

Rules of Procedure

Budapest International Model United Nations

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Foreword

The Rules of Procedure has been made based on the Charter of the United Nations to determine the exact procedures and expected conduct at the 2019 session of the Budapest International Model United Nations conference (BIMUN).

The BIMUN Secretariat has the right to change the Rules of Procedure before and at any time during the conference, with the permission of the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly.

The changes will automatically be adopted to the procedure of the debates.
The changes will be announced by the Secretariat immediately.

Chapter I

Concerned Committees and Councils

The rules stated in the Rules of Procedure apply to:

- (1) the Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC),
- (2) the World Trade Organization (WTO),
- (3) the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO),
- (4) the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL),
- (5) the Human Rights Council (HRC),
- (6) the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP),
- (7) the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC),
- (8) the World Health Organization (WHO),
- (9) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

The rules stated in the Rules of Procedure will apply to the following committees and councils if their special regulation does not contradict them:

- (10) the Security Council (SC),
- (11) and the Crisis Security Council (CSC).

Chapter II

Rights and Duties of Participants

The Executive Board of BIMUN 2019 consists of the Secretaries-General, the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Presidents or Chairpersons of all councils, committees, special organizations, agencies and programmes (hereinafter Presidency).

Article 1

Rights and Duties of the Secretaries-General

- (1) The Secretary-General shall be independent, thus shall not receive instructions from any person.
- (2) The Secretaries-General have the right to overrule any decisions of other members of the Executive Board if they feel the necessity of doing so, after having consulted with the concerned Presidency.
- (3) The Secretaries-General have the right to settle any argument, misunderstanding or dispute if the solution could not be found according to the Rules of Procedure.
- (4) The Secretaries-General may take oral or written statements to any forum at BIMUN concerning any issue. The Presidents of the General Assembly have the same right, but only with the permission of either of the Secretaries-General.
- (5) Whenever one of the Secretaries-General is present, they have to be the first to be addressed when delivering a speech to the House by the Delegates.
- (6) The Secretary-General shall open and close the session of BIMUN 2019.
- (7) The Secretaries-General may designate either of the Presidents of the General Assembly to act on their behalf; in this case, the designated President of the General Assembly possesses all the rights of the Secretaries-General.

Article 2

Rights and Duties of the President of the General Assembly

- (1) During the sessions, the Presidents shall have complete control of the proceedings according to the Rules of Procedure and shall be responsible for them to the Secretary-General.
- (2) During the Opening Ceremony and the General Assembly, the Presidents of the General Assembly have the right to:
 - a) determine the opening and closing of the session,
 - b) announce the suspension of the session,
 - c) announce the adjournment of the session,
 - d) rule on Points and Motions,
 - e) request formal apology,

- f) announce decisions and news,
 - g) accord the right to speak,
 - h) limit the speaking time,
 - i) call upon Delegates to stick to their countries' policies,
 - j) ensure the observance of the Rules,
 - k) reserve any further rights of the Presidency.
- (3) The Presidents must be able to give a reason for the decisions he has made before.
 - (4) The Presidents must be able to set Delegates' doubts at rest referring to the Rules of Procedure. The Presidents may call upon the Secretaries-General for advice.
 - (5) Whenever the Presidents of the General Assembly are present, they have to be addressed when delivering a speech to the House by the Delegates, after the Secretaries-General have been addressed if they are present.
 - (6) The Presidents of the General Assembly must be present at all meetings of the General Assembly.
 - (7) The Presidents of the General Assembly have the right to invite Guest Speakers to take the floor.
 - (8) The Presidents of the General Assembly have the right to invite the Delegates of the first plenary meeting to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation.

Article 3

Rights and Duties of the Head of the Crisis Team

- (1) The Crisis Team is the part of the conference responsible for the crises, guest speeches, replacing absent delegates and any other matter requiring an urgent solution. The Crisis Team is lead by the Head of the Crisis Team.
- (2) The Head of the Crisis Team has the right to:
 - a) direct the Members of the Crisis Team,
 - b) write Directives and see to them being delivered,
 - c) deliver guest speeches in Committees as a part of the Crisis Team, in accordance with Chapter XVII, Article 8, Point 3 of the Rules of Procedure,
 - d) sign and approve Treaties.
- (3) When the Head of the Crisis Team sees fit, said rights can be accorded to Members of the Crisis Team.
- (4) The Head of the Crisis Team has the duty to:
 - a) design the crises to be debated during the conference,
 - b) rule and oversee the smooth proceeding of the Assembly of Councils,
 - c) answer any questions regarding the proceedings of the Assembly of Councils and see to its smooth proceedings.

Article 4

Rights and Duties of the Presidency

- (1) The Presidency shall open and close each meeting of their designated committee.
- (2) During the sessions, the Presidency shall have complete control of the proceedings according to the Rules of Procedure (and the special regulation of the committee/council if it exists) and shall be responsible for its enforcement to the Secretary-General.
- (3) The Presidency is free to some degree to modify this present Rules of Procedure within a particular committee, should doing so allow debate to flow more efficiently. The Presidency in such a case is obliged to explain to the committee why they have changed the specific rules.
- (4) During the sessions, the Presidency has the right to:
 - a) determine the opening and closing of each debate,
 - b) propose the suspension of the meeting,
 - c) propose the adjournment of the meeting,
 - d) rule on Points and Motions,
 - e) overrule any objections raised to Motions,
 - f) request a formal apology,
 - g) announce decisions and news,
 - h) accord the right to speak,
 - i) limit the speaking time,
 - j) call upon Delegates to stick to their countries' policies or request the Crisis Team to deliver Directives to delegates,
 - k) voice their opinion on any procedural matters,
 - l) ensure the observance of the Rules of Procedure.
- (5) The Presidency must be able to give a reason for the decisions they have made before.
- (6) The Presidency must be able to set Delegates' doubts at rest referring to the Rules of Procedure. The Presidency may call upon the Presidents of the General Assembly for advice.
- (7) The Presidency may request a nation to deliver a Policy Statement on a certain issue, though sufficient preparation time must be given to the Delegate.
- (8) The Presidency has the right to invite a guest speaker to the committee/council in accordance with Chapter XVII, Article 8, Point 3 of the Rules of Procedure if the Item on Agenda requires the presence of another nation which is not present in the committee/council.

Article 5

Rights and Duties of the Ambassadors

- (1) Every Member Nation represented shall have an ambassador appointed from the delegates representing it.
- (2) During the conference, the ambassadors have the right to:
 - a) deliver a speech in representation of their nations' policies and aims at the Opening Ceremony, in accordance with previous consultation with the Presidents of the General Assembly,
 - b) be present at the Diplomats' Soirée,
 - c) agree to and sign Treaties during the Assembly of Councils,
 - d) appoint a Delegate from their Delegation to agree to and sign Treaties during the Assembly of Councils in case the Ambassador is not present.
- (3) In case the Ambassador is a Delegate in a committee not participating in the Assembly of Councils, it is the duty of the ambassador to see to such a Deputy being appointed. Of such appointments, the Head of the Crisis Team must be notified before the Assembly of Councils commences.
- (4) In cases where such an appointment is not made before the commencement of the Assembly of Councils, the Deputy is appointed automatically depending on which committees the nation is represented in, in the following order:
 - a) the Security Council,
 - b) the Economic and Social Council,
 - c) the World Health Organization,
 - d) the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Article 6

Rights and Duties of the Delegates

- (1) Delegates must not be absent from sessions of their committee/council unless they have received permission in advance from the Executive Board.
- (2) Delegates shall not be late for the sessions. In such cases, they must send a notepaper to the Presidency in which they give a reasonable explanation for being late and announce their state of presence. The admonishment of the Delegate for being late is subject to the discretion of the Presidency with respect to the delegate's human dignity.
- (3) All Delegates are allowed to drink during the sessions but are prohibited from consuming any kind of comestibles. Beverages and water shall be kept in recapped bottles or cans during the whole session. In a reasonable case (health problems such as low blood sugar, etc.) the Delegates have the right to ask the Presidency via a *Point of Personal Privilege* to release them from these constraints, who are then obliged to do so.

- (4) Delegates with severe health concerns may, at the beginning of the day, notify the Presidency, and may receive the right to exit sessions that day without a *Point of Personal Privilege* from the Presidency.

Article 7

Rights and Duties of Observers

- (1) Each and every Right and Duty of the Delegates applies to the Observers as well.
- (2) Observers may participate as Signatories although they cannot be Main Submitters or Co-Submitters of Resolutions.
- (3) Observers have the right to participate in the Procedural Voting Procedures although they may not participate in a Substantive Voting Procedure.

Chapter III

Attire and Decorum

- (1) All Delegates are to act professionally, as diplomats and must always keep formal during the conference.
- (2) All Delegates are to act according to the policy of their represented nation or entity.
- (3) Male participants are to wear a suit and a tie with proper, elegant dark shoes or equally formal clothing.
- (4) Female participants are expected to wear a trouser-suit or a skirt with a jacket and elegant shoes.
- (5) The skirts of all participants should not be placed higher than one palm above the knees. The shirts or blouses must have an appropriate neckline to keep a professional ambience during the conference.
- (6) Non-formal clothing such as jeans, jumpers, T-shirts, sneakers, slippers, etc. is strictly prohibited during the whole conference.
- (7) Traditional costumes of the country represented are allowed during sessions besides formal clothing.
- (8) If one denies dressing in formal clothes or exhibits improper attitude, the Presidency has the right to discipline the participant and the attire has to be corrected as soon as possible.
- (9) In case a participant shows indecent behaviour, the Secretaries-General may admonish or expel them to the Executive Board's recommendation or provide the right to any member of the Secretariat or the Executive Board to do so, after consultation with the MUN-Director of said participant.

Chapter IV

Language

- (1) During the entire conference, including all formal sessions and informal meetings, the only official language is English; no other languages are allowed to address the public.
- (2) Delegates who violate this rule shall be called to order by the Executive Board.

Chapter V

Speeches

- (1) Delegates may deliver a speech only after being recognized and called to the floor by the Presidency.
- (2) When holding a speech, all functions in the room shall be addressed with respect to their titles (as Secretaries-General, Presidents of the General Assembly, Presidency, Delegates, NGOs, guests, etc.).
- (3) Speeches are always to be related to the matter being discussed.
- (4) Delegates may only refer to themselves either in the third person singular or in first person plural.
- (5) The Presidency may interrupt the speaker when their speech is not in connection with the subject of the matter or the content is offending, incongruous or the speech is held in an inappropriate way.
- (6) Delegates have to yield the floor back to the Presidency when being requested to do so, only after that may they leave the floor. In this case, Delegates may use the first person singular.

Chapter VI

Notepapers

- (1) Delegates may inform each other about current issues, their points of view, discuss actions or ask for opinions in a semi-official way during the sessions via the passing of Official Notepapers.
- (2) Notepapers shall be provided and transmitted by the Administrative Staff.
- (3) Notepapers must be written in English.
- (4) A Notepaper may not be delivered if it contains inappropriate language or the content is not related to the Items on Agenda.
- (5) The passing of notepapers between committees is allowed.
- (6) The Presidency may suspend the passing of notepapers at any time.

Chapter VII

Working Papers and Draft Resolutions

Article 1

Working Papers

- (1) Working Papers are created by the Delegates during Lobbying, containing their countries' ideas to solve the problem at hand.
- (2) Working Papers shall be submitted via the Presidency to the Approval Panel.
- (3) Electronically submitted Working Papers should be named as: 'Council_Issue_Mainsub.'
- (4) Having passed the final approval, a Working Paper becomes a Draft Resolution.

Article 2

Draft Resolutions

- (1) Draft Resolutions are approved Working Papers with a sufficient number of Co-Submitters and Signatories.
- (2) The submission requirements of Draft Resolutions are the following:
 - a) they are sealed and signed by either of the Secretaries-General or the Presidents of the General Assembly,
 - b) the number of Submitters in aggregate (the Main Submitter, the Co-Submitters and the Signatories) reaches at least 25 per cent of the number of nations present in the committee/council.
- (3) The Presidency shall inform the Delegates about the required number of Submitters when starting a new Agenda Item.

Chapter VIII

Resolutions

Article 1

Heading of the Resolution

The heading is the first part of the Resolution which shall contain:

- a) the name and title of the committee/council,
- b) the Agenda Item it concerns,
- c) the Main Submitter,
- d) the Co-Submitters,
- e) and the Signatories.

Article 2

Preambulatory Clauses

This section of a Resolution recalls former Resolutions or treaties on the same matter, which once again require attention. It also highlights the importance of the issue and delineates the political, economic, cultural, social or environmental situation of a country or region the Resolution deals with. Operative Clauses may be moved to the Preambulatory Clauses by way of Amendments if they fulfil these requirements. Preambulatory Clauses may be removed at the recommendation of the Presidency if the simple majority of the committee agrees. The beginning of each Preambulatory Clause is indicated in italics with one preambulatory phrase and separated from the next by a comma (',') and a single spacing.

Article 3

Operative Clauses

- (1) The Operative Clauses are the main segments of a Resolution as they comprise the recommended solutions. They represent the specific actions that all Submitters intend to carry out so as to resolve the matter.
- (2) The Operative Clauses have to be numbered with Arabic numerals, sub-clauses with lower-case letters of the alphabet and further detailed lists with Roman numbers.
- (3) The beginning of each Operative Clause is indicated in bold with one underlined operative phrase (operator). Operative Clauses are separated from one another by a semicolon (;). A full stop (.) is used only at the end of the Resolution itself.
- (4) The font to be used is Times New Roman, font size 12.

Chapter IX

The Approval Panel

- (1) The Approval Panel (AP) is the official body of BIMUN responsible for the grammatical and formal correction of Working Papers, Draft Resolutions and Resolutions.
- (2) The AP consists of two sections, Formal Approval and Grammar Approval.
- (3) Grammar (British English) and formal mistakes shall be highlighted or, if possible, without substantive changes, corrected in the papers handed in to the AP.
- (4) Once a Working Paper is considered finished by the Submitters, it shall be handed in to the Presidency of the committee/council in a digital format. From here on the Presidency is responsible to send the paper for approval.
- (5) The Presidency is responsible for the Working Paper to be in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, however, should the AP determine that certain parts of the Working Paper are not in accordance with international law or the Charter of the United Nations, it shall strike out said parts.
- (6) The AP may invite the Main Submitter for consultation during the approval process. In case the Main Submitter is invited, they must appear at the AP at once.
- (7) A Working Paper is considered approved once affirmed by the signature of the Secretaries-General, who may delegate this duty to the Presidents of the General Assembly.
- (8) Following the approval process the document shall be sent back to the committee/council, and from this very moment, the paper is considered a Draft Resolution.
- (9) Once the committee/council has passed a Draft Resolution, it is the Presidency's responsibility to send it with all the passed Amendments and modifications for final approval.

Chapter X

Roll Call

- (1) A Roll Call takes place at the beginning of every session or may be ordered by the Presidency when there is a change in the number of attendants.
- (2) The Presidency shall call all the members of the committee/council including NGOs and Observers in alphabetical order following the English alphabet. All members who are present have to state their attendance by raising their placards and saying 'present'.
- (3) The final act of every Roll Call shall be the announcement of:
 - a) the number of Delegates present,
 - b) the number of votes required for a simple and a two-thirds majority in voting procedures.

Chapter XI

Quorum

To open a debate, at least fifty per cent of the Delegates of the committee/council plus one Delegate have to be present. If it is not the case, the Presidency shall decide whether the debate shall be opened. Substantive voting shall not be held without a quorum of the committee/council.

Chapter XII

Flow of the Debate

Article 1

General Debate

- (1) Discussion on an Agenda Item shall be started by General Debate where Delegates have the opportunity to express their countries' opinions on the topic, state their concerns and suggest solutions to the matter.
- (2) In committees with two Agenda Items, the issues designated as Primary Topics by the Executive Board shall be first put to General Debate. The Secondary Topics shall be put to debate if a resolution has passed from the Primary Topic, the debate on the Primary Topic has been closed (all Draft Resolutions have failed) or debate on the Primary Topic has been tabled.
- (3) A General Speakers List is set for the General Debate.
- (4) Once the time on the General Debate has elapsed, the House moves on to Lobbying.

Article 2

Lobbying

- (1) Lobbying is the stage of the discussion when Delegates collaborate and prepare Working Papers to be submitted to the Approval Panel.
- (2) During Lobbying, Delegates are free to:
 - a) leave the committee hall,
 - b) have informal discussions, with respect to the official language of the conference,
 - c) use the computer rooms (situated on the ground floor).
- (3) The time for lobbying is set by the Presidency to their discretion. When the time for Lobbying elapses, the session shall start with a Roll Call.

Article 3

Directives

- (1) At certain times during the conference, Delegates may receive Directives, written by the Crisis Team.
- (2) Such occasions may include, but are not limited to:
 - a) updates during the crises,

- b) when a Delegate does not represent their country's policy.
- (3) Directives must be approved by the Head of the Crisis Team.
- (4) The Presidency of a given committee may ask the Crisis Team to deliver a Directive to a delegate in their committee, should they determine the delegate does not represent their country's policy.
- (5) The Presidency of the respective committee will be made aware of such Directives.
- (6) Delegates may receive Directives in printed forms, via Admin Staff or Crisis Team Staff. Said Directives will include the mark of approval by the Head of the Crisis Team.
- (7) Delegates receiving Directives must adhere to them immediately. In case they fail to do so, they may be called to order by the Presidency.

Article 4

Debate on the Draft Resolutions

- (1) Following Lobbying, the committee/council will return to its session to discuss the approved Working Papers (Draft Resolutions) with a sufficient number of Submitters.
- (2) The order of debating on the submitted Draft Resolutions will be set by the Presidency according to the number of Co-Submitters and Signatories. In case the number of Co-Submitters and Signatories in aggregate shows equality concerning two or more Resolutions, the order shall be determined by the number of Co-Submitters.
- (3) The Presidency reads out the Draft Resolution unless they choose to delegate the task to the Main Submitter. In this case, the Main Submitter shall take the floor, read out the Operative Clauses and deliver their speech on the Draft Resolution after which they may yield the floor to one of the Co-Submitters. Following the speech, Points of Information shall be entertained.
- (4) The House moves on to a General Debate on the Draft Resolution as a whole, during which all Delegates may express their countries' opinion on the Draft Resolution, either in favour or against.
- (5) Once the General Debate on the Draft Resolution as a whole has elapsed, the House moves on to the Operative Clause by Operative Clause Debate on the Draft Resolution.
- (6) Delegates debate on the Operative Clauses one by one. This shall be an open debate, which means that all speeches related to the particular Operative Clause shall be in order in this phase of the debate. Once there are no further speeches on the Operative Clause, Amendments concerning the Operative Clause in question are entertained. The House moves on to the next Operative Clause if there are no more speeches or Amendments concerning the Operative Clause, the time for debate has elapsed or the Presidency decides to do so.
- (7) When all the Operative Clauses have been discussed, Amendments proposing to add new Operative Clauses to the Draft Resolution are entertained, after which Amendments aiming to change the order of Operative Clauses are discussed.

- (8) Following this, the House moves on to a General Debate on the Draft Resolution as a whole. The Presidency shall fix the time of the debate. At this time the Delegates may express their views on the Draft Resolution as a whole once again.
- (9) Once the time has elapsed, the House moves to the Voting Procedure on the Draft Resolution as a whole.
- (10) If the Draft Resolution reaches at least a simple majority of the votes and thus passes, the debate on the issue is closed and the House will continue with the next Agenda Item. There can be only one Draft Resolution passed per topic.
- (11) In case the submission fails, the next Draft Resolution of the debating order will be discussed, but on the suggestion of the Presidency, the committee/council can vote on moving to the discussion of the next Agenda Item. The discussion of the issue is considered closed when all Draft Resolutions have failed.

Article 5

Main Submitter

- (1) The Main Submitter of the Draft Resolution is the Delegate responsible for its submission.
- (2) Once the Draft Resolution is brought to the floor, the Main Submitter has the right to introduce it to the House to deliver the opening speech of the debate.
- (3) Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Observers are not allowed to be Main Submitters of a Draft Resolution.
- (4) A Delegate may not be the Main Submitter of more than one Draft Resolution per Agenda Item.
- (5) The Main Submitter shall be open to Points of Information after the introduction of the Draft Resolution.
- (6) The Main Submitter has the right to yield the floor to one of the Co-Submitters and empower them to give answers to the Points of Information in question.

Article 6

Co-Submitters

- (1) The Co-Submitters of a Draft Resolution are the Delegates firmly in support of the submission wishing to represent the content via the committee/council.
- (2) NGOs and Observers may not be listed as Co-Submitters of a Draft Resolution.
- (3) A Delegate must not be the Co-Submitter of more than one Draft Resolution per issue but may be a Signatory to other Draft Resolutions.
- (4) Once the Working Paper has been approved as a Draft Resolution the list of Submitters shall not be modified. However, before the voting procedure on the Draft Resolution as a whole, the Presidency will ask if there are any delegates wishing to be added to or removed from the list of Submitters.

Article 7
Signatories

- (1) The Signatories of a Draft Resolution are the Delegates willing to discuss the Working Paper as a Draft Resolution.
- (2) NGOs and Observers may be listed as Signatories of a Draft Resolution, and they shall be taken into account when determining the debating order of the submissions.
- (3) A delegate is allowed to be the signatory of more than one Draft Resolution per issue.

Chapter XIII

Yields

- (1) During the General Debate or while a Draft Resolution is being debated on after their speech is finished, Delegates have the right to yield the floor to another Delegate. This yield, however, may be overruled by the Presidency.
- (2) In any other cases, when the Delegate on the floor does not wish to yield the floor to another Delegate or no other options are in order, they shall yield the floor back to the Presidency.
- (3) The Presidency may call upon the Delegate at any time to yield the floor back.

Chapter XIV

Amendments

- (1) Delegates have the right to amend the Operative Clauses or add new ones to the Draft Resolution being debated.
- (2) Amendments shall be passed in writing via Official Amendment Sheets to the Presidency of the committee/council. Amendments submitted in the Operative Clause by Operative Clause Debate will be entertained if the committee/council is debating that particular Operative Clause. Amendments suggesting adding a new Operative Clause to the Draft Resolution shall be discussed after the Operative Clause by Operative Clause Debate.
- (3) During the Operative Clause by Operative Clause debate or the General Debate on the Draft Resolution as a Whole, Amendments will be entertained according to the discretion of the Presidency based on the order of their submission and the degree of modification.
- (4) Amendments are categorised as Friendly and Unfriendly Amendments.
- (5) Amendments to the Second Degree are in order.
- (6) The Delegate who proposed the Amendment may at any time withdraw the proposal until the Voting Procedure.
- (7) Decision on the type of the Amendment is up to the discretion of the Presidency.

Article 1

Friendly Amendments

- (1) An Amendment is considered friendly if it changes the Operative Clause only grammatically or clarifies the Operative Clause without changing its original meaning.
- (2) The Main Submitter and the Co-Submitters have to accept the changes proposed by the Friendly Amendment. Grammatical changes only need to be accepted by the Main Submitter. If they disagree with the type of the Amendment, it shall automatically be regarded as an Unfriendly Amendment.
- (3) In case an Amendment is declared Friendly and accepted by the Main Submitter and the Co-Submitters, it is automatically adopted without a Substantive Voting Procedure or debate.

Article 2

Unfriendly Amendments

- (1) Unfriendly Amendments propose not only grammatical changes. Once an Amendment has been declared unfriendly, the Presidency sets the debate time and requests the Delegate proposing the Amendment to introduce the reason for the proposal.
- (2) After the debate time has elapsed, the committee/council moves on to the Voting Procedure.

- (3) Amendments that have gained a simple majority of affirmative votes pass, and thus are adopted in the Draft Resolution. After the Voting Procedure, the House moves back to debate on the Operative Clause or on the Draft Resolution as a whole.

Article 3

Amendment to the Second Degree

- (1) Any Amendment can be modified by another Amendment.
- (2) Once an Amendment to the Second Degree has passed, the House moves back to the debate on the now modified original Amendment, which can be subject to further Amendments.
- (3) In case an Amendment to the Second Degree fails, the House moves back to the debate on the original Amendment.

Chapter XV

Voting

- (1) All Voting Procedures shall be conducted by the Presidency.
- (2) At the request of the Presidency, all members of the House have to vote by raising their placards at the adequate moment.
- (3) Voting Procedures are categorised according to their nature as Substantive and Procedural Voting.

Article 1

The Outcome of the Voting

- (1) A simple majority is the fifty per cent (rounded down) plus one vote of the quorum in the committee/council.
- (2) To pass by a two-thirds majority at least two-thirds (rounded up) of the quorum has to be in favour.

Article 2

Substantive Voting

- (1) When voting on an Amendment or on a Draft Resolution, Substantive Voting is applied.
- (2) Should the debate on a currently discussed topic conclude, the committee/council moves directly into Voting Procedure.
- (3) In case of Substantive Voting, only Member States are allowed to vote. NGOs, Observers and guests shall not vote.
- (4) During Substantive Voting Procedure, the principle of Constructive Abstentions is respected. This means that from the Voting Procedure's perspective, abstaining Member States are considered to be absent, thus the majority is set upon the number of Member States either voting in favour or against. In case at least 50 per cent of the present members of the committee abstain from voting, the vote has to be retaken.
- (5) Each question on Substantive Voting requires a simple majority to pass.

Article 3

Procedural Voting

- (1) Except for Draft Resolutions and Amendments, Procedural Voting is used on any other question put to vote.
- (2) At a Procedural Voting, all members of the House have to vote, including NGOs and Observers, exclusively in favour or against. Abstentions are not in order during Procedural Voting.

Article 4

Roll Call Voting

- (1) Roll Call Voting can be proposed by the Presidency or by any of the Delegates via raising a *Motion to vote by Roll Call*.
- (2) During a Roll Call Voting, all members present in the committee/council will be called by the Presidency individually in alphabetical order, following the English alphabet. Hearing their names, members shall answer according to the nature of the voting and may explain their views briefly upon the request of the Presidency.

Chapter XVI

Points

- (1) A Point may not interrupt the speaker except for the *Point of Personal Privilege* due to audibility or concerns relating to the health of the Delegate, and the *Right of Reply*.
- (2) Points are not debatable, and seconds are not needed to be recognized.
- (3) Points shall be indicated by raising the placard high and saying the specific Point except for a *Point of Information*.
- (4) Points shall be stated clearly after the Presidency recognized them.
- (5) Point shall be entertained before the raised Motions.
- (6) Delegates shall rise to state their Points.

Article 1

Point of Information

- (1) A *Point of Information* can be raised by the Delegates after a speech has been delivered on the floor.
- (2) Before the Points are raised, the Presidency makes an inquiry to the speaker on the floor whether they are open for any *Points of Information*.
- (3) *Points of Information* must be phrased as questions related to the speech that has recently been delivered. The Presidency may overrule any *Points of Information* if their phrasing is rhetorical or the content is offending or not relevant to the subject under discussion.
- (4) The speaker has the right to refuse to answer if they find the Point offensive or not relevant to the subject under discussion.
- (5) When a Delegate feels that their question was not answered properly, they may request a follow-up via a *Motion to Follow-Up*. The approval of the request is subject to the discretion of the Presidency.

Article 2

Right of Reply

- (1) A Delegate can raise a *Right of Reply* in case of immense personal or national offence.
- (2) Whether the Point is approved is subject to the discretion of the Presidency.
- (3) The Delegate who has raised the Point may state at the end of the speech which remark they considered being insulting. The Delegate addressed within the Point may also elaborate on their viewpoint diplomatically.
- (4) Hearing from both sides, the Presidency shall decide whether a public apology is in order as a consequence.
- (5) Raising this Point may interrupt the speaker, but the Point shall only be entertained after the speaker on the floor has finished their speech.

Article 3

Point of Personal Privilege

- (1) A *Point of Personal Privilege* may be raised by Delegates at any time during the sessions. It may only refer to audibility concerns or the well-being, discomfort, health or safety of the Delegate.
- (2) A *Point of Personal Privilege* is immediately addressed by the Presidency who may also refuse to recognize the Point if it is incongruous or dilatory.
- (3) A *Point of Personal Privilege* may only interrupt the speaker when it is due to audibility or due to immediate health concerns.

Article 4

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

- (1) A *Point of Parliamentary Inquiry* may be raised to the Presidency if the question is related to the Rules of Procedure, the flow of debate or the official schedule of the Conference.
- (2) After the Point was raised, the Delegate shall be given the explanation required.

Article 5

Point of Order

- (1) A *Point of Order* must be related to the Rules of Procedure.
- (2) Delegates may raise a *Point of Order* if they do not consent to a current decision of the Presidency concerning the Rules of Procedure.
- (3) The Presidency has the right not to change their decision. In this case, a Delegate may ask for an explanation.
- (4) The Presidency has the right to overrule the statement of the Delegate.

Chapter XVII

Motions

- (1) Delegates may propose a Motion by raising their placard. Once recognized by the Presidency, the specific Motion has to be clarified by the Delegate who raised it.
- (2) Motions shall not interrupt the speaker.
- (3) Entertaining Motions is subject to the discretion of the Presidency as the Presidency also has the right to overrule any Motion before the Voting Procedure on a particular Motion.
- (4) The Presidency may overrule any Motion, except for a *Motion to Appeal to the Chair's Decision*.
- (5) Motions need to be seconded at least twice to be entertained.
- (6) In case a Delegate is in opposition to a Motion, they may express their disagreement by saying "objection" when the Motion is being proposed.
- (7) Both are indicated by saying "second" or "objection" loudly.
- (8) The Presidency may call the Delegate against the Motion to clarify their point of view.
- (9) The Presidency has the right to overrule any objections raised to Motions.
- (10) If the Motion is seconded by at least two Delegates, and there are no objections, the Motion is automatically approved, bar the Presidency overruling it.
- (11) In case the Motion has been seconded at least twice and there has also been at least one objection, entertaining the Motion is subject to the Presidency's discretion or the Motion shall be put to a Procedural Voting. This is specified for each Motion in their respective Articles.
- (12) In case a motion is put to Procedural Voting, certain Motions require a simple majority to be entertained (i.e. 50 per cent of the House, including Delegates, NGOs and Observers as well, rounded down, plus one) while others require a two-thirds majority to be entertained (i.e. two-thirds of the House, including Delegates, NGOs and Observers as well, rounded up). This is specified for each Motion in their respective Articles.

Article 1

Motion to Appeal to the Chair's Decision

- (1) A *Motion to Appeal to the Chair's Decision* can be raised in case the Delegate finds that the Presidency has recently made an incorrect ruling.
- (2) A *Motion to Appeal to the Chair's Decision* may be only raised in case the Delegate has previously raised a *Point of Order* concerning the same issue and did not find the Presidency's reasoning to be sufficient.
- (3) *Motions to Appeal to the Chair's Decision* shall be entertained at any case. Once the Delegate has explained their reasons for raising the Motion, the Presidency invites one of the Secretaries-General or the Presidents of the General Assembly to make an immediate decision on the matter, inspecting the state of affairs. The judgement of either the Presidents of the General Assembly or the Secretaries-General shall be considered final.

Article 2

Motion to Table the Debate

- (1) The House may consider tabling the Item on Agenda under discussion based on a recommendation by the Presidency or the Delegates.
- (2) In case of an objection, this Motion needs a two-thirds majority to pass.
- (3) Once having been tabled, the issue may be reintroduced to the House at a later point of the session by raising a *Motion to Resume the Debate*.

Article 3

Motion to Resume the Debate

- (1) The *Motion to Resume the Debate* follows the same procedure as the Tabling.
- (2) In case of an objection, this Motion needs a two-thirds majority to pass.
- (3) Since the currently discussed Draft Resolutions have priority, a topic can only be reintroduced when the debate on the currently discussed Agenda Item is declared finished, namely, a Draft Resolution has passed, or all Draft Resolutions were discussed on the certain issue and failed.

Article 4

Motion to Exclude the Public

- (1) A *Motion to Exclude the Public* may be raised if the Presidency or any of the Delegates feel disturbed by the audience or guests or feel that the further acts of the committee/council require more confidentiality.
- (2) In case of an objection, this Motion needs a simple majority to pass.
- (3) If the mentioned parties feel disturbed by the Motion having been approved, an initiative could be handed to the Presidency, requesting to release them from this concern.

Article 5

Motion to Move into Lobbying Time or Unmoderated Caucus

- (1) When there is a General Debate on the topic, Delegates may raise a *Motion to Move into Lobbying Time* to start lobbying before the time on the General Debate elapses.
- (2) Motions to move into Unmoderated Caucus may be raised in case the delegates feel the need to have an unmoderated discussion related to the topic.
- (3) In case of an objection, this Motion needs a simple majority to pass.
- (4) The Presidency may overrule this Motion in case the General Debate has been unsatisfactory, or when the time and the Agenda Item allow more debate to be held on the topic.

Article 6

Motion to Move Directly into Voting Procedure

- (1) When a Delegate feels it is unnecessary to further debate the issue at hand, they may raise this Motion in order to move to a Voting Procedure, and then the subsequent question.
- (2) In case this Motion is objected, entertaining it is subject to the Presidency's discretion.
- (3) The Presidency may overrule this Motion in case the debate has been unsatisfactory, or when the time and the Agenda Item allow more debate to be held on the topic.

Article 7

Motion for Suspension or Adjournment of the Meeting

- (1) A Delegate may call for the Suspension of the Meeting in order to postpone the committee's/council's functions for lunch break or for any similar purpose.
- (2) *Motions to Adjourn the Meeting* can be raised when the Delegates wish to end the meeting until the next session.
- (3) Delegates may explain the purpose for raising both Motions and the Presidency may overrule them at any time.
- (4) In case this Motion is objected, entertaining it is subject to the Presidency's discretion.

Article 8

Motion to Invite a Guest Speaker

- (1) This Motion can be used when the Delegates feel the importance of inviting a guest to join the discussion, especially if the Agenda Item is dealing with an issue of a country which is not represented in the committee/council.
- (2) The Motion may also be used by the Presidency at their own discretion.
- (3) When the Motion is raised and approved, the Presidency will notify the Crisis Team. A member of the Crisis Team will then deliver a speech on the Agenda Item in representation of the required Entity. In reasonable cases, the Ambassador of said nation may be invited as a Guest Speaker. The delegate requesting the Ambassador must be able to explain why the Ambassador is needed.

Article 9

Motion to Extend the Debate Time

- (1) Delegates may raise a *Motion to Extend the Debate Time* when the currently discussed Item on Agenda requires more debate to be held.
- (2) In case of an objection, this Motion needs a simple majority to pass.
- (3) The Presidency may overrule this Motion in case time does not allow for more debate to be held on the Agenda Item.

Article 10

Motion to Vote by Roll Call

- (1) A Delegate may raise a *Motion to vote by Roll Call* at the start of the Voting Procedure, or if they feel that the Voting Procedure was inappropriate or ambiguous.
- (2) This Motion shall automatically be approved by the Presidency if considered to be in order, thus the Voting Procedure shall be continued according to the content of Chapter X.
- (3) This Motion may not interrupt the Voting Procedure.

Article 11

Motion to Explain the Vote

- (1) The Delegate who raised this Motion can require any delegates to explain their vote.
- (2) The Delegates subject to this Motion shall give proper clarification of their vote.
- (3) In case this Motion is objected, entertaining it is subject to the Presidency's discretion.

Article 12

Motion to Retake the Votes

- (1) If a Delegate wishes to repeat the Voting Procedure this Motion shall be raised.
- (2) This Motion shall automatically be approved by the Presidency if considered to be in order.

Article 13

Motion to move into a Q&A Session

- (1) This Motion may not be used when debating on a Motion, or any procedural issue and no speaker is on the floor.
- (2) Before entertaining this Motion, the Presidency shall ask the Delegate of the country named if they support this Motion.
- (3) In case this Motion is objected, entertaining it is subject to the Presidency's discretion.
- (4) Once the proposal is accepted by the delegate and approved by the Presidency, nations may raise a *Motion to join the Q&A Session*. In such case, the Presidency has the right to decide on entertaining this Motion.
- (5) The Presidency shall moderate the procedure, and also has the right to limit the speaking time and the number of questions.

Article 14

Motion to Join the Speakers' List

- (1) A Speakers' List is a list of Delegates wishing to:
 - a) deliver a speech,
 - b) raise a Point of Information.

- (2) A *Motion to Join the Speakers' List* shall be used when a Delegate wishes to be added to the Speakers' List. This Motion is up to the discretion of the Presidency.

Article 15

Motion to Divide the House

- (1) In case a vote is close or not decisive due to a large number of abstentions, Delegates have the right to raise this Motion, which will result in a new voting procedure without the possibility of abstaining.
- (2) In case of an objection, this Motion needs a simple majority to pass.

Article 16

Motion to Return to the Operative Clause by Operative Clause Debate

- (1) In case the House feels during the General Debate on the Draft Resolution as a whole that any of the Operative Clauses ought to be modified, then by this Motion, the Delegates have the opportunity to return to the discussion of any of the Operative Clauses.
- (2) The Delegates shall specify which Operative Clause they want to return to when raising the Motion.
- (3) In case of an objection, this Motion needs a simple majority to pass.
- (4) If the Motion is entertained, the Presidency shall fix the time of the debate. During the discussion of the Operative Clause, Amendments to the Clause will be entertained.
- (5) This Motion shall be entertained no more than once on an Operative Clause.
- (6) After the time elapsed, the House shall return to General Debate on the Draft Resolution as a whole.

Article 17

Motion to Suspend Formal Debate for Moderated Caucus

- (1) Should the Delegates have misconceptions during a debate, they may raise a *Motion to Suspend Formal Debate for Moderated Caucus* in order to clarify their position thus facilitating the efficiency of the debate.
- (2) The Delegate raising the Motion shall phrase the question the caucus would solve when indicating it to the Presidency. They also have the right to specify the speaking time and the time for the Caucus. This Motion needs a simple majority to pass.
- (3) When the Caucus is announced by the Presidency, the speaking time and the time for the caucus shall also be set – these could differ from the Delegate's suggestion and are up to the Presidency's discretion.
- (4) During Moderated Caucus Delegates are allowed to express their opinions concerning the topic without approaching the podium but keeping themselves to the use of the third person. Speakers are entertained one after the other and no *Points of Information* are in order.

- (5) Forming a speakers' list to moderate the Caucus is subject to the Presidency's discretion.
- (6) When the time for the Caucus elapses, the House shall continue with the stage of the debate before the Caucus.

Article 18

Motion for a P5 Caucus

- (1) This Motion may only be raised in the Security Council and the Crisis Security Council by a permanent member. It may also be proposed by the Presidency.
- (2) A P5 Caucus is an informal meeting in the Security Council and the Crisis Security that interrupts the debate. The P5 Caucus shall be held outside the council room with the participation of the P5 Nations and at least one President. During the Caucus they should consult their interests and come to a common solution.
- (3) Entertaining this Motion is subject to the Presidency's discretion.

Chapter XVIII

Body-specific Rules

Article 1

Rules of the General Assembly

- (1) The General Assembly is the plenary meeting of all Delegates taking part in Budapest International Model United Nations except for the delegates of:
 - a) the Economic and Social Council,
 - b) the World Health Organization,
 - c) and the Food and Agriculture Organization,
 - d) the Security Council,
 - e) and the Crisis Security Council,
- (2) The Resolutions of the Disarmament and International Security Committee, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Special Political and Decolonization Committee shall be debated and voted on during the General Assembly.
- (3) The debate time on the Resolutions shall be set by the Presidents of the General Assembly and may not be modified by the House via Motion to Extend the Debate Time.
- (4) Yields shall be in order and moderated according to Chapter XIII.
- (5) In order to ensure the professional atmosphere, the Reasoned Warning System is entertained. If a delegation reaches 3 Reasoned Warnings, it is excluded from the session for 30 minutes. The Presidents of the General Assembly shall specify the reason for the Warning. A Warning is justifiable if a delegation or a member of a delegation:
 - a) repeatedly shows disrespect towards fellow participants,
 - b) repeatedly disobeys the Rules of Procedure,
 - c) shows unprofessional behaviour,
 - d) acts in a way which hinders the progress of the General Assembly.
- (6) During the General Assembly all Motions and Points are in order except for the:
 - a) Motion to Exclude the Public,
 - b) Motion for a Q&A Session,
 - c) Motion to Resume/Table the Debate,
 - d) Motion to Invite a Guest Speaker,
 - e) Motion to Extend the Debate Time,
 - f) Motion for Suspension or Adjournment of the Meeting,
 - g) Motion for a Moderated or Unmoderated Caucus.

- (7) The General Assembly shall be ruled by the Presidents of the General Assembly according to Chapter II, Article 2.
- (8) General Debate will be held on the Draft Resolutions. however, Amendments during the session are not in order.

Article 2

Rules of the Security Council

- (1) Each and every part of the Rules of Procedure shall be applied in the Security Council including the changes mentioned in Chapter XVIII, Article 2.
- (2) The Security Council consists of 15 members, of which 5 are permanent (the so-called P5 members). The permanent members in alphabetical order are:
 - a) the People's Republic of China,
 - b) the French Republic,
 - c) the Russian Federation,
 - d) the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,
 - e) and the United States of America.
- (3) The 10 non-permanent members in alphabetical order are:
 - a) the Kingdom of Belgium,
 - b) the Dominican Republic,
 - c) the Republic of Equatorial Guinea,
 - d) the Federal Republic Germany,
 - e) the Republic of Indonesia,
 - f) the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire,
 - g) the State of Kuwait,
 - h) the Republic of Peru,
 - i) the Republic of Poland,
 - j) and the Republic of South Africa.
- (4) Apart from the 15 members, special envoys are accepted in the Security Council, who shall participate in all the sessions of the Security Council except for Substantive Voting.
- (5) The Security Council does not debate Draft Resolutions as a whole, but instead, members submit Operative Clauses one by one which are then debated upon in an order to be set by the Presidency. In case two operative clauses are the same, it is up to the discretion of the Presidency which one to debate.

- (6) Therefore, debates in the Security Council shall be executed Operative Clause by Operative Clause and the debate on a specific Operative Clause ends with a Substantive Voting.
- (7) Every time moving to a new Operative Clause, the submitter of the Operative Clause may take the floor, read out the Operative Clause and deliver a speech on it.
- (8) Each Operative Clause is dealt with as a Draft Resolution, meaning first comes the General Debate on the Operative Clause (with speeches and Points of Information), then Amendments are entertained (to which Second-degree Amendments are in order) and it ends with another General Debate on the modified Operative Clause (entertaining this last part is subject to the Presidency's discretion).
- (9) Substantive Voting shall be conducted with Voting by Roll Call.
- (10) Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.
- (11) Decisions of the Security Council on all other (i.e. substantive) matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members.
- (12) During the Substantive Voting Procedure, Veto Power applies for the 5 permanent countries:
 - a) The Veto Power entitles them to strike out a specific Operative Clause of the Draft Resolution, or the Draft Resolution as a whole without question or without voting taking place.
 - b) If a P5 nation uses its Veto Power, the Operative Clause or the Resolution is immediately struck out.
 - c) In case of intending to use the Veto Power, Delegates must notify the council through the Presidency of the reason.
 - d) If a permanent member opposes an Operative Clause but does not wish to veto it, they may abstain.
 - e) If the council is unable to come to a mutual agreement on the problem, any P5 members have the right to call for a P5 Caucus.
- (13) A P5 Caucus is an informal meeting in the Security Council that interrupts the debate. The P5 Caucus shall be held outside the council room with the participation of the P5 Nations and at least one President. During the Caucus they should consult their interests and come to a common solution. To ask for a P5 Caucus, Delegates of the P5 members need to propose a Motion for P5 Caucus.
- (14) After all the Operative Clauses have been voted on, the council moves on to General Debate on the Draft Resolution as a whole, followed by a substantive voting procedure on the Draft Resolution as a whole.
- (15) If a P5 nation is not present at voting on an Operative Clause or on the Draft Resolution as a whole, the council will wait until a Delegate of that particular country arrives who will receive temporary voting privileges.

Article 3

Rules of the Crisis Security Council

- (1) Each and every part of the Rules of Procedure shall be applied in the Crisis Security Council, including the changes mentioned in Chapter XVIII, Article 3.
- (2) The official flow of debate of the Crisis Security Council will be announced on the first day of the conference by the Presidency. During the session of the Crisis Security Council, action plans will be drafted taking all the information of the four days of debates into consideration.
- (3) The first session shall start with the introduction of the crisis case. Delegates are provided with information about the topic that enables them to introduce their countries' views.
- (4) The Crisis Security Council consists of 15 members, of which 5 are permanent (the so-called P5 members). The permanent members in alphabetical order are:
 - a) the People's Republic of China,
 - b) the French Republic,
 - c) the Russian Federation,
 - d) the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,
 - e) and the United States of America.
- (5) The 10 non-permanent members in alphabetical order are:
 - a) the Federative Republic of Brazil,
 - b) the Arab Republic of Egypt,
 - c) the Federal Republic Germany,
 - d) the Republic of India,
 - e) the Islamic Republic of Iran,
 - f) the State of Israel,
 - g) the Federal Republic of Nigeria,
 - h) the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
 - i) the Republic of Turkey,
 - j) and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.
- (6) The Presidency has the right to invite special envoys to participate in the work of the council as Observers with Procedural Voting Rights.
- (7) Debates in the Crisis Security Council shall be executed with Motions. The Motions are the following:

- a) Motion for a Moderated Caucus: During a moderated caucus, delegates give speeches on the topic or the agenda item proposed in the Motion. Points of Information are allowed. This Motion is also used to discuss Operative Clauses which, in case they pass, will be implemented into the action plan.
 - b) Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus: During an unmoderated caucus, delegates create Operative Clauses and Amendments for the action plan and are also able to discuss their points of view through informal means.
 - c) Motion for a P5 Caucus: In case P5 members of the Crisis Security Council cannot agree upon an issue, the most effective way to discuss and clarify opposing views is having a P5 meeting. This Motion can also be proposed by the Presidency in order to provide a forum for the P5 members to find consensus quickly. This Motion is not voted upon; it is subject to the Presidency's discretion to decide whether it is to be entertained or not.
 - d) Motion to Extend Debate Time: with this Motion, it is possible to extend debate time of a moderated or unmoderated caucus. It can also be the Presidency's discretion to propose this Motion, and in such case, it is not voted upon.
- (5) Any proposed Motion shall be seconded at least twice before being entertained. In case of an objection, these Motions shall immediately be put to vote. Before entertaining any Motion, the Presidency collects all the Motions on the floor. It is subject to the Presidency's discretion to decide the order of Motions when it comes to choosing them. In case of a list of Motions, the second Motion on the list can only be in order in case the Motion before it fails. Motions for Unmoderated Caucuses are always first on the list.
- (6) Debate on a specific Operative Clause of the action plan ends with Substantive Voting.
- (7) Decisions of the Crisis Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.
- (8) Decisions of the Crisis Security Council on all other (i.e. substantive) matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members.
- (9) During the Substantive Voting Procedure, Veto Power applies for the 5 permanent countries:
- a) The Veto Power entitles them to strike out a specific Operative Clause of the Draft Resolution, or the Draft Resolution as a whole without question or without voting taking place.
 - b) If a P5 nation uses its Veto Power, the Operative Clause or the Resolution is immediately struck out.
 - c) In case of intending to use the Veto Power, Delegates must notify the council through the Presidency of the reason.
 - d) If a permanent member opposes an Operative Clause but does not wish to veto it, they may abstain.
- (10) If a P5 nation is not present at voting on an Operative Clause or on the Draft Resolution as a whole, the council will wait until a Delegate of that particular country arrives who will receive temporary voting privileges.

Chapter XIX The Assembly of Councils

Article 1

Rules of the Assembly of Councils

- (1) The Assembly of Councils is of BIMUN 2019, taking place on the day of the General Assembly and the previous one.
- (2) The Assembly of Councils consists of:
 - a) the Security Council,
 - b) the Economic and Social Council,
 - c) the World Health Organization,
 - d) and the Food and Agriculture Organization.
- (3) The Assembly of Councils shall be ruled by the Head of the Crisis Team according to Chapter II, Article 3. Should the circumstances require it, the Head of the Crisis Team can modify the rules and procedure of the Assembly of Councils. In that case, the Head of the Crisis Team has to notify the parties of the Assembly of Councils.
- (4) The councils and organizations of the Assembly of Councils work separately on solutions to the issue at hand, focusing on their own field of expertise, creating and passing Operative Clauses. After an Operative Clause in a committee has been passed, the committee shall immediately submit that Operative Clause to the Security Council if the content of the Operative Clause or the operator is within the Security Council's profile, where it will also be debated upon and should it pass, it will be included in the Resolution.
- (5) If the Operative Clause does not fall within the profile of the Security Council or it does not require its involvement due to its wording and is passed within the submitting council or organization, it automatically becomes part of the Resolution.
- (6) Due to the fact that Operative Clauses can be approved by the Security Council, the committees of the Assembly of Councils can use binding operators (such as demands or condemns). Operative Clauses are to be submitted to the Presidency individually, through Amendment sheets. In all other matters, the same rules apply for Operative Clauses as for Amendments to the first degree.
- (7) In all other matters, the other articles and rules of the Rules of Procedure are to be followed.

Article 2

Treaties

- (1) During the Assembly of Councils, delegates may choose to create and sign treaties.
- (2) In order to do this, such treaties must:

- a) clearly and concisely delineate the aims and goals of the Treaty,
 - b) be signed by the ambassadors or appointed ambassadors of all parties,
 - c) be signed and approved by the Head of Crisis Team.
- (3) These treaties may affect the further progress of the crisis and shall be announced in all committees of the Assembly of Councils once they are signed and approved by the Head of the Crisis Team.
- (4) After a Treaty is agreed upon, signed and approved, the actions of Delegates participating in the Treaty must adhere to it in all committees of the Assembly of Councils. In case they fail to do so, they may be called to order by their respective Presidencies.