

# RULES OF PROCEDURE

## CALSMUN 2018

### These rules concern the conference

1. All delegates, Chairpersons, StOff, Staff and MUN-directors speak English.
2. The Organising Committee reserves the right to refrain from giving out certificates to delegates who have violated rules or who have misbehaved. The Organising Committee also reserves the right to remove delegates from the conference entirely.
3. The Rules of Procedures have been put together by the Conference Managers of the Organising Committee. Any disputes or unclarity concerning the Rules of Procedure should be dealt with by the Conference Managers or the Secretary-General.
4. Delegates may always appeal to decisions made by the chair, when this is a legitimate appeal a Conference Manager or the Secretary-General must be called upon to decide on the appeal.
5. By taking part in CalsMUN 2018 you accept that images, be it photo or video, are taken of you and may be used by means such as but not limited to; posting on social media, use in publicity media and for in and out school purposes.

### 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 can 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 can be presented to the committee.
3. Each submitted resolution 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. The Chairperson may call on other delegates to speak about 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 with the acceptance of the motion 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 time has elapsed for discussing each one, 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.

7. On the last day a Plenary Session 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.

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.

### 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 start with the Chairperson taking roll call. The Chairperson can 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 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. Delegates may then yield their time to questions-and-answers. The Chairperson may call on other delegates to speak about the clause.

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 with the acceptance of the motion 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 and clauses after time has elapsed for discussing each one, 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 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. If a P5 state threatens to veto the resolution if an amendment is passed then the other P5 states can call for a P5 caucus. This caucus is moderated by the Chairperson and is not attended by other members of the council.

### These rules concern ECOSOC and HRC<sup>1</sup>

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 can 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 can be presented to the committee.

3. Each submitted resolution 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. The Chairperson may call on other delegates to speak about 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 with the acceptance of the motion 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 time has elapsed for discussing each one, 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.

---

<sup>1</sup> These are the same as the General Assemblies except for point 7-9