

LIMUN



RULES OF PROCEDURE

21st Session | 21st-23rd of February 2020

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LONDON INTERNATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

21st Session | 21st-23rd of February 2020

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The Rules of Procedure for the 2020 Session were adopted by the Secretariat on **November 31st 2019** and came into effect on the same date.

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CHAPTER 1:

RULES GOVERNING THE CONFERENCE

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General may, at any time, make either written or oral statements to the Committee or the General Conference.

Interpretation of the rules shall be reserved exclusively to the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General shall rule on matters not specified by the Rules of Procedure. Any deviation from the provisional agenda is at the approval of the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General has ultimate authority over any decisions and rulings made in regard to the Conference and his or her decisions are final and not subject to appeal.

The Secretary-General may delegate members of the Secretariat to exercise his or her authority under this rule or any duties or prerogatives specified elsewhere in the Rules of Procedure.

2. GENERAL AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARIAT AND APPOINTED STAFF

The Secretary-General through his or her mandate, shall delegate certain responsibilities in the overall execution of the procedures of the conference, to appointed members of Staff. The most senior of these shall constitute the Secretariat and shall serve as the Secretary-General's senior management team. Any statement or instruction made by Secretariat members shall bear the mandate and authority of the Secretary-General, unless stated otherwise by the Secretary-General.

The Logistics Staff of the Conference shall also be delegated powers to assist and direct delegates and Committee Daises in logistical matters during the conference.

3. LANGUAGES OF THE CONFERENCE

The official and working language of LIMUN will be English. Any exemption to this rule is only applied to committees that have previously been mandated to be simulated in a different working language by the Conference Secretariat. For those delegates alone, LIMUN will provide working documents of the Rules of Procedure in the working language of their committee.

Communication with LIMUN Secretariat and Staff is however is restricted strictly to English. Any group, delegation or delegate wishing to communicate in any language that is not English, shall have to provide a translation, either via a translator or any relevant document, into English.

In committees where English is the official working language, any attempt to address the committee or the Dais in a different language will not be recognized by the Dais.

4. GENERAL ETIQUETTE

All accredited attendees at LIMUN 2020 must adhere to the codes of civility and respect when dealing with anyone involved with LIMUN as well as anyone involved with the running of the venues and services provided in conjunction with the conference. All attendees are reminded that they must conduct themselves in a professional manner and accordingly should avoid attending committee sessions inebriated, intoxicated or under the effects of drugs. Attendees who flaunt this rule shall be sanctioned or expelled from the conference by the Secretary-General. Should any attendee feel endangered, insulted or maltreated by anyone at the conference, they are encouraged to address this to either the Deputy Secretary-General or the Under-Secretary-General Administration.

LIMUN has a dress code of business formal attire. Any attendee that flaunts this code will be reprimanded and sanctioned by the Secretariat. However, the Secretariat will consider acceptable any attire that celebrates and promotes the culture of the country being represented at the conference. This does not include the countries that delegates are originally from.

The Dais of any Committee shall call to order any Delegate who fails to comply with LIMUNs rules regarding etiquette. The Dais of the Committees are empowered to suspend Delegates who violate these rules. This action is open to appeal, but only to the Secretariat. Any delegates who commit serious breach of etiquette rules can also be permanently removed from committee and expelled from the Conference by the Secretary-General.

The appointed Secretariat, Staff and Dais of any Committee are also subject to the aforementioned rules of Etiquette. Any erring member of the LIMUN Staff can be sanctioned or expelled from the conference by the Secretary-General.

5. INTERPRETATION OF THE RULES

The Secretary-General reserves the exclusive right to interpret the rules of the London International Model United Nations. This right can also be designated to members of the Secretariat. This interpretation will be in line with the mission and mandate of the LIMUN Foundation and the aims of the Conference. The Secretary-General reserves the right to alter the interpretation of said rules.

6. PRESENCE OF NON-PARTICIPATING ATTENDEES

Faculty Advisers, Observers and Guests can be accredited non-participating

attendees at the Conference. All Non-Participating attendees must adhere to the general rules of etiquette and behaviour of the conference and must be accredited by the Conference Secretariat. Non-Participating Attendees are not allowed to take part in the activities of any committee and do not have any votes, rights to motion or appeal any committee decisions. Any erring attendee will be expelled by the Secretary-General and Secretariat Staff.

7. GENERAL APPEALS

All decisions of the Conference Staff, Committee Daises and Secretariat may be appealed to the Secretary-General. Precedence will be given to appeals raised via Head Delegates. Decisions will be made and communicated to all concerned parties.

Any decision of the Secretary-General or members of the Secretariat acting on behalf of the Secretary General (would be clearer) cannot be appealed.

8. PLAGIARISM

LIMUN strongly condemns the passing off of another delegate work as that of one's own. Any accusation of plagiarism (by another delegate) must first be brought to the Dais of any committee via a formal complaint. After the Dais evaluates the situation, a decision will be made on how to proceed. Should the Dais decide not to entertain this, the affected delegate is allowed to send a petition to the Conference Secretariat through their Head Delegate. If this is by an individual delegate attending the conference, they are allowed to send it themselves.

If the Dais decide that the complaint is valid, the Under-Secretary-General for Chairing will evaluate the accusation. The USG Chairing will then decide if the plagiarism action should require punishment. This can range from the withdrawal of all previously submitted working papers, the non-consideration of the said delegate for Awards or the forwarding of the case to the Secretary-General for considered expulsion from the conference. The decision of the USG Chairing will be communicated to the Secretary-General and then enforced. This is not subject to appeal.

CHAPTER II: RULES GOVERNING THE COMMITTEES

GENERAL AUTHORITY OF THE COMMITTEE DAIS

The Secretary-General, after consulting with the Under-Secretary-General for Chairing, will formally appoint the Dais of the various Committees for LIMUN. The formal appointments and subsequent acceptance, will confer said Dais members with the powers to oversee the affairs of their respective committees. The Dais shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Committee, direct the discussions, accord the right to speak, ensure implementation of the Rules of Procedures, put questions to the vote, deal with appeals and complaints and announce decisions.

Accordingly, the Dais shall have complete control of the proceedings of the committee and over the maintenance of order during its sessions. In the discharge of these functions, the Dais is at all times subject to the rules and accountable to the Secretary-General.

The Dais may exercise their prerogative to suspend rules in order to clarify a certain substantive or procedural issue. The Dais reserves the right to assign speaking times for all speeches incidental to Motions and amendments. This particular right is subject to appeal. Using their discretion and upon the advice of the Secretariat, the Dais reserves the right to entertain or reject a particular Motion based on the agenda and theme of the Conference. This must be used sparingly and not repeatedly.

9. SUPERSEDING AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARIAT IN THE COMMITTEE

The actions and activities of the Dais is subject to the direction or instruction of the Conference Secretariat. Accordingly, the Secretary-General or a designated member of the Secretariat may at any time, make either written or oral statements to the Committee.

10. APPEALS TO THE AUTHORITY OF THE DAIS

A delegate may appeal any decision of the Dais, unless otherwise stated in the rules, in the form of a motion to appeal the decision of the Dais. This motion requires a second from another delegate. The Dais may make an oral statement to the Committee in defense of the ruling. The committee will then move directly to vote on this motion. A two-thirds majority is required to overrule the Dais' decision.

The Dais' decision not to approve a resolution, amendment or allow laptops or mobile phones in the room may not be appealed. Furthermore, the Dais' ruling on the order in which Motions are entertained, and whether to adopt Unmoderated Caucus (or an extension thereof), Moderated Caucus (or an extension thereof), Closure of Debate, Adjournment of the Meeting, Adjournment of Debate, and Right of Reply is not open to appeal. The Dais' decision to stop entertaining Motions at any time and to move to vote on those already raised is also not open to a Motion to appeal; Delegates can also not appeal the Dais' decision on allowing follow-up questions to the questions asked when a Delegate yields to Points of Information.

It is advised that since this brings into question the competency of the Dais of a committee, it should be used as a last resort. During the vote of an appeal to the authority of the committee directorate/dais, all delegates must vote.

11. QUORUM AND ATTENDANCE

The Dais may declare a session open and permit debate when at least one third of the committee is present. During the first session the Dais will establish the number of countries present in the committee during this conference by a roll-call. Thereof, at any further sessions the Dais may declare a session open and permit debate when at least one third of the committee is present. A quorum will be assumed to be present unless specifically challenged by a roll call, triggered by a point of order.

At the beginning of the opening session, and other sessions at the discretion of the Dais, the Dais will call on Member States and Observers in English alphabetical order to state their attendance. Members of all committees, unless otherwise specified, will reply 'present' or 'present and voting', where 'present and voting' means the Member State declares not to abstain on substantive votes. Non-members can only vote present as they are not allowed to vote on substantive votes.

12. COMMITTEE SPECIFIC PROCEDURES

Certain Committees represented at LIMUN may follow rules of procedure which diverge from those listed in this document in order to better model the real life working of those Committees. All related amendments will be created as addendums to the Rules of Procedure.

Any additional rules unique to the individual committees however, will be communicated a month before the conference, by the Conference Staff and Committee Dais. During the conference, should any rules be necessary to effectively simulate the workings of the committee, the Committee Dais shall carry out a vote, subject to the roll call, to ascertain whether or not the addition of rules to the committee should be created. A two-thirds majority will give the Committee Dais the mandate to request the authority of the Secretary-General to effect such change.

13. PROCEDURAL MOTIONS

When a Procedural Motion is discussed, reference will be made to one of the following two procedures: A procedural vote with Speakers or A procedural vote

without speakers. Certain procedural votes allow speakers for and against the motion.

14. PARTICIPATION OF OBSERVERS

Representatives of accredited observers will have the same rights as those of full members, except that they may not sponsor or vote on resolutions. They can however be signatories and may distribute working papers. They also must vote on any procedural matters except the aforementioned aspect of resolutions.

A representative of any organization that is not a member of the United Nations, a member of the simulated committee, or an accredited observer, may address a Committee only with the prior approval of the Director.

The status of Non-Members is dependent on the status of the country as recognized by the individual committees and agencies being simulated at the Conference.

15. SUMMITS

At the discretion of the Secretary-General, and with recommendation from the Committee Dais, committees will be mandated to send forth representatives to address a concern that demands the attention of two or more independent committees. The format of selecting said representatives is at the discretion of the individual committees. The mandate for enforcing this shall lie with the USG Chairing who shall work with the relevant Daises of both committees to ensure that procedures of the conference are still abided by and that a resolution or working paper is reached.

If there are two delegates from the same country in a summit, the delegates will be serving in a double-delegate setting. To pass a Statement, the committees need to achieve a two-thirds majority to pass. The decisions and actions of said summits will be binding and have an impact in the succeeding proceedings of their respective committees when the representatives return to their original committees. The proceedings of the Summits are governed by their individual RoPs.

The USG Chairing using the original mandate, will reserve the right to ask the Secretary-General to formally close said summit and return the Conference to its original proceedings.

CHAPTER III:

PRIORITY OF MOTIONS

16. Most to least superseding

- i) Adjourning the Meeting
- ii) Suspending the Meeting
- iii) Closing Debate
- iv) Adjourning Debate
- v) Resuming Debate
- vi) Introducing Draft Resolutions
- vii) Introducing Amendments
- viii) Introducing a Friendly Amendment
- ix) Introducing Working Papers
- x) Unmoderated Caucus
- xi) Consultation of the Whole
- xii) Moderated Caucus

A longer motion of one type does not necessarily supersede a shorter Motion of the same type.

The order of priority of Motions which may be raised while in Voting procedure on a resolution, from most to least superseding, is:

- i) Splitting the House
- ii) Reordering Draft Resolutions
- iii) Division of the Question

CHAPTER IV:

RULES CONCERNING THE AGENDA

17. PROVISIONAL AGENDA

The Secretary-General shall draw up the provisional Agenda of the Conference, after consulting with the members of the Secretariat and the appointed members of the Committee Dais, and present the working document to the Conference at least two months before the Opening Ceremony.

The Secretary-General shall communicate the confirmed Agenda to the Conference a month to the conference, either by editing the provisional document or by leaving it as it is. The Agenda shall vary from committee to committee, and the direction set, except with Crisis which is at the purview of the Crisis Director.

18. ROLL CALL

The Registration of each Delegation before the Opening Ceremony will serve as the formal Roll Call of each delegation to the Conference.

At the commencement of each Committee Session, the Committee Dais will call on Member States in English alphabetical order to confirm their status of attendance. Member States have two options when voting- 'present' or 'present and voting'. 'Present' means the Member State is present, and 'Present and Voting' means the Member State cannot abstain on the substantive vote which includes the final vote on a resolution.

Observers are forced to state 'Present' in accordance with the rule on the Participation of Observers. Members 'Present and Voting' when being documented, only refers to Member States with substantive voting rights for that Committee, even if they have chosen to be present only for that session. This does not include observers.

All delegates not present during the Roll Call will be considered absent until a note is sent to the Dais and he or she is formally accepted by the Dais.

19. SETTING THE AGENDA

The first order of business for the Committee will be the consideration of the order in which Agenda items shall be discussed. A Motion should be made to put an Agenda item first. This requires a second. If there are no objections, the motion shall be considered as automatically adopted by the committee. If there are seconds and objections, a speakers' list will be established to discuss the motion. This will be up to a Procedural vote with speakers. The number of speakers for each side is unlimited, as long as there is an equal number of speakers for each side. These speakers may not yield except to the Chair.

As an exception to the general Procedural vote with speakers, debate on the Motion must be closed through a Motion to close debate. After at least two speakers for each side have been heard, or the Speakers' list has been exhausted, a Motion to close debate is in order. The motion will immediately be voted on in as a Procedural vote without speakers.

If this Motion passes, the debate on the Motion regarding the agenda item shall be closed and the Motion shall immediately be voted on. If the Motion to close debate fails, the Committee will move back to the Speakers' list.

If the Motion to put an Agenda item first fails, the other Agenda item will automatically be placed first on the Agenda.

In the event of an international crisis or emergency, the Secretary-General or his or her representative may call upon a Committee to table debate on the current Agenda item in order to address the urgent matter. After a resolution has been passed on the crisis topic, the Committee will return to debate on the tabled Agenda item. In the event of the constitution of a summit made up of members of different committees, the Secretary-General or his or her representative may call upon a Committee to table debate on the current Agenda item in order to nominate representatives to attend the summit and then summarily respond to the tabled Agenda item.

In the case that the provisional Agenda of the Committee consists of only one topic; that topic shall be adopted with neither discussion nor vote.

All motions for caucus shall be ruled dilatory during the consideration of the agenda. The delegates will not be allowed to yield their time before the agenda is set.

CHAPTER V:

RULES CONCERNING DEBATE

20. SPEAKERS' LIST

After the Agenda has been determined, a continuously open speakers list will be established for the purpose of general debate, called the 'Speakers' List'.

The Dais shall ask the Committee for those who wish to be added to the Speakers' List when it is first open, and ask again from time to time; and shall keep a written copy of the order of the speakers. Any Delegate wishing to be added to the General Speakers' List can do so by sending a written note to the Dais or by raising their placard when the Dais asks if there are any Delegates wishing to be added to the Speakers' List. No Delegate may be on the Speakers' List twice at the same time.

This Speakers' List will be used for all debate on the Agenda item, except when superseded by procedural Motions such as those for unmoderated or moderated caucuses. Speakers may speak generally on the Agenda item being considered and may address any resolution, working papers and amendments currently on the floor. Should the Speakers' List elapse, debate on the Agenda item shall be considered finished and the Committee shall move into closing procedures.

A Delegate who is on the Speakers' List but is not present when called upon, will automatically have his or her time yielded to the Dais, and debate shall continue unabated.

Any delegate can also ask to be removed from the Speakers' List by writing a note to the Director.

Separate speakers' lists will be established as needed for procedural Motions and debates on amendments.

21. PROPOSING MOTIONS

The Dais may ask for any Motions at any point when the floor is open. The Dais will ask for Motions one by one. The Dais may stop asking for Motions at any time and move to vote on those already raised. This is at the Director's discretion, for the purpose of moving debate forward, and is not open to a Motion to appeal.

The Dais will then entertain the raised Motions one by one, starting from highest in the order of priority, i.e. the most superseding. In the case of several Motions having equal priority, the Dais shall decide the order. As already stated, unmoderated caucuses have superseding status over moderated caucuses, and the moderated caucuses are ranked in order of time for each caucus.

The Dais will first ask the Committee if there are any Seconds or Objections. If there are Seconds and no Objections, the Motion is accepted without a vote. If

there are both Seconds and Objections, the Dais shall move into a Procedural vote with or without Speakers.

If the Motion fails; it is discarded and the Dais shall move to the next most superseding Motion as established above. If a Motion has failed once, it cannot be raised again. This continues until a Motion is passed or the floor returns to the Speakers' List. If a Motion passes, all other Motions previously raised are removed from the floor and must be raised anew when the Dais next calls for Motions.

Note that all procedural Motions require a simple majority of members present and voting to pass, unless otherwise specified.

The procedure to raise all Motions is the same as the procedure outlined in this rule.

22. WITHDRAWING A PROPOSAL

Any motion that has been proposed can be withdrawn at any time before voting begins on said motion. This can only be done by the proposer of the motion. Any delegate may reintroduce a motion that has been withdrawn. However, if the Committee has approved a motion, the delegate who moved for its introduction is not allowed to withdraw it.

23. UNMODERATED CAUCUS

A Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open and the Dais asks for Motions. The Delegate raising the Motion must briefly explain its purpose and specify an overall time limit for the caucus, not to exceed twenty minutes (including any Motions to extend the caucus). The motion requires a Second and will be subject to a Procedural vote without speakers in accordance. The Dais may rule the Motion out of order if the Dais feels that Motion is not constructive to debate at that point in time. This decision of the Dais is not open to appeal.

24. MODERATED CAUCUS

A Motion for a Moderated Caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open prior to closure of debate and the Dais asks for Motions. In a moderated caucus, the Dais will temporarily depart from the Speakers' List and call on Delegates to speak at the Dais' discretion. The Delegate making the Motion must briefly explain its purpose and specify a time limit for the caucus, not to exceed twenty minutes (including any Motions to extend the caucus), and a time limit for the individual speeches. The motion requires a Second and will be subject to a Procedural vote without speakers. The Dais may rule the Motion out of order if the Dais feels that Motion is not constructive to debate at that point in time. This decision of the Dais is not open to appeal.

25. MOTION FOR A CONSULTATION OF THE WHOLE

At the discretion of the Dais, Delegates may Motion for an informal consultation of the entire Committee in which the rules of parliamentary procedure are suspended, and the Committee members moderate the ensuing discussion. The

Motion requires a Second and needs a specific time limit and a topic of discussion for the consultation of the whole, not to exceed ten minutes. The Motion will be put to a vote and will pass if it has a two-thirds majority.

During the execution of this Motion, Delegates will be expected to remain in their seats and to be respectful of each speaker at all times. The moderation of the Committee is carried out by the Committee's Delegates. The Dais may rule the Motion dilatory; this decision is not subject to appeal.

26. ADJOURNMENT OF DEBATE

A Motion for adjournment of debate requests adjourning the Agenda item under discussion. If a Motion for Adjournment passes, the Agenda item is considered dismissed, all documents on it tabled, and no further action will be taken on it. A successful Motion for Adjournment means that the Committee proceeds to the second Agenda item under discussion, or an alternative Agenda item as directed by the Secretariat.

A Motion for Adjournment is in order at any time when the floor is open prior to closure of debate and the Dais asks for Motions. The motion requires a Second and will be subject to a Procedural vote with speakers. The maximum number of speakers for each side will be set at two.

The Dais may, at their discretion, rule this Motion out of order, if for instance the Committee has already moved to the second Agenda item. The decision of the Dais is not open to appeal.

27. RESUMPTION OF DEBATE

A Motion for Resumption of Debate requests reopening debate on an Agenda item previously adjourned.

The motion requires a Second and will be subject to a Procedural vote with speakers. The maximum number of speakers for each side will be set at two.

28. CLOSURE OF DEBATE

A Motion for the Closure of Debate requests ending all discussion on the Agenda item and moving into voting procedures on all substantive proposals introduced under debate, i.e. all Draft Resolutions. Once this Motion has been successfully passed, debate has been closed, and voting procedures completed, the Committee shall immediately adopt the second Agenda item, or an alternative Agenda item as directed by the Secretariat. If this is achieved before the conclusion of the Conference, then the Committee shall move to adjourn the meeting.

A Motion for Closure of Debate is in order at any time when the floor is open prior to closure of debate and the Dais asks for Motions. Note however that the Dais may rule the Motion out of order if the Dais feels that there should be further debate before moving to voting procedures. This decision of the Dais is not open to appeal.

The motion requires a Second and will be subject to a Procedural vote with speakers. The maximum number of speakers for each side will be two. The Motion for Closure of Debate shall require a two-thirds majority of all members present in Committee.

29. SUSPENSION OF THE MEETING

A Motion for the Suspension of the Meeting requests the temporary halt of the meeting. It is usually used at the end of a Committee session. While the floor is open, a Delegate may move for the Suspension of the Meeting, specifying a time for reconvening. The motion requires a Second and will be subject to a Procedural vote without speakers. This motion is used to propose short breaks of the session i.e. lunch breaks or end of daily sessions. They differ from unmoderated caucuses in that they do not require substantive reasons for motioning.

The Dais may rule the Motion out of order if the Dais feels that it is not yet time for the suspension of a session. This decision of the Dais is not open to appeal.

The Dais may furthermore briefly suspend the meeting at any time at his or her discretion. The Meeting may be automatically suspended as with direction from the Secretary-General and a designated member of the Secretariat.

30. ADJOURNMENT OF THE MEETING

The Adjournment of the Meeting means the end of the Committee's work in the 18th session of LIMUN. After adjournment, the Committee shall reconvene at LIMUN 2018.

This Motion will not be entertained until the end of the last session of the committee. The Dais' decision on whether to entertain this Motion is not open to appeal.

The motion will be subject to a Procedural vote without speakers

CHAPTER VI:

RULES CONCERNING SPEECH

31. RIGHT TO SPEAK

No Delegate may address a session without having previously obtained the permission of the Director (except during an unmoderated caucus). The Dais may at their discretion call a Delegate to order if his or her speech is not relevant to the subject under discussion; is considered personally offensive to any party; infringes upon the sovereignty of a Member State; or otherwise goes against the rules and spirit of LIMUN. Likewise no delegate may audibly or physically impede another delegate from speaking because of their opposition to the thoughts of the other delegate.

Delegates are required to make all speeches from the 3rd person perspective. There can be no speeches made from the 1st person unless the approval of the Dais is received (This rule can be suspended for the whole conference at the discretion of the Dais) he Dais may call a speaker to order if his or her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion, do not follow correct parliamentary convention or are otherwise discourteous.

32. TIME LIMIT ON SPEECHES

The Dais may limit the time allotted to each speaker. The minimum time limit will be thirty seconds and the maximum time limit two minutes. When a Delegate exceeds the allotted time, the Dais may call the speaker to order. Should the Dais not explicitly state a different speaking time for the Speakers' List, the time limit shall be 90 seconds.

Delegates may raise a Motion to Change the Speaking Time on the Speakers' List should they feel that extending the time limit would be beneficial to debate. The motion will be subject to a Procedural vote without speakers. For clarity purposes, this does not affect the timing of moderated caucus time limits. This decision of the Dais is open to appeal.

33. YIELDS (DELEGATE, POINTS OF INFORMATION, DAIS)

There are three ways a Delegate granted the right to speak on the Speakers' list can yield the time remaining at the end of his or her speech.

- i) Yield to another Delegate: The Delegate may give the remaining time to another Delegate, who may not, however make any further yields to any other delegates.
- ii) Yield to Points of Information: The Delegate may submit the remaining time to answering points of information. This procedure will be directed by the Dais. The Dais will select delegates wishing to ask a question and they will be limited to one short one-line question. The Dais will have the right to either grant follow-up questions if the Dais believes that the question has not be properly addressed. The Dais will also call to order

any delegate whose question is rhetorical, misleading, longwinded, leading or not on topic. Delegates can be granted up to twenty seconds if they wish to entertain Points of Information if they have finished his or her speaking time.

- iii) Yield to the Dais: The Delegate may yield their questions to the Dais if they do not wish to yield to another delegate or to answer points of information.

34. RIGHT OF REPLY

A Right of Reply may only be exercised in cases where the Delegate feels another Delegate has insulted their country's national integrity. A remark that insults a Delegate's 'national integrity' is one directed at the governing authority of that Member State and/or one that puts into question that Member State's sovereignty.

Requests for a Right of Reply must be submitted to the Director in writing, along with a short explanation of the reason for the request. Rights of Reply cannot be raised during normal caucuses as other motions or rights are, i.e. by raising the placard to the attention of the Dais. If the Dais deems that such a request is valid, the Delegate may –in the time limit determined by the Dais – reply and state why the Delegate feels that the remark being implied to is incorrect or unjustified.

The Dais' decision whether to grant the Right of Reply is not open to Appeal. A Right of Reply to a Right of Reply is out of order.

CHAPTER VII:

RULES CONCERNING POINTS

RAISING POINTS

Any of the points below may be raised by any Delegate at any point providing that it does not interrupt a speaker (with the exception of a Point of Personal Privilege in extreme circumstances). A Delegate wishing to raise a point shall, at the appropriate time, raise their placard and state the point they wish to raise and then wait for the Dais to ask them to state it fully. The Dais shall then take any action required as per the Rules below. Points shall be recognized before any Motion or speakers by the Dais.

35. POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

If there is a circumstance preventing a Delegate from participating in the proceedings to their fullest ability, or if the Delegate is in personal discomfort, he or she may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege. For instance, Points of Personal Privilege may be raised when the Delegate cannot hear what has been said, if the Delegate cannot see something being projected on a screen, or if the Delegate is not comfortable with the temperature in the room. This may not be used if the condition that affects the Delegate is not at the control of the Dais and the Conference.

A Point of Personal Privilege may only interrupt a speaker if the Delegate raising the point cannot hear the speaker. This can also be used in the case of medical emergency. If appropriate, the Dais will request that the speaker raise their volume and/or speak more clearly or take any other appropriate action.

Points of Privilege for any other circumstance may not interrupt a speaker.

36. POINT OF ORDER

During the discussion of any matter, a Delegate may raise a Point of Order to indicate an instance of improper parliamentary procedure either by the Director, or by a Delegate that has escaped the Dais' attention.

A Delegate may not, in raising a Point of Order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion, and a Point of Order may under no circumstances interrupt the speech of a fellow Delegate. Any questions on order arising during a speech made by a Delegate should be raised at the conclusion of the speech.

The Dais will immediately rule on a Point of Order in accordance with these Rules of Procedure. This decision of the Dais is open to appeal.

37. POINT OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

When the floor is open, a Delegate may raise a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the Dais a question only regarding the Rules of Procedure. A Point of

Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker. The Rules of Procedure in reference are those of this document.

Delegates with any questions not regarding the Rules of Procedure, i.e. with substantive questions related to the *content* of the debate, should not raise this Point, but should instead approach the Committee Dais with the question during an Unmoderated Caucus or send them a written note.

CHAPTER VIII:

RULES CONCERNING WRITTEN PRESENTATIONS

38. WORKING PAPERS

A working paper is a document that is created to assist the Committee in the discussion and formulation of Resolutions. They need not be written in Resolution format.

Any Delegate may propose Working Papers for the consideration of the Committee by raising a Motion to Introduce a Working Paper. These are not official documents of the Committee, but do require the approval of the Dais before a Motion to introduce them is submitted. The Motion is subject to a Procedural vote without speakers. They do not require signatories of any members of the Committee. The Papers will be projected or similarly shared, but this is not the responsibility of the Secretariat.

Once the Working Paper is introduced and accepted, the Dais shall issue it a unique number and it shall be referred henceforth by that number. This is not a mandatory precursor to the Draft Resolution and Delegates are allowed to introduce the Draft Resolution directly and not first as a Working Paper.

39. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

A Draft Resolution is a document that is created with the intention of, through its discussion, possible amendment and possible vote, becoming a Resolution of the Committee. It may be introduced by a Sponsor. The full procedure is outlined in the succeeding Rule of this document.

Draft Resolutions however, must be submitted in the same style with regards to form, grammar and punctuations as the formal resolutions of the Committee being modelled.

It may be introduced when it has been signed by **one-fifth** of the number of members (including Observers) present at the commencement of the Committee session and having received approval by the Dais. Observers are thus allowed to sign and sponsor Draft Resolutions.

The constitution of one-fifth should include both the Sponsors and Signatories – all listed in alphabetical order. A Delegate counts as a Sponsor only if they have authored or helped to write the Draft Resolution. Sponsors indicate support for the Draft Resolution and no Draft Resolution may include more than five Sponsors, but may be reduced at the Dais' discretion.

A Delegate may be a signatory if they have agreed to sign the Draft Resolution. Signing such a document does not indicate support, but an intent to see said document discussed. The role of a Signatory has no more obligations.

A Delegate may request the removal or addition of their country to the list of Sponsors or Signatories at any time during debate. Addition of Sponsors requires the consent of the prior-stated Sponsors. Signatories however do not. This request is submitted in written form to the Dais and is subject to their consent. If at any time a Draft Resolution loses all its Sponsors, or if the total number drops below one-fifth, the document is declared withdrawn.

40. INTRODUCING A DRAFT RESOLUTION

Subsequent to the approval of a Draft Resolution by the Committee Dais and after it has been made available to the Committee, a Sponsor may propose a Motion to introduce the Draft Resolution. The Sponsor shall read out the operative clauses of this Motion. After this, Seconds and Objections shall be heard by the Dais. The motion will then be subject to a procedural vote without Speakers. Once a Draft Resolution has been introduced, it will be numbered, and a Sponsor may call for a Panel of Authors. If this is not sought, or denied by the Dais, or once it has passed, the Dais must ask and accept a Motion for a Moderated Caucus of at least ten minutes to discuss the details of the Draft Resolution. The first speaker must be a Sponsor of the Draft Resolution.

More than one Draft Resolution may be on the floor at any one time, but only one Resolution may be passed by any committee per Agenda item. Once a Committee has passed a Draft Resolution, or after all Draft Resolutions have been put to a vote, the Committee shall move to discuss the next item on the Agenda.

41. PANEL OF AUTHORS

A Panel of Authors refers to the convening of authors of a Draft Resolution, usually the Sponsors but not limited to, for the purpose of answering any questions or addressing any enquiries raised by the Committee meeting relating to the Draft Resolution. This may be done after a Draft Resolution has been introduced, but before any Moderated Caucus discussing it has been called discussing it. This is at the discretion of the Dais and the decision of the Dais on this matter is open to appeal.

If this is permitted, the Dais shall set a time limit of no more than fifteen minutes during which Delegates will be appointed by the Dais to ask short questions of the Authors for the sole purpose of clarifying the content or meaning of the Resolution. Both the time taken for questions and the subsequent answers provided count towards the time limit. Delegates are reminded that the Panel of Authors provision is not meant for the debate of principles or ideas about the general committee agenda, but is an avenue for the strict clarification and understanding of the details of a Draft Resolution.

42. AMENDMENTS

An Amendment is a proposal that simply adds to, deletes from or revises operative clause of a Draft Resolution. Delegates may amend any Draft Resolution that has been formally introduced.

Amendments do not require signatories, and can be submitted directly from the Sponsor to the Directors for approval. Once approved, the Sponsor may then formally introduce the Amendment when the floor is open.

Amendments to the Second Degree are out of order (An Amendment to an Amendment); although part of a Draft Resolution that has previously been amended successfully may be further amended but only through a separate Amendment.

Amendments to a Draft Resolution may not affect pre-ambulatory clauses. Sponsors or Signatories of a Draft Resolution are not obliged or forced to support amendments.

Amendments are regarded as Substantive votes. However, Observers can introduce Amendments but cannot vote on the said Amendments.

43. INTRODUCING AN AMENDMENT

Once an Amendment has been accepted, one of the Delegates may raise a Motion to introduce the Amendment. The Delegate shall read out the Amendment when recognized by the Dais. After which Seconds and Objections will be heard, if there are any. The motion will then be subject to a Procedural vote without speakers. The exemption to this rule is a Friendly Amendment.

Delegates should note that the vote on the Motion to introduce the Amendment is separate from the vote on whether to incorporate the Amendment to the Draft Resolution; Thus, merely voting in favour of introducing the Amendment does not mean support for the Amendment itself.

The Dais shall then establish a Supplementary Speakers' List, with the Speakers both for and against the Amendment equal. The Sponsor of the Amendment shall begin. The Dais shall determine the maximum time limit for these speeches. This is not subject to appeal.

Once the Supplementary Speakers' list on the Amendment has been exhausted, debate on the Amendment automatically closes. The Committee shall then vote on making the Amendment part of the Draft Resolution. This is a Procedural vote without speakers. Before the voting procedure has started, but after close of debate on the Amendment, Delegates may move to divide the Question if the Amendment includes more than one Operative clause. Amendments can have more than one clause

Any failed Amendment cannot be re-introduced at any time.

44. FRIENDLY AMENDMENTS

If any Amendment is signed by all the Sponsors of a Draft Resolution, and once it has been approved by the Dais, it may be introduced as a Friendly Amendment by one of its Sponsors or by any Delegate. There can be no objections to introducing a Friendly Amendment, and hence Friendly Amendments do not require a vote to be introduced. Once the Operative clauses have been read out, the Amendment has been introduced. Friendly Amendments do require a vote to be included in the Draft Resolution.

Once it has been introduced, the Committee will move into a procedural vote with one Speaker speaking for and one Speaker speaking against. There will be no Supplementary Speakers' list to discuss the Friendly Amendment. Once approved, the Amendment will be deemed incorporated into the Draft Resolution.

Failed Friendly Amendments can be re-introduced as General Amendments.

45. UNFRIENDLY AMENDMENTS

An amendment shall be termed as 'Unfriendly' if the signatories of the said amendment do not consist of the Sponsors of the Draft Resolution. It will therefore need to be voted upon to be introduced. This will be a procedural vote.

After the Amendment has been presented by one of the Sponsors, there shall be Speakers for and against, not more than two. There shall be a Supplementary Speakers' List introduced if there is a motion by a Delegate to further discuss the nature of the Amendment. The Supplementary Speakers' List can also be introduced at the discretion of the Dais. This is not subject to appeal.

Failed Unfriendly Amendments cannot be re-introduced again.

46. COMPETENCE

A Motion to question the competence of the Committee to discuss a Resolution or an Amendment, shall be deemed in order only if it is raised before the Resolution or Amendment has been formally introduced.

A Delegate can only raise a Motion questioning the competence by raising his or her placard and stating it orally after the operative clauses of the Resolution or Amendment in question have been read out and before voting on the Resolution or Amendment's introduction. Delegates are allowed to raise their placard and orally state 'There is a Motion to Question the Competence of this Resolution/Amendment'. After this, the Dais will recognise the Delegate and allow him or her to proceed.

After presenting the argument, the Dais will then call for a Second. The Motion requires a Second and will be subject to a Procedural vote with speakers. There must be only one speaker for each side. This Motion requires a two-thirds majority to pass. Should the Motion pass, the Resolution or Amendment shall not be introduced.

A Motion of Competence should only be called if it is not in the Committee's mandate to discuss what is proposed by the document, or if it is not in its power to implement it should it pass.

CHAPTER IX:

RULES CONCERNING VOTING

PROCEDURAL VOTING

Each member of the Committee, including Observers, shall have one vote on a procedural Motion. Delegates will express their vote by raising their placards, and a simple majority is required unless explicitly stated elsewhere in these rules, namely when voting to appeal a Dais' Decision, to Close Debate on an Agenda Item, in a Motion of Competence of the Committee or when Splitting the House. Delegates must vote for or against in procedural votes; abstentions are not in order.

47. SUBSTANTIVE VOTING

A substantive vote is taken on passing a Draft Resolution and Amendments. The following procedure is to be observed:

After closure of debate on an Agenda Item, the Director shall entertain any Motions on the floor. Then the Committee will move into substantive voting procedure on all Draft Resolutions in the order that they are introduced, unless they have been reordered. In a substantive vote, members may vote 'Yes', 'No', or 'Abstain'; members 'present and voting' cannot abstain. Observers may not vote. Delegates will express their vote by raising their placards, except in the case of a Roll Call vote.

With regards to Amendments, the Dais shall call for votes after the aforementioned procedures have been carried out. Observers, while allowed to introduce or sponsor Amendments, are not allowed to vote and do not constitute part of the one-fifth required for amendments to pass.

In the case of a Roll Call vote, Delegates may 'pass' and be returned to by the Dais afterwards. Alternatively, Delegates may vote 'with rights'.

After the Dais has announced the beginning of voting, no Delegate can interrupt the voting except with a Point of Personal Privilege or a Point of Order relating to the conduct of voting. Delegates are also not allowed to leave the Committee room while voting is taking place.

48. MOTION TO REORDER DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

If two or more Draft Resolutions are on the floor, they will be voted on in the order in which they were submitted, unless the Committee decides otherwise. A Motion to reorder will be in order immediately after Closure of Debate, but prior to entering voting procedure.

A Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions requires a Second and is subject to a Procedural vote without speakers.

If this Motion to Re-order passes, the Dais will recognise all subsequent Motions that specify *how* the Draft Resolutions are to be reordered.

Once this is done, the Committee will then vote on each of these Motions that specifies the manner of reordering in the order in which they were introduced. Voting will continue until either a Motion passes, receiving a simple majority or a Second with no Objections, or all of the Motions fail, in which case the Committee will move into voting procedure, voting on the proposals in their original order.

49. DIVISION OF THE QUESTION

After debate on an Amendment or general Debate has been closed, a Delegate may move for specific operative clauses of the Amendment or of any Draft Resolution to be voted on separately. This should be raised orally after debate has closed but before voting has started, and should include a brief description of the specific division moved for. A Motion to Reorder supersedes Division of the Question. Division of the question may not separate pre-ambulatory clauses or sub-operative clauses.

If there are multiple Motions for different divisions, those shall be voted upon in an order to be set by the Dais where the most radical division will be voted upon first. The most radical division is considered that which separates the proposal into the greatest number of divisions, unless the Dais expressly states that another proposal would be substantively more radical.

A Motion to Divide the Question requires a Second and is subject to a Procedural vote without speakers. If the Motion passes, the Draft Resolution or Amendment will be divided accordingly. Then, a separate Procedural vote without speakers will be taken on each divided part to determine whether or not it is included in the final draft.

Parts of the Resolution or Amendment that are subsequently passed will be recombined into a final document, which is then carried into the final vote on the proposal. This final vote is procedural if dealing with an Amendment and substantive if dealing with a Draft Resolution. If all of the operative parts of Amendment or Resolution are rejected, it will be considered that the proposal has been rejected as a whole.

50. MOTION TO SPLIT THE HOUSE

This Motion demands all delegates to vote, regardless of their existing voting status- i.e. whether or not they are 'present' or 'present and voting', on a Draft Resolution paper. This removes the right to abstain from the voting procedure.

Delegates may propose a Motion to Split the House if they wish that there be no further abstentions during the voting procedure. The Motion has to be proposed before the Committee starts voting on any of the Draft Resolutions.

The Motion is not debatable, requires a Second and shall be put to a vote. It requires two thirds majority to pass.

If the Motion passes, no Delegate may abstain during the voting procedure on any of the Draft Resolutions on the floor.

51. DEFINITION OF MAJORITY

Unless specified otherwise in these rules, decisions of the Committee shall be made by a simple majority of those present during the session. In a substantive vote, abstentions are not counted as votes for or against, so a simple majority of 'Yes' over 'No' votes is required, unless specified otherwise by the Committee Specific Procedures.

A simple majority is defined as more votes in favour than against. A tie is taken as a failure. A two-thirds majority requires at least twice as many votes for as against.

52. METHOD OF VOTING

The Committee shall normally vote by a show of placards. During voting procedure on a substantive matter, a Delegate may Motion for a Roll Call vote. This Motion should be put forth after Closure of Debate, and before moving into voting procedure. A Motion to Divide the Question supersedes a Motion for a Roll Call vote. The Delegate moving for a Roll Call vote should indicate on which Draft Resolution(s) this Motion applies. If there are multiple motions for Roll Call votes on the floor, applying to different Draft Resolutions, they shall be voted on in an order to be set by the Dais where the Motion affecting the most Draft Resolutions will be voted on first. A Motion for a Roll Call vote is subject to a Procedural vote without speakers.

When the Committee has entered substantive voting procedure and has reached the point of voting on a Draft Resolution for which a Motion for a Roll Call Vote has passed, the Dais will select where to begin and proceed to call on Member States in alphabetical order thereafter. One Delegate per Member State shall reply 'Yes', 'No', 'No with Rights', 'Abstention', or 'Pass'. Only those Member States, who designated themselves as 'present' or 'present and voting' during the beginning of that session or have communicated in some other manner their attendance to the Director, are permitted to vote. As such, no others will be called during a Roll Call vote. Any representatives replying 'Pass', must, during the second and final round of voting, respond with either 'Yes' or 'No' and may not pass again or abstain from voting.

53. RIGHT TO EXPLAIN VOTE

A sponsor of a proposal or Motion may speak in explanation of their vote against the proposal, if it has been amended. Herein representatives may choose to vote 'No with Rights' and make a brief statement consisting solely of the explanation of their vote after voting has been completed. Any requests for an explanation of vote must be submitted to the Dais in writing before debate on the Agenda Item is closed, in which case the Dais may use their discretion to grant the Delegate the right to briefly address the Committee immediately after voting on the Agenda Item has come to an end.

Voting with rights is only to be used in extraordinary circumstances such as: a Delegate voting against a Resolution they have sponsored, or voting against their countries public policy but in favour of their national interest.

CHAPTER X:

GENERAL ADDENDUMS

Addendums to the Rules of Procedure are created when there are unique rules to the proceedings of a Committee.

54. SECURITY COUNCIL ADDENDUM

Each member of the Security Council shall be represented by up to two designated representatives.

Decisions on procedural matters of the Security Council shall be made by an affirmative vote of 9/15 of the members present.

Decisions on substantive matters of the Security Council shall be made by an affirmative vote of 9/15 of the members present including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52 of the Charter, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

Members of the Security Council may, during the vote on substantial matters as per Rule 23 (2), decide to vote 'yes with rights' or 'no with rights' and therefore request to be granted the floor in order to explain its decision to the Security Council. The Dais will set a time limit for such speech, not exceeding 2 minutes. The floor shall be granted regardless of the outcome of the vote.

The creators of the United Nations Charter conceived that five countries — China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) [which was succeeded in 1990 by the Russian Federation], the United Kingdom and the United States —, because of their key roles in the establishment of the United Nations, would continue to play important roles in the maintenance of international peace and security. They were granted the special status of Permanent Member States at the Security Council, along with a special voting power known as the "right to veto". It was agreed by the drafters that if any one of the five permanent members cast a negative vote in the 15-member Security Council, the resolution or decision would not be approved.

All five permanent members have exercised the right of veto at one time or another. If a permanent member does not fully agree with a proposed resolution but does not wish to cast a veto, it may choose to abstain, thus allowing the resolution to be adopted if it obtains the required number of nine favorable votes.

55. ICJ ADDENDUM

please refer to the external addendum provided to ICJ delegates and available on the LIMUN website

For the purpose of each session of the International Court of Justice, the Directors may adopt, upon the approval of the Secretary-General, the ICJ Rules of Procedure regarding the specific proceedings of the Court.

The ICJ Rules of Procedure may diverge from the general Rules, but they may not supersede the fundamental provisions outlined above

The ICJ Rules of Procedure shall be circulated to the membership of this committee no later than 21 days before the commencement of each session.

For the duration of the Conference the ICJ Rules of Procedure shall be regarded as a constituent part of the general Rules.

56. CRISIS ADDENDUM

Due to the highly versatile and dynamic pace of Crisis committees, the directors have the permission of the secretariat to respond to the ongoing crisis and issues as instructed by the Crisis Director. Crisis - contrary to all other types of MUN - simulates the presence of individuals, not countries. Rules of procedure are suspended entirely, and the concept of moderated caucuses does not exist. Speaking time is allocated freely, and the chair works in a role more to guide the direction of the discussion rather than structure it. Therefore, the chair - a character in the crisis just like delegates - can be affected by events in the crisis.

Delegates will receive the biographies of the characters they are to represent prior to the crisis. While the desired product in GA is a resolution, in crisis, it is the achievement of individual character goals or collective cabinet goals. The cabinets work similarly to blocks in GA - they are a collection of characters with similar interests.

In addition to the removal of resolutions, delegates will achieve their goals by means of directives. Directives are written statements of action, which will be sent to the backroom for evaluation and approval. Please note that the actions described in a directive do NOT take place upon its submission, but rather upon its approval by backroom. This will all be visible in the crisis software. Directives are meant to tell the backroom what a character would like to do and how this should be done. Subsequently, directives must be the following:

Realistic

Any plan submitted by a delegate should include an explanation on how the necessary resources are procured and used. If these resources are not yet available to this character, it is recommended to first send directives relating to the procurement of these. Approval of directives is at the discretion of backroom, meaning that a badly planned plot has potential to backfire.

Detailed

Short directives will likely not be detailed enough to pass. This could again seriously backfire and injure your character's goals. Thus, it is recommended to increase the amount of length and detail in a directive proportionally to the complexity of the plan. It is recommended to answer the classic "How? When? Where? Why?" question in any good directive. Any loopholes left in leave potential to be exploited by hostile characters.

Precise

Despite the need for detail, directives should also be precise. The more clearly ideas are articulated, the more likely they are to pass.

While it may seem easy to neglect inter-character as well as inter-cabinet diplomacy, it is highly recommended that this is not ignored. Much can be accomplished with individual directives, but there is great potential for progress in convincing committee members to follow through with your ideas.

Delegates will also have access to the News screen where all important crisis updates are posted. This will be clarified in the background guide.

57. OAS ADDENDUM

The Organisation of American States shall use Spanish as its official and working language for the duration of the conference. No representative may address the committee or submit a document in a language other than Spanish. All proceedings of the committee shall be conducted in Spanish.

58. UNODC ADDENDUM

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime shall use French as its official and working language for the duration of the conference. No representation may address the committee or submit a document in a language other than French. All proceedings of the committee shall be conducted in French.

59. NATO ADDENDUM

All members have an equal right to express their views and share in the consensus on which decisions are based. Decisions are agreed upon on the basis of unanimity and common accord. There is no voting or decision by majority. This means that policies decided upon by the North Atlantic Council (NAC) are supported by and are the expression of the collective will of all the sovereign states that are members of the Alliance and are accepted by all of them.

60. KOREAN PENINSULA - SIX PARTY NEGOTIATIONS

please refer to the external addendum provided to SIX PARTY NEGOTIATIONS delegates and available on the LIMUN website