduce a draft resolution | $\frac{2}{3}$ majority | May call for a motion for a panel of experts |
| Motion to introduce amendments | none | Once the chair has accepted an amendment one of the delegates sponsoring the amendment must raise a motion to introduce such amendment. |
| Motion to introduce a written proposal | none | |
| Motion to concrete debate duration | Simple majority | See article 29 for motion to extend the timing of the previous caucus |

| | | |
|---|------------------------|--|
| Motion for an unmoderated caucus | Simple majority | Longest caucus are voted before. See article 28 |
| Motion for a consultation of the Whole | Simple majority | Longest caucus are voted before. See article 29 (bis) |
| Motion for a panel of experts | Simple majority | Longest caucus are voted before. |
| Motion for a moderated caucus | Simple majority | Caucus with the longest general time are voted before, when two are coincident on this criteria, Caucus with the longest time per speaker are voted before. See article 27 |
| Motion to close the general speakers list | Simple majority | |
| Motion to open the general speakers list | Simple majority | |
| Motion to invite a representative | $\frac{2}{3}$ majority | Where applicable, the house may call for a representative of another country to ask questions about a certain topic. |