

# **Rules of Procedure**

Budapest International Model United Nations

Budapest, 2022

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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 2022 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 Councils and Committees**

The rules stated in the Rules of Procedure apply to:

- (1) the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD)
- (2) the Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC),
- (3) the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC),
- (4) the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL),
- (5) the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP),
- (6) the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC),
- (7) the Human Rights Council (HRC),
- (8) the Security Council (SC),

## Chapter II

### Rights and Duties of Participants

The Executive Board of BIMUN 2022 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 2022.
- (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 led 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,
- (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,
- (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 Counter-Terrorism Committee,
  - c) the Human Rights Council,

## *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 message 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 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 must 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 must 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 Lark messages or in case of technical difficulties via the passing of Official Notepapers.
- (2) Notepapers shall be provided and transmitted by the Administrative Staff, who also have the right to read into said papers, and report to the Presidency if it does not meet the formal requirements or is irrelevant to the issue at hand.
- (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**

#### *Working Papers*

- (1) Working Papers are created by the Delegates during Committee Sessions, containing their countries' ideas to solve the problem at hand by submitting separate Operative Clauses.
- (2) All Operative Clauses shall be submitted via the Presidency to the Approval Panel. (3) Electronically submitted Operative Clauses should be named as: 'Council\_Issue\_Submitter.'

## **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,

#### *Article 2*

##### *Preambulatory Clauses*

This section of a Resolution recalls former Resolutions, 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 must 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 italics with one 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 from here on) 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 an Operative Clause 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 Operative Clause 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 Submitter of an Operative Clause for consultation during the approval process. In case the Submitter is invited, they must appear at the AP at once.
- (7) Following the approval process the document shall be sent back to the committee/council, and from this very moment, the Operative Clause is considered ready to be debated on.
- (8) Once the committee/council has passed an Operative Clause, it is the Presidency's responsibility to send it with all the passed Amendments and modifications for final approval to the AP.



## **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 must 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) A General Speakers List is set for the General Debate.
- (3) Once the time on the General Debate has elapsed, the House moves on to an Unmoderated Caucus.

#### *Article 2*

##### *Unmoderated Caucus*

- (1) Unmoderated Caucus is the stage of the discussion when Delegates collaborate and prepare Operative Clauses to be submitted to the Approval Panel.
- (2) During Unmoderated Caucus, 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 Unmoderated Caucus is set by the Presidency to their discretion. When the time for Unmoderated Caucus 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. 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*

- (1) The order of debating on the submitted Operative Clauses will be set by the Presidency.
- (2) The submitter of the Operative Clause shall take the floor, read out the Operative Clause and deliver their speech on it, after which they may yield the floor to another Delegate. Following the speech, Points of Information shall be entertained.
- (3) The House moves on to a General Debate on the Operative Clause, during which all Delegates may express their countries' opinion on it.
- (4) The councils and organizations 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 Working Paper.
- (6) Due to the fact that Operative Clauses can be approved by the Security Council, the Committees can use binding operators (such as demands or condemnns). 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) 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 and the Voting Procedure on the Clause has been completed.

## **Chapter XIII**

### **Yields**

- (1) During the General Debate or while an Operative Clause 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 Working Paper.
- (2) Amendments shall be passed in writing via Official Amendment Sheets to the Presidency of the committee/council.
- (3) 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 not 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 and the Submitter of the Operative Clause.

### *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 Submitter of the Operative Clause has to accept the changes proposed by the Friendly Amendment. 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 Submitter, 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 requests the Delegate proposing the Amendment to introduce the reason for the proposal.
- (2) After the Delegate has done so, the Committee moves on to open debate on the Amendment. (3) After the Debate has ended the committee/council moves on to the Voting Procedure.

- (4) Amendments that have gained a simple majority of affirmative votes pass, and thus change the Operative Clause.
- (5) After the vote has taken place the council/committee shall move back to open debate on the original Operative Clause.

## 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 an Operative Clause, 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 Operative Clauses 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 a concise question 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 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 3*

### *Motion to Move into Unmoderated Caucus*

- (1) 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.
- (2) In case of an objection, this Motion needs a simple majority to pass.
- (3) 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 4*

### *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 5*

### *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 6*

### *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 7*

### *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. (4) This Motion may not interrupt the Voting Procedure.

## *Article 8*

### *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. (3) This Motion may not interrupt the Voting Procedure.

## *Article 9*

### *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 10*

### *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 11*

### *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.
- (3) This Motion may not interrupt the Voting Procedure.

## *Article 12*

### *Motion to move into Moderated Caucus*

- (1) Should the Delegates need further debate in an orderly manner during Committee Sessions, they may raise a Motion move into 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 13*

*Motion to move into a P5 Caucus*

- (1) This Motion may only be raised in the 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 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 Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC),
- (b) the Human Rights Council (HRC),
- (c) the Security Council (SC),

The Resolutions of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, Economic and Social Council, United Nations Environmental Programme, Disarmament and International Security Committee, and the Special Political and Decolonization Committee shall be debated and voted on during the General Assembly.

(2) The debate time on the Resolutions shall be set by the Presidents of the General Assembly.

(3) The Resolutions shall be read out by the main submitter of the Resolution, after which debate on the Resolution may commence.

(4) General Debate will be held on the Draft Resolutions. Amendments during the session are in order. The Presidency may limit the amount of amendments entertained.

(5) Yields shall be in order and moderated according to Chapter XIII.

(6) 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.

(7) 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 Invite a Guest Speaker,

d) Motion for a Moderated or Unmoderated Caucus.

(8) The General Assembly shall be ruled by the Presidents of the General Assembly according to Chapter II. Article 2.

## *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 are:

- a) The Arab Republic of Egypt,
- b) The Republic of India,
- c) The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan,
- d) The Federal Republic Germany,
- e) The Islamic Republic of Iran,
- f) The State of Israel,
- g) The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,
- h) The Republic of Indonesia,
- i) Japan,
- j) The Republic of Turkey.

(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) Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.

(7) 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.

- (8) 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 as a whole without question or without voting taking place.
  - b) If a P5 nation uses its Veto Power, the Operative Clause is immediately struck out.
  - c) If a permanent member opposes an Operative Clause but does not wish to veto it, they may abstain.
  - d) 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.
- (9) 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.
- (10) If a P5 nation is not present at voting on an Operative Clause, the council will wait until a Delegate of that particular country arrives who will receive temporary voting privileges.
- (11) Debate on a specific Operative Clause of the action plan ends with Substantive Voting.

## **Chapter XIX**

### **The Assembly of Councils**

#### *Article 1*

##### *Rules of the Assembly of Councils*

(1) The Assembly of Councils is of BIMUN 2022, 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 Human Rights Council,
- c. the Counter-Terrorism Committee.

(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) In all other matters, the other articles and rules of the Rules of Procedure are to be followed.