

UC3MUN 2020

RULES OF PROCEDURE

TITLE I. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Article 1. Scope

- a. The present Rules of Procedure will be the only rules governing the Universidad Carlos III Model of the United Nations, (“UC3MUN”).
- b. The interpretation of the Rules shall be reserved to the Secretary-General or the authority designated by him.

Article 2. Language

- a. The only and official language of the committee will be English. No other language shall be used at any moment, including, but not limited to, unmoderated caucuses and consultations of the whole.

TITLE II. RULES GOVERNING THE DEBATE

CHAPTER I. AUTHORITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

Article 3. Secretariat

- a. The Secretariat will be made up of the Secretary-General, the Under Secretary-General, Under Secretary-General for Chairing and the Presidents -or Chairs- and Vice-Presidents -or Co-Chairs- of each committee.
- b. The Secretariat, or Authorities of the Model, will comply and guarantee the compliance of every participant with the present Rules of Procedure. To do so, they can adopt whichever measures needed.
- c. Any decision of the Secretariat will be adopted by simple majority, and the Secretary-General will be the tiebreaker.

Article 4. Dais

- a. The Dais of the committee encompasses the Chair and the Co-Chair jointly.
- b. The Chair will represent the Dais and the committee before the Organization.
- c. The Chair and the Co-Chair will moderate the debate with a reasonable and similar division of workload.

Article 5. Powers of the Dais

- a. The Dais will guarantee the compliance of the present Rules of Procedure, exercising all the powers conferred to it by them, among which are:
 - a.1. Declaring the opening and closure of each session.
 - a.2. Leading and moderating the debate throughout sessions, taking into consideration the ideological and regional diversity of the countries asking to intervene.

- a.3. Guaranteeing the compliance with the Rules of Procedure.
- a.4. Granting the right to take the floor.
- a.5. Ruling in and out of order all points and motions, having the power to suspend any of them it deems appropriate -except the Point of Personal Privilege- until the Dais decides to resume them.
- a.6. Granting the right to reply.
- a.7. Reviewing and ruling in or out of order the Draft Resolutions.
- a.8. Adopting the needed disciplinary measures.
- a.9. Signing, at its discretion, the adopted Draft Resolution.
- b. When in use of its powers, the Dais will foster the adoption of the needed measures or procedures by consensus of the delegates. Nevertheless, when such consensus is not reached, it can adopt any decisions discretionally.

Article 6. Caucus of the Dais

- a. The Dais reserves the right of suspending any procedure for 30 seconds in order to have an internal caucus.

CHAPTER II. COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE

Article 7. Delegations

- a. The delegations will be made up of up to two delegates in each committee.
- b. Delegations will be referred as “Member States”, “Representations” and “Delegation”, or any of their forms. Members of each delegation will be referred as “Delegates” or “Representatives”.
- c. Delegates shall refrain from using the first-person singular when talking about the delegation they represent.
- d. When referring to other delegations, second-person plural will be the appropriate form, as described above (i.e. “your country” or “you”).

Article 8. Observers

- a. When the organization decides so, the committee shall host observing members
- b. These observing members will not be allowed to vote on substantive matters. They will not be able either to sponsor or sign draft resolutions or amendments.
- c. Nevertheless, they will be granted the right to take the floor without special restrictions. They will be also allowed to introduce points and motions to the floor and vote in procedural matters.

Article 9. Permission to approach the Dais

- a. Any delegate, exceptionally and when having to address a very delicate matter, may ask the Dais for permission to approach the Dais, which will be granted discretionally.

CHAPTER III. PROCEDURE

Article 10. Roll-call

- a. At the beginning of each session, roll-call is mandatory. Delegates must state whether they are present or present and voting. The latter means the delegation's commitment to refrain from abstaining when voting on substantive matters during such sessions. Observers, if there are any, shall state present and observing in any case.
- b. Delegates who arrive once the roll-call has started, shall send a note to the Dais in order to be acknowledged. After doing so, the Dais will publicly announce the presence of the delegation and new majorities. Until the Dais receives the note, the delegates will not be taken into account for majorities or right to take the floor.
- c. During the session the stated position shall not be modified.

Article 11. Quorum

- a. The session will be open once one third of the committee members are present. The session is declared open under the Dais' discretion, or it could be raised by a delegation under the request of the Dais since it is the only motion available at the moment, which is approved by a simple majority.
- b. The quorum will be regarded as reached by default and must be explicitly questioned through the required point in order to suspend the opening of the session.

Article 12. Setting the agenda

- a. At the beginning of the first session, and prior to the establishment of the General Speaker's List, there will exist a closed debate on the agenda. To do so, any delegation may introduce a motion to establish the agenda and propose an order for the topics to be discussed.
- b. The motion must be seconded.
- c. Once the motion has been presented, the Dais will allow up to two speakers in favor, and two against, of the establishment of the proposed agenda.
- d. After that, the debate on the agenda will be closed and the motion (and proposed agenda) will be put into vote requiring of simple majority to pass.
- e. If no motion to establish the agenda is proposed, or the proposed motions do not pass, the agenda adopted will be the one proposed by the Secretariat and published beforehand.

Article 13. General Speakers List

- a. The General Speakers List or GSL will remain open uninterrupted throughout the debate.
- b. The speaker's time for the GSL will be established for each session, with a minimum of 30 seconds.
- c. The General Speakers List will be followed always throughout the debate, except for caucuses.
- d. Any delegation request to be added to the General Speakers List by raising its placard when the Dais requires the delegates to do so, or by sending a note to the Dais at any moment.
- e. Once the General Speakers List is exhausted, the debate will be automatically closed, and the committee will enter immediately into voting procedure on any substantive documents already submitted to the Dais.

Article 14. Yields

- a. Once the speaker has ended and the time has not been exhausted, he may yield it:
 - a.1. To the Dais: No one may use the remaining time and no questions will be accepted. The next speaker in the GSL may use the floor.
 - a.2. To questions: The remaining time will be used for questions. The Dais will determine the number of questions accepted at its discretion. Only time used to answer the questions will be discounted of the remaining time.
 - a.3. To other delegation: The remaining time will be yielded to other delegation who may intervene for the remaining time. A second yield to another delegate will not be in order.
- b. There will be no yielding in caucuses

CHAPTER IV. POINTS AND MOTIONS

Article 15. Points and Motions

- a. Delegations may only interact with other delegates and with the Dais during sessions through points and motions.

Article 16. Points

- a. Delegates may raise points before the Dais to state a discomfort, communicate a fault, or request a clarification about procedures.
- b. Points do not require seconds, and once raised will be immediately decided by the Dais.
- c. Point may be, as well, introduced in written through the pager system to the Dais.

Article 17. Point of Personal Privilege

- a. The point of personal privilege will be in order when the delegate feels a personal discomfort caused by an external factor that affects or undermines its ability to participate in the debate.
- b. A point of personal privilege must always be heard by the Dais. Once presented, the Dais will do its best to solve the discomfort that affects the delegate.
- c. This point will be in order even when the floor is closed and can reasonably interrupt the speaker.

Article 18. Point of Order

- a. The point of order will be in order when the delegate wants to point out to the Dais that a fault in the procedures has occurred according to the Rules of Procedure. This fault may refer both to the acts of the Dais and to the acts of other delegates that have not been corrected by the Dais.
- b. A point of order must always be heard by the Dais. Once presented, the Dais may acknowledge and declare it in order, or deny and rule it out of order, ratifying its previous decision whether that had been express or tacit.
- c. The decision of the Dais regarding a point of order will be unappealable and not subject to impugment through a successive point of order.

- d. This point will be in order even when the floor is closed and can reasonably interrupt the speaker.

Article 19. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

- a. The point of parliamentary inquiry will be in order when the delegate wants the Dais to clarify any procedure stated herein.
- b. The point of parliamentary inquiry must refer always to procedural matters; using the point to make statements regarding substantial matters may be subject to sanctions.
- c. A point of parliamentary inquiry will be heard at the Dais' discretion, which, in case it rules it in order, will resolve the matter ipso facto creating jurisprudence.
- d. This point will only be in order when the floor is open and cannot interrupt the speaker under any circumstance.

Article 20. Motions

- a. Delegates may raise motions before the Dais to request the performance of a specific procedure.
- b. All motions do require a second to be ruled in order. Seconding does not mean substantive support to the matter, but interest in discussing that matter in the requested procedure. Once the motion has been raised and presented the Dais will ask for seconds.
- c. Motions will only be in order once the floor has been open, unless otherwise specified by these Rules of Procedure.

Article 21. Motion for an unmoderated caucus

- a. A motion for an unmoderated caucus will be in order always when the floor is open and prior to the closure of the debate.
- b. The delegate presenting the motion must, at the time of doing so, specify the proposed duration for the caucus, which the Dais may modify, and the topic of it, which shall be a specific one. The motion will be passed by simple majority.
- c. The Dais may consider the motion not in order at its discretion.
- d. The unmoderated caucus may only be extended once, and for a duration no longer than half of the original one, through the required motion to extend the previous caucus.
- e. During an unmoderated caucus application of the Rules of Procedure (except for those regarding Protocol) will be suspended. The delegates may move freely always inside the room and establish informal discussions with their colleagues at their discretion.

Article 22. Motion for a Consultation of the Whole

- a. A motion for a consultation of the whole will be in order whenever the Dais considers it and at its entire discretion. The delegate presenting the motion must, at the time of doing so, specify the proposed duration for the caucus, which the Dais may modify, and the topic of it, which shall be a specific one.
- b. The motion will be passed by simple majority.
- c. The Dais may consider the motion not in order at its discretion. The procedure may not be extended under any circumstances.

- d. During a consultation of the whole application of the Rules of Procedure (except for those regarding Protocol) will be suspended. The delegates may discuss informally in a debate moderated by themselves in the manner they deem most appropriate, but they cannot move freely inside the room.

Article 23. Motion for a Moderated Caucus

- a. A motion for a moderated caucus will be in order always when the floor is open and prior to the closure of the debate. The delegate presenting the motion must, at the time of doing so, specify the proposed duration for the caucus, which the Dais may modify, the speaker's time, which the Dais may modify, and the topic of it, which shall be a specific one.
- b. The motion will be passed by simple majority.
- c. The Dais may consider the motion not in order at its discretion.
- d. The unmoderated caucus may only be extended once, and for a duration no longer than half of the original one, through the required motion to extend the previous caucus.
- e. During a moderated caucus the right to take the floor will be conceded for the maximum time specified when passing the motion, under the criteria of the Dais and with the purpose of enriching the debate always by raising their placard. Interventions not regarding the topic of the caucus will be ruled out of order.

Article 24. Motion to Close the Debate

- a. A motion to close the debate will be in order always when the floor is open and with the purpose of closing the debate on that topic of the agenda. This motion requires being seconded.
- b. Once the motion has been introduced, and whichever other motions, after application of the order of precedence, the Dais will allow up to two speakers in favor and two against (there cannot be more speakers against than in favor). After the speeches, the motion will be put to vote. The motion will be passed by a qualified majority.
- c. The Dais may consider the motion not in order at its discretion.
- d. The closure of the debate implies the immediate suspension of all other procedures existing and pending and the entrance in voting procedure. No further discussion on the topic will be allowed, therefore all documents submitted to the Dais will be put to vote.

Article 25. Motion to Suspend or Adjourn the Meeting

- a. A motion to suspend or adjourn the meeting will be in order always when the floor is open and with the purpose of suspending or adjourning the current session, usually due to logistical or schedule needs, and with the commitment of resuming it later. Once the motion has been introduced it will immediately be put to vote.
- b. The motion will be passed by a simple majority.
- c. The Dais may consider the motion not in order at its discretion.
- d. The approval of the suspension or adjournment of the meeting only implies a temporal suspension of the debate and does not mean the closure of the debate at all. The debate will be resumed in the next scheduled session of the committee. Due to extraordinary

circumstances, the Dais, the Secretariat or the Organization may suspend the meeting at any time and without prior discussion nor vote.

Article 26. Motion to Open Session or to Resume the Debate

- a. A motion to open the session or to resume the debate will be in order immediately after the roll-call at the beginning of each session and when the Dais decides so. Once the motion has been introduced it will immediately be put to vote.
- b. The motion will be passed by simple majority.
- c. The approval of the opening of the session, or the resumption of the debate implies the start of the formal session scheduled.

Article 27. Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution

- a. A motion to introduce a draft resolution will be in order always when the floor is open. Delegates may not refer to any document as draft resolution until it has been formally introduced through this procedure. The Dais may consider the motion not in order at its discretion. Prior to the introduction of the motion, the
- b. The Dais must have reviewed the document, including, but not limited to, the required number of sponsors and signatories.
- c. The motion will be passed by simple majority.
- d. Once the motion has been approved, the Dais will proceed to read the content of the draft resolution submitted for the committee at its discretion. Immediately, the Dais will allow up to 3 delegates that belong to the sponsors of the draft resolution to come up to the podium and defend the draft resolution. Delegates will be subject to a question and answer period moderated by the Dais. The total duration of the answers of such period will be determined by the Dais, being always lower than 10 minutes.
- e. Before the question and answer period the Dais may, at its entire discretion, allow an intervention for the speakers to present and defend the draft resolution, within that time.
- f. Once the procedure is over, the draft resolution will be assigned a number that reflects the topic, model and version of it, and the debate will resume with the General Speakers List.

Article 28. Motion to Introduce an Amendment

- a. A motion to introduce an amendment will be in order always when the floor is open. Several amendments may be introduced per each motion and will be voted upon separately. The motion will be passed by simple majority.
- b. The Dais may consider the motion not in order at its discretion. Prior to the introduction of the motion, the Dais must have reviewed the document, including, but not limited to, the required number of sponsors and signatories.
- c. Once the motion has been introduced, and whichever other motions, after applying the order of precedence, the Dais will proceed to read the content of the amendment for the committee. Immediately, the Dais will request the signatories of the draft resolution to declare it friendly or unfriendly. In case it is considered a friendly amendment, it will be applied to the draft resolution without further discussion. In case it is not considered a friendly amendment, the motion to introduce the amendment will be subject to a procedural

vote, requiring simple majority to pass. Then, the Dais will allow up to two delegates in favor and two against to intervene for a maximum of 30 seconds each, to explain their position on the amendment. After doing so the amendment will be considered as introduced and the committee will resume the General Speakers List.

Article 29. Motion to request a Roll-call or Nominal Vote

- a. A motion to request a roll-call or nominal vote will be in order always immediately before the substantive vote of the resolution which it is requested for. The Dais may consider the motion not in order at its discretion, especially due to time constrains.
- b. Once the motion has been introduced it will immediately be put to vote. The motion will be passed by simple majority.
- c. Once the motion has been passed, the Dais will proceed with the roll-call or nominal vote according to the provisions expressed in these Rules of Procedure.

Article 30. Motion to Divide the Question

- a. A motion to divide the question will be in order always immediately before the substantive vote for which it is requested. At the moment of the introduction of the motion, the delegate has to determine in which parts he/she wants to divide the draft resolution to be voted upon. The Dais may consider the motion not in order at its discretion, specially due to time constrains.
- b. Once the motion has been introduced it will immediately be put to vote. The motion will be passed by simple majority.
- c. Once the motion has been passed, the Dais will proceed with the standard vote for each part according to the provisions expressed in these Rules of Procedure.

Article 31. Motion to Vote Clause by Clause

- a. A motion to vote clause by clause will be in order always immediately before the substantive vote for which it is requested. The Dais may consider the motion not in order at its discretion, specially due to time constrains.
- b. Once the motion has been introduced it will immediately be put to vote. The motion will be passed by simple majority.
- c. Once the motion has been passed, the Dais will proceed with the standard vote for each clause according to the provisions expressed in these Rules of Procedure. The approval of this motion excludes the possibility of requesting a roll-call or nominal vote.

Article 32. Motion to Reorder the Draft Resolutions

- a. A motion to reorder the draft resolutions will be in order always once the debate has been closed and the voting procedure has been entered into, but before any vote on any draft resolution has started. At the moment of introduction of the motion, the delegate has to determine the order in which he/she wishes the draft resolutions to be voted upon.
- b. Once the motion has been introduced it will immediately be put to vote. The motion will be passed by simple majority.

- c. Once the motion has been passed, the Dais will proceed with the standard vote of the draft resolutions in the order approved, according to the provisions expressed in these Rules of Procedure.

Article 33. Right to Reply

- a. When a delegate feels that its personal or national integrity or dignity has been attacked or threatened during the debate by the statements of other delegation, it may request in written before the Dais the right to reply, specifying to which delegation it wants to answer and the reasoning regarding the attack or threaten. The Dais may rule it out of order at its discretion.
- b. If the Dais rules it in order, the existing procedure will be suspended, and the right to reply will be performed. First, the offending delegation will be allowed to take the floor up to 1 minute to explain or withdraw its offense; after that, the offended delegation will be allowed to take the floor up to 1 minute to answer.

Article 34. Order of Precedence of Points and Motions

- a. Throughout the debate, and when there are on the floor two or more points and/or motions, the following order shall apply to determine the succession in which they must be taken into consideration and voted upon.
 - a.1. Motion to suspend or adjourn the meeting.
 - a.2. Motion to extend the previous caucus.
 - a.3. Motion for an unmoderated caucus (and, in case there are two or more, first the one for the longest caucus, and to equal duration, the first one introduced).
 - a.4. Motion for consultation of the whole (and, in case there are two or more, first the one for the longest caucus, and to equal duration, the first one introduced).
 - a.5. Motion for a moderated caucus (and, in case there are two or more, first the one for the longest caucus; to equal total duration, first the one with the longest speaker's time; and to equal speaker's time, the first one introduced).
 - a.6. Motion to introduce a draft resolution.
 - a.7. Motion to introduce an amendment.
 - a.8. Motion to close the debate.
 - a.9. Other motions.
- b. Once the debate has been closed, and the voting procedure starts, these motions will be in order, according to the following list:
 - b.1. Motion to reorder the draft resolutions.
 - b.2. Motion to vote clause by clause.
 - b.3. Motion to divide the question.
 - b.4. Motion to request a roll-call or nominal vote.
 - b.5. Other motions.

CHAPTER V. WORKING PAPERS, DRAFT RESOLUTIONS AND AMENDMENTS

Article 35. General Considerations regarding documents

- a. The ultimate objective of the committee is passing a resolution for each topic in the agenda. Throughout the sessions the delegations may elaborate or subscribe working papers and draft resolutions, always respecting their official position and the interest of the State represented.

Article 36. Working Papers

- a. The working papers are documents elaborated by the delegations encompassing the key proposals regarding the topic addressed at the moment, with the purpose of it becoming a draft resolution later. Their redaction is limited to operative clauses.
- b. Since they are not an official document, they do not have to be sponsored nor signed, and neither has to be approved or reviewed by the Dais. There is also no need of motion to introduce them.

Article 37. Draft Resolutions

- a. The draft resolutions are documents presented by the delegations that reflect the different proposals in order to be debated and, if decided, passed as resolutions. Therefore, they shall be elaborated complying with the required format for draft resolutions.
- b. Prior to their introduction, draft resolutions must be presented to the Dais in order to be reviewed and approved. The Dais may, at its discretion, make any formal corrections. In order to make substantive corrections, the Dais will request the signing delegations to amend them if they want to.
- c. The draft resolution requires being sponsored and/or signed by 30% of the Member States present at the committee; the minimum number of sponsors and signatories required will be of 2 and 3 respectively (and there cannot be more sponsors than signatories).
- d. Sponsors are those countries who have effectively contributed to the drafting process and are committed to passing the draft resolution; signatories only show their interest in discussing it. To support a draft resolution, either as sponsor or as signatory, they will have to second the motion and sign the document at the top as sponsor/signatory. Each delegation may only sponsor one draft resolution per topic, whereas it can sign as many draft resolutions as it wishes.

Article 38. Amendments

- a. Amendments add, suppress or modify totally or partially the operative clauses of a draft resolution. Delegations may present amendments to whichever draft resolution they want if it has been introduced to the committee.
- b. Amendments require being sponsored and/or signed by 20% of the Member States present at the committee; the minimum number of sponsors and signatories required will be of 1 and 2 respectively (and there cannot be more sponsors than signatories). To do so they will have to second the motion and sign the document at the top as sponsor/signatory.
- c. Amendments may be friendly or unfriendly. Friendly amendments are those which are supported by all the sponsors of the draft resolution. Unfriendly amendments are those which are not supported by all the sponsors of the draft resolution.

- d. Prior to their introduction, amendments must be presented to the Dais in order to be reviewed and approved. The Dais may, at its discretion, make any formal corrections. In order to make substantive corrections, the Dais will request the signing delegations to do so.

Article 39. Resolutions

- a. Resolutions are official documents passed by the committee which reflect the consensus upon decisions and measures adopted for each topic.
- b. For a draft resolution to become a resolution, it must be approved in a substantive vote. When it is in order, a delegate may raise a motion to close the debate on the topic being addressed. In case the motion passes, voting procedure will be entered, all doors will be sealed and communications between delegates suspended. Amendments, first, and draft resolutions, later, that have already been introduced will be voted upon.
- c. Draft resolutions will be voted upon normally following the order in which they were introduced, unless a motion to reorder draft resolution has been approved. Amendments will always be voted upon following the order in which they were introduced.
- d. Once an amendment has been passed, all other amendments will be disregarded if they either affect the same point and are formally incompatible in the Dais' opinion, or, without affecting the same point, are evidently contradictory from a substantive point of view.
- e. Once it has been passed according to the rules of voting and majorities specified, the draft resolution will be referred to and considered a resolution.
- f. Once a draft resolution has been adopted for a topic in the agenda, the debate will automatically resume with the next topic in the agenda, if there is any; since only one resolution may be approved per topic.

CHAPTER VI. VOTING AND MAJORITIES

Article 40. General Provisions regarding Voting

- a. A delegation may only cast one vote, regardless of the number of delegates that make it up.
- b. Delegations which are not present during the voting procedure, according to the Dais' official recount, will not have the right to vote.
- c. When a misvoting has occurred, whether appreciated by the Dais or ex parte, such voting must be repeated.
- d. Delegations may not change their vote during the development of the voting procedure.

Article 41. Procedural Vote

- a. A procedural vote is voting on matters that do not affect the substance of the topics addressed by the committee.
- b. No abstention is allowed during procedural voting.
- c. The majority applicable to procedural voting, unless otherwise specified by these Rules of procedure, will be the simple majority.

Article 42. Substantive Vote

- a. A substantive vote is voting on matters that do affect the substance of the topics addressed by the committee.
- b. Abstention is allowed during substantive voting. However, sponsors of documents subject to vote will not be allowed to vote against them or abstain, unless a modification of such documents has been passed without their consent.
- c. Delegations that declared themselves as “Present and Voting” during the Roll-Call at the beginning of the session cannot abstain in substantive voting.
- d. During substantive voting the chambers will be sealed and communication between delegations will be suspended, including, but not limited to, the pager system.
- e. The majority applicable to substantive voting, unless otherwise specified by these Rules of procedure, will be the simple majority.

Article 43. Voting by Acclamation or Assent

- a. Prior to voting on any procedural matter, the Dais may, at its discretion, ask if there are any objection to the matter subject to vote. In case there is any objection, the vote will continue through the standard procedure.
- b. In case there are no objections the matter subject to vote will be considered adopted by acclamation or assent.

Article 44. Voting by Raised Placard

- a. Voting by raised placard will be the standard procedure of voting unless otherwise specified by these Rules of Procedure or decided by the Dais or the committee according to these Rules of Procedure.
- b. The Dais will ask, successively, to all the delegations voting in favour, against or abstaining (when it is allowed), to indicate their vote by raising their placard at each moment. Only one placard may be raised per delegation.
- c. The placard must remain raised while the Dais performs the final counting for each option and may only be withdrawn once the Dais specifically indicates so.

Article 45. Roll-call or Nominal Voting

- a. Roll-call or nominal voting will only be in order when the Dais or the Rules of Procedure determine so; or when the committee decides so through the required motion to request a roll-call or nominal voting, which will be in order always immediately before the start of the vote for which the roll-call or nominal voting is requested, and never once the vote has already started. Roll-call or nominal voting shall only be requested for substantive matters.
- b. During the roll-call or nominal voting, there will be two stages.
 - b.1. In the first stage, the Dais will be successively calling the delegations present following the official alphabetical order of the UN, and the delegations, when called upon, will state orally and loud enough the position for which they vote, choosing among the options in favour, in favour with rights, against, against with rights, abstention, or pass. No other options or formulas will be allowed.
 - b.2. Immediately, the Dais will proceed with the second stage. The Dais will call, following the exact order as before, the delegations that chose to state pass, to state

their vote. During this second stage the delegations that passed are required to cast a vote, therefore no abstention, pass, or voting with rights will be allowed. The accepted options or formulas will be in favour or against. No other options or formulas will be allowed.

- c. Delegations who have stated their wish to explain their vote (in favor or against) by using the formula of voting with rights, may do so immediately after the vote and prior to the announcement of the result of the vote. For that purpose, they can take the floor to give a speech no longer than 30 seconds.
- d. Once the process is completed, the Dais will announce the final result of the vote.

Article 46. Majorities

- a. Both substantive and procedural votes, will be subject to the following majorities according to these Rules of Procedure:
 - a.1. Qualified majority: there shall be two thirds (2/3) of affirmative votes of the delegations present, and able to vote.
 - a.2. Simple majority: there shall be one more affirmative vote than negative votes are.

CHAPTER VII. SPECIAL MOTIONS FOR THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Article 47. Motion to request a meeting of the Permanent Members (P5 Meeting)

The motion to request a meeting of the Permanent Members could be raised by any of the P5 countries, the Dais will decide if they entertain this motion and, if they do, it will be automatically passed to the voting procedure.

It is required the affirmative vote of all permanent members, with no abstentions. Additionally, the motion must be raised with a specific topic and time, which could not be longer than 10 minutes. The topic must be of extreme urgency and necessary solution for the development of the debate as a whole. One of the members of the Dais must be part of the meeting, while the other evaluates the unmoderated caucus that is taking place with the non-permanent members.

Article 48. Panel of Experts

Under the discretion of the Member States of the UNSC, a delegate can raise a motion to call for the presence of a Panel of Experts. This motion has to request people with exceptional knowledge about the topic that is being discussed that is necessary for the development of the debate.

The motion passes by a simple majority. If this is the case, the Dais will set a time where the delegations can raise Points of information to the members of the panel. Once the time has elapsed, the Panel will leave the room and the committee will return to the common forms of debate.

Article 49. Arria Formula

The Arria Formula is a process of informal consultations where Member States of the Security Council call another State or NGO whose interests are directly affected by the questions discussed within the committee in the matters of peace and security.

This motion can be raised by any of the delegations and has to be approved by a simple majority. In case the motion passes, the representative of this country or NGO is invited to participate in an unmoderated caucus where the delegations can informally raise their questions or concerns. Although, the attendance is optional, meaning that the representative can reject the invitation and not come to the sessions.

Article 50. Article X

Article X is adopted under the Dais' discretion and without any notification to the delegates. It consists in changing the debate's dynamic into a crisis that could last one session maximum, in order to introduce new issues or new States into the conflict discussed. The delegates are not allowed at any time to raise a crisis on their own.

During this, the Dais can modify the rules in order to agilize the debate. The Dais will take into account the speed of the debate and the recent developments regarding the writing of documents.

TITLE III. RULES GOVERNING THE AWARDING OF DELEGATIONS AND DAIS

Article 51. Awarding Criteria within the Committees

The criterion by which the awards will be given is entirely under the discretion of the Committee's Dais, with the approval of the Under Secretary General for Chairing, and the Secretary General. Following the principles of neutrality and impartiality, taking into account elements that were relevant for the debate such as the delegates' performance in public speaking, resolution writing, negotiation, conflict resolution and the areas of evaluation detailed in article 2 of this Chapter.

The delegates' have the right of requesting feedback and/or an evaluation sheet from their Dais after the closing ceremony. The Dais shall provide feedback to every delegate that has requested it.

Article 52. Areas of Evaluation

During the debates and in the preparation process, the members of the Dais will take into account the quality of the participation of Delegates considering the following criteria:

- a. **Foreign Policy Accuracy:** The Delegates shall represent the ideas and official position of the State's they are representing. Thus participants must have a coherent and holistic knowledge of the interests, policies and standing of the country they are depicting. In the case of the Delegates of the European Parliament the correct representation of the political agenda of their respective groups will be taken into account. For those representing a Media Outlet in the Press Corps it will be necessary to follow the editorial line of their respective channels of communication. Finally, the members of the chambers of the Crisis Committee must take actions according to the role they were given.

- b. **Substantive Knowledge of the Agenda:** Delegates should have an extensive knowledge of the topics discussed during the debates. This knowledge will be shown as early as the presentation of the Position Paper and as late as the writing of the Working Paper, Draft Resolution and amendments.
- c. **Participation in Committee, Rhetorical Skills and Contribution to Consensus-Building:** Delegations should be able to steer the debate to fit the Agenda of their individual country or block while maintaining good relations with the rest of the countries represented in the Committee. Rhetorical skills will be noticed during speeches and negotiations in formal or informal forms of debate.
- d. **Resolution Drafting:** Delegates should be able to show the criteria aforementioned in the process of writing the resolution. The writing in the resolution should be able to express a high level of command over the language and the rules of procedure, especially the rules in regards to the structure and content of an official Resolution. The members of the Dais will consider the real efforts of delegations during the writing of the working papers, Draft Resolutions and amendments.
- e. **Use of Procedure:** Delegates must show a high understanding of the Rules of Procedure at all times. The use of the mechanisms given by Rules of Procedure as a way of enhancing the Debate, of addressing crises or conflicts that might emerge during the committee's sessions, and of allowing a Delegate to push it's Delegations/Block agenda will be specially recognised by the Dais. Nonetheless, the use of the Rules of Procedure as a distracting or destructive mechanism will be taken into account by the Members of the Dais, and will be followed by a corresponding counter measure.

Article 53. Best Delegate

The Best Delegate award shall be granted to a single delegation that has shown a particularly exceptional talent during the process of the debate.

Article 54. Best Delegation

The Best Delegation award is only given to a Delegation comprised of two delegates that has shown exceptional talent during the process of the debate. Committees with Delegations composed of only one delegate won't have this award.

Article 55. Honorable Mention

The Honorable Mention award is given to those delegates and/or delegations that were noticeably good during the sessions, but had not enough recognition in order to get either of the two previous awards.

According to the size of the committee, there could be more than one Honorable Mention award, which will be given as *First* Honorable Mention, *Second* Honorable Mention, and so on.

Article 56. Verbal Mention

The Verbal Mentions are given to those single and/or double delegations that stood out during the committee sessions but were not as impactful and, thereby, could not receive either of the awards mentioned above.

In this case, the award does not include any physical recognition during the Closing Ceremony, the Dais will only mention the delegations receiving of this award.

Article 57. Best Global Delegation

Delegates can participate independently, or as members of a Delegation, which usually represent a MUN Society or University. These Delegations can be recognized with the Best Global Delegation award if enough of its members receive awards and recognitions within the Committees. The decision of the Delegation deserving of this award will be done by the sum of the following points:

- For each Best Delegate: 4 points.
- For each Best Delegation: 3 points.
- For each Honorable Mention: 2 points.
- For each Verbal Mention: 1 point.

Additionally, the level of difficulty of the committee where the award was obtained will also be taken into consideration. Awards in Beginner-level Committees will additionally be granted 1 point, whereas the Intermediate-level Committees will be receiving an extra 2 points, and the Advanced and Special Committees will enjoy 3 points.

Article 58. Best Dais

The Best Dais award is given to those Members of the Dais that have shown an exceptional commitment to the well performance of the Conference. The decision will be taken under the discretion of the Secretary General and the Under Secretary General for Chairing, taking into account:

- The feedback of the Delegates through online surveys.
- The feedback and comments made by Faculty Advisors and Head Delegates during the daily meetings.

- The feedback made by the members of the Secretariat not involved in the decision-making, and the members of Staff.

TITLE IV. PROTOCOL

Article 59. General Provisions regarding protocol

- a. When interacting with other delegates, as well as with the members of the Organizing Committee and the representatives of the Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, the delegates shall conduct themselves with strictly formal and respectful manners.

Article 60. Dress Code

- a. Delegates' attire must be at all moments appropriate to the relevance of the event and the role represented. Therefore, compliance with the so-called Western Business Attire is mandatory.
 - a.1. Female: full suit or blazer, with blouse or dress or formal shoe. No jeans or sneakers are acceptable. Cocktail dresses will neither be accepted.
 - a.2. Male: full suit or blazer and formal trousers (no jeans accepted), shirt, tie or bow-tie, and formal shoes. Again neither sneakers nor cocktail clothes will be accepted.
- b. Despite the above-mentioned provisions, delegates shall wear, at their discretion, clothes, badges, accessories and typical dresses of the countries they represent, if they are appropriate for the occasion according to the protocol of such countries.

COMPLIANCE DISPOSITION

Participating in the Model, in general, and in the committee, presumes the acceptance of all the aforementioned provisions and the General Policies of the Model as published in the website. The organization reserves the ability to modify these Rules of Procedure at any moment, with immediate notification to the participants.