

Rules of Procedure

1. **LEGALITY:** The rules of the committees are self-sufficient except for modifications made by the Secretariat. These must be considered and notified before each session. No other rules of procedure may apply.

2. **LANGUAGE:** The official language of each committee may not be modified under any circumstance or motion.

3. **POWERS OF THE SECRETARIAT:**

Article 1

The Secretariat will be the final decision-making body within the Model. It shall interpret these rules of procedure and decide on matters not provided for therein.

Article 2

The Secretariat shall monitor compliance with these regulations. In the event of violation, it will determine the corresponding disciplinary measures.

Article 3

The Secretariat may, at any time and through any of its representatives, make oral or written statements to the different committees in session.

Article 4

Powers of the Secretary-General, Assistant Secretary-General and Deputies:

- a) To officially declare the opening and closing of the Model United Nations.
- b) The different bodies of the Model may moderate it if they deem it necessary.
- c) Maintain communication of executive matters between the committees.
- d) They may intervene as mediators in any committee when deemed necessary.
- e) They may be members of the Approval Committee during the resolution process.
- f) They may delegate their powers, in whole or in part, to another authority of the Model.
- (g) They may grant access to special observers and accompany them during their visit to the various committees.

4. POWERS OF THE AUTHORITIES WITHIN THE COMMITTEE:

Article 1

The Bureau will represent the highest authority within the committee and will be composed of:

- a) President
- b) Moderator
- (c) Conference Officer

Article 2

Powers of the President: The president is the highest authority figure of the committee, so he can exercise all the powers granted. The Chairman of each Committee shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting, grant the right to comment as he deems appropriate (Rule 21), moderate discussions during the meetings, monitor compliance with the Rules of Procedure and Conduct (Rule 8), and announce decisions, ask questions and decide on the Rights of Reply (Rule 24). The President will be part of the Approval Board.

The President shall propose or decide directly on the following procedures:

- a) The limitation of the time of speakers.
- (b) The closure of the list of speakers.
- c) The closure of the debate.
- d) The suspension or postponement of a session.
- e) The order in which the preliminary draft resolutions will be presented to the committee.
- f) The suspension of the sending of messages through the pages if deemed necessary.
- (g) The total or partial suspension of interpellations, motions of order, motions of parliamentary doubt and procedural when deemed necessary; it will be at the discretion of the Bureau to resume them.

The President shall also decide on the following special matters:

- a) Return to the delegates of their Official Position Sheet in case they consider that they do not meet the academic requirements established in the manual.

- b) The consideration of the expulsion of a delegate from the session or the model according to the accumulation of reprimands (Rule 11).

Article 3

Powers of the Moderator: The Moderator will be the member of the Bureau in charge of coordinating the debate by giving the floor to the delegates and of guiding the protocol procedures of the debate. He may replace the President in the event of his absence and shall assist him in the exercise of his functions during the sessions. He will also be a member of the Approval Board.

Article 4

Powers of the Conference Officer: He will assist the President and the Moderator in the exercise of their functions. He will have the authority to receive the messages delivered by the Pages and will determine whether the content of these is appropriate and, if it is not, he will appeal to the President. During formal consultations or informal negotiations, the Conference Officer shall collaborate with the other members of the Bureau in any way required to assist in the activities of delegates. In the event of the absence of the committee coordinator, he will be in charge of coordinating the work of the Pages.

Article 5

The logistical team within the Committee will assist the table in its functions and will be composed of:

- a) Committee Coordinator
- b) Pages

Article 6

Powers of the Committee Coordinator: The Committee Coordinator, commonly known as CADE, will be responsible for preparing the discussion room, ensuring an adequate flow of written messages between the delegates, resolving any inconveniences that may arise to the delegates, maintaining communication between the table and the Organizing Committee and controlling the access of authorized persons to the Committee. He will also assist the table in the full follow-up of the rules of behavior and will be in charge of coordinating the work of the pages, also being the link between them and the table.

Article 7

Powers of the Pages: The Pages will assist the Committee Coordinator in the exercise of his functions. Under their coordination, they will facilitate the communication of the

delegates through written messages, the content of which will be reviewed and approved in the first instance by the Committee Coordinator. Misuse of such right to the polling station shall be reported. Any lack of respect towards the pages may be punished by a warning.

Article 8

Approval Bureau: The Approval Bureau of preliminary draft resolutions may be composed of the President, the Moderator and the Representative of the Secretariat.

Powers of the Approval Board

- a) To receive, review and approve the preliminary draft resolutions, verifying that they meet the requirements of format and content so that they can be presented to the forum.
- b) During the debate, the Approval Bureau will incorporate into the preliminary draft the amendments and corrections that are approved by the Committee until the final version is obtained.

5. DELEGATIONS:

Article 1

Each Delegation must be made up of at least one Advisor, and as many delegates as have decided to register in the Model. The Advisor will be the student, teacher or person who heads the Delegation. You must be present during the days that the Model is carried out; however, he or she will not be able to participate in the debate or have contact with delegates during the sessions. The Advisor may communicate with the polling stations only by means of written messages.

Article 2

The term "Member State", "Representation" or "Delegation" may be used to refer to Delegations. The members of these will be called indistinctly "delegates" or "representatives".

Article 3

Guests who have previously been registered will be able to access the sessions of the different bodies and commissions. Access will be restricted to those who do not carry the proper identification. Guests will not be allowed to maintain contact with delegates during the sessions.

Article 4

Delegates who:

- a) Do not carry the appropriate identification (badge).
- b) Disobey the Rules of Behavior set forth herein.

6. PARTICIPATION OF NON-MEMBER STATES: Representatives accredited as Observers shall have the same rights as Member States, but may not vote on Resolutions or Amendments. Representatives of Organizations, which are not Members of the United Nations or which have not been accredited as Observers, may address the Committee with the prior authorization of the Chairperson.

7. QUORUM: The Chair may declare that the Committee is able to perform its functions and shall allow the debate to proceed when at least one-quarter of the Members of the Committee are present. The presence of an absolute majority of Members shall be required for voting on substantive issues. Representatives shall be present with the exception of those who have previously requested permission from the President to be absent from the meeting.

8. RULES OF BEHAVIOR: These rules maintain the order and the conditions of formality and cordiality necessary for the development of the Model.

Article 1

All participants must permanently wear their identification or badge in a visible place.

Article 2

The treatment between the delegates, the members of the Organizing Committee, pages, teachers and advisors, as well as between the authorities of the Model, will be strictly formal and respectful.

Article 3

All attendees of the Model must respect the indications regarding the use of clothing, formality and safety determined by the Organizing Committee.

Article 4

Delegates should speak in the third person at the forum, as they are representatives of States.

Article 5

Direct contact between delegates will not be permitted during formal sessions. The delegates may communicate with each other and with the table by sending written messages through the Pages, within the limitations established in these regulations.

Article 6

Delegates may not leave the forum during a formal session. If necessary, the delegate may withdraw momentarily by informing the Conference Officer in advance of the reason for his departure by written message and requesting the permission or assistance of the Bureau.

Article 7

Delegates should maintain a diplomatic stance during the debate. A diplomatic posture is to observe a respectful attitude towards the forum, reflected in correct vocabulary and an appropriate presence for an international forum.

Article 8

The schedule established by the Organizing Committee must be respected, except when the Board indicates a modification.

Article 9

The use of electronic devices that interfere with the development of the debate during the sessions will not be allowed. In the event that a delegate finds himself in need of making use of these, he must first request permission from the Bureau.

Article 10

Teachers, advisors or the persons responsible for the delegates must remain in the areas where the activities of the Model will be carried out. In the event that they must be absent due to force majeure, please notify the Organizing Committee in advance. It is recommended to have a mobile device during the days of the model to which the Organizing Committee can communicate in case of any unforeseen event.

Article 11

Delegates will not be allowed to eat, drink or smoke during the sessions. They will not be able to drink alcoholic beverages during the days that the model is developed, nor will they be able to smoke in the areas where the campus regulations prohibit it.

9. DRESS CODE: The costumes to enter the committees must be formal. For men, the use of a suit, jacket and tie or bow will be considered appropriate, as well as the use of closed shoes. Women may wear a tailored suit, dress, skirt (below the knee) or formal trousers. The use of shorts, miniskirts, fishermen, evening dress, t-shirts, tennis shoes or casual shoes, as well as heels of more than ten centimeters and/or a cap during the sessions is prohibited. The use of a formal traditional costume will also be allowed. In case of not having formal attire, the use of the formal school uniform is considered appropriate.

10. PLAGIARISM. Plagiarism will be considered the practice of passing off the ideas of a third party as one's own, either in the drafting of the official position or in a preliminary draft resolution, **the use of artificial intelligence is completely prohibited for the complete drafting of the position sheet or the manual for delegates.**

Use is only allowed to consult or support your work, in these situations:

a). Organize ideas:

Example: ask them to help you structure the key points of your posture.

b) Look for key information in long documents:

Example: ask for a summary of a very long document to identify data

Relevant.

c) Improve your writing

11. REPRIMANDS: Reprimands are sanctions imposed by the Organizing Committee to warn about behaviors considered inappropriate for a Model United Nations. Violating the rules of courtesy, behavior, dress code, plagiarism, interrupting the debate unnecessarily, incurring in disrespectful attitudes and showing up late to a session are examples of behaviors that will make a delegate worthy of reprimands according to the seriousness of the offense. In the event that the warning is due to the dress code, it must be made in writing, without notifying the delegate. In the event of accumulating two reprimands during the same session, the delegate must leave the committee and may not rejoin until the next session. The participation of a delegate in MUNMX will be canceled after accumulating three reprimands.

12. MOTIONS:

Article 1

Any delegate may use the Motions to request consideration of certain situations or proposals during the sessions. The delegate shall specify the type of Motion required.

Article 2

There are four types of motions used for the proper functioning and development of the debate: Procedural Motion, Personal Privilege Motion, Motion of Order and Parliamentary Doubt Motion.

13. PROCEDURAL MOTION: This Motion may be used to propose a procedural option in the normal course of debate – for example, it is necessary to hold a special

question session (Rule 21), open a caucus (Rules 22 and 23), introduce a worksheet (Rule 25), and suspend or cancel the session (Rule 35), among other procedures.

a) For the Bureau to consider this Motion, it must have at least one delegate to support it. The Delegation that introduced the Motion will not be able to support it.

(b) A Procedural Motion may not interrupt a delegate or the Bureau when they are addressing the forum or when a particular proceeding is being conducted. It can only be entered when the forum is open.

c) The Bureau may reject, accept or vote on the proposal. In the event of a vote, abstentions will not be allowed. The Motion will be accepted if there is an absolute majority of votes in favor.

14. MOTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE: This Motion may be used when a delegate is in a situation of personal discomfort that hinders or prevents his or her participation in the proceedings of the debate. The Motion cannot be rejected without first having been heard. You can interrupt a speaker as well as the Bureau. The Motion of Personal Privilege should be used with the utmost discretion, so it is recommended that this motion be made by means of a written message addressed to the Bureau. This right may be restricted by the Bureau at any time. The manner in which the requirements of such motions are to be satisfied shall be established by the bureau.

15. POINT OF ORDER: During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may make a Motion of Order only to warn of the incorrect application of the protocol procedure. The Moderator, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, shall immediately decide on the motion. The Moderator may consider these motions out of order when they are inappropriate or dilatory; such decision is final. The Representative who introduced the Motion of Order may not speak on the substance of the debate. A motion may interrupt a speaker only when the speech is not properly following the protocol procedure. Where a delegate does not respect the official position of the country he represents, other delegates may not raise a Motion of Order to correct it, but may make written recommendations to the delegate who makes inappropriate statements.

16. MOTION OF PARLIAMENTARY DOUBT: When the forum is open, a delegate may establish a Motion of Parliamentary Doubt to ask the Moderator about a question relating to the Rules of Procedure.

a) The Motion of Parliamentary Doubt may not interrupt a speaker.

b) Motions for information do not exist. Delegates wishing to ask substantive questions may ask them during the Caucus (Rules 26 and 27) or by written message addressed to the Bureau.

17. PRIORITY: Motions shall be considered in the following order of preference:

A) Motions that may interrupt the speaker:

- to. Motion for Personal Privilege
- b. Motion of Order

B) Motions that can only be made when the forum is open:

- to. Motion of Parliamentary Doubt
- b. Procedural Motion

C) Procedural Motions that are not debatable:

- to. Suspension or Cancellation of Session
- b. Moderate Caucus
- c. Caucus
- d. Extraordinary Question Session

D) Procedural Motions that are applicable to Resolutions or Amendments under consideration.

- to. Closure of the debate
- b. Postpone or Continue the Debate
- c. Competence (in order only after the introduction of amendments or resolution)
- d. Division of the Question (in order only after the closure of the debate)

E) Other Procedural Motions:

- to. Continuation of the debate
- b. Reconsideration

18. MAJORITIES: There are three types of majorities used in the parliamentary procedure:

- a) Qualified majority. - Represents the vote of two-thirds (66.6%) of the members present and voting.
- b) Absolute majority. - Represents the vote of 50%+1 of the members present and voting.

c) Relative majority. - It represents a vote more in favor of a certain position than against it.

19. OPENING OF TOPIC: At the beginning of the work of the Committee, the only motion that will be in order will be a Procedural motion for the selection of the topic to be debated. This procedure is carried out as follows:

- Procedural Motion: to open "Item A", "Item B" or "Item C". This motion must be seconded.
- A List of Speakers for and against the opening of the proposed topic will be opened with a maximum of 5 delegates per position.
- The Delegation that established the motion and the Delegation that seconded it will occupy the first two places on the list in favor of opening the item. Other delegations wishing to speak in favour of opening the proposed item should do so by raising their badge when indicated by the Moderator. In the same way, the list against the opening of the proposed topic will be filled.
- If there are no delegations on the list of speakers against the opening of the item, the proposed item will be voted on.
- The time limit per speaker for this list will be 30 seconds. Alternating the order of participation of the Delegations, in favor and against, until both positions are exhausted.
- Delegations may only speak for or against opening the proposed item, therefore, they may not refer to any other agenda item.
- In the event that the item is adopted, the List of Speakers will be opened to order the discussion of that item.
- In the event that it is rejected, the second topic will be opened immediately and a new List of Speakers will be established.
- In the event that there are more than two items on the Agenda and the first one is rejected, the same procedure must be carried out for the remaining items.

20. DEBATE: Once the agenda item has been selected, a list of speakers will be established for the development of the general debate. This list shall be followed during the discussion of the item, except when it is suspended by procedural motions, amendments or the introduction of a Resolution.

Article 1

All sessions shall be public, unless otherwise decided; This decision must be approved by an absolute majority. In any case, this decision must depend on exceptional circumstances.

Article 2

No delegate may address the forum without the prior permission of the Bureau. The Chair or Moderator may call the attention of any delegate who makes statements irrelevant to the topic under discussion, as well as in the event that a delegate exceeds the time limit or that his or her comments have been deemed offensive.

21. LIST OF SPEAKERS: During the debate, the committee should have an open List of Speakers on the established topic. If deemed necessary, other lists of speakers shall be drawn up for the various procedural motions, including the debate concerning amendments or resolutions. A State may add its name to the List of Speakers, provided that it is not already on the List, by means of a written request addressed to the Bureau. The order of delegations shall be published for the convenience of the Committee. In the event of low participation by delegates, the moderator may choose speakers alphabetically or randomly at his discretion.

Article 1

Time Limit on Speeches: The President may limit the time allowed for each speaker. The minimum time is 30 seconds and the maximum is 90 seconds. Ten seconds before the delegate's participation time ends, the Moderator will warn him or her to close his or her speech. Once the time for participation has expired, the Moderator will invite the delegate to take a seat. In the event that the delegate's participation extends and he ignores the invitation of the Moderator, he will be entitled to a warning and must take a seat immediately. The modification of the time limit may be proposed by a delegate by means of a Procedural Motion that must be seconded and approved by an absolute majority. The Bureau may consider the motion out of order if it deems it necessary.

Article 2

Allow Time: A delegate who has been recognized to speak before the forum during the Speakers' List may give up his remaining time at the conclusion of his or her speech in one of three possible ways: to another delegate, to questions, or to the Bureau. There is a procedure that may be used, at the discretion of the bureau, where the time not ceded by the delegate will be used for comments.

- a) To give time to another Delegation. The remaining time of a speaker may be given to another delegate provided that it has been previously agreed. In the

event that the latter does not accept the remaining time, the delegate who gave him the time will be entitled to a warning.

b) Give time to questions. The remaining time of a speaker may be used for questions or interpellations. The delegates who will ask the questions will be selected by the Moderator and will be limited to one question entitled to a subsequent one. The Moderator may call the attention of any delegate whose question is deemed inappropriate. Only the time that elapses during the delegate's answers will be deducted from the remaining time. It is the delegate's decision to answer questions as he or she wishes, provided that he or she maintains a diplomatic stance.

c) To give time to the Bureau. Time shall be given to the Bureau when the delegate does not wish to make further use of his remaining time; This procedure does not affect the debate. The time granted for the table may be used for what in its judgment is convenient.

Time can only be given once: The speaker to whom time is given may not give it up again. A delegate must give up his time at the end of his speech. If a speaker's time has expired, he or she will not be able to give it up. Subsequent questions must be approved by the Bureau and may be restricted at any time.

d) Comments. In the event that the Delegation does not allow its time, the Chair may recognize any delegate, other than the initial speaker, to comment for the remaining time on the content of the speech just concluded. Comments should be made in diplomatic conduct.

Article 3

Special Question Session (Interpellations): Any delegate may establish a Special Question Session immediately after a speaker has concluded his or her speech. This Motion will be in order as long as the delegate has not previously given his time to questions. The delegate who made the motion must establish the number of questions to which the speaker will be subjected, and this must be seconded first and then accepted by the speaker. If the speaker accepts it, the motion will be put to a vote and will require an absolute majority to pass. It is in order to establish, for each question, a subsequent one, as long as it is related to the answer or the speech of the speaker. A delegate may also request a brief preamble on his or her first question by means of a Personal Privilege Motion.

22. CAUCUS: A Caucus is an informal meeting between delegates where direct communication can be established. A Procedural Motion to open a Caucus will be in order when the forum is open. The delegate making the motion will be required to briefly explain the reason and suggest the total time of the Caucus, not to exceed 20

minutes. Once the Caucus time is over, a delegate may request an extension of the Caucus, specifying the reason for the extension and provided that the time does not exceed the initial time. This motion must be seconded and put to the vote in the same manner as the previous procedure was carried out.

23. MODERATE CAUCUS: The purpose of the Moderate Caucus is to speed up the development of the debate. With that objective in mind, the Moderator will temporarily suspend the List of Speakers and at his discretion, give the floor to the delegates. A Procedural Motion to open a Moderated Caucus will be in order when the forum is open. The delegate making the motion will be required to briefly explain the reason and suggest the total time of the Moderated Caucus, as well as the speaking time per speaker. The maximum duration will be 20 minutes, with a limit of 90 seconds for interventions per speaker. The motion must be seconded, put to a vote and will require a simple majority to be approved. The Moderator may declare this motion out of order and his decision shall be final. The delegate who established the motion and the one who seconded it will be the first to address the forum during the Moderated Caucus. In case there is little

participation of delegates, the moderator may choose speakers alphabetically or randomly at his discretion. Once the Moderated Caucus time is over, a delegate may request an extension of the Moderated Caucus, specifying the reason for the extension and provided that the time does not exceed the initial time. This motion must be seconded and put to the vote in the same manner as the previous procedure was carried out. In the event that there is little participation in the initial Moderate Caucus, the motion for the extension of the Moderate Caucus will automatically be out of order.

24. RIGHT OF REPLY: The Delegation whose national or personal integrity has been affected by another delegate, may request in writing a Right of Reply. The President will decide if this right will be granted, his decision is final. A Right of Reply over another Right of Reply is considered out of order. A delegate who has offended another Delegation should appear before the Committee and apologize only. Any other comment you make will be taken as a serious offense worthy of a warning. Any delegation that does not maintain a diplomatic position during this procedure will be admissible.

25. WORKSHEETS: Delegates may propose Worksheets for consideration by the committee. The Worksheets are intended to support the committee in the debate and facilitate the drafting of Resolutions.

Characteristics:

- They do not need to be written in the Resolution format.

- The name adopted must begin with the letter of the topic to be debated and will have a number that will identify it in the order in which it was worked on within the committee.
- They require the signature of at least 33.3% of the delegates that make up the committee.
- A Delegation may be a signatory on more than one Worksheet.
- Signing a Worksheet represents the Delegation's interest in having the ideas expressed in the document discussed in the forum and not necessarily their acceptance.
- They require the signature of the President in order to be presented to the Committee. Until the document has been approved and signed by the President, it will adopt the name of Worksheet. For any previous reference it should be called a possible Worksheet.

A Representative from the block that drafted the Worksheet should appear in front and read it to the committee. After a Worksheet has been entered, a Procedural Motion to open a Moderated Caucus for the purpose of debating it will be in order.

26. PRELIMINARY DRAFT RESOLUTION: The Delegations will draft the preliminary draft resolutions to present them to the Approval Bureau.

Characteristics:

- They must have the minimum endorsement of 66.6% of the total Delegations.
- Delegations may only endorse one preliminary draft resolution for each item under discussion.
- They should be based on issues discussed in the List of Speakers and in formal consultations.
- They must contain a maximum of 5 sponsoring delegations that have contributed significantly to the creation of the document.

Article 1

The Adoption Bureau shall accept the preliminary draft resolution that meets the requirements stipulated in the Resolution Format Guide for consideration by the Member States of the Committee.

- a) The Approval Committee may introduce modifications in form, but not in content, in the preliminary drafts presented, as well as in those resolutions that are approved by the Commission.

b) Such modifications must be communicated to the Commission for analysis.

Article 2

When a preliminary draft resolution is submitted to the Approval Bureau, the sponsors shall inform which delegations will present the preliminary draft to the committee, if it is accepted.

Article 3

The preliminary draft resolution selected by the Approval Bureau will be communicated to the entire committee to be amended and voted on during the individual debate on the preliminary draft resolution.

Article 4

The Bureau may recognize a maximum of three delegates to introduce the preliminary draft resolution to the Committee. Each of these delegates will have 3 and a half minutes to defend the draft and then submit to 5 interpellations, however; the Bureau may recommend other procedures. The Moderator shall select the delegations that will make the interpellations.

Article 5

There are two modalities for debating a draft resolution, Moderated Caucus or debate with a List of Speakers for, about and against the draft resolution. The Bureau shall decide on the modality to be followed and may change it when it deems necessary, subject to prior authorization by the Committee.

Article 6

During the list of speakers for the discussion of the preliminary draft resolution, each speaker will have a time limit of two minutes to make a comment and/or propose a possible amendment.

27. AMENDMENTS: Adds, deletes, or modifies specific parts of a draft resolution. Each delegation may submit a maximum of one amendment to the preliminary draft resolution on each item. An amendment may not change the original essence of the preliminary draft, this measure will be at the discretion of the Bureau.

Characteristics:

- The proposed amendments must be previously sent to the Approval Board.
- It must have 20% of the signatures of the delegations represented in the Committees of the General Assembly, with a total of 25% of the signatures for the Committees belonging to the

Economic and Social Council and with 30 per cent of the signatures of the Members of the Security Council and its subsidiary committees.

- This endorsement represents the intention to debate the amendment and is not indicative of a vote for or against it.
- An approved Amendment may be introduced when the forum is open.

Article 1

Informal voting on the amendment will be established, abstentions will not be allowed.

Article 2

In the event of an absolute majority, the formal vote on the amendment will proceed.

Article 3

In the event that the informal vote on an amendment is not absolute, a closed debate will be held to discuss the amendment. This will consist of a List of Speakers for and against the amendment.

Article 4

The Bureau shall establish a list of speakers of at least two delegates in favour and two against.

Article 5

Once an amendment has been proposed and approved by the Bureau, it will be read out to the forum.

Article 6

Amendments may be suspended by the Bureau if it considers it necessary. It will be at the discretion of the Bureau to resume the amendments during the course of the debate.

Article 7

The Bureau will determine the time limit for each speaker, after which he or she may be subjected to one or two interpellations.

Article 8

A Procedural Motion to close the List of Speakers will be adopted for consideration by the Bureau. If the motion is accepted, the list of speakers for and against the amendment will automatically be closed. The amendment will then be voted on.

Article 9

The amendment will be put to a vote, abstentions will be allowed during this process. The vote will be carried out by lifting the placards. Voting may be by roll call, if a motion is established for this purpose or if the Bureau deems it appropriate.

Article 10

In the event that a relative majority in favor is obtained, the amendment will be approved; otherwise, it will be denied.

28. DIVISION OF THE QUESTION: A delegate may propose that each operative part of the preliminary draft resolution be put to the vote. This is done through a procedural motion that must be seconded and voted on to be approved with an absolute majority. The Moderator will accept additional motions to Divide the Issue and will order the parts from highest to lowest degree. In the event of an objection to the motion to Divide the Question, it shall be subject to debate with a limit of two speakers in favor and two against, and then put to a vote. If the motion is accepted by a relative majority, the Resolution will be divided, and each operative part of the proposal will be voted on separately to determine whether or not it is included in the final Resolution. The substantial parts of the proposal that have been approved shall be restated in the final Resolution and the Final Resolution shall be put to a vote as a single document. In the event that all operational parts of the proposal are rejected, the proposal shall be deemed to have been rejected in its entirety.

29. JURISDICTION: A motion to question the committee's competence to discuss a Draft Resolution or Amendment shall be in order immediately after the Draft Resolution or Amendment has been introduced in the forum. The purpose of this motion is to establish whether the deliberating body has the legal power to decide on what the resolution or amendment introduced is about. This motion must be seconded and will require a relative majority to be approved. This motion may be debated with one speaker in favour and one against. The motion will be considered by the Approval Board and may be denied.

30. DRAFT RESOLUTION: In order for the Preliminary Draft Resolution to be called a Draft Resolution, it is necessary to make a procedural motion to close the debate (Rule 31). This motion will be in order under the consideration of the Bureau and must be seconded.

Article 1

Submitting Draft Resolutions that have already been debated in the United Nations forum or in any other Model United Nations is strictly prohibited, unless the new resolution drafted by the delegates is not fully based on previous resolutions.

31. CLOSURE OF THE DEBATE: Any delegate may establish a motion to close the debate on the item. When it is proposed to close the debate, the Moderator may recognize up to two speakers who speak against the motion. No speaker in favour of the motion will be recognized. The closure of the debate shall require the approval of an absolute majority of the voting Members present. In the event that the Committee is in favour of closing the debate, the Chairman shall declare the debate closed. From this moment on, the Preliminary Draft Resolution may be referred to as a Draft Resolution. The Bureau, then, will recognize two delegates in favor, two against and two about the Draft Resolution to speak. Immediately after this procedure, the Draft Resolution will be put to a formal vote.

32. LIST VOTE/FORMAL: After the debate has been closed, any delegate may request a List Vote. This motion of Personal Privilege must be seconded. Observers will not be able to participate during this procedure. In such a vote, the Moderator shall take a roll call in alphabetical order following the following procedural sequence:

a) First sequence: during the first sequence, delegates may vote in favour, against, abstain or pass. Those delegates who voted for or against may ask for the right to an explanation.

b) Second sequence: Delegates who "passed" during the first round must vote in the second sequence. Delegates may ask for the right to explain their vote during the first and/or second round. The right of explanation will be carried out at the end of the second round. c) Third sequence: The Moderator should ask if any delegate wishes to change his vote; No delegate will be able to explain his vote. The Moderator will then proceed to announce the result after the voting has been counted by the Bureau.

Article 1

Non-Member Representatives shall not have the right to vote during this procedure.

Article 2

No person may enter or leave the premises during the closing of the debate and voting processes.

33. VETO: Exclusively in the Security Council, the five permanent members (United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Russian Federation, Republic of France, and People's Republic of China) have the power to override a vote in favor of a resolution using their right of veto. The right of veto will be

exercised by voting against the draft resolution. An abstention shall not be considered a veto.

34. RESOLUTION: When the result of the formal vote on the Draft Resolution is approved, the document may be referred to as the Resolution of the Item in question. In the event that the result is not approved, the document may be referred to as a Draft Resolution not approved.

Article 1

Once the result of the formal vote on the Draft Resolution has been announced, there will be a short break. At the end of that time, the debate on the next item will be resumed.

Article 2

In case there are two remaining Topics, the procedure for opening the Topic will be followed (Rule 19).

35. SUSPENSION OR CANCELLATION OF THE SESSION: When the forum is open, a delegate may propose suspension of the session (suspending all functions of the committee for a specified period of time) by means of a procedural motion. The Moderator may declare the motion out of order, his decision being final. This motion will not be debated but will immediately go to a vote and will require a qualified majority to be approved. A Procedural Motion to Cancel the Session will be out of order if it is filed before three-quarters of the time allotted for the last scheduled session of the committee has elapsed.

36. APPEAL THE DECISION OF THE MODERATOR: Any decision of the Moderator in turn, except for those issues that have been explicitly determined as unappealable in accordance with these rules, may be appealed by a delegate by means of a point of order. In the event that the Chair considers such a motion in order, the Moderator shall ask the delegate to explain the appeal and shall speak briefly in defence of his decision. The appeal shall be subject to a vote and the decision of the Bureau shall stand unless it is deemed inappropriate by the Members present and voting. A vote against will indicate support for the Bureau; The vote in favor will indicate the opposition against it.

37. POSTPONE OR CONTINUE DEBATE: When the forum is open, any delegate may make a procedural motion to postpone debate. The motion requires the approval of a qualified majority of the committee to pass and must be debated with a limit of one speaker in favor and one against.

38. RECONSIDERATION: A procedural motion to reconsider the vote is in order when a Resolution or Amendment has been rejected or adopted by the committee. It must

be established by a delegate who voted with the majority of the committee. The Moderator shall recognize two speakers opposing the motion and immediately thereafter put it to the vote. A two-thirds majority of the members present and voting is required for reconsideration.