



Historical Crisis Security Council

Rules of Procedure

Security Council Rules of Procedure

Part 1 – General Rules

1. Introduction

The following rules apply to the Historical Crisis Security Council of The European International Model United Nations (TEIMUN) 2015 and are to be considered adopted in advance of the sessions. It is therefore of crucial importance for all participants to understand the rules of procedure and abide by them for the duration of the conference. You may find some variation from the rules applied in the actual Security Council; however, please note that at TEIMUN 2015 the Rules of Procedure presented below take precedence. Abidance by these rules, and thorough knowledge thereof, are a prerequisite for the success of the conference. Any decisions of the Chair made under these Rules of Procedure can be appealed unless otherwise stated.

2. Language

English is the only official and working language of the Council.

3. Chairpersons

- a. The Historic Crisis Security Council Staff consists of three Chairs. In the exercise of their functions stated hereafter, they are subject to these rules and are responsible to the Secretary-General.
- b. The Chairs entertain equal authority in front of the Council and their cooperation is governed by internal rules applicable to Staff members, as defined by the Secretariat.
- c. The Chair (any reference to the "Chair" hereafter includes all three Staff members) will have complete control of the proceedings at any formal meeting and will ensure and enforce the adherence to these rules. In particular, the Chair will declare the opening and closing of each meeting, direct discussion, accord the right to speak, put questions, announce decisions, and rule on points of order. The Chair may also propose the adoption of any procedural motion to which there is no significant objection. In case of disruptive or dilatory behavior of any participants, the Chair reserves the right to take appropriate measures.
- d. Decisions of the Chair are subject to appeal unless otherwise stated in these rules.
- e. In case of a procedural issue not covered by these rules, the Chair will make a decision that is considered compliant with the spirit of these rules. In this event, the Chair will announce to the Council the use of this rule. Decisions taken by the Chair under this rule can be subject to appeal.
- f. A delegate may immediately appeal any decision of the Chair, with the exception of those matters that are explicitly stated to be un-appealable within these rules. The Chair may speak briefly in defense of the ruling. The appeal will then be put to a vote, and the decision of the Chair will stand unless overruled by a majority of nine (9) votes of those members present. A "Yes" vote indicates support of the Chair's ruling; a "No" vote indicates opposition to that ruling. The Chair's ruling will stand unless overruled by a majority of "No" votes. This is a procedural vote, and thus all members present must vote.

4. Delegations / Delegates

- a. Each Member State will be represented by one or two delegates and will irrespectively be afforded one vote.
- b. Delegates are obliged to attend all sessions.
- c. Delegates are expected to have carefully read these rules of procedure, and to have thoroughly prepared for every session.
- d. Delegates are obliged to comply with the dress code as set by the TEIMUN Board of Directors during every official session. In case of non-compliance, the Chair has the right to take appropriate action.
- e. Delegates are expected to use courteous and respectful language towards the Chair and their fellow delegates.
- f. In order to receive a certificate confirming his participation at the conference the delegate has to attend at least 80% of the all the sessions, this includes the excursion that will be organized during the week.

5. Secretariat

- a. The Secretary-General or a member of the Secretariat designated by the Secretary-General may attend Council sessions and make written or oral statements at any time and cannot be excluded from the proceedings.
- b. Proposals of the Secretary-General or any other member of the Secretariat designated by the Secretary-General, although non-binding, are considered of high importance and delegates are kindly requested to abide by them.
- c. Delegates may request the presence of the Secretary-General or any other member of the Secretariat designated by the Secretary-General during debate on a substantive matter in order to express their opinion on the issue at hand. Any statements made by a member of the Secretariat are considered as representing the opinion of all members of the Secretariat and that act in favor of the United Nations organization, which they represent at all times during the conference.

6. Representatives of other Councils & other Experts

- a. Depending on the issue in discussion, delegates may ask for a representative of another council or committee convening under the auspices of TEIMUN 2015 to address the Council and express the respective Council's opinion on the issue. Such a request must be handed to the Chair in written form, thoroughly explaining the reasons for this action. It is at the discretion of the Chair to accept such a request.
- b. Depending on the issue under discussion, delegates may ask for an expert on the topic being discussed to address the Council. Such a request must be handed to the Chair in written form, thoroughly explaining the reasons for this action. It is at the discretion of the Chair to accept such request. Statements of such experts are not considered as representative views of anyone else apart from the expert him/herself and are therefore requested to be treated as such.

7. Participation of Non-Members

- a. Any member of the United Nations that is not a member of the Security Council may participate in the debate of any question before the Security Council whenever the Security Council considers that the interests of that Member are especially affected.
- b. Any party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council shall be invited to participate in the discussion relating to that dispute, whether the party is or is not a member of the United Nations.
- c. A party that is not a member of the Security Council cannot make motions, introduce resolutions, or vote upon either substantive or procedural matters.

8. Quorum, Attendance and Roll Call

- a. At the beginning of each meeting, the Chair will conduct a roll call in alphabetical order. Delegates shall establish their presence in the Council in either of the two following manners:
 - i. *Present and Voting*: A Delegate that declares themselves "Present and voting" shall vote in favor or against any substantive matter without the possibility of abstention.
 - ii. *Present*: A Delegate that declares themselves "Present" shall vote in favor, against or abstain on any substantive matter.
- b. If participants arrive during or after the roll call, they are required to send a note to the Chair. As long as participants have not informed the Chair of their arrival they will not be allowed to vote or give a speech. All participants who have not informed the Chair of their arrival until voting procedure begins are not eligible to vote.
- c. Simple and two-thirds majority are defined by the roll call as this is taken at the beginning of every session and announced by the Chair. The same applies for the number of countries necessary for the submission of a draft resolution and an amendment. Delegates are requested to notify the Chair in case of an urgent need for abstention from the proceedings of the Council in order to modify the respected numbers. In case majority numbers have changed, the Chair will announce the new numbers before any voting on a substantive matter.
- d. In case a delegation that has declared itself "Present and Voting" during the roll call is not in the room during the voting procedure on a substantive matter, its status immediately changes to "Not Present" by the Chair in order to avoid a stalemate in the proceedings. This is not accounted as abstention in voting.
- e. The Chair may declare a meeting open and permit debate to proceed when at least ten (10) of the fifteen (15) members of the Historical Crisis Security Council are present. The presence of a quorum is required for any substantive matter (i.e. a resolution) to be voted upon. A quorum will be assumed to be present unless specifically challenged and shown to be absent.
- f. The Chair may at any time, and especially before entering voting procedures, revisit the quorum at his/her own discretion.

9. Usage of electronic devices

- a. The usage of electronic devices during moderated caucus or at the General Speakers list can be prohibited at the discretion of the chair.

Part 2 – Start of Debate

10. Minute of Silent Prayer and Meditation

- a. At the very beginning and at the very end of each session there will be an opportunity for a minute of silent prayer or meditation.
- b. Any delegate may move for a minute of silent prayer or meditation before the first roll call takes place or immediately after the debate has been adjourned. The Chair will allow at most one motion at the beginning and one at the end of the session.
- c. There is no debate on this motion. Any decisions concerning this motion are not subject to appeal.

11. Substantive and Procedural matters and majorities

- a. *Procedural Matters*: Procedural matters are those matters relating to the structure of the Council session. All Delegates must vote on procedural matters and no Delegate may abstain. Roll Call Vote is not in order for procedural matters. Procedural matters require nine (9) votes for passage, unless no voting is required.
- b. *Substantive Matters*: Substantive matters are those matters relating to the specific topic at hand. Delegates that have established their presence at the initial roll call shall act accordingly. Substantive matters require nine (9) votes without a negative vote from any of the five permanent members for passage.

12. Setting the Agenda

Once the crisis begins, the Committee will not move from topic to topic or set the agenda. Instead, the Committee will debate the crisis until it is resolved.

Part 3 – Debate

13. Perpetual Moderated Caucus

Because of the dynamic nature of the crisis, the committee will not rely on a Speaker's List and instead conduct debate through a perpetual moderated caucus. Delegates may still motion for a moderated caucus to focus on a specific issue.

14. Points

- a. The following points are in order when the floor is open, unless otherwise specified:
 - i. *Point of Personal Privilege*: A Delegate may raise a Point of Personal Privilege if a matter impairs him/her from participating fully in the activities of the Council. The Chair or any other member of the TEIMUN Board of Directors and/or Staff shall try to effectively address the source of impairment. This point may interrupt a Speaker. However, this point should be used with the utmost discretion.

- ii. *Point of Order*: A Delegate may raise a Point of Order if a rule or procedure is not properly observed by a Delegate and disregarded unintentionally by the Chair or by a member of the Dais. The Chair will rule on the validity of the point. A Delegate raising a Point of Order may not comment on the topic under discussion. A Point of Order ruled dilatory by the Chair may not be appealed. This point may interrupt a speaker only in the event that the violation of the rule interferes with the proper process of the activities of the Council. In any other case, the Delegate shall wait for the floor to be opened to raise the Point of Order.
- iii. *Point of Parliamentary Inquiry*: A Delegate may raise a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to request an explanation from the Chair on the rules of procedure. This point may not interrupt a Speaker and is out of order during a Moderated Caucus.
- iv. *Point of Information*: A Delegate may raise a Point of Information to request information or clarification of remarks relating to material or arrangements of the meeting, documents, translations, etc. This point may not interrupt a Speaker and is out of order during a Moderated Caucus.
- v. *Right of Reply*: A Delegate who feels that another Delegate has insulted the sovereignty or integrity of his/her state may request a Right of Reply. Disagreement with the content of a Delegate's speech is not grounds for a Right of Reply. It is at the discretion of the Chair to grant a Right of Reply without possibility of appeal. A request for a Right of Reply has to be submitted in writing to the Chair and no verbal request will be accepted. If the Chair grants the Right of Reply, he/she will set a specific time limit for it and will give the floor to the Delegate who requested it and will give the floor to the Delegate when appropriate. When the Delegate is granted the floor has to explain why he/she feels that his/her state has been offended. A Right of Reply to a Right of Reply is out of order.

15. Motions

- a. The following motions are in order when the floor is open, unless specified otherwise (More motions are mentioned in the Draft Resolutions and Voting sections of the rules):
 - i. *Motion for a Moderated Caucus*: A Delegate may move for a Motion for a Moderated Caucus, thereby suggesting a change from formal debate to moderated informal debate. A Delegate who moves for a Moderated Caucus must suggest a time length of the caucus, speaking time and justification for the motion. The Chair may suggest a more appropriate caucus length or speaking time or may rule the Moderated Caucus out of order without possibility of appeal. This is a procedural matter requiring nine (9) votes to pass. If the motion passes, the committee will enter informal debate where the Chair will recognize Delegates who raise their placards to speak about the issue at hand. Yielding of remaining time and proposing motions is not permitted during a Moderated Caucus. A Moderated Caucus will elapse automatically if there are no further delegates wishing to speak.

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- ii. *Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus:* A Delegate may move for a Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus thereby suggesting a change from formal to Informal debate. The Delegate who proposes this motion must suggest a length and justification for the Unmoderated Caucus. The Chair may suggest a more appropriate caucus length and put it to vote or may rule the Unmoderated Caucus out of order without possibility of appeal. This is a procedural matter requiring nine (9) votes to pass. Once the motion has passed, the committee will depart from the Speakers' List and Delegates will conduct an informal discussion on the topic as specified in the motion, without moderation.
- iii. *Motion to Extend the Moderated Caucus:* A Delegate may move for a Motion to Extend the Moderated Caucus if he/she feels that additional time would benefit the work of the Council. The Delegate moving for an Extension of the Moderated Caucus must suggest a length for the extension. The length of the extension cannot be more than the original length of the caucus. The Chair may suggest a more appropriate caucus length or speaking time and put it to vote or may rule the motion out of order without possibility of appeal. This is a procedural matter requiring a nine (9) to pass.
- iv. *Motion to Extend the Unmoderated Caucus:* A Delegate may move for a Motion to Extend the Unmoderated Caucus if he/she feels that additional time would benefit the work of the committee. The Delegate who moves for an Extension of Unmoderated Caucus must suggest a length for the extension. The length of the extension cannot be more than the original length of the caucus. The Chair may suggest a more appropriate caucus length and put it to vote or may rule the Extension of the Unmoderated Caucus out of order without the possibility of appeal. This is a procedural matter requiring nine (9) votes to pass.
- v. *Motion to Appeal the Decision of the Chair:* See rule 3(d)
- vi. *Motion to Suspend the Meeting:* A Delegate may move for a Motion to Suspend the Meeting to halt all committee activities until the next scheduled meeting time. Motions to suspend the meeting have to specify a purpose and a time for reconvening. This should also be used for breaks such as coffee breaks, lunch etc. The Chair may rule the motion dilatory without possibility of appeal. If accepted by the Chair, it must be voted upon immediately. This is a procedural matter.
- vii. *Motion to Adjourn the Meeting:* A Delegate may move for a Motion to Adjourn the Meeting in order to suspend all committee activities for the duration of the conference. This motion will be in order only immediately before the official ending of the Conference and will be ruled out of order if made at any other given time without the possibility of appeal. This is a procedural matter.
- viii. *Motion to Table Debate:* A Delegate may move for a Motion to Table Debate in order to end debate on a substantive issue without voting on any draft resolution that may be on the floor. If the Chair rules the motion in order, two Delegates shall speak in favor and two Delegates shall speak

against before proceeding with a vote. This is a procedural matter. If the motion passes, substantive debate will stop and the committee will proceed to the next topic on the agenda. The Speakers' List of the tabled topic ceases to exist and when the topic is revisited, a new Speakers' List is established.

- ix. *Motion to Return to a Suspended (Tabled) Topic*: When the debate on a topic has been tabled or closed, a Delegate may move for a Motion to return to a Suspended (Tabled) Topic. In that event, the Chair will entertain two Speakers for and two Speakers against. This is a procedural. If the motion passes, debate on the dismissed topic resumes and a new Speakers' List is established for the resumed topic.
- x. *Motion to Close Debate*: A Delegate may move for a Motion to Close Debate in order to end debate on a substantive issue whereby the Council will enter voting procedure on the draft resolutions on the floor. If the Chair rules the motion in order, there will be only two (2) Delegates speaking against the motion and none in favor. This is a procedural matter. This motion also serves to close the Speakers' List.

16. Working Papers

- a. A working paper is an informal document used by the Delegates to work on building a draft resolution. It contains general ideas and proposals on the topic discussed and its purpose is to facilitate the proceedings by outlining a more concrete framework for discussion.
- b. A working paper does not need to be written in resolution format and will be distributed at the Chair's discretion when requested by a Delegate.
- c. A working paper does not need to be formally introduced. However, if its author wishes, he/she can ask from the Chair the time to read it to the Council. The Chair will rule on this request without possibility of appeal.
- d. No maximum number of working papers that can be on the floor at the same time. The Chair will give different numbers to the submitted working papers to avoid any possible confusion when referring to them.
- e. Submission of working papers is not allowed after closure of the General Speakers' List.

17. Directives

- a. Directives are actions presented by the Council to the Chair in written form. Directives, which can vary in length from a few lines to several sentences, are expressions of the Council's will and intentions.
- b. Multiple Directives on the same topic may be proposed to the Chair.
- c. Directives are approved by a simple majority vote, barring any veto from the permanent members, except for those involving nuclear weapons or ultimatums, which must be passed by consensus.
- d. Action Orders are used to order or direct individuals, agencies, or troops, on actions that fall within the power and authority of the committee.
- e. Communiqués are used to inform foreign governments, agencies or individuals, which are not present in the Council.

- f. Press Releases will be used in cases where the committees wish to communicate decisions or information to the public.

18. Draft Resolutions

- a. Proper Procedure: When in general debate on a topic, the Chair will ask the members of the Council to prepare draft Resolutions, following the format in the respective guide. The drafts will be submitted to the Chair, approved, signed and coded. The Chair will then entertain a Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution, which requires a simple majority to pass. Before voting on the motion, the Chair will have the Draft Resolution distributed to the Council, and at his discretion, give one of the sponsors of the Draft the opportunity to read out its Operative Clauses. A vote will then be taken. Agreement with the motion to introduce the Draft Resolution does not indicate agreement with its contents, but only expresses a wish to see it debated on the floor. If more than one draft has been submitted, the same procedure will be followed for all of them. The order in which the drafts are introduced is at the discretion of the Chair without any possibility of appeal.
- b. Draft resolutions can also be submitted to the Chair while in debate on other draft resolutions.
- c. Draft resolutions that do not comply with the following guidelines will not be accepted:
 - i. *Writing Format*: The draft resolution has to be written according to the "How to write a Resolution" guide.
 - ii. *Sponsors*: Each draft resolution has to be sponsored by at least ten percent of the countries present or present and voting. Sponsors are those countries that have prepared the draft resolution. A country that is sponsoring a draft resolution cannot sponsor another one on the same topic; however sponsors claim no ownership of the draft and bear no obligation to vote in favor of the draft when it is put into voting.
 - iii. *Signatories*: Each draft resolution has to be signed by at least ten percent of the countries present or present and voting in order to be eligible for introduction. Signatories are those countries who wish to see the respective draft being introduced. Signatories are at the same time neither considered as supporters of the draft nor bear any obligation towards the sponsors. A country can be a signatory to more than one draft resolutions on the same topic.
- d. If two or more draft resolutions are complementary or fairly identical, the Chair may request the sponsors of these drafts to combine them and re-submit them.
- e. The sponsors of a draft can request at any time to withdraw it from debate. If not all sponsors agree with the withdrawal of the draft, the sponsors who still wish for it to be introduced and voted upon will be given a reasonable amount of time from the Chair to find new sponsors. If they do not manage to do so, the Chair will discuss with the remaining sponsors whether the draft will be introduced.

19. Amendments on a Draft Resolution

- a. When a Draft Resolution is on the floor, amendments can be introduced. Before introduction they require the approval of the Chair. Upon gaining the Chair's

- approval, one of the sponsors may make a Motion to Introduce an Amendment. This motion requires a second and if received it applies immediately without being put into vote. After the introduction of the amendment by the Sponsor, the Chair will entertain two speakers in favor and two speakers against the amendment for ninety (90) seconds each. After the speakers have taken the floor and concluded their speeches the amendment will be put into voting.
- b. Voting on an amendment is a procedural matter and nine (9) votes are required for passage. Observers and NGOs are not allowed to vote on amendments.
 - c. If an amendment is accepted, the draft resolution will be changed accordingly.
 - d. Amendments that do not comply with the following guidelines will not be accepted:
 - i. *Writing Format*: Amendments have to clearly define their scope and follow the layout presented in the "How to write an Amendment" guide.
 - ii. *Sponsors*: Each amendment needs to be sponsored by at least 2 countries.
 - e. If all sponsors of the draft resolution have signed and/or approved an amendment, then this action is considered a friendly amendment. A friendly amendment is automatically incorporated into the draft resolution. Amendments that do not have the support of all sponsors of the draft resolution are deemed unfriendly, and require the standard procedure. A friendly amendment can be further amended via the unfriendly amendment process.
 - f. Grammatical, spelling or formatting errors on a draft resolution will be corrected at the discretion of the Chair. These do not require formal amendment.
 - g. Amending the pre-ambulatory clauses is permitted only if such a clause is of crucial importance to the draft resolution and its adoption depends on it. Acceptance of amendments on pre-ambulatory clauses is at the discretion of the Chair without possibility of appeal.
 - h. The sponsors of an amendment can request at any time to withdraw it from the floor.
 - i. Amendments to unfriendly amendments are out of order but an amended part can be further amended.

20. Voting

- a. Proper Procedure for voting on Draft Resolutions: The following stipulations apply during voting procedure:
 - i. *Motion to Reorder the Draft Resolutions*: In the event that there are multiple Draft Resolutions on the floor, the committee will vote by default on Draft Resolutions in chronological order, i.e. the Draft Resolution introduced first will be voted on first. Only in the event that the first Draft Resolution fails, the committee will move on the second and so forth. A Delegate may request to vote on the Draft Resolutions in a different order. This motion requires a simple majority to pass.
 - ii. *Motion to Divide the Question*: Prior to the start of the voting process on a draft resolution, a Delegate may request a Motion to Divide the Question to vote on an individual or group of operative clauses. A Delegate must specify how he/she wishes to divide the operative clauses during his/her motion. Should there be more than one motion to divide the question on the floor, the Council shall vote first on the one that suggests the most radical division

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and continue in this descending pattern. The Chair shall recognize two Speakers in favor and two Speakers against the first motion to divide the question for a speaking time of thirty seconds each. This is a procedural matter. If the motion passes, subsequent motions to divide the Question will be ruled dilatory and the committee will proceed to vote on the draft resolution in the manner suggested in the motion. If the motion fails, the remaining motions made will be considered in accordance with the above procedure. The divided section that fails during voting will be taken out of the final draft resolution; only those sections that have been passed shall remain. The Council will then proceed to vote upon the new final draft resolution as a whole after all the divisions have been voted on. If all operative clauses fail, the draft resolution, as a whole, fails.

- iii. *Motion for a Roll Call Vote:* Roll Call voting is only in order for voting a draft resolution as a whole and not for voting on clauses if division of the question exists. If this motion is made it is not put into voting and it only requires to be seconded in order for it to pass. It is at the discretion of the Chair to accept the motion with no possibility of appeal. If the motion is accepted the Chair will ask the Member States of the Council to cast their vote in alphabetical order starting from a random country. In a Roll Call Vote, a Delegation may vote in favor, against, abstain (unless declared "present and voting") and pass. The Chair will place the Delegation that passed at the bottom of the voting list. A Delegation that has passed once during a voting sequence may not pass again but must vote definitively.
 - iv. *Voting with Rights:* A Delegate may request a right of explanation after voting. Upon completion of voting, the Delegate will be permitted to explain the reasons as to why he/she has chosen to vote a certain way; an abstention is not a vote, and thus cannot be made with rights. The Chair may limit the speaking time at his/her discretion. Voting with Rights is only in order when voting is held with a Roll Call Vote.
- b. Each Delegation of the Council has one vote and must demonstrate its voting intentions by raising its placard at the Chair's request unless there is a Roll Call Vote.
 - c. No Delegate may vote on behalf of another Delegate.
 - d. The Council can pass as many resolutions as required to resolve the crisis on the agenda.
 - e. Once a draft resolution receives received a simple majority, including the concurring (not negative) votes of the five permanent members, it passes. Abstentions are not considered negative votes. The drafts that have not yet been voted on fail immediately.
 - f. During voting procedure on substantive matters, the doors of the Council close and no one is allowed in or out of the room apart from members of the Secretariat.
 - g. Note passing is not allowed during voting procedures.

Part 4 – Complementary Information

21. Provisional Precedence of Points and Motions (in decreasing order):

- Point of Personal Privilege
- Point of Order
- Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
- Point of Information
- Motion to Appeal the Decision of the Chair
- Motion to Limit/Extend Speaker's Time in the Speakers' List
- Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution
- Motion for Unmoderated Caucus
- Motion for Moderated Caucus
- Motion to Suspend the Meeting
- Motion to Close Debate
- Motion to Table Debate
- Motion to Adjourn the Meeting

22. Depiction of Course of Debate

Set Agenda → Open General Speakers' List ... (Caucuses) ... (Working Papers) ... (Preparation and Submission of Draft Resolutions) ... (Motion to) Introduce a Draft Resolution → Introduce Draft Resolution 1.1 ... (Caucuses) ... (Introduction and debate of Amendments) ... → Introduce Draft Resolution 1.2 ... (Caucuses) ... (Introduction and debate of Amendments) ... → Close Debate and Proceed to Voting

23. Summary of Voting Procedure

Firstly, a delegate has to put in a motion to close the debate as explained in article 15(x). This means that debate on the substantive issue is finished and the council moves into voting procedure. In voting procedure delegates have the opportunity to re-order the draft conclusions via a motion to reorder the draft conclusions. If the council does not want to change the order there is a possibility for a delegate to put forward a motion to divide the question or a motion for a roll call vote. The motions that can be used during voting procedure are explained in article 20(a). If no motion to divide the question or for a roll call vote is introduced the voting will be conducted by the delegates raising their placards.