



CONFERENCE GUIDE
January 23-26, 2014

CIMUN X

Chicago
International
Model United Nations



It's your world ...



Chicago International Model United Nations

A Program of:



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Chicago International Model United Nations

January 23, 2014

Dear Delegates, Faculty, and Distinguished Guests:

It is our distinct pleasure to welcome you to the tenth annual Chicago International Model United Nations, held January 23-26, 2014 at the Fairmont Hotel in the heart of downtown Chicago. CIMUN is a groundbreaking educational political simulation for high school students organized by the Model United Nations Development Organization (MUNDO). This year's program is the product of nearly a year of diligent preparation by our team of over 100 volunteer staff members, and we are confident that you will count CIMUN among your most memorable educational experiences.

Ten years ago, a small group of students at the University of Illinois at Chicago conceived the idea for a different kind of Model UN conference, seeking to expose students to the true complexities of the international system. A decade later, the core of the CIMUN philosophy remains firmly focused on realism and innovation, with our primary goal being the accurate portrayal of the challenges faced by real-life diplomats and politicians. All committees at CIMUN feature a fully-integrated crisis simulation, forcing delegates to think on their feet and work as a team between multiple committees to solve demanding international problems. The result is an unconventional conference that immerses students in a global context, and makes CIMUN a truly one of a kind Model UN experience.

As one of the nation's largest independent conferences, CIMUN is staffed by a diverse and talented team of students, post-graduates, and professionals from over 50 colleges and universities, selected through a highly-competitive application process. As of our last conference, 20% of our staff are either current or former Secretaries-General or hold leadership positions in prestigious university-level Model UN programs. CIMUN also offers one of the lowest staff-to-delegate ratios of any major conference, with 1 staff member for every seven delegates.

This year, our conference will feature 20 innovative committees, most with 15 delegates or less, and a historical simulation set in 1971 that will place students in key decision-making roles during the formative days of the Cold War. Our unique simulation-driven model gives delegates in all committees the opportunity to make world-shaping decisions in real time, and requires them to think critically beyond the bounds of any one topic to best represent their national interests.

We hope that you enjoy your stay at the conference and in the great city of Chicago.

Sincerely,

Gregory Young
Secretary-General, CIMUN X

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Conference Schedule

Thursday, January 23, 2014

- 12:00 pm - 5:30 pm School Arrival and Registration
Location: Imperial Lobby (Level B2)
- 4:30pm – 5:30 pm Delegate Training Workshop (Optional)
Location (General Committees): International Ballroom (2nd Floor)
Location (Cabinet Committees): Gold Room (2nd Floor)
- 6:00 pm - 8:30 pm Opening Ceremonies and Banquet
Location: Imperial Ballroom
- 8:30 pm - 11:30 pm Committee Session 1
Location: Committee Rooms (See Page 7)
- 9:00 pm - 11:00 pm Faculty Advisor Reception
Location: Presidential Suite
- 12:00 am Delegate Curfew

Friday, January 24, 2014

- 9:00 am - 11:00 am Diplomatic Consulate Panel
Location: International Ballroom (2nd Floor)
- 12:00 pm - 5:00 pm Committee Session 2
Location: Committee Rooms (See Page 7)
- 8:00 pm - 8:30 pm Faculty Advisor Meeting
Location: Chancellor Room (3rd Floor)
- 6:30 pm - 11:00 pm Committee Session 3
Location: Committee Rooms (See Page 7)
- 12:00 am Delegate Curfew

Saturday, January 25, 2014

- 9:00 am - 12:00 pm Committee Session 4
Location: Committee Rooms (See Page 7)
- 1:30 pm - 5:00 pm Committee Session 5
Location: Committee Rooms (See Page 7)
- 3:45 pm - 4:30 pm Faculty Advisor Meeting and Country Selection for CIMUN XI
Location: Chancellor Room
- 9:00 pm - 12:00 am Delegate Reception
Location: Imperial Ballroom
- 12:00 am Delegate Curfew

Sunday, January 26, 2014

- 10:00 am - 1:00 pm Committee Session 6
Location: Committee Rooms (See Page 7)
- 1:00 pm - 2:00 pm Closing Ceremonies
Location: Imperial Ballroom

Keynote Speaker

The Model United Nations Development Organization is proud to present Narimon Safavi as this year's keynote speaker. Mr Safavi made his name as a Chicago based International Entrepreneur, creating ethical diamond mining projects and business models in several West African countries.



He is a Chicago cultural and political icon, having sat on the boards of the Gene Siskel film center, the Latino Cultural Center of Chicago, the University of Chicago's Harris School of Public Policy and Citizens for Global Solutions. He is recognizable to many in the international relations community from his regular appearances on NPR, PBS, the BBC and Telecinco, especially his regular commentary on WBEZ's Worldview each Friday.

Having studied Chemistry and Philosophy at Illinois State University, he now serves on the Chicago committee of Human Rights Watch as well as Ambassador of the DC based National Iranian-American Council, acting as a cultural and diplomatic bridge in the estranged relationship between Iran and the United States. Besides radio and television, Mr. Safavi caught particular national attention with his essay on Iran, part of an anthology called "What's Next?", published in 2011.

Fluent in four languages, Mr Safavi's international cultural and political expertise is a wonderful opportunity to hear from a truly global citizen and his perspectives on international relations and the pursuit of world peace. The Board of Directors welcomes Narimon Safavi to the tenth annual Chicago International Model United Nations and hopes each and every one of you can gain insight from his remarks.

Opening Ceremonies

The opening Ceremonies will be held in the Imperial Ballroom on Level B2. As visitors will include Chicago academia and members of the diplomatic community, all attendees are asked to look their best. Speakers will constitute a relatively short portion of the dinner with a featured keynote and short addresses by the Secretary-General.

A banquet dinner will be served. Delegates with dietary restrictions are asked to relay them to their faculty advisor, who can indicate them along with their hotel room assignments. Seating assignments will be given to faculty advisors upon arrival. **Delegates will not be admitted once the ceremony has begun, and must sit only in their assigned seat. Failure to do so will result in the delegate not receiving the proper conference materials and compromising the delivery of special meals to those with dietary restrictions. Faculty advisors are asked to enforce this strictly.**

Steering Committee and Administrative Staff

CIMUN X Steering Committee

Secretary-General: Greg Young

Chief of Staff: Vince Floress

Undersecretary-General of Administration: Katie Duthaler

Undersecretary-General of Simulations: Blaine W. Coyle

Undersecretary-General of Committees: Erin Donovan

Master Sergeant-at-Arms: Tobi Ojo

Undersecretary-General of Operations: Matt Dittmer

Director-General: Suhail Khan

Department of Administration

Executive Host: Rachel Spann

Director of External Affairs: Christine Hudak

Special Assistant to the Secretary-General: Brittany Sumyk

Department of Committees

Director of General Committees: Ian Yeats

Director of Cabinet Committees: Peggy Fleming

Editor-in-Chief of the International Press Delegation: Jessica Corbett

Department of Operations

Director of Conference Services: Therese Murphy

Director of Technology: Elliott Young

Department of Protocol

Deputy Master Sergeant-at-Arms: Jameson Drouin and Hank Kerkoven

Department of Simulations

Deputy Undersecretary-General and Director of Present-Day Simulations: Jose Benjamin

Deputy Director of Present-Day Simulations: Dave Pinkawa

Director of Historical Simulations: Nick Laws

Deputy Director of Historical Simulations: Akvile Zakarauskaite

Executive Producer of CIMUN News Network: Victor Lang

Hotel Information

CIMUN X will be held at the Fairmont Chicago, Millennium Park at 200 North Columbus Drive and the Swissotel Chicago at 323 East Wacker Drive.

CIMUN participants are required to stay on the premises at their assigned hotel. Delegates must adhere to their room assignments after curfew, regardless of circumstances, unless the Master Sergeant-at-Arms or the Secretary-General receives direct authorization in person from the delegate's faculty advisor. This includes requests from parents to see their children. For the safety of our delegates, we cannot release custody of delegates to anyone without faculty authorization.

Fairmont Hotel Chicago, Millennium Park

200 North Columbus Drive • Chicago, IL 60601, USA

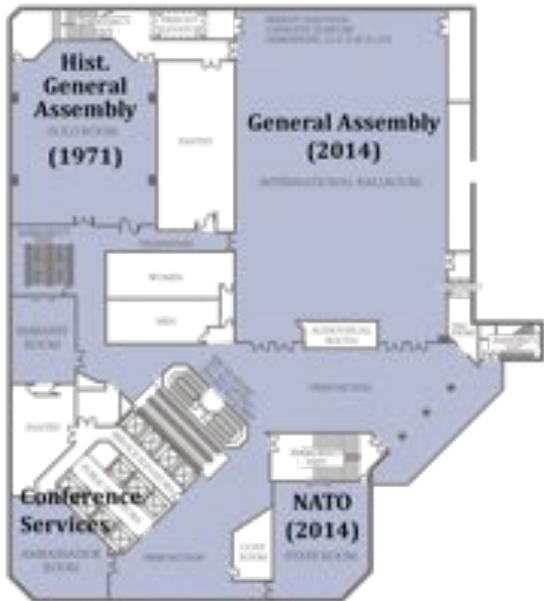
Tel: 1 (312) 565-8000 • Fax: 1 (312) 856-1032 • Web: <http://www.fairmont.com/chicago/>

Swissotel Chicago

323 East Wacker Drive • Chicago, IL 60601, USA

Tel: 1 (312) 565-0565 • Fax: 1 (312) 565-0540 • Web: <http://www.swissotelchicago.com/>

Fairmont Hotel Floor Plan



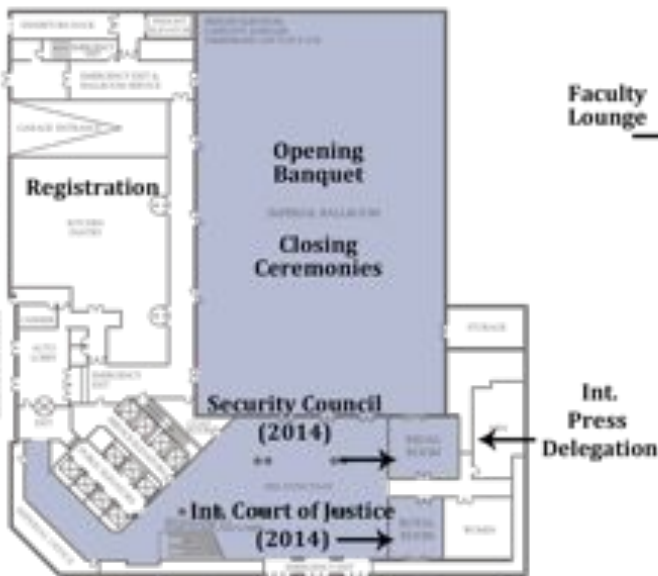
Second Floor



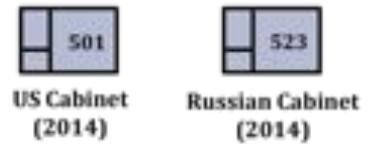
Lobby Floor



Third Floor



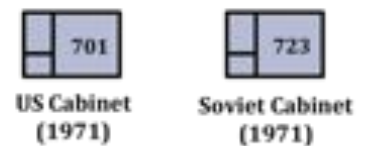
Basement 2



Fifth Floor



Sixth Floor



Seventh Floor



Eighth Floor

Committees and Locations

Present Day Committees (2014)

United Nations General Assembly

President: Ian Yeats
Location: International Ballroom (2nd Floor)

NATO Partnership for Peace

Chair: Erik Leyva
Location: State Room (2nd Floor)

United Nations Security Council

President: Ryan Cummings
Location: Regal Room (Level B2)

Cabinet of the United States

President: Chirayu Patel
Location: Suite 501 (5th Floor)

Cabinet of India

Prime Minister: Scott Ellingson
Location: Suite 601 (6th Floor)

International Press Delegation

Editor-in-Chief: Jessica Corbett
Location: Imperial Office (Level B2)

UN Disarmament and Int. Security Comm.

Chair: Nicole Wilsey
Location: Rouge (Lobby Level)

Shanghai Cooperation Organization

Chair: Zachary Lassiter
Location: Cuvee (Lobby Level)

International Court of Justice

Registrar: Dr. Jordan Bankhead, Esq.
Location: Royal Room (Level B2)

Cabinet of the Russian Federation

President: Vince Floress
Location: Suite 523 (5th Floor)

Cabinet of the People's Republic of China

President: Evan Fowler
Location: Suite 623 (6th Floor)

Historical Committees (1971)

Historical UN General Assembly

President: Azeem Khan
Location: Gold Room (2nd Floor)

Historical UN Security Council

President: Enrique Diaz
Location: Diplomat Room (3rd Floor)

Commonwealth of Nations

Chair: Hiba Ahmed
Location: Crystal Room (3rd Floor)

Comm. on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space

President: Ariana Shockley
Location: Regent Room (3rd Floor)

Cabinet of the United States

President: Suhail Khan
Location: Suite 701 (7th Floor)

Cabinet of the Soviet Union

General Secretary: Nate Wroblewski
Location: Suite 723 (7th Floor)

Cabinet of India

Prime Minister: Tatiana Scripnic
Location: Suite 801 (8th Floor)

Cabinet of Pakistan

President: Yahya Khan
Location: Suite 823 (8th Floor)

Conference Policies and Regulations

- Delegates must follow the CIMUN Rules of Procedures unless specifically directed by the Secretary-General.
- Delegates may not enter committees they are not assigned to unless they are a head delegate from a country represented in that particular committee. Delegates must have credentials to enter a committee unless admitted as non-member delegates (see Rule 2.3). If there is a breach to this rule, a witness may call a point of order to alert the dais. This rule does not apply to the International Press Delegation, except during a closed session.
- Diplomatic Courtesy - All delegates must show courtesy and respect to the staff, advisors and fellow delegates.
- Delegates are required to remain in the hotel, except during scheduled meals and breaks and with the permission of their faculty advisor.
- After 9:00pm, **no delegate may leave the hotel for any reason** except in extraordinary circumstances **and** after the notification of the Master Sergeant-at-Arms. In the event of an emergency a staff member should be notified immediately.
- Delegates in breach of conduct will be escorted to their faculty advisor by the Master Sergeant-at-Arms. Delegates found to be in breach of hotel rules or any law **with** their credentials will be brought to the Master Sergeant-at-Arms by hotel staff. Any delegates in breach with the hotel **without** their credentials will be remanded to the Chicago Police Department along with notification to their faculty advisor.
- Presence of drugs or alcohol is grounds for immediate expulsion from the conference and removal from premises without refund.
- Dress Code – Standard international business attire is required during the entire conference. Dressing in the “traditional dress” from the country you represent is highly inappropriate. Of course, personal attire such as yarmulkes, turbans, or hijab are more than welcome.
- Looking the part leads to better debate. Your dais staff will always look and act professional and we expect delegates to do the same. Please dress appropriately at all times.
- Men: Suit, shirt and tie, slacks, blazer, and dress shoes. NO jeans or sneakers.
- Women: Suit, slacks or skirt, and blouse. Use discretion!
- It is suggested that you dress your best at opening ceremonies and to some extent closing ceremonies. Several distinguished members of the diplomatic community will be present and you never know whom you might be sitting with.

The Master Sergeant-at-Arms reserves the right to take any action and implement any rules necessary to maintain the safety and security of all attendance participants.

The MUNDO Philosophy

For over 60 years, Model United Nations has been used to educate generations of students about global issues and to provide them with a broad understanding of international relations. Even before there was Model UN, there was Model League of Nations. Political simulations as an educational tool are valuable in helping students to develop research skills, as well as develop empathy for another country and their perspectives. Even high-level policy and “research” institutes like the Rand Corporation use simulations and models as tools to develop wargames.

As we enter the 21st century, past methods in the development of MUN conferences have become obsolete. MUN conferences today tend to focus on “consensus-building,” resolution writing, and compromise. While these are important values, consensus-building over-kill has given rise to unrealistic MUN simulations as delegates are willing to break ranks with their country's real position to cooperate with unlikely allies. The awards criteria for most conferences makes consensus building a major component in their awards policy. Furthermore, the same conferences do not respect the importance of accuracy and realism of policy by delegates. In doing so, conferences promote an ideological position, portraying international organizations as unrealistically effective, and that national interests are unimportant.

CIMUN and MUNDO seek to develop Model UN conferences that reflect the realities of international relations. Our simulations staff works to simulate pertinent and accurate political developments that affect multiple committees. All of our simulations are fully integrated across committees and delegates must work as a team in order to actively promote their country's national interest. Our awards policy rewards those who are firm and knowledgeable in their national positions, as well as those with political savvy and innovative ideas.

The UN is an important international organization, but regional alliances and organizations, as well as state power, should not be left behind. By encouraging unrealistic resolution writing, students are only exposed to an incomplete picture of the political barriers diplomats face and the complex issues that confront countries in the 21st century.

It's Not Just Diplomacy... It's Politics!

Simulations

Periodically throughout the conference, delegates may receive private communiqués from their Ministry of Foreign Affairs (or equivalent agency). These messages provide delegates with information from their “Home Government” about political events at the conference. Delegates will be able to consult with their national government to provide real-time policy advice and supplementary information to help delegates, as well as to communicate ideas, solutions or strategies that need to be approved at the national-level. **Only Head Delegates** may write communiqués requesting assistance to their Home Government. These should be sent through the committee's Political Officer. Home Government will not provide basic research that delegates should have performed before the conference, but instead will provide real-time assistance regarding political events unfolding at the conference.

Political Officers are responsible for all political content within a committee and are posted to each dais to act as the liaison between delegates and their Home Governments. Delegates are encouraged to develop ideas related to national policy in conjunction with the Political Officers.

Credentials

Credentials are an important aspect of the conference. Besides serving as a form of identification upon meeting other delegates, they ensure a realistic portrayal of limits imposed on diplomats and maintain order at the conference. Some badges will have ribbons underneath them signifying specific aspects of their credentials:

No Stripe: Delegate - Delegates retain the credentials to enter the chambers of the committee to which they are a member and to speak before that body. The only exception is an instance in which the Sergeant-at-Arms has sealed the chamber, e.g. during voting procedures.

Green Stripe: Head Delegates - Retains the credentials to enter any committee of which his/her country is a member state or invited observer and to speak before that body.

Orange Stripe: Press Delegate - Retains credentials to enter any committee, without speaking rights. May be removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms if rules dictate, e.g. a declared closed session. Press can only observe a committee in formal session. To secure statements and ask questions of delegates or staff, the committee must be in a suspension of the meeting or they must ask the delegate via a note or advance notice to conduct the interview outside the chambers.

Purple Stripe: Faculty Advisor – Retains the credentials to enter any committee and the Faculty Advisor Lounge. However, Faculty Advisors may not directly aid delegates in the conduct of debate or substantive proceedings. If certain circumstances dictate, the chair may ask to “clear the chamber” in which case Faculty Advisors are requested to step out of the chamber along with other non-members of the committee.

Lilac (Light Purple) Stripe: VIP Guest – VIP Guests retain the credentials to observe any committee proceedings and access the Faculty Lounge, subject to the same limitations as faculty advisors.

Blue Stripe: Dais Staff – Retain the credentials to enter the committee to which they are assigned and have the authority to conduct the proceedings of the committee.

Red Stripe: Sergeant-at-Arms – Retains the credentials to enter any committee under the authority of the Master Sergeant-at-Arms. Also enforces protocol, at the direction of the Master-Sergeant-at-Arms, both within and outside committee chambers. Delegates, faculty and guests may ask any SA for assistance, particularly with emergencies as they are patched into the wireless communications network. All conference participants must comply with their instructions.

Gold, Purple, and Pink Stripes: Conference Support Staff – Retain the credentials to enter any committee with the consent of the chair. These staffers can assume the role of a dais staff member upon appointment by the Secretary-General. Conference Support Staff often operate crucial aspects of conference operations and priority is given to them in situations of urgency.

Black Stripe: Executive Secretariat – Retains the credentials to enter any committee. They retain the authority to appropriate conference resources as circumstances require and can overrule the chair of a committee in rare cases where questionable rulings appear to ensure uniformity of application. The Master Sergeant-at-Arms and Secretary-General may modify the rules of conduct as circumstances dictate, e.g. curfews, committee operations, etc. The Secretary-General retains the credentials to modify the rules of procedure for a given committee or the conference as a whole.

Conference Services

Conference Services is the central hub of CIMUN and provides delegates with the tools they need for effective representation. A computer lab will be provided with internet access and document processing tools. Committee staff will electronically transmit properly approved resolutions and amendments for printing. Delegates may not request prints of working papers or draft resolutions directly from Conference Services. Delegates should note that resolution and document processing can take up to one hour at busy times. CIMUN t-shirts and other merchandise can also be purchased in Conference Services.

Conference Services is located in the Ambassador Room on the 2nd Floor. Delegates are not allowed to enter the room if an attendant is not present.

Laptop Computers and Internet Access

Delegates at CIMUN are allowed to use personal laptops to facilitate conference work, but must comply with all restrictions put in place by their committee's dais staff. Laptops must be closed during formal session and can only be used outside of the room and during suspensions of the meeting. Any delegate found using a laptop or other device for purposes not related to their committee will have the device confiscated and delivered to their faculty advisor. Laptops are not allowed in Cabinet Committees without express permission from the Moderator.

Free access to the internet at CIMUN is not guaranteed. A computer lab will be provided for delegates who need the internet for conference work. Advisors will have complementary access to the internet while in the Faculty Lounge.

Safety at CIMUN

CIMUN places extreme importance on the safety of delegates. Here are a few recommendations on making your visit to Chicago safer:

- Delegates may not leave the hotel without the permission of their faculty advisor. Please make sure other members of your group always know where you are.
- Always let one of your group leaders or faculty advisors know where you are going prior to leaving the hotel (e.g. for lunch).
- When leaving the hotel after dark, travel in a group.
- Always remove your credentials prior to leaving the hotel to avoid marking yourself as a "tourist" in town for a conference.
- Inform one of your group leaders and faculty advisors, as well as the Master Sergeant-at-Arms if you have a safety or security concern, or if any emergency situation arises, regardless of the time.
- Feel free to ask for help - people in Chicago are very proud of their city and very willing to help.

Awards Policy

CIMUN prides itself on an objective and balanced awards policy that stresses realistic portrayal of national interest and development of political skill.

Awards consist of, in ascending order, Honorable Mention, Outstanding Delegate, and Best Delegate. In larger committees, multiple Honorable Mentions and Outstanding Delegate awards are available, but each committee has only one Best Delegate award.

The five key areas of evaluation are as follows:

1. Accuracy of Policy – Dais staff will be monitoring political and representational accuracy of delegates. This includes rhetoric in speeches and documents, as well as in caucusing and bloc formation.
2. Rhetorical Skill – The ability of a delegation to relay the message of their country's policy in the correct terms, as well as the manipulation of dialogue to persuade other delegates toward their position.
3. Substantive Development – The ability of a delegation to develop substantive documents (e.g. working papers, resolutions, amendments) with the proper structure, grammar, skill and context.
4. Procedural Manipulation – The ability to manipulate the rules of procedure and institutional legality to the advantage of your country and its policies.
5. Cross Simulation Articulation – The ability to work across committee lines to create political leverage, using the press as part of public policy, etc.

Awards themselves are determined by a system of both subjective and objective measurements of these various attributes. Member States large and small, involved and distant, all have advantages in different areas of these criteria. Our staff are trained to evenly apply this policy.

While those states involved directly in a topic may have an easier time articulating their policy, their policy tasks are much more difficult to achieve. For example, we do not expect North Korea to pass a resolution on nuclear weapons testing, as that would be impossible without many member states being out of character. By the same token, we do not expect strong rhetoric from Sweden, but rather a level of persuasiveness and conflict resolution.

The Chicago Pedway

The Chicago Pedway is a system of indoor tunnels and concourses that connects more than 40 blocks in the downtown area. The Pedway is directly accessible from Level B1 of the Fairmont, connecting to the neighboring AON Center. Although hours vary for each section of the Pedway, it is typically only open on weekdays. **Through a special arrangement with CIMUN, the Aon Center portion of the Pedway will also be open on Saturday from 8am to 1pm.**

The Pedway, especially the food court in the Aon Center, is home to many quick and affordable dining options. For a detailed list of nearby restaurants, please see the Area Map on the inner back cover.

CIMUN Rules of Procedure: Long Form

The Long Form is the official wording of the rules by which CIMUN committees conduct themselves.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

Rule 1.1: Scope

The rules of procedure contained in this handbook are the official rules of procedure of the Chicago International Model United Nations (CIMUN). They are self-sufficient, except for modifications provided by the Secretariat, and will be considered adopted in advance of the session. No other rules are applicable for all delegates at CIMUN.

Rule 1.2: Model United Nations Development Organization, Inc.

CIMUN is a program of the Model United Nations Development Organization, Inc. (MUNDO), an educational social enterprise. MUNDO is managed by a Board of Directors.

Rule 1.3: Language

English will be the official working language in committees at CIMUN unless otherwise specified in the committee rules. All speeches and documents presented in another language will be ruled out of order unless it is accompanied by a written English translation.

Rule 1.4: Sessions

The commencement and adjournment of the session each year shall be declared by the Secretary-General. All general sessions of meetings shall be held in public unless it is decided otherwise by the committee, using a Motion for a Closed Session (see *Rule 4.21*).

SECTION 2: DELEGATIONS AND CREDENTIALS

Rule 2.1: Delegations

The composition of a member states' diplomatic delegations will be represented by either one or two delegates on committees of which it is a member, and one vote on each committee. No delegation may cast a vote on behalf of another country.

Rule 2.2: Head Delegates

Each delegation must have two head delegates, one for the Present-Day simulation and one for the Historical simulation.

Rule 2.3: Credentials

The credentials of delegates and the names of members of a delegation shall be submitted to the Undersecretary-General of Committees before the opening of the session, for accreditation by the Secretary-General. Actions relating to the modification of rights, privileges, or credentials of any member may not be initiated without the written consent of the Secretary-General and the Master Sergeant-at-Arms.

During the conference, Sergeants-at-Arms or any representative of the Department of Protocol appointed by the Master Sergeant-at-Arms reserves the right to inspect the credentials of all delegates.

Rule 2.4: Diplomatic Courtesy

All delegates must conduct themselves in a diplomatic manner. This includes, but is not limited to, showing courtesy to fellow delegates, ministers and staff, respecting others who have been given time to speak, and showing utmost respect for national dignity. The chair will immediately call to order any delegate who fails to comply with this rule.

SECTION 3: CIMUN AND MUNDO STAFF

Rule 3.1: MUNDO Board of Directors

The MUNDO Board of Directors acts as the supervising authority over the entire organization. This supervising authority is exercised via the Office of the Secretary-General and through directives issued to the Secretary-General and Director-General.

Rule 3.2: Secretariat and Steering Committee

The Secretariat consists of all the staff of CIMUN. The Steering Committee manages the operations of all matters pertaining to CIMUN and consists of the Secretary-General, Chief of Staff, Master Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Undersecretaries-General.

Rule 3.3: Secretary-General

The MUNDO Board of Directors appoints the executive authority to conduct the conference via the Office of the Secretary-General, and appoints the Secretary-General as the Chief Executive Officer and Program Director of CIMUN. He shall provide and direct the staff required by CIMUN and be responsible for all arrangements that may be necessary for its meetings. He may designate a member of the Secretariat to act as his representative. He reserves the right to modify the CIMUN Rules of Procedure at any time. The Secretary-General holds an ex-officio position on the MUNDO Board of Directors.

Rule 3.4: Director-General

The Director-General is directly appointed by the MUNDO Board of Directors to the Office of the Secretary-General as a direct representative of the interests of the MUNDO Board, as Chief Inspector-General of the conference.

Rule 3.5: Chief of Staff

The Secretary-General may appoint a Chief of Staff to assist in directing the staff required by CIMUN. The Chief of Staff shall hold the rank of an Undersecretary-General, and is a member of the Steering Committee. The Chief of Staff may act as a representative of the Office of the Secretary-General and answers directly to the Secretary-General. In the event of the incapacitation of the Secretary-General, the Chief of Staff shall act in his place.

Rule 3.6: Statements by the Secretariat

The Secretary-General or a member of the Secretariat designated by him may at any time make either written or oral statements to the committee. The Secretariat will be responsible for keeping delegates abreast of international incidents that may affect committee operations.

Rule 3.7: Departments

CIMUN staff are broken down into five administrative departments, each with an Undersecretary-General ranked staff member as its executive:

- Department of Administration
- Department of Committees
- Department of Operations
- Department of Protocol
- Department of Simulation

Rule 3.8: Department of Administration

The Department of Administration shall act as the primary liaison officer between faculty advisers and the CIMUN Secretariat. This includes the establishment of credentials, conference revenues and collections, records, and conference-wide hospitality and accommodations. The Undersecretary-

General of Administration shall appoint a Director of External Affairs to assist him or her in these duties who will retain a Director-level rank.

Rule 3.9: Department of Operations

Department of Operations manages all logistical matters as they pertain to the work flow and maintenance of conference operations. For this purpose, the Undersecretary-General of Operations shall appoint a Director of Conference Services to provide for document and information processing as required to conduct the business of the conference. The Undersecretary-General of Operations shall also appoint a Director of Technology to provide for the informational technology backbone of conference operations. The Director of Conference Services and Director of Technology shall retain a Director-level rank.

Rule 3.10: Department of Protocol

The Department of Protocol maintains protocol, enforces rules, and provides for the safety and general welfare of the conference. The Master Sergeant-at-Arms is the chief administrator of the Department of Protocol, and retains both the rank of an Undersecretary-General and extraordinary powers, real and ceremonial, as determined by the Office of the Secretary-General.

The Master Sergeant-at-Arms appoints Sergeants-at-Arms to aid him or her in the conduct of their duties. A Deputy shall be provided at director level rank. Sergeants-at-Arms may be posted on committee daises or hold at-large appointments.

Rule 3.11: Department of Simulations

The Department of Simulations is to develop interactive, real-time (“running-time”), hierarchical, event-driven, and fast-paced Historical and Present Day simulations for CIMUN participants. The Undersecretary-General of Simulations shall appoint a Director of Simulations for each time period simulation at the conference. Directors of Simulations retain a Director-level rank.

The Simulations Department will also post a Political Officer to each dais represented at the conference. The Political Officer shall serve as chief liaison between the committee and the simulations department, communicate simulation developments to maintain consistency of the Director of Simulations' timeline, review substantive documents for purview and policy consistency, evaluate delegates' political and rhetorical accuracy, and maintain information security in the committee.

Rule 3.12a: Department of Committees

The Undersecretary-General of Committees is responsible for providing for the conduct of committee operations. He or she shall appoint two or three members to each dais, one Chair and one or two Vice Chairs to this end. The Undersecretary-General of Committees may appoint a Director of General Committees and a Director of Cabinet Committees, each of whom will hold a Director-level rank.

Committee Chairs are responsible for the conduct of debate in each committee. The Chair shall ensure the observance of these rules, as well as direct any present Sergeant-at-Arms in their enforcement. He or she shall maintain decorum, quorum and the orderly substantive development of the committee. The Chair also reviews substantive documents for technical and grammatical accuracy, evaluates delegates' abilities of procedural manipulation and substantive development, and maintains the record of resolutions and other substantive documents developed by the committees.

The Vice Chair shall assist in the conduct of the chair's duties. They are expected to moderate debate for a significant portion of proceedings. The Undersecretary-General of Committees may standardize the duties of the Vice Chair to ensure a smooth operation of the dais.

In some committees, the Chair may be known as President, Director, Procedural Officer, Moderator, Registrar, Director-General or other honorific or parliamentary titles as may be appropriate to the protocol of that committee. The Vice Chair may be known as Vice President, Deputy Director, Deputy Procedural Officer, Deputy Moderator, Deputy Registrar, Deputy Director-General or other honorific of parliamentary titles as may be appropriate to the protocol of that committee.

Rule 3.12b: Moderators

Moderators are assigned to cabinet committees that operate without a formal dais, with moderated caucus as their default format. Their primary focus is the facilitation of a forward moving discussion rather than enforcements of formal rules. However, if they believe it necessary, they can regulate the discussion according to ad hoc rules agreed to by the body's consensus or, failing consensus, move the body into Formal Debate. Moderators shall hold a Chair-level rank within the conference at large.

SECTION 4: CONDUCT OF BUSINESS IN UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEES, REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND MULTILATERAL CRISIS COMMITTEES

INTRODUCTION

Rule 4.1: Scope

All United Nations committees, regional organizations, multilateral crisis committees, and other non-Cabinet and non-legal committees will only use the rules contained within Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 for the conduct of their business

Rule 4.2: Committee Format and Defaults

Committees can have different default formats, and can make procedural motions to switch from one format to another. Default format is Formal Debate for all United Nations committees, and other non-Cabinet and non-legal committees. Under Formal Debate, the full accordance to the rules of procedure is required.

Rule 4.3: Agenda

The agenda for all regular sessions shall be developed by the Secretary-General and communicated to the delegations attending CIMUN at least sixty days before the opening of the session.

- In the event of an international crisis or emergency, the Secretary-General or his representative may call upon a committee to table debate on the current topic area so that the more urgent matter may be attended to immediately. After a draft resolution has been passed on the crisis topic, the committee may return to debate on the tabled topic.

Rule 4.4: Quorum

The Chair may declare a Committee open and permit debate to proceed when at least one-quarter of the members of the Committee (as declared at the beginning of the first session) are present.

- The presence of a majority of the members will be required for the vote on any substantive motion.
- Quorum will be assumed to be present unless specifically challenged and shown to be absent.

A Motion to Establish Quorum can be used to push for a roll call will be used to determine quorum and to allow delegates to announce voting status (see *Rule 4.31*). When using this motion, the committee will be sealed.

POINTS AND MOTIONS

Rule 4.5: Point of Order

A Point of Order may be used to indicate an instance of improper parliamentary procedure during the discussion of any matter, or an infraction of the rules. The Chair in accordance with these rules of procedure will immediately provide a decision regarding the Point of Order.

- A point of order has precedence over any other matter.
- A representative rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.
- A Point of Order may only interrupt a speaker if the speech is not following the Rules of Procedure or limited substance of a topic.

Rule 4.6: Point of Personal Privilege

A Point of Personal Privilege may be used whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort, which impairs her ability to participate in the proceedings.

- A Point of Personal Privilege can be called out when the Chair asks for points or motions.
- When a delegate has experienced an affront to their personal or national integrity by another delegate, or a delegate has described their position (by naming them specifically) and has misstated their viewpoint, a Point of Personal Privilege would be the appropriate to appeal to the Chair. Should the Chair sustain the Point of Personal Privilege, the delegate may request a Right of Reply in writing (see Rule 4.30). While a Point of Personal Privilege in extreme cases may interrupt a speaker, delegates should use this power with the utmost discretion.

Rule 4.7: Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the Chair a question regarding the rules of procedure, or to inquire as to the appropriate motion. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker and should never address substantive matters.

Rule 4.7a: Point of Parliamentary Inquiry in Novice Committee

A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry will follow the aforementioned rule with the following changes in the novice committee. A point of parliamentary inquiry can be raised at any point, excluding delegate speeches, if a delegate is unclear about the proceeding of the committee.

Rule 4.8: Point of Substantive Inquiry in Novice Committee

A Point of Substantive Inquiry will be a written inquiry, used ONLY in the novice committee, submitted to the Dias regarding actions made by other delegates in regard to international events. This rule is to help delegates learn more about the actions they may like to pursue in response to an international event. This point should be used judicially and if possible should be held off until a request for points or motions or suspensions of debate.

Rule 4.9: Point of Information

After a speech, Points of Information may be raised to ask a question of a delegate following a substantive speech as long as there is still time remaining for the speaker or if there is additional time specifically set aside for a designated number (or time limit) for points of information. As with all substantive debate, the point and the question are directed at the chair.

- A Point of Information can never be used to interrupt a speaker, and must be referred to the speaker through the Chair.
- In time limited debate, the clock will stop for the question and will continue during the response.
- When referred through the Chair the dialogue will be as follows:
 - Delegate: “Point of Information”
 - Chair: “Will the speaker be accepting points of information?” (if no, speaker must yield time to chair or another delegation; if yes, proceed as follows)
 - Delegate: “ Will the chair please direct the following question to the speaker”
 - Chair: “So directed”
 - Delegate asks question
- At the end of the question the speaker must also direct his response through the chair:
 - Speaker: will the chair please direct my response to the delegate?
 - Chair: so directed
 - Speaker gives her response
- There is to be no back and forth dialogue between the speaker and the appointee, the appointee must again raise a point of information and it must be accepted by the speaker

Rule 4.10: Motions

A Motion is a formal proposal by a member of a committee that the assembly take certain action. The numerous types of motions include those that bring new business before the assembly as well as motions to take procedural steps or carry out other purposes relating to the body itself.

- Procedural Motions are motions that relate to the management or operations of a committee. All procedural motions will be collected at once and voted upon in order of precedence followed by order received until a motion is passed, after the passed motion is completed the committee will return to the remaining motions on the table.
- Please see Rule 4.37: Voting on Procedural Motions
- For matters of keeping substantive debate flowing in committee, motions that require speakers for and/or against will be brought forward to speak prior to the vote on the specific motion and will be given a limit of up to 30 seconds, at the discretion of the chair.
- Substantive Motions are motions that directly impact substantive documents, such as draft resolutions and amendments. Substantive motions receive an immediate consideration.
 - The following are the only four substantive motions:
 - Motion to Consider a Draft Resolution
 - Motion to Consider an Amendment
 - Motion to Divide the Question
 - Motion to Adopt by Consensus

Rule 4.11: Motion for a Suspension of the Meeting

A Motion for a Suspension of the Meeting, suspends all Committee functions for a specified time. This motion must include a purpose.

- This motion is not debatable
- This motion requires a second and a majority vote of quorum present for passage.
- Upon passage of the motion, the sergeant-at-arms in the committee will relay to the committee areas to which delegates are allowed to go.

Rule 4.12: Motion for an Adjournment of the Meeting

A Motion for an Adjournment of the Meeting will suspend all Committee functions for the duration of the Conference.

- The primary use for this motion is to close this annual session after all committee work has been completed.
- This motion requires a second and a majority vote of quorum present for passage.

Rule 4.13: Motion for the Closure of Debate

A Motion for the Closure of Debate ends general debate on the matter under discussion and immediately moves the body into voting procedure on all substantive documents on the current agenda item.

- Two speakers may be permitted against the motion.
- This motion requires a second and two-thirds vote of quorum present for passage.

Rule 4.14: Motion for a Moderated Caucus

A Motion for a Moderated Caucus is used to facilitate debate at critical junctures in the discussion. In a moderated caucus, the committee will temporarily depart from general debate, and a moderator is designated to call on delegates to speak at his or her discretion.

- The delegate making the motion must explain its purpose and specify a time limit for the caucus. The delegate may also include a specific moderator for the caucus. If no delegates are specified, the Chair will act as moderator by default.
- Two speakers may be permitted to speak for the motion, and two speakers may be permitted to speak against the motion.
- No motions are in order during a moderated caucus. If no delegate wishes to speak during a moderated caucus, the caucus shall immediately end.
- This motion requires a second and a majority vote of quorum present for passage.

Rule 4.15: Motion to Open a Speakers' List

A Motion to Open a Speakers' List for the topic being discussed can be used to open a list for speakers during general debate. A delegation may add or remove their position on the speakers' list by submitting a request in writing to the Chair. At any time, the Chair may call for members that wish to be added to the Speakers' List.

- If the Speakers' List is exhausted (runs out of speakers), the Chair will move into voting procedure as if a Motion to Close Debate has just passed.
- This motion is non-debatable.
- This motion requires a second and a majority vote of quorum present for passage.

Rule 4.16: Motion to Table the Agenda Item

The Motion to Table the Agenda Item suspends all substantive debate on the topic and all substantive draft documents under discussion. Debate is moved to the next agenda item without closing debate, making it possible to resume debate on the item and bring back all suspended substantive documents without redrafting them. Resumption of debate on a tabled item can only be made through the Motion to Reconsider Agenda Item (Rule 4.18).

- This motion requires a second and a majority vote of quorum present for passage.

- Two speakers may be permitted to speak for the motion, and two speakers may be permitted to speak against the motion.
- The motion requires a roll call vote as only those voting yes can raise a motion to reconsider an agenda item.

Rule 4.17: Motion to Consider the Agenda Item

The Motion to Consider the Agenda Item is usually first order for business for the Committee. A motion should be made to put a topic area first on the agenda. The only topic areas that may be proposed for the agenda are those listed in the preparation materials. The Chair may modify these topic areas at his or her discretion. A committee in which only one topic area may be proposed for the agenda will be considered to have automatically adopted that topic area without debate.

- Only one committee topic shall be considered at any time. Any motions for the consideration of multiple topic areas considered in a particular order will be ruled dilatory.
- Two speakers may be permitted to speak for the motion, and two speakers may be permitted to speak against the motion.
- This motion requires a second and a majority vote of quorum present for passage.
- Important Questions are matters of an urgent nature, and can be added to the agenda in writing, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a 2/3 majority of the members present and voting.

Rule 4.18: Motion To Reconsider Agenda Item

The Motion to Reconsider an Agenda Item brings that item and all its substantive documents out of suspension from a previous table motion. In order to make this motion, the motioning delegate must have voted yes on the corresponding motion to table the item.

- This motion requires a second and a majority vote of quorum for passage.
- Two speakers may be permitted to speak for the motion, and two speakers may be permitted to speak against the motion.

Rule 4.19: Motion to Consider a Draft Resolutions

Upon the Motion to Consider a Draft Resolution, the Chair shall introduce an approved draft resolution for debate. A draft resolution will be referred to as a working paper during general debate until it is motioned to the floor by a delegate. When introducing the draft resolution, the Chair shall read the sponsors and operative clauses of the approved draft resolution, as well as distribute copies for the reference of the committee.

- At the Chair’s discretion, the sponsors of the resolution may be awarded time to clarify any grammatical or clerical points on the draft resolution. Any substantive points will be ruled out of order during this period.
- More than one draft resolution may be on the floor at any one time, and will remain on the floor until debate on that specific agenda topic is postponed.
- This motion requires a second for passage and is not debatable.
- See Rule 4.32 for more information about draft resolutions.

Rule 4.20: Motion to Consider an Amendment

The Motion to Consider an Amendment is used after the Chair approves an amendment. A delegate must formally move to consider the draft amendment before it can be referred to in general debate.

- This motion is not debatable.

- The amendment will be read by the chair.
- This motion requires a second for passage.

Rule 4.21: Motion for a Closed Session

The Motion for a Closed Session is used to seal the committee for private discussion. This motion should only be used in extreme circumstances. When the committee is sealed, no person may enter and leave the room. All those who are not staff or delegates from the committee are to be immediately expelled. The motion must entail who specifically the session is closed to and the duration of the closure. The closure cannot exceed the duration of a single committee session. All proceeding committee sessions will begin as an open session.

- This motion requires a second and a three-quarters (3/4) vote of quorum for passage.
- Two speakers may be permitted to speak for the motion, and two speakers may be permitted to speak against the motion.

Rule 4.22: Motion for the Participation of a Non-Member or a Party to the Dispute

The Motion for the Participation of a Non-Member may be used when a Member State, NGO, or other actor is needed to consult with the body. Non-member may be granted either full debate rights, or limited debate rights. Non-members recognized with full debate rights shall be accorded all rights in the Committee except they may not vote on any substantive matter and may not make or second the following motions:

- Adjournment of Meeting
- Adjournment of Debate
- Closure of Debate

Non-members with limited debate rights will only be able to speak when summoned by the committee and may not vote on procedural motions. This motion should be used to request special speakers, or to request a presentation from an expert source. In the Security Council, Non-Members are known as a Party to the Dispute

- Two speakers may be permitted to speak for the motion, and two speakers may be permitted to speak against the motion.
- This motion requires a second and a majority vote of members present for passage.

Rule 4.23: Motion to Appeal the Decision of the Chair

A Motion to Appeal the Decision of the Chair may be used when a member wishes to overturn a chair's interpretation of the rules. The chair will immediately recuse themselves to another member of the Dias until a decision on the motion has been reached.

- Two speakers may be permitted to speak for the motion, and two speakers may be permitted to speak against the motion.
- This motion requires a second and a three-quarters (3/4) vote of members present for the appeal to stand.
- This motion is ultimately up to the decision of the Dias staff and may be ruled dilatory with a unanimous decision by the Dias.

Rule 4.24: Withdrawal of a Points or Motion

A delegate who proposed a point or motion may withdraw it at any time before voting on it has begun. Seconds to a motion may also be withdrawn. A withdrawal of a motion or a second is made via a Point of Order.

Rule 4.25: Dilatory & Out of Order Motions

The Chair may rule Dilatory any motion repeating or closely approximating a recent previous motion on which the Council has already rendered an opinion, or a motion meant to delay or obstruct business, annoy the deliberative assembly, or delay consideration of a subject for other reasons. The Chair may rule any motion or point made at a time at which said motion or point is not allowed or inappropriate as outlined by these rules as Out of Order. These rulings are at the discretion of the Chair.

SPEECHES**Rule 4.26: Speeches**

No delegate may address a session without having previously obtained the permission of the Chair. The Chair may call a speaker to order if her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion, or are offensive to committee members or staff.

Rule 4.27: Recognition of Speakers

Delegates wishing to speak on an item before the body, or make a Motion, will signify by raising their placards after the chair asks for points, motions, and/or speakers. The exception to this rule occurs on any Point of Order, Point of Information, Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, and Point of Personal Privilege, at which time delegates should raise their placard and call out "Point of ____" to the Chair.

Rule 4.28: Limit on Speeches

Substantive Speeches may be given a limitation as set in the motion for establishing a speakers list or motion for a moderated caucus. For all procedural speeches, the length of time is up to 30 seconds, ultimately at the discretion of the chair. When a delegate exceeds her allotted time, the Chair may call the speaker to order without delay.

Rule 4.29: Yields

A delegate granted the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield the remainder of their speaking time to another delegate, yield to questions (indicating their willingness to accept Points of Information), or to the Chair. A delegate must declare any yield at the conclusion of her speech. If no yield is made, and the delegate stays at the podium, the Chair will assume that the delegate is open to Points of Information.

- Yield to another delegate: Delegates may only yield to another delegate once per substantive speech. Furthermore, the time it takes for the delegate to walk to the podium will count as part of the speaking time. It is advisable that yields of this nature be pre-planned. If a delegate which has been yielded time does not wish to speak, they can Yield to the Chair.
- Yield to questions: Points of Information will be selected by the Chair and limited to one question per Point. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Chair through an additional Point of Information. The Chair will have the right to call to order any delegate whose question is, in the opinion of the Chair, dilatory, rhetorical and leading and not designed to elicit information. Only the speaker's answers to questions will be deducted from the speaker's remaining time.

- Yield to the Chair. Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish her speech to be subject to questions. The moderator will then move to the next speaker.

Rule 4.30: Right of Reply

When a delegate has experienced an affront to their personal or national integrity by another delegate, or a delegate has described their position (by naming them specifically) and has misstated their viewpoint, a Point of Personal Privilege (Rule 4.6) would be the appropriate to appeal to the Chair. Should the Chair sustain the Point of Personal Privilege, the delegate may request a Right of Reply in writing.

- After a Point of Personal Privilege is sustained, the delegate must submit a request for a Right of Reply in writing to the committee staff. The Chair will grant the Right of Reply at her discretion, and may limit the time of any Reply.
- The Chair is not subject to appeal.
- After approval, the delegate may then rise to a Right of Reply to respond to defamatory remarks.
- There cannot be a Reply to a Reply.

Rule 4.31: Motion to Establish Quorum

A Motion to Establish Quorum can be used to push for a roll call will be used to determine quorum and to allow delegates to announce voting status. When using this motion, the committee will be sealed by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

- Motion requires a second and majority of members present

DOCUMENTS

Rule 4.32: Draft Resolutions

A draft resolution is a written proposal consisting of at least one preambulatory and one operative clause.

Draft resolutions may be submitted to the committee Chair for approval at any time during CIMUN. For a draft resolution to be considered it must be organized in content and flow, in the proper format and approved by committee staff.

A draft resolution may be introduced when it receives the approval of the Chair and is sponsored or signed by 25% of quorum. Sponsors are considered parties accountable for the resolution and will be given special rights. Once a draft resolution on the floor for discussion, additional sponsors may only be added to that draft resolution with the consent of the original sponsors. Signing a draft resolution need not indicate support of the draft resolution, and the signatory has no further obligations. Signing a draft resolution only indicates a desire for the draft resolution to be discussed in committee.

- Pre-written draft resolutions are strictly prohibited at CIMUN.

Rule 4.33: Draft Amendments

An amendment is a written proposal that modifies any part of a draft resolution. Delegates may amend any draft resolution that has been introduced. Preambulatory clauses may not be modified after a draft resolution has been introduced.

There are two types of amendments:

- *Friendly Amendments* - An amendment that has the signatures of all the sponsors may submit “Friendly Amendments” at any time after the draft resolution has been brought to the floor at the approval of the Chair.
 - Friendly Amendments automatically modify the draft resolution in question.
- *Unfriendly Amendments* - Amendments that do not have the approval of all the sponsors may be submitted as an “Unfriendly Amendment.”
 - The amendment must be signed by 15% of the quorum and must be brought to the floor for debate after the Chair has granted approval.
 - Amendments to amendments are out order; however, an amended part of a draft resolution may be further amended.
 - The amendment must be voted on after closure of debate, before a vote on the final resolution.

Rule 4.34: Withdrawal of Sponsorship.

Sponsorship of a resolution or amendment may be withdrawn at any time before voting on it has begun. Sponsorship of a resolution may not be withdrawn after a vote has been taken on a contested amendment.

- If a draft resolution or amendment has all sponsorship withdrawn, any delegation may take up sponsorship of that draft resolution or amendment by informing the Chair.
- If all sponsors withdraw from a draft resolution or amendment, it is automatically removed from consideration.

Rule 4.35: Presidential Statements

The Security Council may choose to issue a Presidential Statement on issues that do not warrant a resolution. This statement is formally issued by the President of the Security Council, but is drafted by the body, or its designees.

- This statement must be accepted by consensus.
- As this type of statement does not represent a formal decision of the Council, a formal vote is not recorded on a Presidential Statement.
- Unlike resolutions, Presidential Statements are not binding on Member States.

VOTING PROCEDURES

Rule 4.36: Voting Status

A delegation may announce whether they will cast only affirmative or negative votes during any substantive vote. If a delegation announces a voting status they may not abstain from voting at any time. A delegation announces voting status when called upon during roll call. For the purposes of these rules, the phrase "members present and voting" means members must cast a yes or no vote, and may not abstain from all substantive votes. Members abstaining from voting are considered as not voting.

Rule 4.37: Procedural Voting

All voting is considered procedural with the exception of voting on substantive documents after a Motion for the Closure of Debate (see Rule 4.38: Substantive Voting Procedure). A motion that requires a simple majority needs more than half of the committee members present to vote affirmatively. A motion that requires two-thirds to pass requires more than two-thirds of the committee members to vote affirmatively.

- All delegates must vote on procedural motions.
- Abstentions may not be cast for procedural votes.
- All votes in the Security Council and Historical Security Council require nine (9) affirmative votes for passage, regardless of quorum.

Rule 4.38: Substantive Voting Procedure

Substantive voting occurs after Closure of Debate and during voting procedure when draft resolutions and unfriendly amendments are being decided on. The Chair will begin Substantive Voting Procedure upon the Chair's declaration: "we are in voting procedure." During Substantive Voting Procedure, the Sergeant-at-Arms is ordered to seal the chamber. Delegates may not speak or pass notes during voting procedure. Immediately prior to a vote, the Chair shall state the number and name of the draft resolution or amendment to be voted on. A call for Points or Motions will be announced, though only the following will be entertained:

- Point of Personal Privilege
- Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
- Point of Order
- Division of the Question
- Motion to Adopt by Consensus

If there are no such motions, the committee will vote on all draft amendments before the final resolution is voted on. During substantive voting, each country will have one vote.

- Votes may be cast as Yes, No, or Abstain. If a delegation announced their voting status they will not be allowed to abstain from the vote.
- Members who abstain from voting are considered as not voting.
- All votes in the Security Council and Historical Security Council require nine (9) affirmative votes for passage, regardless of quorum.
- Non-UN committees follow the substantive voting rules outlined in their charters.

Rule 4.39: Division Of The Question

After debate on any topic has been closed, a delegate may move that operative parts of a draft resolution be voted on separately. Preambulatory clauses may not be removed by division of the question.

- The motion can be debated to the extent of at most, two speakers for and two against, to be followed by an immediate procedural vote on that motion.
- If the motion receives the simple majority required to pass, the Chair will take motions on how to divide the question and prioritize them from most severe to least severe.
- The committee will then vote on the motions in the order set by the Chair. If no division passes, the resolution remains intact. Once a division, requiring a simple majority, has been passed, the resolution will be divided accordingly, and a separate procedural vote (implying no abstentions) will be taken on each divided part to determine whether or not it is included in the final draft. If all of the operative parts of the substantive proposal are rejected, the draft resolution will be considered to have been rejected as a whole.
- Parts of the draft resolution that are subsequently passed will be recombined into a final document. The final document will be put to a substantive vote as a whole, requiring a simple majority of those voting 'yes' or 'no' to pass.

Rule 4.40: Placard Voting

All procedural and substantive votes that are not in Substantive Voting Procedure shall be decided by a show of placards. Placard voting is not an option during the voting of draft resolutions and amendments.

Rule 4.41: Roll Call Voting and Rights of Explanation

By default, all substantive votes will be considered roll call votes except if there is a motion to pass the resolution or amendment by consensus. In a roll call vote, the Chair will call countries in alphabetical order beginning with a randomly selected Member.

- In the first round of voting, delegates may vote Yes, No, Abstain, Pass, Yes with Rights, and No with Rights.
- A delegate who passes during the first round of the roll call may not abstain or pass during the second sequence. The same delegate may not request to vote with rights.
- A delegate may vote with the Right of Explanation (with rights) to explain her vote only when the delegation is voting contrary to its expected vote based on its declared foreign policy. The delegate may only explain an affirmative or negative vote, not an abstention from voting.
- All delegates who had requested the right of explanation will be granted time to explain their votes. The speaking time will be set at the discretion of the Chair, not to exceed thirty seconds.
- The Chair will then announce the outcome of the vote.

Rule 4.42: Adoption By Consensus

The adoption of draft resolutions and amendments by consensus are desirable because they represent a global accord. Any delegate may Move to Adopt any draft resolution or amendment by Consensus at any time after debated has been closed.

- If the Chair finds that there are no objections, the draft resolution is adopted by consensus.
- If the Chair finds that there are any objections, this motion fails and voting reverts back to the default.

Rule 4.43: Changes of Votes

At the end of a Roll Call Vote, but before Rights of Explanation and the subsequent announcement of the vote, the Chair will ask for any vote changes. Any delegation that desires to change its recorded vote may do so at that time.

OTHER RULES**Rule 4.44: Security Council Priority and Seizure of the Topic**

The Security Council, as established in the United Nations Charter, shall have priority over the General Assembly on issues that pertain to the maintenance of international peace and security. The Council may declare itself actively seized on a topic by stating in an operative clause in a resolution: "Decides to Remain Seized on the Topic." This seizure will prevent the General Assembly from taking action further notice. Throughout the General Assembly, delegates will be kept informed by the Secretary General of any seized issues.

- Accordingly, any General Assembly draft resolution pertaining to a seized issue cannot be put to a final vote until the Security Council has completed its deliberations on the subject.

- General Assembly draft resolutions that deal with a seized issue may be discussed and amended, but no final vote on the draft resolution may be taken.

Rule 4.45: Admission of New Members to the United Nations

Any State which desires to become a Member of the United Nations shall submit an application to the Secretary-General. This application shall contain a declaration made in a formal instrument that it accepts the obligations contained in the Charter.

The Secretary-General shall immediately place the application for membership before the representatives on the Security Council. The Security Council shall decide whether in its judgment the applicant is a peace-loving State and is able and willing to carry out the obligations contained in the Charter and, accordingly, whether to recommend the applicant State for membership.

If the Security Council recommends the applicant State for membership, the General Assembly shall consider whether the applicant is a peace-loving State and is able and willing to carry out the obligations contained in the Charter and shall decide, by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, upon its application for membership.

If the Security Council does not recommend the applicant State for membership or postpones the consideration of the application, the General Assembly may, after full consideration of the special report of the Security Council, send the application back to the Council, together with a full record of the discussion in the Assembly, for further consideration and recommendation or report.

The Secretary-General shall inform the applicant State of the decision of the General Assembly. If the application is approved, membership shall become effective on the date on which the General Assembly takes its decision on the application.

Rule 4.46: Voting in Special Committees

Special committees may have unique voting rules, which will be observed at CIMUN. Regional military organizations are required to pass all substantive motions by consensus.

PRECEDENCE

Rule 4.47: Precedence of Procedural Points

Points will be considered by the Chair immediately upon submission:

- Point of Order
- Point of Personal Privilege
- Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
- Point of Information

Rule 4.48: Precedence of Procedural Motions

Motions will be considered in the following order of preference:

- Motion to Suspend the Meeting
- Motion to Adjourn the Session
- Motion for Closure of Debate
- Motion to Enter Moderated Caucus
- Motion to Limit Debate
- Motion to Open a Speakers' List
- Motion to Table the Agenda Item
- Motion to Consider the Agenda
- Motion to Consider Resolution
- Motion to Consider Amendment

Rule 4.49: Precedence of Special Motions

Special Motions are motions that can only take place during certain times and take precedence over all other motions:

- Motion for the Participation of a Non-Member
- Motion to Appeal the Decision of the Chair
- Motion to Divide the Question
- Motion to Adopt by Consensus
- Motion to Establish Quorum
- Motion for a Closed Session
- Right of Reply (Point of Personal Privilege)

SECTION 5: CONDUCT OF BUSINESS IN CABINETS**Rule 5.1: Scope**

The Cabinets will only use the rules contained in Section 1, 2, 3 and 5 for the conduct of their business.

Rule 5.2: Default Format

The default format in all Cabinets is Moderated Caucus. The Procedural Officer and Deputy Procedural Officer shall conduct the committee in a manner consistent with the spirit of a moderated caucus, and may make modifications as they see fit to contribute to the progress of the cabinet. The session is called to order by the Procedural Officer upon the request of a Head of State properly accredited by the Simulation Director. All formal and official rules of conduct in the committee are conducted via written document upon the authority of the Head of State.

Rule 5.3: Motions

Only two motions are valid during a Cabinet Moderated Caucus.

Rule 5.4: Motion for a Suspension of the Meeting

A Motion for a Suspension of the Meeting suspends the moderated caucus and the custodial responsibility of the cabinet from the Procedural Officer. The motion must include a time duration is not debatable, requires a second and requires no objection from any cabinet member, and is immediately terminated, regardless of time duration, upon the entry of the Head of State.

Rule 5.5: Motion to Adjourn

A Motion to Adjourn ends the ongoing deliberation and executive authority of the cabinet appointments. This motion is debatable, requires a second, and requires no objection from any cabinet member for passage.

- This motion is used at the end of a term or other constitutional transfer of executive authority.

Rule 5.6: Procedural Officer

The Moderator is the Director of the session. He will work to facilitate the progress of deliberations and preside while the Head of State is away. The Procedural Officer also works with the Political Officer to ensure a smooth workflow in the cabinet. The Moderator holds a Chair-level rank.

Rule 5.7: Head of State

The Head of State is the chief executive officer of an entire country. The Head of State must approve

all decisions, decrees, administrative rules, and regulations brought to her by the cabinet. Upon approval, all decisions are legally valid and binding, including actions of a military nature. As Heads of State have to perform many official duties, they may not be in the Cabinet at all times. They also preside over the cabinet in a default format of Moderated Caucus. Presiding includes opening the debate session, setting time limits (if any), calling on ministers to speak during Moderated Caucus, presenting any information pertinent to debate as he deems necessary, decide on motions proposed by members of the session, and ruling motions out of order. The Head of State retains the only substantive vote in the committee.

Rule 5.8: Ministers

Ministers assume the responsibility over the work of their respective ministries, commissions, or offices, as well as preside over the work of their respective ministries, administer or attend ministerial-level meetings, and provide reports to the Cabinet and directives to lower levels of government.

While Ministers retain bureaucratic authority and oversight of their particular ministry, commission or office, all Ministers are encouraged to contribute to debate in all policy portfolio areas. Ministers are encouraged to remain in regular contact with their department, ministry, commission or office in order to provide the cabinet with the most up to date knowledge available to them. While Ministers retain no substantive voting rights, they are often asked by the Head of State to give a voice vote on a substantive matter.

Rule 5.9: Agenda

In the Cabinets, there is no preset agenda.

Rule 5.10: Speeches

No Minister may speak without first being recognized by the Moderator. There is no speakers' list. Although under normal circumstances there should be no set speaking time, one may be set by the Moderator in extraordinary circumstances.

Rules 5.11: Position Papers

All ministers must submit a position paper that outlines their factual assumptions before the first meeting of special Cabinet meeting. This is to be done privately in the Cabinet forums.

Rule 5.12: Directives

Directives are actions authorized by the Head of State. Before Directives are approved, they are developed as working papers. Working papers clearly stating the proposed Directive should be discussed within the Cabinet and presented to the Head of State. Working papers may take a number of forms, but all serve a similar purpose: enacting or expressing the Cabinet's will. Cabinet consensus should be the goal, though it may sometimes be impossible. In this situation multiple proposals should be discussed and presented to the Head of State.

Types of Directives include:

Enforcement Action: The Cabinet may issue administrative measures, regulations, or directives that have the force of law. Executive decrees may include censorship of media, emergency legal measures or the removal of officials at or below the ministerial level.

Directives of this type include:

- **Arrest Warrant:** An arrest warrant can be issued for a specific individual, a group of individuals, or any persons that apply under a set of conditions. Arrest warrants will be

made public to the general population or can be kept secret. The option for extraordinary rendition may be available.

- **Police Action:** Military or paramilitary operation designed to contain a particular instance of civil unrest or organized criminal
- **Martial Law:** Martial Law places all civil, governmental, and municipal power with the central executive authority of the country, the Head of State. Depending on the government, this may be constitutional or extra-constitutional. Martial Law is often enforced directly through the military. Ministers should bear in mind that Martial Law often brings civil and political blowback, and should only be attempted in extraordinary circumstances.

Political Directives: The Cabinet may communicate and possibly direct local Party organizations, and legislative leaders or allies, as a method of drumming up political support internally.

Directives of this type include:

- **Party or Constituency Action:** Heads of State may request action from patron entities. This can take the form of political party organization, organized protest, corporate action, and operations by foreign and domestic non-governmental organizations.

Internal Communication: The Cabinet may communicate and issue memorandums to all aspects of the government. Internal communication is meant to provide Ministries with specific directives, instructions, reminders, or suggestions.

Directives of this type include:

- **Ministerial Directives:** Request relating to any particular Ministry.
- **Diplomatic Directives:** Messages directed to the diplomatic corps of your country. Official statements or changes in position should be drafted to be communicated to all delegates representing your country. All Diplomatic Directives will be distributed to all of your country's embassies and consulates around the world.
- **Talking Points Memo:** Talking points highlight particular language and messages that a government or ministry uses to maintain a consistent political message. These are useful when the Cabinet wants to be particular about policy points, public image, propaganda, or purposefully omitting ministerial knowledge.

External Communication: The Cabinet may wish to use external communication to deliver messages to those that are not within in the bureaucratic of your government to be reached by an internal communication.

Directives of this type include:

- **Communiqué:** Communiqués are used to communicate with foreign governments or bodies through diplomatic channels expressing policy, intentions, or whatever the Cabinet may decide to express.
- **Public Service Announcement:** Public Service Announcements are messages that the cabinet wanted to communicate to the general public, branches of government, and/or the military on a wide-scale basis. This is usually used as a tool for internal propaganda.
- **Press Release:** The Cabinet may decide to issue a press release or statement to the international press delegation. The Cabinet may decide on which media sources the press statement shall be released towards, and towards whom. Press releases can be made public, and if directed will be available to all the committees in the simulation. Press releases are an effective way of letting the public know of policy and intentions. These statements may

be transmitted through any or all means available to the Cabinet, including the printed press, radio, telephone, and telegraph. Press releases can be part of both an internal and external propaganda campaign.

- **Invitations and Requests:** The Cabinet may decide to issue invitations or requests for any person(s) or a representative from a particular organization to appear before the body. There is no guarantee of the acceptance of these invitations or requests.

Military Directives: The Cabinet may order any of its armed forces to conduct any specific military operations.

Directives of this type include:

- **Operation Order:** A military order used specifically to launch a multiunit, small to large scale military operation. This type of action order requires an operation name, a detailed explanation of how the operation is to be carried out, and a list of the operation's intended objectives. The results of operation orders were distributed to all cabinets in the form of news briefings.
- **Sortie:** A sortie can be used for the deployment of one military unit, be it troops, an aircraft, or ship from a base of operations. Sorties usually have a specific mission, such as reconnaissance, rescue, patrol, sentry, escort or as back up.

Intelligence Directives: The Cabinet may direct their intelligence assets to secretly obtain information about another state. Also, intelligence operatives, already undercover in foreign countries can perform a number of tasks other than espionage.

Directives of this type include:

1. **Information Collection:** Secret information about other countries can be obtained through the direction of our spies. Limited intelligence resources and knowledge may make some espionage difficult, and spies may not be on location. Movement by intelligence officers may increase the risk of being exposed.
2. **Sabotage:** To perform deliberate action aimed at weakening another country through subversion, obstruction, disruption, or destruction, the Cabinet may direct intelligence officers to sabotage productive or vital facilities. The objective of the sabotage must be clearly noted.
3. **Counter-intelligence:** Special measure can be ordered by the Cabinet to prevent hostile or enemy intelligence organizations from successfully gathering and collecting intelligence against them.
4. **Surveillance:** Surveillance can be conducted a specific individual, a group of individuals, or any persons that apply under a set of condition. The monitoring of the behavior, activities, or other changing information, of people or groups of people, in a surreptitious manner, is an excellent method of collecting information about both enemies and friends, domestically or internationally.

Other Directives: If the Cabinet feels that there is some action that it should take that does not fall within above categories, the various minister may submit the proposal to the Head of State for consideration.

Rule 5.12a: Executive Orders

An Executive Order is an action taken by the cabinet as a whole independently of a Directive. It can be used to issue strategic instructions to the country's civil service. Directives will always supersede an Executive Order.

Rule 5.13: Press Releases and Conference

Each cabinet has a Press Secretary whose responsibility it is to speak to journalists on behalf of the cabinet, and respond appropriately to journalists' questions. There will be a press conference scheduled toward the end of each cabinet session, when the Press Secretary will be directed to the press briefing room. The cabinet also has the option of having the Press Secretary speak with the media at any time. Any press conferences not previously scheduled should allow for time to notify the IPD, or the cabinet risks holding a press conference with no one there.

Rule 5.14: Ministerial Actions

Ministers will have the option of executing an action up to one time per committee session without formulating said action with the cabinet as a whole. Delegates should exercise extreme caution when acting outside the cabinet, as backlash against individual actions is almost always inevitable. All actions are subject to the veto of the Head of State.

SECTION 6: CONDUCT OF BUSINESS IN THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICEINTRODUCTION**Rule 6.1: Scope**

The International Court of Justice ("The Court") will only use the rules contained within Section 1, 2, 3, and 6 for the conduct of their business.

Rule 6.2: Default Format

The default format in the International Court of Justice is Moderated Caucus. The Registrar and Deputy Registrar shall conduct the Court in a manner consistent with the spirit of a Moderated Caucus, and may make modifications as they see fit to contribute to the progress of deliberations.

During certain times, the Court will enter a Formal Debate, which will consist of either: 1. Formal presentation of submissions and opinions, and 2. Formal examination of witnesses and agents. The entrance of Formal Debate will be conducted by the Registrar, at the discretion of the Court.

Rule 6.3: Organization of the Court

The Court shall be composed of a body of independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law.

The Court shall consist of fifteen members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same state. No member of the Court can be dismissed unless, in the unanimous opinion of the other members, she has ceased to fulfill the required condition. Every member of the Court shall, before taking up her duties, make a solemn declaration in open court that she will exercise her powers impartially and conscientiously. The members of the Court shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

Rule 6.4: Sources of Law

Article 38 of the Statute of the ICJ establishes the sources of law to be applied by the Court in resolving disputes in accordance with international law:

- International Conventions (and treaties),
- International Custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law; and
- General Principles of Law recognized by civilized States.

JURISDICTION

Rule 6.5: Contentious Cases

Contentious Cases are proceedings brought to the Court by adversarial States seeking to settle a legal dispute, and have agreed on consent to the Court for a binding decision.

Cases brought before the Court are by written application, and can be submitted during CIMUN by delegates seeking to settle a dispute.

Rule 6.6: Advisory Opinions

The Court may give an advisory opinion on any legal question at the request of the UN General Assembly. Questions upon which the advisory opinion of the Court is asked shall be laid before the Court by means of a written request containing an exact statement of the question upon which an opinion is required, and accompanied by all documents likely to throw light upon the question.

Rule 6.7: Enforcement

Chapter XIV of the United Nations Charter authorizes the UN Security Council to enforce the rulings of the Court, but such enforcement is subject to the veto power of the five permanent members of the Council. Article 103 of the UN Charter, obligations under the Charter take precedence over other treaty obligations.

COURT PROCEDURES

Rule 6.8: Initiation of a Dispute

States seeking a legal claim against another State may initiate judicial proceedings through a Special Agreement, a document signed voluntarily by both parties to the dispute, or by submitting an Application to the Court.

If the case is initiated by an application, the other State shall then be invited to submit a response. Upon reception of a Special Agreement or Application, the Registrar shall title the case and place it on the General List of Cases. Parties to the dispute should submit written Memorials and Counter-Memorials. Upon receipt, the case can be placed directly onto the Docket, and the Registrar shall set the sessions in which testimony is to be given. The Members of the United Nations will be informed through the Secretary-General.

Rule 6.9: Docket

The docket for all cases to be presented before the International Court of Justice shall be set by the Secretariat.

The order of discussion of the docket will be set before any proceedings can begin. Once the docket order has been set, all Applicants and Respondents must be informed of the order and approximate time they will be summoned for Examination.

Rule 6.10: Evidence and Testimony

The Court may, even before the hearing begins, call upon the agents to produce any document or to supply any explanations. Formal note shall be taken of any refusal.

The Court may entrust any individual, body, bureau, commission, or other organization that it may select, with the task of carrying out an enquiry or giving an expert opinion. During the hearing any relevant questions are to be put to the witnesses and experts. The Court, by means of a special and direct communication, shall notify any state entitled to appear before the Court or international

organization considered by the Court.

Rule 6.11: Advocates

The parties shall be represented by agents which provide assistance as Advocates before the Court. Advocates must thoroughly research both the law and facts involved in the dispute from which their case arises. Advocates also will be responsible for the preparation of written Memorials and the presentation of oral arguments regarding their positions in their case. The Advocates of parties before the Court shall enjoy the privileges and immunities necessary to the independent exercise of their duties.

The State initiating the case shall be known as the Applicant and the accused state shall be known as the Respondent.

Rule 6.12: Quorum

The Registrar may declare the Court open and permit debate to proceed when at least three-quarters of the Judges are present. Verification of quorum shall take place at the commencement of the first session and by a Judge's request.

Rule 6.13: Registrar

The hearing shall be under the control of the Registrar or, if she is unable to preside, of the Deputy Registrar. She will preside and facilitate dialogue during all sessions. This includes opening the debate session, setting time limits (if any), calling on ministers to speak during Moderated Caucus, presenting any information pertinent to debate as she deems necessary, decide on motions proposed by Judges of the session, and ruling motions out of order.

Rule 6.14: Written Procedures

The written proceedings shall consist of the communication to the Court and to the parties of memorials, counter-memorials and, if necessary, replies; also all papers and documents in support.

Memorials are written by the Applicant, setting out the basis of the Court's jurisdiction and the merits of its claim.

- Counter-Memorials are written by the Respondent, which acts as its own memorial on the merits of the case.
- If the Applicant and Respondent wish to submit responses to Memorials and Counter-Memorials, the Applicant may submit a Reply, while the Respondent may submit a Rejoinder.
- Amicus Curiae memorials may be submitted by a delegate from any State or organization with an interest in the case.

Written proceedings communications shall be made through the CIMUN Secretariat, and are to be submitted before the start of sessions.

Rule 6.15: Oral Procedures

The oral proceedings shall be the gathering of the Court at CIMUN, and should be the process by which Draft Judgments are drafted and voted upon.

Rule 6.16: Order of Proceedings

- Written proceedings (pre-conference)
- Substantive written documents are required before oral proceedings can begin:
 - A Memorial by the Applicant

- A Counter-memorial by the Respondent
- Optionally, the Applicant can submit a Reply
- Optionally, the Respondent can submit a Rejoinder
- Initial Debate
 - Opening statements by Judges
 - Setting the order of the Docket (all interested parties to be informed of order)
- Oral proceedings
 - Examination of Applicant and Respondent
 - Opening Statements by the Applicant and Respondent
 - Questioning by the Court
 - Closing Statements by the Applicant and Respondent
 - Examination of witnesses and experts
- Debate within Court chambers
- Drafting and delivery of judgments

Rule 6.17: Request for Evidence, Witnesses and Experts

A Judge may, if evidence has not yet been submitted or a speaker is not in the Speakers' List, request the Court to invite testimony or evidence to be presented. This request shall be submitted in writing to the Registrar to explain her reason for requesting the invited testimony. The Court is reminded it has no jurisdiction to compel evidence or testimony provided, but a party's failure to do so may be noted in the judgment.

Rule 6.18: Intervention

A third party nation or international organization may, before the close of initial debate, petition, submit evidence or testify. The Procedural shall at some point during initial debate place such request to a vote; a majority of justices present is needed for the request to be accepted. If carried, the third party shall be invited to give evidence or testimony as a friend of the Court.

Rule 6.19: Procedures of Advisory Opinions

The procedure of the Court shall be subject to modification by the Registrar in cases whose primary purpose is to ask the Court for an interpretation of a previous judgment, or in cases which are referred to the Court by the Secretary-General for an advisory opinion.

POINTS AND MOTIONS

Rule 6.20: Point of Order

A Point of Order may be used to indicate an instance of improper parliamentary procedure during the discussion of any matter, or an infraction of the rules. The Registrar in accordance with these rules of procedure will immediately provide a decision regarding the Point of Order.

- A point of order has precedence over any other matter.
- A representative rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.
- A Point of Order may only interrupt a speaker if the speech is not following the Rules of Procedure.

Rule 6.21: Point of Personal Privilege

A Point of Personal Privilege may be used whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort, which impairs her ability to participate in the proceedings.

- A Point of Personal Privilege can be called out when the Registrar asks for points or motions.

Rule 6.22: Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the Registrar a question regarding the rules of procedure, or to inquire as to the appropriate motion. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker and should never address substantive matters.

Rule 6.23: Point of Information

After a speech, Points of Information may be raised to ask a question of an Advocate, witness, or another Judge following a substantive speech.

- A Point of Information can never be used to interrupt a speaker, and must be referred to the speaker through the Registrar.

Rule 6.24: Motion for a Suspension of the Meeting

Only one motion is valid during the proceedings of the Court: Motion for a Suspension of the Meeting. As the Court is meant to be always in session, and takes cases on an ongoing basis, there is no Motion to Adjourn.

A Motion for a Suspension of the Meeting suspends the Moderated Caucus, and the custodial responsibility of the Court from the Registrar. The motion must include a time duration is not debatable, requires a majority vote by all Judges based on Quorum.

Rule 6.25: Speeches

No Judge may speak without first being recognized by the Registrar. There is no speakers' list. Speaking time is at the discretion of the Registrar.

JUDGMENTS

Rule 6.26: Judgment

The Judgment will act as the decision that Court has given upon the case at hand. The Court shall state the reasons on which it is based. It shall contain the names of the Judges who have taken part in the decision. Individual Judges may issue separate opinions, if they agree with the outcome reached in the judgment of the court but differ in their reasoning. They may also issue dissenting opinions if they disagree with the majority. The decision of the Court is binding for the parties involved and in respect of that particular case. The Judgment is final and without appeal.

Rule 6.27: Distribution of Draft Judgments

Judges may submit Draft Judgments for distribution during debate on case. Draft Judgments must be presented in the format of a legal opinion (*Rule 6.30*). The Registrar will review Draft Judgements prior to distribution. Furthermore, Draft Judgments are informative only, and the author of the Draft Judgment may amend it after distribution.

Rule 6.28: Issuing of Final Judgments

During the final sessions of debate on a particular case, a Judge is required to submit a Final Judgment for distribution. All Judges must either author or concur with a Final Judgment.

Rule 6.29: The Court's Decision

The Court's decision in any case will be the verdict reached by the majority of Judges, either through issuing Final Judgments or concurring with other such Judgments.

Rule 6.30: Legal Opinions

Majority Opinion: A majority opinion must be approved by at least eight (8) of the Judges. The majority opinion must include the following information:

- The date on which it is read
- The names and home states of the concurring Judges
- The names of the parties
- A brief summary of the facts
- The decision of the Court, including any costs to either party
- The legal basis for the decision

Concurring Opinion: A Judge can vote for the majority opinion but also write a concurring opinion. A concurring opinion is written when a Judge agrees with the majority decision but may have different reasons for that belief.

Dissenting Opinion: A Judge that did not vote for the majority opinion may write a dissenting opinion. Dissenting opinions must include the following information:

- The date on which it is read
- The names and home states of the dissenting Judges
- The names of the parties
- A brief summary of the facts
- The decision of the dissenting Judge
- The legal basis for the dissent

CIMUN Rules of Procedure: Short Form

The default Rule # found on the left column is the actual rule number for the Motion in the Long Form. Note that all Security Council votes, procedural and substantive, require 9 votes for passage.

Rule #	Rule	Description	Debatable? Speeches Pro/con?	Interrupt?	2nd Req?	Vote Req
4.5	Point of Order	To address a misuse of the rules	No	Yes	No	Ruling of Chair
4.6	Point of Personal Privilege	To address any factors hindering debate or an affront to national or personal dignity	No	No	No	Ruling of Chair
4.7	Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	To ask a question to the Chair about rules or proceedings of the Committee	No	No	No	N/A
4.8	Point of Information	To ask a question of a delegate directly after they give a substantive speech	No	No	No	Yield by delegate
4.10	Motion to Suspend	“Pauses” formal committee proceedings for caucus or break	No	No	Yes	Majority
4.11	Motion for Adjournment of the Meeting	Ends the conference	No	No	Yes	Majority
4.12	Motion for the Closure of Debate	Ends debate on topic and brings all documents to vote	Yes - 2 con	No	Yes	2/3
4.13	Motion for Moderated Caucus	Suspends rules of procedure for rapid discussion.	Yes - 2 pro, con	No	Yes	Majority
4.14	Motion to Limit Debate	Limits substantive speech by time or content	Yes - 2 pro, con	No	Yes	Majority
4.15	Motion to Open a Speakers’ List	Opens a list to which nations are added in speaking order	No	No	Yes	Majority
4.16	Motion to Table the Agenda Item	Suspends debate on agenda item and moves to next w/o a vote	Yes - 2 pro, con	No	Yes	Majority
4.17	Motion to Consider Agenda Item	Sets the agenda in a particular order	Yes - 2 pro, con	No	Yes	Majority
4.18	Motion to Reconsider Item	Returns tabled item to floor, must have voted yes to table	Yes - 2 pro, con	No	Yes	Majority
4.19	Motion to Consider Draft Resolution	Used to bring a draft resolution to the floor for debate	No	No	Yes	None
4.20	Motion to Consider Draft Amendment	Used to bring an amendment to the floor for debate	No	No	Yes	None

SPECIAL MOTIONS

The following special motions can only be made at specific times and are immediately addressed without regard to precedence.

Rule #	Rule	Description	Debatable? Pro, con?	Interrupt?	2nd req?	Vote req
4.22	Motion for the Participation of a Non-Member	A non-member state, NGO or other entity is needed to consult with the body.	Yes - 2 pro, con	No	Yes	Majority
4.23	Motion to Appeal Decision of the Chair	A member wishes to overturn the chair's ruling or interpretation of the rules.	Yes - 2 pro, con	No	Yes	3/4
4.39	Motion to Divide the Question	Separates a part or element of a resolution and vote on them separately	Yes - 2 pro, con	No	Yes	Majority
4.42	Motion to Adopt by Consensus	Adopts the document without a vote. Signifies global accord with no negative vote count	No	No	No	Any objection defeats
4.31	Motion to Establish Quorum	Reestablishes roll and hence the numbers for passage established by previous quorum. Triggers sealing of doors and roll read by the Chair.	No	No	Yes	If sustained by chair, passes
4.21	Motion for a Closed Session	Seals the committee for private discussion.	Yes - 2 pro, con	No	Yes	3/4
4.30	Right of Reply	Request is submitted in writing to Chair after rising to Point of Personal Privilege. Chair grants time for requestor to respond to defamatory remarks. There is no right of reply to a right of reply.	No	No	No	Chair grants right and time based on review

Order of Committee Proceedings

This is a schedule of the general order of committee proceedings as it pertains to the UN committees, multilateral crisis committees, and regional organizations.

- **Meeting is called to order**
 - Chair makes announcements
 - Chair may not set a speakers list or speaking limit
 - Previously set speakers lists or speaking limits continue
- **Roll Call**
 - Quorum checked every session (1/3 of all member states must be present)
 - Present, or Present and Voting
 - Late-comers should give a note to the Dais staff to be registered as present
 - Majority, 2/3 and 3/4 of quorum set and announced, with sponsorship requirements
- **Opening Statements** – At the discretion of the Chair
- **Agenda Item Considered** – Selection of the agenda item, after discussion
- **Discussion (formal)** – speakers are recognized to address the body
 - *Chair calls for points or motions*
 - Points can be called out when the chair asks for them
 - Motions must be called on by the chair after raising your placards
 - Second is usually required
 - Chair will take motions until there are no more on the floor
 - *Chair calls for speakers*
 - Chairs will only ask for speakers when there are no points of motions to be considered
 - After making a speech, a delegate can:
 - If time remains, can yield to points of information (questions)
 - If time remains, can yield to another country
 - Yield to the chair, if speech finished and you do not wish to entertain points of information
 - At the time limit, the chair will interrupt the speaker.
 - Debate continues
- **Discussion (informal)**
 - Motion to suspend the meeting or for moderated caucus, Second is usually required
 - Chair may rule this motion dilatory
 - Vote
 - A moderated caucus must specify its Moderator
 - Reconvene from caucus or recess
- **Topic Closure: Tabling, Debate Closure and Exhaustion**
 - Motion to table is made
 - Discussion on whether or not to table the topic/resolution
 - Roll call vote on tabling
 - Debate is closed and draft resolutions are voted on
 - Motion to close debate is discussed and passed
 - Amendments are voted on first, and then full resolution will be voted on
 - Committee is sealed during voting procedure
 - Exhaustion occurs when the Speakers' List has no more remaining speakers.
 - Debate will immediately close and the committee will enter voting procedure (also, please see Rule 4.26)
- **Another topic may be brought to the floor, or meeting suspended or adjourned**

Order of Voting Procedure

The motion to close debate and enter into voting procedures requires a second and a simple majority vote. 2 speakers for and against may speak for the motion. Once the motion has passed, the committee immediately moves into voting procedure. There is no talking, note passing, etc, and the Sergeant-at-Arms or other committee staff will physically seal the room.

The chair will announce that voting procedures have begun. Delegates are given a (very) short amount of time to settle themselves before the Sergeant-at-Arms seals the room.

- **The Chair will repeat exactly what is being voted on.**
 - Resolutions are voted on in order that they were brought to the floor.
 - Amendments are voted on before resolutions
 - Any Motion to Divide the Question should have already been submitted to the dais in writing.
- **Chair will call for any points or motions.**
- **There are two types of substantive voting:**
 - Roll-call Vote (Default)
 - This is the default format for voting.
 - A member of the dais staff will ask for votes by calling out a country's name. The chair starts at a random point and goes alphabetically through the list. Responses may be "yes," "no," "abstain," or "pass"
 - Responses may include a "with rights" (i.e. "no with rights")
 - A request for rights is when a delegate wishes to explain why they voted in the manner that they did. It should only be used when one is voting contrary to what might generally be expected.
 - A delegate is granted their rights time (as determined by the Chair) at the end of voting
 - A "pass" or an "abstain from the order" is a request to be skipped once. The person tallying will continue with the vote then return to passed countries at the end. Two passes on the same vote is the same as abstaining.
 - After calling each country, the Chair will ask if anyone wishes to change his/her vote at the end. Votes cannot be changed, for example, from "no" to "no with rights.
 - Motion to Adopt by Consensus
 - Delegates generally must request this as a special motion - use it in situations where no country will object to a specific amendment or resolution.
 - Chair will ask if there are any delegates opposed to the measure, if a delegate indicates he/she is opposed, default voting procedures resume
 - If no delegate indicates opposition, the amendment/resolution is adopted without a further vote.
 - The Chair will then announce the tally. Any measure with an equal number of yes and no votes fails to pass.
 - Abstentions are counted as not voting. A resolution needs only the majority of those voting yes or no to pass.

Resolution & Amendment Writing

Resolutions are formal recommendations and actions of committees at CIMUN, and is the outcome of discussion and a majority vote of delegates with seats in the committee. Resolutions have many capacities - keep the following points in mind when drafting a resolution:

- Once a resolution is passed it is the official policy of the body that passed it;
- While most resolutions are a statement of policy, some may include an entire treaty, declaration or convention;
- Resolutions can be either general statements or directives to specific organizations, UN bodies, or States;
- Resolutions can condemn actions of states, call for collective actions, or as in the case of the UN Security Council, impose economic or military sanctions.

For a resolution to ultimately be successful, a majority of the body must vote to pass it. For this to occur, certain steps must be taken on the part of the delegations sponsoring the resolution. The initial step at developing a resolution is through a brainstorm called a **working paper**. The views and ideas of a number of other delegations should be incorporated into a working paper. Ideally, the ideas of members from as many different caucusing blocs as possible should be included in reviewing the working paper so as to increase the support from as many blocs as possible. To become a **draft resolution**, a working paper must be approved by Chair of the committee, as well as the Political Officer. Furthermore, the working paper must have received support in the form of sponsorships or signatures from 20% of the quorum in committee.

<i>What is the difference between a sponsors and signatory?</i>
<i>Sponsors</i> of a resolution are those countries that have been the principal authors of the document and agree with its substance.
<i>Signatories</i> are countries that may or may not agree with the substance of the resolution, but would like to see it debated on the floor.

Parts of a Resolution

1. The Heading

Committee: Committee or organ in which the resolution is introduced

Topic: Topic under consideration

Sponsored by: List of country sponsors

Signed by: List of country signatories

The heading includes the topic of the resolution, the committee in which it is introduced and the sponsoring nations. A document number will be given to the resolution as part of the heading and this number for the remainder of the simulation will refer it to.

2. The Preambulatory Clauses

The preambulatory clauses explain the purpose of the resolution and state the main reasons for the suggestions to follow. This is where previous UN resolutions are referred to and relevant precedents of international law are cited. Preambulatory clauses should specifically refer to factual situations or incidents regarding the topic at hand. The preamble may also include altruistic appeals to the common sense or humanitarian instincts of members with reference to the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, etc. Each clause begins with an italicized participle and

is followed by a comma. Please refer to the chart below for examples.

Sample preambulatory phrases:

Affirming	Determined	Noting with regret
Alarmed	Deeply concerned	Reaffirming
Anxious	Emphasizing	Realizing
Appreciating	Encouraging	Recalling
Aware	Endorsing	Referring
Bearing in mind	Grieved	Reiterating
Concerned	Having considered	Stressing
Conscious	Having received	Taking into account
Considering	Having regarded	Welcoming
Deploring		

3. The Operative Clauses

The operative clauses list the recommendations for action, or state a favorable or unfavorable opinion regarding the existing situation. These clauses may request action by member states, by the Secretariat, by any UN bodies or agencies, or other IOs. These actions can be as vague as a denunciation of a certain situation or a call for negotiations, or as specific as a call for a cease-fire or a monetary commitment for a particular project. Operative clauses begin with an active, present tense verb and are followed by a semi-colon. The first word in each operative clause underlined (please refer to the chart below for examples). Remember, compromise is the key to successful diplomatic relations but a delegate should never lose sight of his/her country's position on the agenda topic at hand. In essence, a delegate is a salesperson and must try to sell his/her country's views and resolutions, to delegates from other countries.

Sample operative phrases:

Acknowledges	Deplores	Notes with interest
Adopts	Designates	Notes with appreciation
Appeals	Directs	Notes with approval
Applauds	Emphasizes	Reaffirms
Authorizes	Expresses its appreciation	Recognizes
Calls upon	Expresses the belief	Recommends
Commends	Expresses the hope	Requests
Confirms	Expresses its regrets	Regrets
Considers	Expresses its sympathy	Stresses
Decides	Expresses its thanks	Suggests
Declares	Instructs	Supports
Demands	Invites	Urges

Amendments

An amendment is a change or a clarification made to a draft-resolution after it has been formally submitted to the committee. An amendment can be friendly or unfriendly. A friendly amendment is proposed when all the sponsors of the resolution agree on the change that is to be made, thereby making a vote from the committee unnecessary for the inclusion of it into the draft resolution. A vote is needed in the case of an unfriendly amendment, where not all of the sponsors agree on the change. Any member of the committee can propose both types of amendments; the only difference lies in who supports the change. An unfriendly amendment must be submitted to the chair with the appropriate amount of signatures (number depends on the committee and the conference), and will be voted on before the vote on the resolution.

Friendly amendment - A friendly amendment is a change to the resolution that all of the sponsors feel is appropriate;

Unfriendly amendment - An unfriendly amendment is an amendment that the sponsors of the resolution do not support.

To bring an amendment to the floor, it must have sponsors or signatories equaling 20% of quorum, as well as the approval of the Chair.

Considering a Resolution or Amendment for Debate

To open a resolution or amendment for debate, it must initially be drafted as a working paper. After review by the Chair and Political Officer for relevance, clarity and grammar, a delegate can make a motion to consider the particular draft resolution (Rule 4.32) and brought to the floor. Approved drafts are given a number designation and copied for distribution. Only after it has been considered can substantive discussion and voting on the draft resolution take place

Sample Documents

Sample Resolution

Committee: General Assembly 2nd Committee

Topic: Financing for Development

Sponsors: Bangladesh, Myanmar, Rwanda, Timor Leste

Signatories: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Cyprus, Iran, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Qatar, Thailand, Vietnam

The General Assembly:

Reaffirming the importance of state sovereignty as inherent in Article 2.1 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Guided by the tenets inherent in the Millennium Development Goals and by extension, the Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development and Monterey the Consensus,

Emphasizing the importance of collaborating with all developing nations, without regional distinction.

Recognizing that representation within existing multilateral lending institutions do not allow for the concerns of developing states to be adequately addressed,

Acknowledging that the lack of a stable and secure infrastructure inhibits developing nations from attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) necessary for development,

Considering that donor states are often skeptical of the use of donated or lent funds to governmental administrations of developing countries, which may or may not act in the best interest of the people,

Noting that donor country contributions towards Official Development Assistance (ODA) are concerned with the efficient allocation and utilization of aid flows,

Cognizant of infrastructure development issues on local and regional levels are often overlooked by existing aid structures,

Aware that the majority of developing nations are not in a position to acquire additional loans from international lending institutions as servicing these debts may impede in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals,

1. Desires the creation of a special committee under the auspices of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), hereafter named the International Organization for Infrastructure Development (IOID), which will administer the collection and allocation of Official Development Assistance (ODA) funds between developed and developing countries purely for the usage of infrastructure development;
2. Calls upon the IOID to facilitate the usage of ODA funds through collaboration between the UN and recipient countries,
3. Further providing the recipient country with expertise while ensuring efficient usage of funds while focusing on community developmental initiatives;
4. Requests the intimate cooperation between the IOID and other United Nations bodies, such as International Labor Organization (ILO) and the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), to further ensure that funds are being used in a productive manner;
4. Calls for complete transparency between the IOID and donor countries to provide assurance that their funds are being used as agreed upon;
5. Affirms that the focus of the IOID be the utilization of ODA funds for infrastructure development so that developing countries can create an increasingly attractive environment for foreign direct investments and ultimately decrease their dependence on foreign aid flows.

Sample Amendment

Committee: General Assembly 2nd Committee

Subject: Financing for Development

Sponsors: France, Romania, and Poland

Signatories: Togo, Australia, Fiji, Brazil, St. Lucia, Vietnam, New Zealand, Pakistan, Kuwait and Argentina

- Delete operative clause 2
- Add operative clause: “Requests developing countries take preventive actions to avert the danger of financial crises through the rapid reform of capital flow structures and convertibility mechanism

CIMUN Glossary

Abstain - During a vote on a substantive matter, delegates may abstain rather than vote yes or no. This generally signals that a state does not support the resolution being voted on, but does not oppose it enough to vote no. Often used by P5 countries on the Security Council to avoid a veto.

Adjourn - Ends that committee's deliberations and closes out the session until it convenes again next year.

Agenda - The order in which the issues before a committee will be discussed. The first duty of a committee following the roll call is usually to set the agenda.

Amendment - A change to a draft resolution on the floor. Can be of two types: a "friendly amendment" is supported by the original draft resolution's sponsors, and is passed automatically, while an "unfriendly amendment" is not supported by the original sponsors and must be voted on by the committee as a whole.

Binding - Having legal force in UN member states. Security Council resolutions are binding, as are decisions of the International Court of Justice; resolutions of the General Assembly and Economic and Social Council are not binding.

Bloc - A group of countries in a similar geographical region or with a similar opinion on a particular topic.

Caucus - aka. Suspension of the Meeting. A break in formal debate in which countries can more easily and informally discuss a topic. There are two types: moderated caucus and unmoderated caucus.

Chair - The chair is the principle officer of a committee. Chairs can also be known as Presidents, Directors, Heads of State, Registrar or Moderators. Duties include oversight of procedural and substantive debate. While the Chair often chairs the committee at CIMUN, all dais staff will spend a significant amount of time holding the gavel. They may be assisted by a Vice Chair.

Credentials - Refers to both the physical badge conference attendees are required to wear identifying the state they represent or position they hold, committee to which they are delegated and other information *and* the powers of given attendee to enter a committee or affect conference proceedings. For a detail of credentials, please see the section marked *Credentials* in the delegate handbook.

Dais - The group of people in charge of a CIMUN committee. It generally consists of a Chair or Procedural Officer, a Vice Chair, a Political Officer and a Sergeant-at-Arms. Exceptions to this structure include the Press Delegation.

Decorum - The order and respect for others that all delegates at CIMUN must exhibit.

Delegate - A student acting as a representative of a member state.

Delegation - The entire group of people representing a member state or observer in all committees.

Diplomatic Courtesy - The respect and etiquette with which all delegates and staff are expected to accord each other.

Division of the Question - During voting bloc, delegates may motion to vote on certain clauses of a resolution separately, so that only the clauses that are passed become part of the final resolution. This is known as division of the question. While a complex rule, your Chair can help you walk through it.

Draft Resolution - A document that seeks to fix the problems addressed by a Model UN committee. If passed by the committee, the draft resolution will become into a resolution.

Executive Secretariat – Group of staff members with principal authority and responsibility for the conference. Includes the Secretary-General and other members of the CIMUN Steering Committee.

Formal Debate - The “standard” type of debate at CIMUN, in which delegates speak for a certain time.

Head Delegate – Serves as the equivalent of “Permanent Representative” for a state represented at CIMUN. Facilitates cooperation among delegates from that state by ensuring uniformity of policy across committee. If a non-member of a committee is called in to speak before that committee, the Head Delegate is often pulled in to do so.

Member State - A country that has ratified the Charter of the United Nations and whose application to join has been accepted by the General Assembly and Security Council. Currently, there are 192 member states.

Moderated Caucus - A type of caucus in which delegates remain seated and the Chair calls on them one at a time to speak for a short period of time, enabling a freer exchange of opinions than would be possible in formal debate.

Motion - A request made by a delegate that the committee as a whole do something. Some motions might be to go into a caucus, to adjourn, to introduce a draft resolution, or to move into voting bloc.

Observer – Also known as a **Party to the Dispute**. A state, national organization, regional organization, or non-governmental organization that is not a member of a committee but participates in its debates. Observers can vote on procedural matters but not substantive documents.

On the floor - At a Model UN conference, when a working paper or draft resolution is first written, it may not be discussed in debate. After it is approved by the Chair and a Motion to Consider the Draft Resolution is made, it is put “on the floor” and may be discussed.

Operative clause - The part of a resolution, which describes how the committee will address a problem. It begins with an action verb (decides, establishes, recommends, etc.).

Page – A delegate in a committee that has volunteered to pass notes from one delegate to another, or from a delegate to the dais, for a short period of time.

Point - A request raised by a delegate for information or for an action relating to that delegate. Examples include a point of order, a point of inquiry, and a point of personal privilege.

Preambulatory Clause - The part of a resolution that describes previous actions taken on the topic and reasons why the resolution is necessary. It begins with a participle or adjective (noting, concerned, regretting, aware of, recalling, etc.).

Procedural - Having to do with the way a committee is run, as opposed to the topic being discussed. All delegates present must vote on procedural matters and may not abstain.

Quorum - The minimum number of delegates needed to be present for a committee to meet. In the General Assembly, a quorum consists of one third of the members to begin debate, and a majority of members to pass a resolution. In the Security Council, no quorum exists for the body to debate, but nine members must be present to pass a resolution.

Resolution - A document that has been passed by an organ of the UN that aims to address a particular problem or issue.

Right of Reply - A right to speak in reply to a previous speaker’s comment, invoked when a delegate feels personally insulted by another’s speech. Generally requires a written note to the Chair to be invoked.

Roll Call - The first order of business in a Model UN committee, during which the Chair reads aloud the names of each member state in the committee. When a delegate’s country’s name is called, he or

she may respond “present” or “present and voting.” A delegate responding “present and voting” may not abstain on a substantive vote. The roll call sets Quorum.

Running Time - A unique feature of CIMUN in which all committees operate in an ongoing simulated environment of world events which effect policy of members and proceedings of committees. All committees are integrated, meaning that what happens in one may affect another, and delegates are encouraged to work across committees with their fellow “countrymen”.

Sergeant-at-Arms - Dais member serving as the primary protocol officer of that committee. Duties include ensuring the maintenance of decorum in caucus, security, communication with other committees and conference departments, and other protocol measures such as sealing the chamber during voting bloc. Sergeants-at-Arms report directly to the Master Sergeant-at-Arms.

Second - To agree with a motion being proposed. Many motions must be seconded before they can be brought to a vote.

Signatory - A country that wishes a draft resolution to be put on the floor and signs the draft resolution to accomplish this. A signatory need not support a resolution; it only wants it to be discussed. Usually, Model UN conferences require some minimum number of sponsors and signatories for a draft resolution to be approved.

Simple majority - 50% plus one of the number of delegates in quorum. The amount needed to pass most votes.

Sovereignty - A concept involving the absence of any higher authority over a given issue. For example, although the United Nations can discuss economic, environmental or social policy of a country, each member state legally holds sovereignty over this policy. Members states of the IAEA have legally submitted to its regulation over limited areas of energy and weapons policy, and have hence yielded sovereignty to that body. Since the state of Illinois decides educational curriculum for its schools, Illinois, not the United States holds legal sovereignty over that area.

Speakers’ List - A list that determines the order in which delegates will speak. Whenever a Motion for a Speakers’ List has passed, the Chair will create a speakers’ list by asking all delegates wishing to speak to raise their placards and calling on them one at a time. During debate, a delegate may indicate that he or she wishes to be added to the speakers’ list by sending a note to the dais.

Sponsor - One of the writers of a draft resolution. A friendly amendment can only be created if all sponsors agree.

Substantive - Having to do with the topic being discussed. A substantive vote is a vote on a draft resolution or amendment already on the floor during voting bloc. Only member states (not observer states or non-governmental organizations) may vote on substantive issues.

Unmoderated Caucus - Aka. Suspension of the Meeting. A type of caucus in which delegates leave their seats to mingle and speak freely. Enables the free sharing of ideas to an extent not possible in formal debate or even a moderated caucus. Frequently used to sort countries into blocs and to write working papers and draft resolutions.

Veto - The ability, held by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States to prevent any draft resolution in the Security Council from passing by voting no.

Vote - A time at which delegates indicate whether they do or do not support a proposed action for the committee. There are two types: procedural and substantive.

Voting Procedure - The period at the end of a committee session during which delegates vote on proposed amendments and resolutions. Nobody may enter or leave the room during voting bloc.

Working Paper - A document in which the ideas of some delegates on how to resolve an issue are proposed. Frequently the precursor to a draft resolution.

Area Map and Local Dining



A: Fairmont Hotel

Green Markers: Underground (Accessible by Pedway) • Blue Markers: Street Level

The Aon Center will be open until 8pm weekdays and Saturday from 8am to 1pm. It is accessible by Pedway from Level B1 of the Fairmont. Other underground locations are open on weekdays only.

B: Bockwinckle's
Deli and Grocery
222 N. Columbus Drive

C: Mariano's
Deli and Grocery
333 East Benton Place

D: Au Bon Pain
Sandwiches/Deli
AON Center Food Court

E: Jimmy John's
Sandwiches
AON Center Food Court

F: Sopraffina
Pasta and Sandwiches
AON Center Food Court

G: Café 200
Cafeteria – Assorted
AON Center Food Court

H: Starbucks
Coffee and Pastries
AON Center Food Court

I: Green Apple Café
Juice and Smoothies
AON Center Food Court

J: Panda Express
Chinese
Prudential Plaza

K: Giordano's
Chicago-Style Pizza
Prudential Plaza (Street)

L: Market Creations
Food Court - Assorted
Prudential Plaza

M: Dunkin' Donuts
Doughnuts and Breakfast
300 E. Randolph St.

N: Chi-Town Pizza Express
Pizza
151 N. Michigan Avenue

O: Noodles and Company
Pasta
180 North Michigan Avenue

P: Dunkin' Donuts
Doughnuts and Breakfast
303 E. Wacker Drive

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