

Rules of Procedure

These rules concern the General Assemblies:

1. Each committee is led by a Chairperson who facilitates the discussion for the committee. The committee will start with the Chairperson taking roll call. The Chairperson has the authority to decide whether they personally decide upon the agenda, or whether they do this in collaboration with the House. This could be done by letting the House decide by majority vote, but is ultimately up to the discretion of the Chairperson.
2. Afterwards, the committee will enter a Lobbying Session. Delegates are free to roam around the committee in order to work with other delegates in attempting to create and garner support for a resolution. A resolution has one Main-Submitter; his colleagues, who support the resolution, are called Co-Submitters. Merging, the act of combining two or more separate resolutions, takes place during Lobbying Sessions. The prepared drafts will be sent to an Approval Panel for corrections before it is presented to the committee.
3. Submitted resolutions will be discussed one at a time, and usually each resolution is allotted a certain amount of time to be discussed. The Main Submitter will be called upon to present the draft resolution, and give a introductory speech. Delegates may then yield their time to questions-and-answers. Should they consider it necessary or useful, the Chairperson may call on other delegates to give a statement on the resolution.
4. Amendments may be submitted by the delegates. A process similar to the discussing of Resolution as a whole takes place for just the amendments — a certain amount of time is allotted to present the amendment, take questions-and-answers, and for delegates to speak about the amendment.
5. In both processes other delegates are allowed to make points of information. Follow-ups are allowed, but keeping the acceptance of the motion in mind, the Chairperson must take into consideration the amount of time allotted for discussion and the amount of points of information.
6. Delegates will vote on the amendments after their respective, predesignated discussion time has elapsed, and delegates will vote on the resolution as a whole after time has elapsed on discussing all amendments to the resolution. Afterward, the committee will rinse and repeat the above process for the next resolution.
7. On the last day of the Conference, a Plenary Session consisting of GA1, GA2 and GA3 will take place. This Session is headed by the President of the General Assembly (PGA), who

is typically also a Chairperson to one of the GA's. The General Assembly will discuss the accepted resolutions of GA1, GA2 and GA3.

8. Per resolution, the Main-Submitter is called upon to present the accepted resolution. Points of information are allowed, contrary to motions to follow-up, which are not.

9. Time is then allotted to discuss the resolution. In this phase delegates can argue in favour or against the resolution. Amendments are not allowed. The PGA can call upon delegates to speak about the resolution, should they feel it aids the discussion on the topic.

These rules concern the Security Council:

1. The Security Council is led by a Chairperson who facilitates the discussion for the council. The Council will commence with the Chairperson taking roll call. The Chairperson has the authority to decide whether they personally decide upon the agenda or whether they do this in collaboration with the house, letting them decide by majority vote or other means they consider suitable.

2. The council will enter a short Lobbying Session. Delegates are free to roam around the council and discuss their views with the other delegates.

3. Resolutions are written ad-hoc. This means that clauses are submitted and discussed individually. No complete resolutions are handed in and there are therefore no Main Submitters or Co-Submitters. Each submitted clause will be discussed one at a time, and usually each clause is allotted a certain amount of time to be discussed. The submitter will be called upon to present their clause, and give an opening speech. Delegates may then yield their time to questions-and-answers. Should they consider it necessary or useful, the Chairperson may call on other delegates to give a statement on the resolution.

4. Amendments may be submitted by the delegates. A similar process takes place for just the amendments — a certain amount of time is allotted to present the amendment, take questions-and-answers, and for delegates to speak about the amendment.

5. In both processes other delegates are allowed to make points of information. Follow-ups are allowed, but keeping the acceptance of the motion in mind, the Chairperson must take into consideration the amount of time allotted for discussion, and the amount of points of information.

6. Delegates will vote on the amendments after their respective, predesignated discussion time has elapsed, and delegates will vote on the resolution as a whole after time has elapsed on discussing all amendments and clauses to the resolution. Afterward, committee will repeat the process for the next issue.

7. On the last day of the Conference, a crisis takes place in which delegates must solve an issue that is changing and developing as delegates resolve the issue.

8. The Security Council consists of 15 members with 5 members who have veto right. These states are referred to as the P5 states. A veto can only be exercised with the last vote to approve the entire resolution. It should also be noted that a veto is a rare occurrence, and is strongly advised to be handled with the appropriate care and restriction. Should a P5 state threaten to veto the resolution when an amendment is passed, then the other P5 states have the ability to call for a P5 "caucus". This means that the P5 and the Chairperson will meet in an attempt to avoid the announced veto, by convincing or placating the disgruntled P5 state in question. The caucus is moderated by the Chairperson and is not attended by other members of the council.

These rules concern ECOSOC, HRC, UNCSTD, COPUOS, and FAO:

1. Each committee is led by a Chairperson who facilitates the discussion for the committee. The committee will start with the Chairperson taking roll call. The Chairperson has the authority to decide whether they personally decide upon the agenda or whether they do this in collaboration with the house, letting them decide by majority vote.

2. The committee will then enter a Lobbying Session. Delegates are free to roam around the committee to work with other delegates. Delegates who work together are called Co-Submitters, and there is one Main Submitter to the resolution. Merging takes place during Lobbying Sessions. The prepared drafts will be sent to an Approval Panel for corrections before it is presented before the committee.

3. Submitted resolutions will be discussed one at a time, and usually each resolution is allotted a certain amount of time to be discussed. The Main Submitter will be called upon to present the draft resolution. Delegates may then yield their time to questions-and-answers. Should they consider it necessary or useful, the Chairperson may call on other delegates to give a statement on the resolution.

4. Amendments may be submitted by the delegates. A similar process takes place for just the amendments — a certain amount of time is allotted to present the amendment, take questions-and-answers, and for delegates to speak about the amendment.

5. In both processes other delegates are allowed to make points of information. Follow-ups are allowed, but keeping the acceptance of the motion in mind, the Chairperson must take into consideration the amount of time allotted for discussion, and the amount of points of information.

6. Delegates will vote on the amendments after their respective, predesignated discussion time has elapsed, and delegates will vote on the resolution as a whole after time has elapsed on discussing all amendments to the resolution. Afterward, committee will repeat the process for the next resolution.

Extra note: A motion to divide the house may be put forth by the delegates when the number of delegates that have abstained from voting can sway the vote one way or the other. If the motion is accepted by the Chairperson delegates are not allowed to abstain again. It is up to the chair whether this is done by roll call or not.