

RULES OF P R O C E D U R E MiMUN-UCJC

Madrid

5-8 November 2019

TITLE I

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Article 1. Organization

MIMUN – Madrid International Model United Nations– gives its name to the United Nations Model organized by University Camilo José Cela.

Article 2. Application

These Rules of Procedure (RoP) will be applying in MIMUN. Its interpretation is reserved to the Organization of the Model or the authority designated to carry out that assignment.

Article 3. Powers

All the rights and powers are reserved to The Organization in order to suspend or modify these RoP or any other decisions adopted at any time during the Conference’s development. It is also compulsory for this entity to publish and notify the participants immediately about those changes. In order to preserve their right to remain informed, the Organization will use all the official media to ensure that the news are properly disseminated.

Article 4. Language

Spanish and English are the official languages of the Model. No others will be allowed during formal sessions, notwithstanding it use once they have been closed or suspended.

Article 5. Equity Policy

MIMUN’ equity policy refers to the values and principles that are going to be applying in the Conference. The objective is to implement inclusive policies, avoiding all forms of discrimination based on sex, race, religion or ideology, among other disparities. Threaten anyone’s integrity will mean the expulsion of the Model, once the situation has been analyzed by the Organization.

TITLE II PROTOCOL AND CONDUCT

Article 6. Dress code

Delegate's attire must be always appropriate to the relevance of the Model and the role play within it. During formal sessions, participants will follow the *Western Business Attire* dress code, attending as well, to everyone's beliefs and cultural identity.

Neither jeans, nor sneakers will be allowed, and party outfits are also forbidden. Dress code for social events will be different, unless the opposite is set by the Organization.

The Organization reserves the right to deny the entrance to the facilities where the Conference takes place and delegates participation in case these precepts are not respected.

Article 7. Appearance release and personal information

According to what's established in Organic Law 1/1982, of the 5th May, concerning Civil Protection of Honor, personal and Familiar Privacy and own image, all the participants reading this document accepts its content and give its appearance release until the Model lasts.

Article 8. Valuable objects

The Organization is not responsible in case of lost, theft or damage cause to delegate's personal effects during the Model, unless the appropriate authority changes the present disposition.

Article 9. Electronic devices

The use of electronic devices is forbidden in formal sessions. The Broad could allow the use of those devices extraordinarily and always at its discretion.

TITLE III ORGANIZATION

CHAPTER I

Article 10. Secretary General

The Secretary General is the maximum authority within the Conference, and has the power to make all decisions related to this charge. He/She will be able to mediate in conflicts, communicate announcements, and interfere in other issues related to his/her competences. He/She will officially declare the beginning and the end of MiMUN.

Among his/her attributions:

The Secretary General is a member of the Organization Council; therefore, he/she organizes the Model.

1. He/She can make public speeches or release official declarations at any time in the different committees.
2. He/She can inform to each one of the committees about the topic being discussed within them.
3. He/She will facilitate negotiations among delegations and will collaborate with them during the Model.
4. He/She may be able to delegate his/her powers to any other authority of the Model.
5. He/She can call the attention of the committees on the matters considered to be relevant for the topic of the debate or about new issues that, owing to its extraordinary urgency, requires a committee's ad hoc statement to be solved immediately, to preserve global peace and security.

Article 11. Chief of Staff and Staff team

The Chief of Staff will coordinate the staff work, control the guest attendance to the sessions and inform about the facilities and services available for the participants. He/She will inform as well about all the incidents occurred to the Organization.

The Chief of Staff may provide and actualize in a notorious way for the delegates, the usual information required for the proper development of the debate, including, but not limited to, time left for speaker, causes, general speakers list, results of the voting... etc.

Any kind of lack of respect towards one or more of the members of the protocol team will be considered a serious infraction. Any type of gesture (snapping fingers, whistling...) or lack of oral respect (insults, compliments ...) are considered disrespectful.

The staff team has the right and duty to read any type of written information circulated by the committee and inform presidents if they feel it is not suitable for the session.

CHAPTER II

COMMITTEE'S CHAIRS

Article 12. Chair's election

The Organization reserves the right to choose the Chairs of the Secretariat, according to the criteria arranged in the specifics summons of the Model.

Article 13. Composition

The Board will consist of the members chosen by the Organization, and they will have to work together to moderate the committee. The Board is the highest authority for the delegates, according to the competences given by these RoP.

Article 14. Powers

The Board has the powers attributed by these RoP. This body is in charge of the interpretation of these Rules, and ultimately, the Secretary General criteria will be required. The mentioned powers are:

1. Granting the compliance of the RoP.
2. Adopting the needed disciplinary measures.
3. Leading and moderating the debate throughout sessions attending to ideological and cultural diversity.
4. Granting the right to take the floor.
5. Granting the proper use of the "right to reply".
6. Accept or deny any point or motion according to its circumstances. The Board has the right to suspend them when needed – except the Point of Personal Privilege.
7. Signing the final Resolution at her discretion.

Article 15. Caucus of the Board

The Board reserves the right of suspending any procedure for no more than 30 seconds in order to have an internal caucus.

TITLE IV. PARTICIPATION AND COMMITTEES

CHAPTER I COMPOSITION

Article 16. Topics

The different committees and the topics debated within them are chosen by the Organization, considering the arrangements set on previous sessions focused on built up the Conference. The criteria use for the Chair's election will as well be taken into account.

Article 17. Participants

Participants may apply individually, without representing any association or discussion club, and collectively on behalf of any association or discussion club. Being a participant in MIMUN means having the right to be part of the simulation, as well as having an award of a country in a specific committee, the right to social events that the organization offers, the right to supporting documents and the right to a participation diploma.

In case of individual application the delegate will select in order of preference the country and committee, up to a maximum of three, of those who wish to hold representation from among those that the organization has published offer, and will be the address of inscriptions, who ultimately assign a specific award to the participant.

The group of delegates registered collectively will be represented before the organization by an Ambassador (head-delegate), designated at the time of registration, who must be one of the aforementioned delegates who form part of the collective registration.

Any delegate may lose the status of participant, as well as the rights that this condition entails, if:

1. Plagiarize resolutions, ideas or other types of documents,
2. Repeated lack of respect for the organization, delegates or secretariat,
3. The General Secretariat considers it,
4. You commit some robbery or theft during the simulation,
5. It does not pay the participation fee and this delay dilates a lot in time,

For each edition, the organization will publish the bases, requirements and registration procedures of the participants, as well as the fees to be paid and deadlines to be met

Article 18. Delegations denomination

The terms allow referring to delegations indistinctly are "Member States", "Representations" and "Delegation", or any of their forms. Members of each delegation will be called "Delegates" or "Representatives". When referring to its own person or the nation they represent, delegates should use "my/our country" or "we/us".

When referring to other delegations, second-person plural will be the appropriate form, following the previously described structure; "your country" or "you".

Article 19. Observers/ONG's

Where appropriate, the Council may invite observers to attend its deliberations. Observers are identically represented in each committee, excepting those assigned to a specific committee. They shall have a voice but no vote in matters both substantive and procedural. Nor shall they be entitled to endorse draft resolutions or amendments.

TITLE V. PROCEDURE

CHAPTER I. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Article 20. Quorum

The sessions will be declared open once the percentage of delegations set by the Rules of each committee meet, taking into account the total amount of countries represented. Failing this disposition, the sessions will be declared open once one third of the committee members are present. The quorum will be reached by default, and must be explicitly questioned through the required point in order to suspend the opening of the session. The Board can, discretionally at any moment, specially before starting the vote process, go over the quorum.

Article 21. Recognition

The delegates can only address the committee once the Board has given them the right to use the floor through the proper recognition. To ensure that recognition, the Board will state the name of the delegation or unequivocally indicate it anyhow. Time counting, and use of the floor, will only start once the Board has explicitly indicated so.

Article 22. Interruptions

The use of the floor by the Board or any other delegate can only be interrupted through another point allowed to do that according to what has been set in the chapter regarding that issue within the present RoP. The Board will adopt disciplinary measures in order to grant the proper functioning of the committee.

Article 23. Absence

In case a delegation is not in the committee during the initial roll call, that delegation will be consider absent at any effects until its presence is notify to the Board through written communication.

Article 24. Time´s cession

At the end of the speech of a speaker, and if he has not consumed his time completely, he must yield the remaining time to default questions. In case you have exhausted your intervention, you will have 20 "default courtesy to accept 1 question. Only the answers to these questions will be discounted from time.

Article 25. Right to reply

When a delegate considers that his/her personal or national integrity or dignity has been threatened by the statements of other delegation, the right to reply can be request in written before the Board, specifying to which delegation it wants to answer and the reasoning of the threaten or attack. In case the Board rules it in order, the existing procedure will be suspended, and the right to reply will be performed. Firstly, the offending delegation will be allowed to take the floor up to 1 minute, in order to explain or withdraw its offense. Then, the offended delegation will be allowed to take the floor up to 1 minute to answer.

Article 26. Subsequent

The subsequent will only be in order after an intervention of a delegate during the debate (excluding caucuses) asking another delegate for specific information, and only when that question had not been answered properly. At the moment of subsequent, the delegate has to justify why the answer does not fit into the question made at his/her judgement. The Board will decide discretionally whether the subsequent is order, allowing its procedure, or ruling it out of order. The decision of the Board is not subject to appeal.

The approval of the subsequent will permit the delegate who requested to re-question the other delegate to do so, and he/she must answer following the indications of the Board.

Article 27. Formal session

By default, the committees will meet in formal session, in which shall apply all the rules of protocol. Such formality can only be suspended through a motion that implies that consequence.

CHAPTER II. POINTS AND MOTIONS

Article 28. Points and Motions

During sessions, delegates may only interact among them and also with the Board by using points and motions.

Article 29. Precedence order

Throughout the debate, and when two or more points or motions are on the floor at the same time, the following order shall apply to determine the succession in which they must be taken into consideration and voted upon:

1. Motion to Suspend the Session.
2. Motion to Extend the Previous Caucus.
3. Motion for An Unmoderated Caucus (if there are two or more, the longest one will be voted on first. in case they have the same duration, the board may give priority to the first unmoderated caucus introduced).
4. Motion for Consultation of The Whole (if there are two or more, the longest one will be voted on first. in case they have the same duration, the board may give priority to the first consultation of the whole introduced).
5. Motion for a Tour de Table.
6. Motion for A Moderated Caucus (if there are two or more, the longest one will be voted on first. in case they have the same duration, time set per speaker will be considered. failing all of these criteria, the board may give priority to the first moderated caucus introduced).
7. Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution.
8. Motion to Introduce an Amendment.
9. Motion to Close the Debate.
10. Other Motions

Section 1º. Points

Article 30. Points

Delegates may raise points before the Board to state discomfort, communicate a mistake or request a clarification about procedures. Points do not require seconds, once raised will be immediately solved by the Board, suspending any other procedure taking place. The only points available will be the ones establish in these RoP. Points may be introduced to the Board in written through the use of the committee messaging service.

Article 31. Point of personal privilege

The point of personal privilege will be in order when a delegate feels a personal discomfort caused by an external factor that affects or reduces its ability to participate in the debate. A point of personal privilege must always be heard by the Board. Once presented, the Board will do its best to solve the mentioned discomfort. This point will be in order even when if floor is not open, and can reasonably interrupt the speaker.

Article 32. Point of order

The point of order will be in order when the delegate wants to call the attention of the Board on a fault in the procedures according to the RoP. These faults may point to acts of the Board or to the acts of other delegates that have not been corrected by the Board. A point of order must always be heard by the Board. Once presented, the Board may acknowledge and declare it in order, or deny and rule it out of order, ratifying its previous decision whether that had been express or tacit. The Board's decision about this kind of points will be unappealable and may not be questioned through a successive point of order. This point will be in order even if the floor is not open, and can reasonably interrupt the speaker.

Article 33. Point of parliamentary inquiry

The point of parliamentary inquiry will be in order when the delegate wants the Board to clarify any procedure stated in the RoP and which has to be use in that very precise moment. The point of parliamentary inquiry must refer always to procedural matters and its wrongful use may be subject to sanctions. A point of parliamentary inquiry will be heard at the Board's discretion and in case it rules it in order, will settle criteria that shall be followed successively. This point will be in order only when the floor is open, and can not interrupt the speaker under any circumstance.

Article 34. Information Point on the Topic

The Information Point will be in order when a delegate would like to consult the Board about doubts or technicalities on the subject that is being debated. This point will be heard at the discretion of the chairs, who, if accepted, will decide on the matter by setting criteria for the future. This point will be heard at the Board's discretion and in case it rules it in order, will settle criteria that shall be followed successively. This point will be in order only when the floor is open, and can not interrupt the speaker under any circumstance.

Section 2º. Motions

Article 35. Motions

The delegates can raise motions before the Board to request a specific procedure. All motions require a second to be ruled in order, however, seconding a motion do not mean agreement about its content, but interest in discussing that matter in the requested procedure. Once raised and presented the motion, the Board will ask for delegations to second it. Motions will only be in order when the floor is open; unless these RoP states that the motion is in order. Motions may not be introduced to the Board in written through the use of the committee messaging service, but raising the placard.

Article 36. Roll-call

At the beginning of each session, roll-call is mandatory. Delegates must state whether they are present or present and voting. The last option means the delegation's commitment to refrain from abstaining when voting on substantive matters during such sessions. Observers, if there are any, shall state present and observing in any case. Delegates who arrive once the roll-call has started, shall send a note to the Board in order to be acknowledged. After doing so, the Board will publicly announce the presence of the delegation and the successive changes for achieving simple and qualified majority. Until the Board receives the note,

the delegates will not be taken into account for voting or right to take the floor. During the session the stated position shall not be modified.

Article 37. Motion to open session or resume debate

A motion to open the session or to resume the debate will immediately be in order after the roll-call at the beginning of each session and when the Board decides so. Once the motion has been introduced it will immediately be put to vote. This motion requires a simple majority to pass. The approval of the opening of the session, or the resumption of the debate implies the start of the formal session set in the schedule of the Conference.

Article 38. Set the Agenda.

At the beginning of the first session of each committee there will be a closed debate on the proposed agenda, and specifically on the order in which the proposed topics should be discussed. To do this, any delegation may propose a motion to establish the agenda, which must have an endorsement, and which must specify what is the order proposed to address the issues. Once the motion has been presented, it will proceed immediately to the debate of the same, accepting a maximum of two speakers in favor and two speakers against the proposed order. After that, the debate on the agenda will be closed and the proposed motion will be submitted to vote, which must be approved by simple majority. In case no motion is presented to establish the agenda, or the motion presented is not approved, the order of the topics will be in any case the one established in the proposed agenda. All topics that appear on the official agenda should be discussed, except for reasons of force majeure.

Article 39. General speakers list

The general speakers list will remain open uninterrupted throughout the debate. The speaker's time for the will be established for the general topic of debate, with a minimum of 30 seconds. The general speakers list will be followed always throughout the debate, except for caucuses. Any delegation that request to be added to the general speakers list by raising its placard when the Board requires the delegates to do so, or by sending a note to the Board at any moment. Once the general speakers list is over, the debate will be closed and the committee will enter in the voting procedure.

Article 40. Motion for a moderated caucus

A motion for a moderated caucus will always be in order when the floor is open and prior to the closure of the debate. The delegate who presents the motion must, at the time of doing so, specify the proposed duration for the caucus (which may be modify by the Board), the speaker's time (which may be modify by the Board) and its topic, which shall always be a specific and not general. This motion requires simple majority to pass. The Board may consider the motion not in order at its discretion. The moderated caucus may only be extended once, through the required motion to extend the previous caucus, and for duration no longer than the original one. During a moderated caucus the right to take the floor will be conceded for the maximum time specified when passing the motion, under the criteria of the Board and with the purpose of enriching the debate always by raised placard. Interventions not regarding the topic of the caucus will be ruled out of order

Article 41. Motion for an unmoderated caucus

A motion for an unmoderated caucus will always be in order when the floor is open and prior to the closure of the debate. The delegate who presents the motion must, at the time of doing so, specify the proposed duration for the caucus (which may be modify by the Board) and its topic, which shall always be specific and not general. This motion requires simple majority to pass. The Board will consider the motion not in order discretionally. The unmoderated caucus may only be extended once, through the required motion to extend the previous caucus, and for duration no longer than the original one. During an unmoderated caucus, RoP are suspended, however, those referring to the protocol and language remain active. The delegates are allowed to move freely inside the room and establish informal discussions about the topics of the debate.

Article 42. Motion for a consultation of the whole

A motion for a consultation of the whole will always be in order when the Board considers discretionally. The delegate who presents the motion must, at the time of doing so, specify the proposed duration for the caucus (which may be modify by the Board) and its topic, which shall always be a specific and not general. This motion requires simple majority to pass. The Board may consider the motion not in order at its discretion. The procedure can't be extended under any circumstances. During a consultation all the RoP are suspended and an informal discussion moderated by the delegates begin. However, delegates are not allowed to move freely inside the room.

Article 43. Motion for Tour de Table

A motion for Tour de Table will be in order as long as the forum is open. The delegate who proposes must specify what he wants to clarify during the development of the motion (status of a point or the whole of the debate). The motion will be approved by simple majority. The Board may consider that the motion is not in order at its discretion. The procedure can not be extended in any case. During a Table Tour, each delegate must speak for a maximum of 1 minute about the opinion he has about the proposed question, it will be done in alphabetical order.

Article 44. Motion to introduce a draft resolution

A motion to introduce a draft resolution will be in order as long as the forum is open, and after the content is reviewed and approved by the Board. The draft resolution must be sponsored and / or signed by at least 30% of the members of the Committee, being necessary at least 1 sponsor and 3 signers, without there being in any case more than 4 sponsors. The motion will be approved by simple majority. The Board may consider that the motion is not in order at its discretion. A document will not be referred to as a "draft resolution" until it is introduced by this motion.

Article 44 bis. Procedure for the introduction of a draft resolution

Once the motion has been presented and approved, the Board will call a maximum of three delegates from among the drafters of the draft resolution to appear before the Committee and submit to a period of questions and answers moderated by the Board on the preliminary draft resolution. question. The duration of the responses of said period will be set by the Bureau and may not exceed ten minutes as a whole (structure: individual reading by the delegates, explanation of the key points and issues). Once the procedure has been completed, a number will be assigned to the preliminary draft resolution that determines the subject, the model and the version.

Article 45. Motion to introduce an amendment

A motion to introduce an amendment will be in order as long as the forum is open, once the Board has reviewed and approved its content, with the purpose of adding, deleting or modifying the contents of the operative clauses of a draft resolution already introduced. The amendment must be endorsed by 20% of the members of the Committee, always requiring a minimum of 1 sponsor and 2 signers. Several amendments may be submitted through the motion, each being voted separately once the debate on them has been closed. The motion will be approved by simple majority. The Board may consider that the motion is not in order at its discretion.

Article 45 bis. Procedure for the introduction of amendments

Once the motion is presented and approved, the Bureau will read the content of the amendment for the rest of the Committee. Next, the Board will first ask the sponsors of the draft resolution to declare the amendment as friendly or not friendly. If it is friendly, it will be incorporated immediately into the draft resolution; otherwise, the Bureau shall establish a list of speakers with 1 speaker in favor and 1 against to

intervene for a maximum of 1 minute explaining their opinion on the amendment. Next, a motion to close the debate will be necessary, after which the amendment will be subject to a substantive vote, requiring a simple majority to be approved.

Article 46. Motion to suspend the session

A motion to suspend the session will be in order as long as the forum is open and for the purpose of postponing a certain session, normally for reasons of logistics and organizational hours, with the purpose of resuming it later. Once said motion is filed, it will be immediately voted, holding the highest precedence. The motion will be approved by simple majority. The suspension is temporary and does not imply closing the debate in any case; the debate will be resumed during the next scheduled session of the Committee. In case of emergency, the Board, the Secretariat or the Organizing Council may suspend the session peremptorily and without prior vote.

Article 47. Motion to suspend or adjourn the meeting

A motion to suspend or adjourn the meeting will always be in order when the floor is open and with the purpose of suspending or adjourning the current session, usually due to logistical or schedule needs, and with the commitment of resuming it later. Once the motion has been introduced it will immediately be put to vote. This motion requires a simple majority in order to pass. The approval of the suspension or adjournment of the meeting only implies a temporal suspension of the debate, and does not mean the closure of the debate at all; the debate will be resumed in the next scheduled session of the committee. Due to extraordinary circumstances, the Board, the Secretariat or the Organization Council may suspend the meeting at any time urgently and without voting process.

Article 48. Motion to reorder the draft resolutions

A motion to reorder the draft resolutions will always be in order once the debate has been closed and the voting procedure has been entered into, but before any vote on any draft resolution has started. At the moment of introduction of the motion, the delegate has to determine the order in which it wishes the draft resolutions to be voted upon. This motion requires a simple majority to pass. Once the motion has been passed, the Board will proceed with the standard vote of the draft resolutions in the order approved, according to the provisions expressed in this Rules of Procedure but voting each draft resolution in the order established.

Article 49. Motion to request a nominal vote

A motion to request a nominal vote will always be in order immediately before the substantive vote for which it is requested. The Board may consider the motion not in order at its discretion, especially due to time constrains. The motion will be passed by simple majority. Once the motion has been passed, the Board will proceed with the nominal vote according to the provisions expressed in this Rules of Procedure for nominal votes

Article 50. Motion to divide the question

A motion to divide the question will always be in order immediately before the substantive vote for which it is requested. At the moment of introduction of the motion, the delegate has to determine in which parts he/she wants to divide the draft resolution to be voted upon. The Board may consider the motion not in order at its discretion, especially due to time constrains. This motion will be passed by simple majority. Once the motion has been passed, the Board will proceed with the standard vote for each part according to the provisions expressed in this Rules of Procedure, but voting each part separately.

Article 50. Motion to vote clause by clause

A motion to vote clause by clause will always be in order immediately before the substantive vote for which it is requested. The Board may consider the motion not in order at its discretion, especially due to time constrains. This motion will be passed by simple majority. Once the motion has been passed, the Board will

proceed with the standard vote for each clause according to the provisions expressed in this Rules of Procedure, but voting individually each one of the clauses. The approval of this motion excludes the possibility of requesting a roll-call or nominal vote.

Article 52. Motion to turn a procedural vote into a substantive vote

A motion to declare a vote substantial will always be in order immediately before any procedural vote. The Board may consider the motion not in order at its discretion. This motion requires a simple majority to pass. Once the motion has been passed, the Board will proceed with the procedural vote but applying the rules for substantial votes, according to the provisions expressed in this Rules of Procedure

CHAPTER V.

VOTING AND MAJORITIES

Article 53. General considerations

A delegation may only cast one vote, regardless of the number of delegates that make it up. Delegations which are not present during the voting procedure, according to the Boards official recount, will not have the right to vote. When a miss-voting has occurred, whether appreciated by the Board or by any delegation, such voting must be repeated. Delegations may not change their vote during the development of the voting procedure.

Article 54. Procedural votes

Procedural voting is carried out to decide on matters that do not affect the substance of the topics addressed by the committee. Among procedural voting matters are all those not regarding draft resolutions, or amendments, including, but not limited to points and motions. Abstention is not allowed during procedural voting. Generally, procedural voting requires a simple majority unless otherwise specified by these RoP.

Article 55. Substantive votes

Substantive voting is carried out to decide on matters that do affect the substance of the topics addressed by the Committee. Among substantive voting matters are all those regarding draft resolutions or amendments. Abstention is allowed during substantive voting. Sponsors of documents subject to vote will not be allowed to vote against them or abstain, unless a modification of such documents has been passed without their consent. During substantive voting, doors will be sealed and communication among delegations suspended. The majority required for this kind of voting will be the one established in the article related to them, by default, simple majority.

Article 56. Voting by acclamation or assent

Prior to voting on any procedural matter, the Board may, at its discretion, ask if there are any objection to the matter subject to vote. In case there is any objection, the vote will continue through the standard procedure. In case there are no objections the matter subject to vote will be considered adopted by acclamation or assent.

Article 57. Voting by raised placard

Voting by raised placard will be the standard procedure of voting unless otherwise specified by the RoP or decided by the Board or the committee according to these RoP. The Board will ask, successively, to all the delegations voting in favour, against or abstaining, to indicate their vote by raising their placard at each moment. Only one placard may be raised per delegation. The placard must remain raised while the Board performs the final counting for each option, and may only be withdrawn once the Board specifically indicates so.

Article 58. Nominal voting

Nominal voting will only be in order when the Board or the RoP determine so, or when the Committee decides so through the required motion to request a nominal voting, which will be in order always immediately before the start of the vote for which the nominal voting is requested, and never once the vote has already started. Nominal voting shall only be requested for substantive matters. In the first stage of a nominal voting the Board will be successively calling the delegations present following the official alphabetical order, in English if needed, and the delegations will state loud enough the sense of their vote, choosing among “in favour”, “in favour with rights”, “against”, “against with rights”, “abstention”, or “pass”, not being allowed in any case, other formulas.

Immediately, the Board will proceed with the second stage following the exact order but just with the delegations that chose to state “pass”. During the second stage is mandatory for the delegations which state “abstention” or “pass” to cast a vote. At this point, voting with rights is also forbidden. Therefore, the only available options will be in favour or against.

Those delegations who have stated their wish to explain their vote (in favour or against) by using the formula of voting with rights, may do so immediately after the vote and prior to the announcement of the result of the vote. For that purpose, they can take the floor to give a speech no longer than 30 seconds. Once the process is completed, the Board will announce the final result of the vote.

Article 59. Majorities

For both substantive and procedural votes, and without prejudice to what has been set in the specific Rules of each committee about this issue, the following majorities will be apply in each case according to those precepts, and by default, simple majority: o Qualified majority: there shall be two thirds of affirmative votes of the delegations present, and able to vote.

- o Absolute majority: there shall be the half (50%) plus one more affirmative votes of the delegations present, and able to vote.
- o Simple majority: there shall be one more affirmative vote than negative votes are.

TITLE VI.

DISCIPLINARY REGIME

Article 60. Faults

Will be considered faults and punish according to this chapter of the RoP, all the infractions related to the several Rules of the Model or violations of the directives given by the Authorities of the Conference or its Organization Council. These faults will be committed individually by the one who develops them, except those carried out in the name and representation of other delegate or organ, in which case, both delegates may be punish.

Article 61. Faults' classification

Faults are classified in grave faults and less grave faults. Will be considered less grave faults those no specifically described as graves. Will be consider grave faults the ones established in Chapter XIX of the RoP and the relapse in a less grave fault that has previously been punished, and which sanction has not prescribed yet. The less grave faults will be known firstly by the Board of the committee the offender belongs to, and they will be solved through Authorities consensus. In case the offender does not belong to a committee, a decision related to this issue may be adopt through Authorities consensus. It will always be possible to appeal to the Organization Council within an hour since the decision of the Authorities has been notified.

Article 62. Sanctions

Sanctions are classified in warnings, mild sanctions and grave sanctions. Warnings will be made publicly and its effects may show its importance in case of relapse. They shall prescribe and extinct even being executed according to what has been set in the RoP. Mild Faults will consist on withdrawing the use of the floor from 1 to 15 minutes, the expulsion of the committee from 1 to 15 minutes and works in Models favor. Grave faults will consist on withdrawing the use of the floor from 15 to 60 minutes, expulsion of the committee from 15 to 20 minutes, the expulsion of the session, or the expulsion of the Conference. The sanctions may be apply by the Authorities reasonably attending the minimum intervention principle, subsidiary, justice and equity.

Article 63. Sanctioning procedure

Once the infraction is known, the sanctioning procedure will begin, either ex officio or through a complaint. The investigating body will reasonably propose a penalty, which will be adopted by the competent body to always resolve according to the principles that should govern the sanctioning procedure. The resolution will be motivated and made publicly known to the offender. Once the resolution is notified, an appeal may be filed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding articles. The imposition of penalties will comply with the following rules:

- The first less serious offense may be pardoned according to the criterion of the Board or the competent Authorities, however, successive faults may not be pardoned or the first one if it is a serious fault.
- The first less serious offense (or the second one if the first one has not been forgiven) will be sanctioned with a public warning, which will only have effects in the face of recidivism.
- The first serious offense, or the second less serious offense, will be sanctioned with a light penalty among those provided in this Chapter.
- The second serious offense, or the third less serious offense, will be sanctioned with a serious penalty from among those foreseen in this Chapter. In exceptional cases, the examining body may propose, and subsequently adopt, the imposition of a serious penalty for serious misconduct even in its first commission, as it is manifestly contrary to the principles and purposes of the Model and interrupting its normal development

Article 64. Prescription

Prescribe the faults for the mere lapse of time. In particular, less serious faults will be prescribed for the course of one hour, and grave faults for twenty-four hours counted from his commission, or since it could be known. They prescribe the penalties for the mere lapse of time. Specifically, the warnings will be prescribed at the end of each session in any case, light faults for an hour after it was imposed without having been executed, and serious penalties for the course of twenty-four hours since it was imposed without having been executed.

COMPLIANCE DISPOSITIONS

FIRST

The participation in the Model-MiMUN- means the tacit acceptance of the participants of these RoP, Procedures, Conditions and Bases, with the responsibility to know these dispositions

SECOND

The Organization reserves the right to reform, modify, eliminate or publish the RoP that regulates the development of this Model of United Nations

THIRD

The Organization reserves the right to deny and/or expel any participant due to the unfulfillment of the RoP

GLOSSARY

Ultimately, the objective of the committees is to pass a resolution for each one of the arranged topics. Throughout the sessions, the delegates will write or add themselves to a draft resolution, attending always to their official position and the interest of the states they represent.

Working papers

The working papers are documents elaborated by the delegations compiling several proposals about the topic of debate in order to come up with a draft resolution to the committee. Its redaction limits to operative clauses. Since they are not an official document, do not have to be sponsored nor signed, and neither approved by the Board. These documents can circulate freely through the messaging service of the committee with no need be presented before the Board or introduced by a motion.

Draft resolutions

The draft resolutions are documents presented by the delegations that reflect the different proposals formulated throughout the sessions in order to be debated and, if decided, passed as resolutions. Therefore, they shall be elaborated complying the required format for resolutions established in a model attached with these RoP. Prior to their introduction, draft resolutions must be presented to the Board in order to be approved. The Board may at its discretion, make any formal corrections, but the content can't be modified. However, in case substantive corrections are needed, the Board will request the signing delegations to amend it.

Introduction of draft resolutions

After being reviewed and approved by the Board, the draft resolution may be introduced through the required motion. Since then, a document may not be referred as draft resolution. It requires being supported by 30% of the Member States present at the committee; the Rules of each committee will determinate the number of sponsors and signatories required. By default, the minimum number of sponsors required will be always 2 and minimum number of signatories always required will be 3, and there can't be more sponsor than signatories. To support a draft resolution, either as sponsor or as signatory, they will have to second the motion and sign the document at the top as sponsor/signatory. Sponsors are those countries which have effectively contributed to the drafting process and are committed to passing it while signatories only show their interest in discussing it. Each delegation may only sponsor one draft resolution per topic.

Once the motion has been approved by simple majority, the Board will proceed to read the content of the draft resolution submitted for the committee. At its discretion, the Board can limit this lecture to the operative clauses. Immediately, the Board will allow up to 3 delegates that belong to the sponsors of the draft resolution to come up to the podium and be defend the draft resolution. Delegates will be subject to a question and answer period moderated by the Board. The total duration of the answers of such period will

be determined by the Board, being always lower than 10 minutes. Before the beginning of the question and answer period, the Board discretionally, may allow an intervention for the speakers to present and defend the draft resolution, with duration inferior to 3 minutes.

Once the procedure is over, the draft resolution will be assigned a number that reflects the topic, model and version of it. Then the debate will come back to the general speakers list.

Delegates may not refer to any document as draft resolution until it has been formally introduced through this procedure.

Amendments

Amendments add, suppress or modify totally or partially the operative clauses of a draft resolution. Delegations may present amendments to whichever draft resolution that has been introduced to the committee. Amendments may be friendly or unfriendly. Friendly amendments are those which are supported by all the sponsors of the draft resolution. Unfriendly amendments are those which are not supported by all the sponsors of the draft resolution. Prior to their introduction, amendments must be presented to the Board in order to be reviewed and approved. The Board may, at its discretion, make any formal corrections. In order to make substantive corrections, the Board will request the signing delegations to do so.

Introduction of amendments

Once approved by the Board, the amendment may be introduced through the required motion. The amendment requires being supported by 20% of the committee; the Rules of each committee will determinate the number of sponsors and signatories required. By default, the minimum number of sponsors required will be always 1 and minimum number of signatories always required will be 2, and there can't be more sponsor than signatories. To support a draft resolution, either as sponsor or as signatory, they will have to second the motion and sign the document at the top as sponsor/signatory.

Once the motion has been passed by simple majority, the Board will proceed to read the content of the amendment for the committee. Immediately, the Board will request the amendment is declared to be friendly or unfriendly. In case it is considered a friendly amendment it will be applied to the draft resolution without further discussion. In case it is not considered a friendly amendment, the Board will establish a speakers list with a maximum of two speakers in favour and two against to intervene for a maximum of 30 seconds each, to explain their position on the amendment.

Then, a motion to close the debate must be introduced and after doing so, a substantive voting about the amendment will take place. This motion requires a simple majority to pass, without prejudging what's being set by the specific Rules of the committee.

Once the procedure is over, either the result is positive or negative, the debate will come back to the general speakers list.

Resolution

Resolutions are official documents passed by the committee which reflect the consensus upon decisions and measures adopted for each topic. For a draft resolution to become a resolution, it must be approved in a substantive vote. When it is in order, a delegate may raise a motion to close the debate on the topic being addressed. In case the motion passes, voting procedure will be entered, all doors will be sealed and communications between delegates suspended. Draft resolutions will be voted in the order they were introduced unless a motion to reorder draft resolution has been approved. A draft resolution will become a resolution once it has been approved with the support of the majority set by the Rules of each committee. Once a draft resolution has been adopted, voting process will be over and debate will automatically resume with the next topic in the agenda, if there is any; since only one resolution may be approved per topic.