



ECOSOC'19 Convention

Rules of Procedures

1. General Introduction

Dear Attendees,

- The following pages will contain the rules of procedure that will be used during this convention.
- The ECOSOC Convention is a two-day simulation convention. Through participation, MUNers at GUCMUN experience first-hand the challenges of negotiation by assuming the role of the members of the decision-making committees.
- This 3rd convention of ECOSOC will consist of 2 Committees.

2. General Rules

- Dress code for the Convention is Semi-Formal
- Decorum is one of the most important rules at the convention. It simply means being quiet and attentive during formal session and voting procedure. Side talks will not be tolerated. As well as profanity. This also means not moving around during speeches. Moreover, decorum means not to applaud after speeches or to show disappointment, discontent or disapproval with a speaker after the deliverance of their speech.
- Attendees must not interrupt each other's speeches.
- Accepting points or motions during sessions is at the authority of the President. As well as time allocated for speeches.
- Attendees must address the President before addressing the Council.
- Use diplomatic language.

3. Points and Motions

- A point or motion is something an attendee has to say outside their speech.
- If Attendees want to bring in a motion, they raise their placards and wait to be recognized by the President who will ask on what point they wish to be heard.
- More important than rising is that points and motions should never interrupt the speech of an Attendee or a statement made by the President *unless* it is a point of personal privilege.



Points:

- **Points of Personal privilege:** to request a critical personal matter (toilet/air conditioner/ requesting someone to raise their voice or repeat their last statement..)
- **Points of Clarification:** to request an explanation regarding the RoPs from the President.
- **Points of Order:**
 - To raise a motion to move from one form of consultation to another for a specific time. For example, moving from Formal to informal or caucus.
 - Or to raise a motion to suspend the debate for a break for a specific time (lunch..)
- **Point of Information:** to request a question regarding the last speech given after being finished by another Attendee.

4. Types of Consultations

- **Formal:** main form to start with. Attendees speak in English.
- **Informal:** Attendees raise their placards to speak and the President chooses randomly who to give the floor to. A motion can be raised to either move back to formal consultation or move to caucus or to extend period of informal consultation. Attendees do not move from their places. Attendees speak in English. However, further elaboration in Arabic is allowed.
- **Caucus:** Attendees can move more easily and informally discuss a topic in their **committees**. Attendees can speak in English or Arabic. Committees will have representatives.

5. Diplomatic Warnings

- Not abiding by RoPs will lead to a warning by the President.
- Being issued two warnings, the participant is expelled from the session.

Guidelines for Further Research

In preparing to represent your council/committee your approach should be twofold. First, you should search for general information about the case, for example, how large is the population in X? What cultural background does it have? Secondly, you should find out which relevant, specific information will be useful in forming your speeches and arguments. It is the best way to find out how the country/countries in the case face problems and what matters most to these countries. what policies currently are executed with regards to this case and what better policies can be suggested.