

VIII Tver International Model UN

2020

United Nations Security Council

Rules of procedure



Tver 2019

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I. GENERAL RULES

Rule 1. Rules of Procedure

1. These Rules of Procedure (hereinafter referred to as “Rules”, “RoP”) of the Security Council (hereinafter referred to as “SC”) of Tver International Model United Nations (hereinafter referred to as “Model UN”, “MUN”) are adopted prior to the beginning of the MUN. Only the Model UN authorities can modify the Rules of Procedure.

2. The SC President shall have the prerogative to interpret the Rules.

3. Violation of the Rules is not allowed.

4. Shall any Representative violate the Rules, the President is to call them to order immediately. In case of repeated or significant violations the President shall put to vote a motion to temporarily deprive the Representative of their right to speak until the next suspension of the meeting.

Rule 2. Agenda

The agenda is set by the Model UN authorities prior to the beginning of the Model UN and cannot be changed.

Rule 3. Language

1. English shall be the only working language during the session of the SC.

2. Other languages shall not be used during the session of the SC.

II. MODEL UN PARTICIPANTS

Rule 4. Powers of Model UN Participants

1. Powers of Delegates and Observers (hereinafter jointly referred to as “Representatives”), Advisers of the Delegations and Guests shall be confirmed by the Secretariat during the registration and the distribution of badges and other working materials of the conference.

2. Every country or organization shall be represented by one Representative. The only exception is the chairing country, which can be represented by two Delegates who shall take turns to execute the powers of the President.

3. During the SC meetings the Representatives shall speak only on behalf of the country or organization which they represent and avoid expressing their 2 personal opinions.

4. Representatives shall:

- a) stick to these Rules of Procedure;
- b) treat other Participants with respect;
- c) abide by the rulings of the President;
- d) participate in the SC's work during the entire meeting;
- e) seek to contribute to the successful and effective work of the SC.

5. Representatives shall not abuse these Rules.

Rule 5. Delegates

Delegates shall have a right to:

- a) speak and vote on all discussed matters;
- b) raise Points and Motions;
- c) contribute to working papers;
- d) amend a draft resolution.

Rule 6. Observers

1. Observers can represent:

- 1) United Nations specialized agencies;
- 2) International intergovernmental organizations;
- 3) Non - governmental organizations accredited to the ECOSOC with general or special status;
- 4) states.

2. Observers may be given a right to speak by the ruling of the President, but they shall have no right to vote or raise any Motions.

Rule 7. Advisers of the Delegations and Guests

1. Advisers of the Delegations and Guests shall have a right to attend the SC meetings and sit at specially designated places.

2. Advisers of the Delegations and Guests shall not communicate with Representatives during the meetings. Advisers of the Delegations and Guests shall have no right to speak or vote during the SC meeting.

III. PRESIDENCY

Rule 8. Presidency

1. The President and the Vice- President of the Model UN Security Council organize the operation of the SC according to these Rules of Procedure.

2. The President and the Vice- President are appointed by the Model UN authorities.

3. The President can transfer their powers to the Vice- President when they deem it necessary.

Rule 9. Powers of the President

1. The President shall moderate the meeting in accordance with these Rules and ensure that the SC operates effectively and the rights of all Representatives are respected.

2. The President shall:
- a) ensure compliance with these Rules;
 - b) conduct a Roll Call to make sure that there is a quorum at the beginning of each meeting and after each break or at any other time if required;
 - c) declare the session open and closed;
 - d) moderate the meeting;
 - e) conduct the debates;
 - f) introduce Procedural Motions;
 - g) determine and announce the deadline for submitting working papers and Amendments;
 - h) open and close the Speakers' List;
 - i) give the floor to the Representatives;
 - j) maintain the order during the meeting;
 - k) put questions to vote;
 - l) announce the results of voting.

3. The President shall have the right to rule Points and Motions out of order if those are not stipulated in these Rules.

4. The President shall give their rulings on any matter related to the session, including matters not stipulated in these Rules.

5. Rulings of the President can be appealed by the Delegates according to the procedure provided in point “c” of Rule 42 and paragraph 1 of Rule 46.

6. The President shall be impartial. They should refrain from speaking on the substance of the discussed matters except when it is necessary to ensure the effective functioning of the SC.

IV. SECRETARIAT

Rule 10. Composition of the Secretariat

The Secretariat shall be represented in the SC by the Expert and Secretaries. Other Members of the Secretariat may also be present at the meetings and speak on the matters that are within their competence provided the President gives the floor to them. The President shall manage the work of the Secretariat Members in the SC.

Rule 11. Expert

1. The Expert prepares a report on the agenda items and participates in the whole meeting of the SC.

2. The President may ask the Expert to clarify a substantial point regarding the matter under discussion in the SC at any time except when a speaker is taking the floor.

3. During the session, any Representative may introduce a Question to the Expert in order to clarify a point regarding the matter under discussion. After that, the President may decide to give the floor to the Expert.

4. The Expert checks if all working papers and Amendments to the draft resolution comply with international law and previous adopted UN resolutions on the matter as well as with technical requirements for the document.

5. The Expert's rulings are not subject to appeal.

Rule 12. Secretaries

The Secretaries shall perform their duties under direct supervision of the President. They shall receive, type, copy and circulate necessary documents, count the votes during voting procedures, assist with diplomatic correspondence. At the request of the President they shall perform other duties that may be required to ensure the functioning of the SC.

V. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 13. Roll-Call

a) The roll-call shall be taken in the English alphabetical order prior to the beginning of the meeting and before resuming the meeting in order to establish the quorum.

b) When called upon by the President the Representative shall raise the placard with the name of their country or organization and say "Present".

Rule 14. Quorum

A quorum is made up of all Member States; to begin a Council session all Members must be present.

The Secretariat reserves the right to adjust quorum as it deems necessary.

Rule 15. Formal Debate and Caucus

1. The meetings of the SC can be conducted in one of the three following forms:

- a) Formal Debate;
- b) Moderated Caucus;
- c) Unmoderated Caucus.

2. During meetings in all the three forms Representatives shall not leave the room without permission given by the President (excluding cases of extreme urgency). Representatives can request such permission from the President in written form.

Rule 16. Formal Debate

1. Formal Debate shall be used when Representatives present the positions of their country or organization, discuss working papers, adopt draft resolution, debate Amendments, adopt the Final Resolution, and in any other case unless the SC decides otherwise.

2. Prior to the Formal Debate, the President shall announce the beginning of the debates and declare the Speakers' List open. Representatives wishing to speak shall raise the placard with the name of the country or organization they represent. The President shall form the Speakers' List. A Representative has the right to announce that they wish to speak at the end of the Speakers List once per Formal Debate.

3. In case a Representative is not present in the meeting room when their turn to speak comes, the President once may move them to the end of the Speakers' List. In case the Representative is absent when their turn in the end of the Speakers' List comes, they are removed from the Speakers' List.

4. Regulation of speeches shall establish the time limit for speeches, the time limit for questions to the Speaker and the number of questions that a Speaker may be asked if they are not stipulated in these Rules.

5. Regulation of speeches shall be set in the beginning of the Formal Debate and may be altered during the Formal Debate by at least nine votes of the SC 6 members.

6. During the Formal Debate:

a) The President shall make up a Speakers' List;

b) The President shall give the floor to the Representatives in accordance with the Speakers' List;

c) The Delegates shall have a right to introduce procedural Motions stipulated in these Rules;

d) The Representatives shall have a right to raise Points stipulated in these Rules;

e) time limits of speeches and debates are set in accordance with effective Regulation of speeches;

f) The Representatives shall not move around the room and speak without being given the floor.

Rule 17. Moderated Caucus

1. Moderated Caucus shall be used for informal discussion of the agenda.
2. During Moderated Caucus:
 - a) No list of speakers shall be made up;
 - b) Representatives wishing to speak shall ask the President to give them the floor by raising placards;
 - c) The President shall give the floor in conformity with the principle of equality and good functioning of the Security Council;
 - d) the Representatives shall not speak and discuss other issues during the Formal Debate;
 - e) the right to speak shall be granted to Representatives by the President at their request for the time set by the procedure of the Moderated Caucus;
 - f) Representatives shall not have the right to move freely about the room and speak without being given the floor.

3. Delegate or the President may at any time of a meeting, but not during speeches or voting, introduce a Motion for the Moderated Caucus explaining the purpose of the suggested Moderated Caucus and proposing the time-limit for the Caucus and for an individual Speaker.

Rule 18. Unmoderated Caucus

1. Unmoderated Caucus is used for consultations and informal negotiations.
2. A Delegate or the President may at any time of the meeting, but not during speeches or voting, introduce a Motion for the Unmoderated Caucus, explaining the purpose of the proposed Unmoderated Caucus and proposing the time limit for the Caucus and for an individual Speaker.
3. The maximum time limit for the Unmoderated Caucus shall not exceed 20 minutes.

4. Representatives shall have the right to move freely about the room, speak without being given the floor and communicate with Advisors and Guests.

Rule 19. Speeches

1. A Representative wishing to speak shall ask the President to give them the floor by raising a placard of a country or an organization they are representing.

2. When speaking on various procedural matters or matters on the agenda a Representative shall observe the time limit fixed at the meeting and the present Rules.

3. If there is any time left, a Representative has the right to declare themselves open for other Representatives' questions on their Speech as well as on the agenda. A Representative may refuse to answer a question or to give the right to answer the question to another Representative provided the latter gives their consent.

Rule 20. Conduct of Debate

1. Debate consists of orderly speeches of Representatives "in favour" or "against" the adoption of a draft resolution or Amendments.

2. A Representative wishing to be put in the list of Speakers at the debate shall inform the President of it by raising a placard of a country or an organization they are representing.

3. Debate shall be conducted even if there is an unequal number of Representatives wishing to speak "in favour" and "against".

VI. CONDUCT OF SESSIONS

Rule 21. Presentation of Positions

At the beginning of the SC session, a Representative may present their position on the discussed issue. The time for speeches and questions to the Speaker is limited in accordance with the adopted Conduct of Speeches.

Rule 22. Working Paper

1. A working paper is a document which meets the recommendations and the requirements of the Experts and the President.
2. The SC President shall set the minimum number of authors a working paper should have to be registered.
3. A Delegate can only be listed as the author of one working paper.
4. An Observer shall have the right to participate in the creation of a working paper but shall not be listed as its author.

Rule 23. Submission of Working Papers

1. After the countries and organisations presented their positions, the President the President shall announce the deadline for submitting working papers.
2. A Formal Debate can only be held on the documents that have been approved by the Experts. They shall verify the documents' compliance with international law and previously adopted United Nations Resolutions on the agenda item as well as their conformity with technical requirements.
3. A working paper is considered submitted after it has been registered by the SC President and assigned a number.
4. Working papers shall have precedence in order of their registration by the President unless the SC decides otherwise.

Rule 24. Discussion of Working Papers

Working papers shall be considered using the following procedure:

1. One of the authors introduces a working paper and answers the questions related to it;
2. After a working paper is introduced, debate on the working paper shall be opened, in the course of which Representatives have the right to speak "in favour" and "against" adoption of this working paper as a draft resolution;
3. The same procedure shall be used for all working papers that have been introduced for discussion.

Rule 25. Voting of Working Papers

1. Upon finishing the discussion of all working papers, they shall be put to vote in the order of their submission.

2. At any moment before a working paper has been put to vote its authors may withdraw the document.
3. The withdrawal of a working paper requires consent of all its authors.
4. Once a Working Paper has been adopted by at least nine affirmative votes of the Delegates including the concurring votes of the Permanent Members, all the others are rejected automatically.
5. A draft resolution shall have no authors.

Rule 26. Conciliation Commission

1. The Conciliation Commission shall be created in order to prepare and introduce a new working paper.
2. The Conciliation Commission shall be created under the control of the President.
3. The Conciliation Commission shall include 2- 3 Representatives of each coalition.
4. The President shall set a new deadline for submitting a working paper. A working paper prepared by the Conciliation Commission shall be approved by an Expert and shall be registered by the President.
5. A working paper introduced by the Conciliation Commission shall be discussed in conformity with the procedure set in Rule 24 and shall be voted in conformity with the norms of Rule 25.
6. Unless a working paper prepared by the Conciliation Commission gets at least nine affirmative votes of the Delegates including the concurring votes of the Permanent Members, a new Conciliation Commission shall be created.

Rule 27. Amendments

1. An amendment is a motion that adds to, deletes or modifies any part of a draft resolution.
2. Amendments shall be submitted separately to each clause.
3. An amendment may have several authors.
4. A Delegate may be listed as the author of several amendments.

5. An Observer may participate in drafting an Amendment but may not be listed as its author.

6. An amendment shall comply with the following requirements in order to be considered at the meeting:

a) the Experts shall verify that an amendment does not contradict the object and purposes of the draft resolution;

b) each amendment shall be submitted in digital form, printed or written in a legible handwriting on a separate sheet of paper;

c) the type of an amendment (deletion, modification, or addition) shall be clearly stated;

d) there shall be a clear reference to the clause that an amendment seeks to change or, if it is an amendment to add a point, to the clause after which a new point should be added;

e) there is reference to an author(-s) of an amendment;

f) the Experts shall confirm that an amendment complies with the requirements stated in this paragraph.

Rule 28. Order of Consideration

1. Amendments to an operative clause of a draft resolution shall be considered first. Then, amendments to the preamble shall be considered.

2. Amendments shall be considered in the order of the clauses they refer to. Amendments proposing to add a new clause shall be considered last, unless the President decides otherwise.

3. If two or more amendments to a clause are proposed, first the amendment which is furthest removed in substance from the considered clause of a draft resolution shall be considered, then an amendment next furthest removed shall be considered until all amendments to the clause of a draft resolution have been considered. If adoption of an amendment inevitably results in rejection of another amendment, the latter is not considered.

4. Grammatical, spelling, syntax and stylistic errors in a draft resolution which do not influence the meaning of the text shall be corrected by an Expert without a vote.

Rule 29. Debate on Amendment

Amendments shall be considered in the following way:

1. An author of an amendment introduces its substance and meaning;
2. After an amendment is introduced, debate shall be opened. In the course of debate Representatives shall one by one speak “in favour” and “against” of the adoption of the amendment.

Rule 30. Amendment of Initial Amendments

1. Introducing an amendment to the initial amendment is a motion that adds, deletes or revises any part of an amendment.
2. An amendment to the initial amendment shall not contradict the meaning and essence of the revised amendment.
3. An amendment to the initial amendment shall be introduced orally in the course of discussion of the initial amendment. A proposing Delegate should clearly explain their proposal which is voted upon if approved by the Experts.
4. Introducing an amendment to the initial amendment after voting on the initial amendment is out of order.
5. If several amendments to the initial amendment have been introduced, they shall be discussed in the order of submission.
6. If the SC votes for an amendment to the amendment, this amendment shall be incorporated into the text of the amendment and shall become a part of the initial amendment.
7. Adoption of an amendment to the initial amendment does not mean an adoption of the initial amendment. Thus, after voting on an amendment to the initial amendment, the SC returns to the discussion of the initial amendment.

8. Amending amendments of the initial amendments is not allowed.

Rule 31. Approval of a Friendly Amendment to the Initial Amendment

1. In case the author of the initial amendment approves the proposed amendment to the amendment, they may consider this amendment to an amendment friendly.
2. In case the initial amendment has more than one author, this amendment to the amendment needs approval of all authors.
3. If an amendment to the amendment is considered friendly, it immediately modifies the initial amendment without voting, after which the SC returns to the consideration of the amendment taking into account changes made to this amendment.
4. If an amendment to the amendment is not qualified as friendly, it is considered according to the usual procedure.

Rule 32. Withdrawal of an Amendment and an Amendment to the Amendment

1. An amendment (or an amendment to the amendment) may be withdrawn by its author before voting on it takes place.
2. If an amendment (or an amendment to the amendment) has more than one author, the withdrawal requires consent of all its authors.

Rule 33. SC Resolution

1. When the list of Amendments is exhausted, the SC shall vote on the modified draft resolution.
2. Before the vote, the Secretariat shall supply the Representatives with the modified text of the draft resolution.
3. If supported by an affirmative vote of at least nine Delegates including the concurring votes of the Permanent Members the draft resolution becomes the Resolution of the Council.
4. The SC Resolution shall have no authors and shall be considered the result of the work of the entire Security Council.

VII. TYPES OF POINTS AND ORDER OF PRIORITY

Rule 34. Precedence of Points

1. The Points of Representatives shall be considered in the following order:
 - a) Point of Personal Privilege;
 - b) Question to the Speaker;
 - c) Point of Parliamentary Inquiry;
 - d) Question to the President;
 - e) Question to the Expert;
 - f) Right of Reply.
2. Voting may be interrupted only by a Question on Voting that shall be considered immediately. Other Points cannot interrupt the voting procedure.

Rule 35. Point of Personal Privilege

1. A Representative may at any time (except during the voting) introduce a Point of Personal Privilege only if they feel physical discomfort, which impairs their ability to fully participate in the proceedings. The Representative shall stand up and express their complaint when called by the President.
2. While raising a Point of Personal Privilege the Representative is not allowed to talk on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Rule 36. Question to the Speaker

1. After the speech, if the Speaker declares themselves open for questions, a Representative shall have the right to ask the former a question on the substance of their statement, if so provided by the time limits on speeches.
2. The President may rule the question out of order if they deem it irrelevant to the agenda.

Rule 37. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

1. A Representative may at any time (except during voting or speeches) raise a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry if they believe that another Representative of the United Nations Model has violated the present Rules of Procedure.

2. While raising a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, the Representative is not allowed to talk on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Rule 38. Question to the President.

1. During the meeting, a Representative may ask the President a question in writing or orally at any time (except during voting or speech) in order to clarify a point regarding the present Rules of Procedure, point of order or organizational matters.

2. While asking the President a question, the Representative is not allowed to talk on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Rule 39. Question to the Expert.

1. During the meeting, a Representative may ask the Experts a question in writing or orally at any time (except during voting or speeches) in order to clarify a point regarding a factual aspect of the matter under discussion, the official position of the United Nations on the agenda or any other point related to the agenda.

2. According to the ruling of the President, the Experts shall give their answer orally or in writing.

Rule 40. Right of Reply.

1. A Representative may use their Right of Reply in case they feel that the reputation of their country or organization is harmed by the speech of another Representative.

2. The Right of Reply shall be requested in written form right after the speech in question with a detailed explanation of the reasons for such a request.

3. The matter of granting a Right of Reply is ruled on by the President. This ruling is not subject to appeal.

4. The Right of Reply is granted before the ordinary suspension of the meeting, with the Representative speaking up to one minute. No questions can be asked to the Representative in exercise of their Right of Reply.

5. The Right of Reply to the Right of Reply is not allowed.

Rule 41. Question on Voting

1. The SC voting procedure can be interrupted by a Question on Voting. The question can only be raised provided that the Representative believes there has been a miscalculation of the votes or any other breach of the Rules of Procedure.

2. If the President deems that neither miscalculation of the votes nor breach of the Rules has occurred, they can rule the Question out of order.

3. Unless the Question on voting has been ruled out of order, the Security Council shall revote.

VIII. TYPES OF PROCEDURAL MOTIONS AND ORDER OF PRIORITY

Rule 42. Precedence of Procedural Motions

Delegates have the right to introduce Procedural Motions that shall be considered in the following order:

- a) Motion to Adjourn the Session (after the Security Council has finished its work);
- b) Motion to Suspend the Meeting (the Delegate shall explain the purpose of the Motion and propose a time limit);
- c) Motion to appeal the ruling of the President (to override the ruling of the President that contravenes the Rules of Procedure);
- d) Motion to temporarily deprive a Representative of the Right to Speak (the Motion can be raised only by the President and, if adopted, remains effective only up to next ordinary suspension of the Meeting);
- e) Motion for closure of Debate (used to avoid speeches in favour and against the adoption of a draft resolution or an Amendment);
- f) Motion to Reconsider a Question (to reconsider a matter that has already been voted upon);
- g) Motion to establish time limits (used to establish time limits for speeches and questions);
- h) Motion to extend the Speaker's time limit;
- i) Motion for a Moderated Caucus;

- j) Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus;
- k) Motion for a Roll Call Vote (only for the adoption of Resolution).

Rule 43. Consideration of Procedural Motions

1. A Procedural Motion can be raised by a Delegate at any time during the Formal Debate (except during speeches and voting).
2. A Procedural Motion requires the support of at least one more SC Delegate besides the delegate that raised it.
3. If the motion has both the support and at least one objection, it is put to vote.

IX. VOTING

Rule 44. Types of voting

The SC decisions on matters that require voting can be adopted:

- a) By consensus (if no objections are raised);
- b) Unanimously (in case no Delegate has voted against);
- c) By affirmative votes of at least nine Delegates;
- d) By affirmative votes of at least nine Delegates including the concurring votes of the Permanent Members.

Rule 45. Voting

1. During the voting procedure Representatives, Advisers and Guests shall remain seated, they shall not communicate with each other, leave or enter the room.
2. The Delegates shall vote by raising their placards.
3. If the Delegate cast their vote twice during the voting, their vote is counted by the President as a vote in favour.
4. A Delegate can raise a Motion for a Roll Call vote only for the voting on the adoption of a Resolution:
 - a) A Motion for a Roll Call shall be immediately put to vote;
 - b) During the Roll Call vote the President calls the names of the countries in accordance with the current list of the Delegates. The Delegates shall reply “Yes”, “No” or “Abstain”. English alphabetical order shall be used;

c) During the Roll Call vote a Delegate may pass once, but in this case they will be obliged to vote in favour or against when their turn comes the second time;

d) Upon the completion of voting, a Delegate may request the right for the explanation of vote. If the request is granted by the President, the speaking time shall not exceed 30 seconds.

Rule 46. Required Majority

1. Draft Resolution, Amendments, Amendments of the first and second order and Resolution require affirmative votes of at least nine Delegates including the concurring votes of the Permanent Members to be adopted.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of at least nine members.