

# **Rules of procedure**

## **Basic Information**

- UN Charter
- Language
- Dress code
- Electronic devices
- Alcohol, smoking and illegal substances
- Code of behaviour (decorum, diplomatic behaviour)
- Rights and duties (Delegates, Chairs, Secretariat)
- Present and Present and voting
- Procedural vs Substantial Voting
- Working before, during and after the conference
- Quorum

## **Flow of the debate (Motions)**

- General Concept of a Motion
- Setting the agenda
- Open the debate
- Set the Speaker's List
- Different motions (Mod, Unmod i Consultation of the whole) (also Extensions)
- Documents (Working Paper, Draft Resolutions)
- Panel of Authors
- Amendments (and its voting)
- Closure of the debate
- Voting procedure (Roll Call / Clause by Clause)
- Motions to pause the debate (Caucusing Break; Adjourn and Suspend the meeting)

## **Technical debating remarks**

- Time for speeches
- Yielding the time
- Right of reply

## **Points**

- Point of Information
- Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
- Point of Personal Privilege
- Point of Order

## **Specific Committee Motions**

### **UNSC**

- P5 Voting rights
- Meeting to discuss among the P5
- Resolution and Presidential Statement

## Chapter I: General dispositions

### - **Article 1: General concept**

1. SMUN2030 (Singularity Model of United Nations 2030) is a Model of United Nations, which, in its essence, has the objective to introduce high school students principles and values of the United Nations.
2. Despite it being held annually in Barcelona, the fourth session of SMUN2030 will take place in virtual format.
3. Participants will, hereinafter, be referred to as *delegates*, *representatives* or *participants*.
4. Moderators of the debate will, hereinafter, be referred to as *chairs*, *moderators* or *committee directors*.

### - **Article 2: UN Charter**

The UN Charter shall be at all times respected. Delegations, Chairs and members of the secretariat should act at all times respecting the principles of this charter, and taking into account the declaration of human rights

### - **Article 3: Language**

The official language of the conference will be English. This will be the language used to provide information on the conference, topic's information in the Study Guides, and the communication language between the Delegates, Chairs and Secretariat Team. Documents worked upon and introduced throughout the conference will have to be properly written in this same language.

### - **Article 4: Decorum**

Participants ought to address their fellow delegates, Chairs and members of the Secretariat and staff in a formal manner.

Any speech expressed in formal session should use courtesy formulas such as "Honourable Chairs and fellow delegates" and, due to delegates not express their personal opinions, delegates will abstain to refer to themselves with the first person of the singular form unless stated otherwise by the Chairs of the present Rules of Procedure.

### - **Article 5: Code of behaviour**

The code of behaviour will consist in four principles which must be followed at all times:

- i. **Principle of Respect:** The conference will enforce an environment of no-discrimination under any circumstances for motives of gender, race, nationality, culture or religion.
- ii. **Principle of Nonviolence:** The conference explicitly prohibits and condemns any sort of violent behaviour, being physical or psychological.
- iii. **Principle of Decorum:** The organization expects attendants of the conference to address each other using a formal language making use of courtesy mechanisms to recognize Chairs and delegates (E.g. "Honorable Chair", "Fellow Delegate", "Distinguished Delegates")
- iv. **Principle of Diplomatic Courtesy:** Representatives must act politely showing appreciation and open mindedness at all times. Respect towards the Chairs and the Secretariat will be essential to ensure good functioning and appreciate their work and effort.

### - **Article 6: Specific online courtesy**

1. Delegates may mute themselves when they are not speaking. If delegates have to step away from their screen, they should turn off their camera and speaker.
2. Usage of the private messages to Chairs to explain the reason and duration of the absence of the delegation.
3. Participate in the conference in a quiet place where delegates will not be disturbed if possible. Make sure the microphone and camera work.
4. Lower the virtual hand or digital yes and no votes following them being recognised to avoid confusion. Do not raise the hand or use the digital voting function until called on to avoid confusion.
5. Any questions delegates may have should be sent on the private message function directly to the Chairs.

- **Article 7: Dress code**

The organization of the conference expects all delegates to wear a formal attire during sessions:

- i. Women should wear formal in suits, smart separates or dresses.
- ii. Men should wear a formal suit with a tie (or similar).
- iii. The Secretariat reserves the right to declare accessories, symbols or pieces of clothing out of order due to its offensive or inappropriate nature.
- iv. When an accessory is considered out of order, it shall be immediately removed.

- **Article 8: Electronic devices**

Being SMUN2030 an online Model of United Nations, delegates may use an electronic device to stay connected in the conference room.

Other electronic devices usage scope will be regulated in each committee by the respective Chairs, and their regulation may be changed throughout the debate under their discretion.

- **Article 9: Alcohol, smoking and illegal substances**

The consumption of Alcohol and illegal substances is heavily prohibited through the duration of the Conference, and its use will bear the following consequences:

- i. The organization will weigh if it is necessary to call for medical assistance.
- ii. The substances will immediately be taken away and put in the hands of proper authorities.
- iii. If the individual is a minor, the organization will call their legal guardians in order to inform them of the situation.
- iv. The Secretariat with the help of the organizing team will declare a sanction to the participant which shall go from the suspension of his/her participation in a session, to the full expulsion from the conference. The participant in any case of these characteristics does not apply for a refund of any kind.

- **Article 10: Quorum**

The Quorum is the minimum of delegations that must be present in the room in order to continue with the debate. The minimum Quorum of a room will be 50% of the delegates which have stated their presence at the beginning of the conference.

- **Article 11: Work before and during the conference**

Delegates are expected to prepare previously for the conference, but they must not write the resolution before arriving to the committee. The resolution is a result of the negotiation and agreements between countries; therefore, it must be written during Unmoderated Caucuses in the conference although delegates may bring their specific proposals in the form of a resolution clause.

## Chapter II: Rights and duties of the committee authorities

### - **Article 12: Rights and duties of the Secretariat**

1. Ensure a good functioning of the committee sessions.
2. Resolve doubts regarding the Rules of Procedure (RoP) and follow them accordingly, resolve minor disputes and conflicts and respond to any requirement of the Chairs or of a Delegate who believes to be aggravated by a breach of the RoP.
3. Furthermore, it will revise that the final documents voted upon are correct, adequate and coherent with the international legal and political atmosphere.

### - **Article 13: Interpretation of the rules**

A specific right is reserved to the Secretariat regarding the last word on any conflict that may arise from the interpretation of these Rules.

### - **Article 14: Rights and duties of the Chairs**

1. The Chairs will work as a team to make decisions or guide delegates with the objective of finding fruitful debates and conversations.
2. Furthermore, they will ensure the topic at hand is being discussed and will have the first word to decide upon the rules of procedure in the committee.
3. The chairs will be able to introduce and withdraw motions under their discretion in order to achieve the previously mentioned objectives.
4. In the case that the decision of a Chair contradicts the final position of the Secretariat, the second one will prevail.

### - **Article 15: Rights and duties of the delegates**

1. The delegates must represent their country accordingly to its current realistic position.
2. The conference expects an effort from them to prepare previously to the debate a Position Paper with the position of their country on the topic, and to read carefully the Study Guide; at least.
3. During sessions, Delegates must follow the Rules of Procedure while actively participating in debates.
4. Delegates can appeal to the Chairs if they believe the Rules of Procedure have not been respected. If they do not get a satisfactory answer and expect a different decision, they can appeal to the Secretariat at any time.

## Chapter III: Procedure during formal session - Voting

### - **Article 16: Voting rights**

Each delegation of the committee shall have one vote and the right will be exercised any moment required during the debate.

### - **Article 17: Present and Present and Voting**

Delegations will state whether they are present, or present and voting at the beginning of the session which will determine their voting rights during Substantial Votings. Delegates Present can vote in favor, against and abstain, while delegations Present and Voting can only vote in favor or against.

### - **Article 18: Procedural and Substantial Voting**

Two different procedures of voting will be used throughout the debate, which are the following described:

1. **Substantial Votings:** Votings upon formal proposals during the Voting Procedure which will determine the outcome of the committee's discussion: These are Amendments and Draft Resolution. In a Substantial voting, delegates may abstain if they are Present.
2. **Procedural Voting:** Used to approve motions and to introduce papers while the debate is open and to Set the Agenda. E.g. Moderated Caucuses, Motions to introduce Working Papers. All votings which are not Substantial will be considered Procedural.
  - a. Before voting upon motions, chairs will ask for "Seconds" and "Objections". Delegates will type in the chat the word Second and Objection if they support or are against the motion proposed. If there is one single objection to the motion, it will be put to vote upon the whole room.
  - b. In a Procedural voting, every delegation must vote in favor or against. No Abstentions.

### - **Article 19: Majorities**

1. **Majority:** majority is reached with 50% + 1 of affirmative votes.
  - a. Decisions on procedural matters shall be passed by majority.
2. **Simple majority:** there is one more vote in favour than against.
  - a. Decisions on substantive matters shall be passed by simple majority.
3. **Qualified majority:** is reached by  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the committee.

Specifically, in the United Nations Security Council, decisions on procedural matters require nine affirmative votes for adoption, and decisions on substantive matters require affirmative votes from nine Members, including the concurring votes of the five permanent members.

## Chapter IV: Procedure during formal session - Points

### - **Article 20: Point of Personal Privilege**

A Point of Personal Privilege is a question raised regarding the delegates personal needs - this might include any physical discomfort. These should be raised in the zoom chat function via a private message to the chair.

### - **Article 21: Point of Information**

A Point of Information during substantive debate can be directed to the Chairs or to the representatives.

The Point of Information raised to Chairs might express the lack of audibility of a delegate speaking, a required break or the impossibility to read material shared on the screen.

The Point of Information raised to representatives is required to be raised when:

1. Another representative has the floor,
2. The representative has finished his/her speech and,
3. The representative has indicated that is willing to yield the remaining time 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.

### - **Article 22: Point of Parliamentary Inquiry**

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

### - **Article 23: Point of Order**

A point of order should be raised by a delegate when the floor is open (i.e. not interrupting a speaker) if a delegate believes a chair has made a significant deviation from the Rules of Procedure. This could include missing out a speaker on the General Speakers List or not correctly counting a vote. Minor or inconsequential deviations should not be questioned by delegates.

Any delegate at all times has an absolute right to raise a point of order or to challenge the Chairs ruling. But they do not have an obligation to do so and, before exercising their right, they should consider whether it is constructive to do so.

## Chapter V: Procedure during formal session - Flow of the debate

### - **Article 24: General concept of a Motion**

A motion is a proposal for debate which will eventually be voted upon.

Motions can only be introduced once the Chairperson has indicated that the floor is open to points or motions. The Chairperson reserves the right to rule any motion out of order at any given time.

### - **Article 25: Roll Call**

The session will begin with a roll call. During this procedure the Chairperson will call all nations in the committee in alphabetical order to declare their presence. Delegates shall establish their presence in either of the following manners:

1. A delegate that is declared "Present and voting" shall vote in favour or against on any substantive matter.
2. A delegate that is declared "Present" shall vote in favour, against or abstain on any substantive matter.

Delegates will, during the debate, be able to change their position sending a note to the chairs. Specifically, delegates that arrive late will send a note to the Chairs stating if the delegation represented is "Present and voting" or "Present".

### - **Article 26: Setting the Agenda**

After a roll call, the President or Chairman will set the Agenda on the only topic that will be discussed in each committee during the sessions of SMUN2030.

### - **Article 27: Open the debate**

This motion will be presented at the beginning of the session, after the performance of the roll call and setting the Agenda. It will be voted immediately after it has been proposed.

### - **Article 28: Set the Speaker's List**

1. After the debate is opened, 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. If the speakers list is exhausted, the debate will automatically be closed and the committee shall proceed into voting procedure of any documents presented.
6. 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 29: Moderated Caucus**

1. Introducing a motion for a Moderated Caucus is in order during formal debate when chairs open the floor to points or motions.
2. The Delegate who proposes the Moderated Caucus must specify its topic, the total time limit which must not exceed 20 minutes and the time limit allowed for individual speeches which must not exceed 1 minute and 30 seconds.
3. The Chairpersons can change the times under their own discretion.

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 pass without need to vote). If the motion has one or more objections, the chairs will start a telematic procedural vote upon it (since it is procedural, everyone is obliged to vote).
5. If the motion passes, the Committee will enter in a formal debate about the chosen topic 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 the Moderated Caucus is entitled to be the first or last speaker if he wishes to.

- **Article 30: Unmoderated Caucus**

1. Introducing a motion for a Unmoderated Caucus is in order during formal debate when chairs open the floor to points or motions.
2. The Delegate who proposes the 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 pass without need to vote). If the motion has one or more objections, the chairs will start a telematic procedural vote upon it (since it is procedural, everyone is obliged to vote).
5. If the motion passes, the chairs will cease to be the moderating agents of the debate and delegates will be allocated in rooms within the online program with other delegates. Delegates will be able to move freely across virtual rooms in order to speak with the other delegates in a non-formal way.

- **Article 31: Consultation of the Whole**

1. Introducing a motion for a Consultation of the Whole is in order during formal debate when chairs open the floor to points or motions.
2. The Delegate who proposes the Consultation of the Whole must specify the total time limit which must not exceed 20 minutes.
3. In a Consultation of the whole, the delegate proposing the motion will have the right to speak without time limits, until he passes the turn to the next speaker. The turn will be passed from one delegate to another until the time of the motion elapses.

- **Article 32: Panel of Experts**

1. Introducing a motion for a Panel of Experts is in order during formal debate when chairs open the floor to points or motions.
2. The Delegate who proposes the Panel of Experts must specify the total time limit, which must not exceed 20 minutes, and the document which will be discussed.
3. In a Panel of Experts, the authors of a previously introduced Draft Resolution will have the floor to explain their work and resolve any questions regarding it. Only questions regarding the content of the document will be entertained.

- **Article 33: Extensions**

1. During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move for the prolonging of the debate on the item under discussion.
2. The time of the extension shall be less than a half of the timeframe of the former motion.
3. The Delegate proposing the motion must briefly explain its purpose and propose a time limit.
4. The Chairman may limit the time to be allowed to speakers under this rule.
5. 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 pass without need to vote). If the motion has one or more objections, the chairs will start a telematic procedural vote upon it (since it is procedural, everyone is obliged to vote).

- **Article 34: 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 other member.

- **Article 35: 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.

## Chapter VI: Documents

### - **Article 42: Working papers**

1. Working papers are intended to aid with the work of the Committee and especially the Draft Resolution. They are a mechanism for delegates to write common ideas and proposals with allies and, when finished, present them to the whole committee.
2. Any delegate can introduce a 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. Working paper does not require any Signatories or Sponsors. However, it should bear the name of the delegate or delegates who proposed it.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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 a United Nations resolution.
2. Draft Resolutions will follow the standards of each committee and be referred by the name given by the chairs.
3. No Draft Resolution shall be circulated or discussed without the previous approval of its required format, content and number of Sponsors and Signatories by the Chairpersons.
4. 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.
5. 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, the number of signatories should never be below 10% of the members of the committee.
6. A Member State cannot be Sponsor and Signatory at the same time.
7. Once the Draft Resolution has been correctly introduced, delegates cannot be added 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.
8. It is at the discretion of the Secretary General to provide any comments, objections or suggestions for improvement to the Draft Resolution.
9. 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.

- **Article 44. Introduction of a draft resolution**

1. A Sponsor of the Draft Resolution shall introduce it upon passing of the Motion 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 this, Sponsors should respond to inquiries regarding the clarification of the Draft Resolution.

- **Article 45. Motion to close the debate**

1. When a delegation raises this motion it means that no further discussion will be allowed on the matter and implies the start of the voting procedure.
2. It requires a qualified majority of votes to pass.

- **Article 46. Voting procedure**

1. **Clause by clause**

- a. This motion allows the committee to vote the proposed document clause by clause, instead of the whole document.
- b. It has to be proposed and voted before the closure of the debate.

2. **Roll Call**

- a. This is the voting procedure shall be used if any delegate raises a motion to modify it to the “clause by clause” procedure.
- b. 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 current delegations in the committee after the closure of the debate.
- c. The name of each member shall be called in the roll-call, and its representative shall state one of the following options: "yes", "no" or "abstention".
  - i. May exist the option to vote “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.

- **Article 47. Motions to pause the debate**

1. **Caucusing break**

- a. A motion for a Caucusing Break might be presented during the formal debate at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of the debate.
- b. The delegation which has raised this motion ought to briefly explain its purpose and specify a time limit for the caucus, which must not exceed 20 minutes.

## **2. Closure of debate**

- a.** A representative may at any time move for closure of debate on the moderated caucus under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified their wish to speak.
- b.** 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.
- c.** Closure of debate shall require a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.
- d.** If the Committee favours the closure of debate, the Chairs will immediately move to open the floor for points and motions.

## **3. Suspension of the meeting**

- a.** During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the suspension of the meeting, specifying a time for reconvening. The maximum time can be set up to 20 minutes.
- b.** 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.
- c.** Representatives should not state a purpose for the suspension.
- d.** Delegates should properly phrase this motion as: move for a suspension of the meeting plus the length of time.

## **4. Resume of the meeting**

- a.** This is the required motion to be presented to start the debate after it has been suspended for any reason.

## **5. Adjournment of the meeting**

- a.** During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move to the adjournment of the meeting.
- b.** 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.
- c.** After adjournment, the Committee shall reconvene at its next regularly scheduled meeting time.
- d.** If the motion passes, the meeting is adjourned until the next meeting scheduled for the following year.

## Chapter VII: Amendments

### - **Article 48: General concept**

1. An amendment is any form of modification to a draft resolution. 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 (Sponsors of the amendment).
3. Amendments shall be approved by the Chairs before being presented to the committee.
4. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Committee shall first vote on the amendment that has been proposed first. Where the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter amendment shall not be put to the vote.
5. Amendments can be withdrawn by the Sponsors of that amendment.
6. Amendments will be voted upon once the debate is closed through a Substantive Vote.

### - **Article 49: Friendly amendments**

1. An amendment will be considered “friendly” if all Sponsors of the Draft Resolution agree with it.
2. Friendly amendments will automatically pass and will be added to the Draft Resolution.

### - **Article 50: Unfriendly amendments**

1. Unfriendly amendments are those that are not supported by all the Sponsors of the Draft resolution.
2. Unfriendly amendments will be put to vote upon the whole room.
3. Under the Chair's discretion, 2 delegations may speak in favour of the amendment and 2 delegations against it, being 30 seconds per speaker the maximum time.
4. Unfriendly amendments will be passed by simple majority.
5. The committees will not entertain amendments to unfriendly amendments that are out of order.

## Chapter VIII: Final remarks - Technical debating remarks

### - **Article 51: Time for speeches**

1. Speakers commit to limit their speech time in relation with the speaker's time established in the specific subject under discussion.
2. There is a limit of 3 minutes of intervention for speakers, notwithstanding the change of this limit at the discretion of the President.
3. Whenever a delegate exceeds the specific time, the President or Chairman shall call him/her to order immediately.

### - **Article 52: Yielding the time**

1. When a delegate, during his/her speech in the General Speaker's List has finished speaking before his/her time elapsed, may yield the remaining time to:
  - 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.
  - b. **Yield to another Delegate:** If the Delegate accepts the yield, the Chairman will recognize him/her for the remaining time.
  - c. **Yield to the Chairman or President:** The Delegate may yield the time back to the Chair or President. Afterwards, the Chair will simply move on to the next Speaker on the List of Speakers.

### - **Article 53: Right of reply**

1. If a delegation harms the national sovereignty and dignity of another country during his/her speech in the General Speaker's List, said country will be entitled to a right of reply.
2. The harmed delegation might exercise this right through sending a note to the chairs stating the harmful comment. When the Chairs will receive it, they will have discretionary power to accept or not this right.
3. The maximum time on a right of reply speech is set in 1.5 minutes.
4. After the speech of the harmed representative, there shall be no further replies after this response.

### - **Article 54: Online regulations**

The Secretariat may set new chapters to these rules with norms or instructions, for the purpose of smoothing the flow of the debate in an online format.

### - **Article 55: Interpretation of the rules**

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

## Chapter “IX”: Specific United Nations Security Council Motions

### - **Article 56: P5 voting rights**

1. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Member States of the United Nations:
  - a. 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.
2. Specific quorum is established in the Security Council at nine delegations present including all members on the Council.
3. A vote against in a substantive voting from any of the permanent members automatically means that the substantive matter fails.

### - **Article 57: Meeting to discuss among the P5**

1. Any permanent member of the Security Council may move to constitute a caucus with all permanent members and one of the Chairs.
  - a. This motion requires a second from all permanent members of the Council.
  - b. 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.

### - **Article 58: Resolution and Presidential Statement**

1. 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.
2. 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.