

GENERAL RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCES (MUN)¹

Explanatory notes:

1. *These Regulations contain the Rules of Procedure that shall govern the simulation of organs, commissions, committees, and agencies in the **MUN Conferences sponsored by GlobalMUNers** and shall be considered adopted before the start of the first working meeting of the respective MUN.*
2. *The interpretation of these rules shall be reserved exclusively to the Secretary-General and the Organizing Committee of the respective MUN.*
3. *When these Regulations use gendered language, such language shall be understood to refer to all genders, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.*

I. SESSION PERIOD

Article 1

The Model United Nations Conference “MUN” shall meet each year in an ordinary session.

Article 2

Opening and closing dates

The opening and closing dates of debates shall be established by the Secretary-General and the Organizing Committee.

Article 3

Venue of sessions

The organs, commissions, committees, and agencies simulated within the framework of the MUN shall meet at the venue designated by the Secretary-General and the Organizing Committee. In extraordinary situations, meetings may be held virtually.

II. AGENDA

Article 4

Provisional Agenda

The provisional Agenda shall be established by the Secretary-General and the Organizing Committee. It shall be distributed to all Member States participating in the MUN at least thirty days before the beginning of the session period.

Article 5

Revision of the Agenda by the General Committee

During the opening ceremony of the MUN session period, the General Committee, composed of the Presidents of the organs, commissions, committees, and agencies simulated within the framework of the MUN, may add, delete, postpone, or modify the topics on the Agenda. Only those topics of an urgent and important character may be added to the Agenda during that session. The President of the General Committee shall be designated by the Secretary-General before the beginning of the respective session period.

Article 6

Adoption of the Agenda and Establishment of Order

Approval by a majority of the members of the MUN General Committee shall be required to approve or modify the provisional Agenda. The order of the topics on the Agenda shall be determined, at the beginning of the first working meeting of each organ, commission, committee, and agency simulated, by an affirmative vote of the majority of the Member States present and voting (see Article 87).

¹ This document is based on the “General Regulations for Model United Nations,” published online by the United Nations Information Centre for Mexico, Cuba, and the Dominican Republic. Retrieved on February 04, 2018 at: <http://www.cinu.mx/modelos/como-organizar-tu-modelo/reglamentos/>. However, GlobalMUNers A.C. also consulted the Rules of Procedure proposed by the UN4MUN initiative available at: <https://outreach.un.org/mun/> and the Rules of Procedure of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council. GlobalMUNers A.C. has modified certain terms and incorporated various procedures that it considers conducive to more dynamic interaction among Delegates, and therefore assumes responsibility for the working methodology implemented in the educational simulations it coordinates.

Article 7

Explanatory memorandum

Any topic proposed for inclusion in the provisional Agenda must be accompanied by an explanatory memorandum and, if possible, supporting documentation.

III. DELEGATIONS

Article 8

Delegations

Delegations shall be composed at a minimum of: one Ambassador or Head of Delegation, one or two Delegates for each General Assembly Commission in which the country participates, and one or two Delegates for each remaining organ, commission, committee, or agency to which the country belongs.

Article 9

The terms “Member State,” “Representation,” or “Delegation” may be used interchangeably, and the members thereof shall be referred to interchangeably as “Delegates” or “Representatives.”

Article 10

Protocol regarding the official name of Delegations

Out of respect for Protocol, when referring to any Delegation, the official name of the Member State or an abbreviation accepted by the United Nations shall be used.²

Article 11

Head of Delegation

The Ambassador or Head of Delegation shall be the student who leads the Delegation. This person may be present and participate actively in meetings of the different organs, commissions, committees, and agencies in which their Delegation is represented, and in the formal meetings of the Security Council.

Article 12

If the Ambassador or Head of Delegation is the only Representative of their Delegation in a given

meeting, they may not leave the room until said meeting has ended.

Article 13

In each organ, commission, committee, or agency in which a Member State participates, it must do so with at least one Delegate and no more than two. In the Security Council, the presence of at least two Representatives per country that is a member of the aforementioned organ shall be mandatory.

Article 14

Observer Delegations

Observer Delegations, if any, shall be composed of one Head of the Observer Delegation and one to two Delegates for each organ, commission, committee, or agency in which they are accredited. They shall have unrestricted access to informal meetings of commissions or committees and may attend formal meetings of the different organs or agencies simulated.

Article 15

Credentials and Diplomatic Protocol

Delegates must wear their credentials visibly at all times. Likewise, they are reminded that they must adhere to the rules of conduct (Code of Conduct) and respect the MUN diplomatic protocol.

Article 16

In order for all members of each Delegation to be duly informed of what happens daily in the different organs, commissions, committees, negotiation groups, and agencies, at the end of each day, the Head of Delegation shall convene all members of their Delegation to participate in an informal meeting in which they will exchange information about what occurred in the different meetings held during the day. Delegates shall take note of the progress achieved.

IV. ORGANS, COMMISSIONS, AND COMMITTEES

² List of United Nations Member States: <https://www.un.org/es/>

Article 17

Each organ shall be governed according to its own Regulations. The six organs of the United Nations are:

- 1) General Assembly;
- 2) Security Council;
- 3) Economic and Social Council;
- 4) Trusteeship Council (suspended its operations on November 01, 1994);
- 5) International Court of Justice;
- 6) Secretariat (simulated by the MUN Staff).

Article 18

At the discretion of the MUN Organizing Committee, other international or regional multilateral agencies that are not part of the United Nations System may also be simulated.

Article 19

Within each commission or committee, topics shall first be addressed through general debate and subsequently through specific debate on the relevant Draft Resolution.

Article 20

Plenary Meeting

Prior to the closing and awards ceremony of the MUN, a Plenary Meeting shall be held in which the Rapporteurs of each organ, commission, committee, and simulated agency shall present their respective Work Report. The Representatives of the Member States sponsoring the Draft Resolutions shall present a summary of the preambular and operative clauses of their proposal adopted as the final Resolution in the corresponding forum. The President of the General Committee and of the Plenary Meeting shall recognize vote explanations for a maximum of 1 minute per Delegation.

Article 21

General Assembly

The General Assembly has six Main Committees:

- 1) Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee);
- 2) Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee);

- 3) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee);
- 4) Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee);
- 5) Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee);
- 6) Legal Committee (Sixth Committee).

Article 22

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

ECOSOC has eight functional commissions:

- a) Statistical Commission;
- b) Commission on Population and Development;
- c) Commission for Social Development;
- d) Commission on the Status of Women;
- e) Commission on Narcotic Drugs;
- f) Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;
- g) Commission on Science and Technology for Development;
- h) United Nations Forum on Forests.

V. SECRETARIAT

Article 23

The Secretariat shall be composed of the Secretary-General; the Deputy Secretary-General; the Assistant Secretaries-General; the Protocol and Conference Services Officers; the Conference Services Assistants; and the leaders and technicians of the Global Communications Department. The Presidents, Vice Presidents, and Rapporteurs of the organs, commissions, committees, or agencies simulated in the MUN shall be the Model United Nations officers and shall serve as the authorities in each simulated forum.

Article 24

The Secretariat shall be the final decision-making authority within the MUN. It shall ensure compliance with and enforcement of these Regulations. It shall decide on matters not provided for herein and shall impose the corresponding disciplinary measures in cases of non-compliance with the rules of conduct (Code of Conduct).³

³ The measures may be applied to any person present during the course of the MUN. (e.g., Delegates, Teachers in Charge, Observers, etc.).

Article 25

Duties of the Secretariat

The Secretariat shall receive and distribute documents, reports, and Draft Resolutions; and shall carry out any other task required for the successful development of the MUN.

Article 26

Statements by the Secretariat

The Secretariat may at any time make oral or written statements to the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Security Council, and their commissions or committees.

Article 27

Secretary-General

The Secretary-General shall officially declare the opening and closing of the MUN.

Article 28

Duties of the Secretary-General

The duties of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, and their Assistant Secretaries-General shall be as follows:

- a) They shall moderate debates in the different organs if they consider it necessary.
- b) They may inform the different organs about issues being addressed in other organs. They shall inform the General Assembly of any matter relating to the maintenance of international peace and security that the Security Council is dealing with; likewise, they shall inform the Assembly as soon as the Council ceases dealing with said topics.
- c) They shall facilitate negotiations among Representatives and may actively intervene to support the work of the MUN.
- d) They may be part of the Draft Resolution Approval Panel.
- e) The Secretary-General may delegate their powers, in whole or in part, to another MUN authority.
- f) The Secretary-General, as an official and symbol of the United Nations and its Member States, shall act as spokesperson for the international community. They may validate with their signature bilateral or multilateral treaties or agreements concluded in the exercise of preventive diplomacy.

- g) The Secretary-General may allow the entry of special observers into the different MUN forums, accompanying them during their visit.

VI. ATTRIBUTIONS OF THE AUTHORITIES

Article 29

The Bureau (Dais) of each commission or committee shall be composed of the following positions:

- a) President (or Chair)
- b) Vice-President (or Vice-Chair)
- c) Rapporteur
- d) Conference Services Assistants
- e) Advisor

Article 30

Functions of the President

In addition to exercising the powers granted by the corresponding Regulations, the Presidency of each organ, commission, committee, or agency shall declare the opening and closing of each formal meeting, conduct discussions in meetings, ensure compliance with regulations and rules of procedure, coordinate the right to speak, ask questions, and announce decisions. They shall head the Draft Resolution Approval Panel. They shall be responsible for maintaining order in the rooms where the corresponding simulated organ, commission, committee, or agency operates. Presidents may propose that Delegations decide on:

- a) Limiting speaking time.
- b) Closing the Speakers' List.
- c) Suspending or closing debate.
- d) Suspending or postponing a meeting.
- e) Defining the order in which Draft Resolutions are presented.

Article 31

Functions of the Vice-President

The Vice President shall replace the President in case of absence. They shall assist the Presidency in its functions during meetings. They shall be part of the Draft Resolution Approval Panel, in which drafts are evaluated and corrected so they can be presented to the Presidency.

Article 32

Functions of the Rapporteur

They shall support the Presidency's tasks in formal meetings, record the Delegations' votes, address procedural issues arising for Delegations, and facilitate communication among Delegations through written messages, as long as the Presidency authorizes them. For this, they shall have the power to receive messages from Conference Services Assistants to determine whether their content is inappropriate and bring them to the attention of the Presidency. During informal consultations or negotiations, they may collaborate with Advisors in everything that benefits the Delegations' performance. The Rapporteur shall coordinate the work of Conference Services Assistants.

Article 33

Functions of Conference Services Assistants

They shall support the Rapporteur's functions, and their work shall be supervised by the Protocol and Conference Services Officers. Under their coordination, they shall collaborate in recording Delegations' votes; resolve inconveniences; and facilitate communication through written messages, which they shall bring to the Rapporteur, who will determine whether the content is appropriate and will seek authorization from the Presidency before transmitting the message.

Article 34

Powers of Advisors

Advisors shall be experts whose function is to guide Delegations upon request regarding the Regulations and procedures applicable to the MUN. They shall also advise Delegates for better use of time and knowledge and, if necessary, coordinate Delegations' tasks or moderate informal meetings for a period determined according to the situation. They shall not address questions relating to the substantive content of the topics under discussion. However, they shall be part of the Draft Resolution Approval Panel and supervise content. They shall receive amendments to Draft Resolutions that Delegations wish to present for specific debate in commissions and committees. Advisors' function shall be limited to providing advice without intervening in procedures.

Article 35

Draft Resolution Approval Panel

The Draft Resolution Approval Panel shall report to the Presidency of the organ, commission, committee, or agency and shall be composed of the President, the Vice President, a member of the Senior Management Group, and the Advisor. If the Presidency deems it necessary, it may request another authority to join the Panel.

Article 36

Role of the Draft Resolution Approval Panel

- a) It shall receive and review Draft Resolutions and verify that they meet indispensable formatting and content requirements to be presented.
- b) It shall submit to the Presidency Drafts that meet the necessary conditions.
- c) It shall assist the Presidency in determining the order in which Draft Resolutions must be presented for debate.
- d) During debate, it shall incorporate into the Draft Resolution any amendments and corrections that arise until a final version is obtained.

VII. WORKING PROCEDURE

Article 37

Official languages and working languages

The official and working languages shall be established by the Secretary-General and the Organizing Committee, in each edition of the MUN.

Article 38

Working languages by committee

Both speeches and oral interventions as well as documents and Draft Resolutions must be made in the working language established by the Secretary-General and the Organizing Committee for each simulated organ, commission, committee, or agency.

Article 39

Interpretation

Any Delegate or Representative who wishes to address the forum or provide a document in a language other than the established one must provide a translation in the established language.

Article 40

Moment of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation

Immediately after the opening of the first working meeting of each organ, commission, committee, or simulated agency, and immediately before closing its last working meeting in each session period, the Presidency shall invite Representatives to observe a moment of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation.

Article 41

Quorum

The Presidency shall declare the opening of each working meeting when the forum has the presence of at least 1/3 of the Member States of the organ, commission, committee, or agency registered to participate in that session period of the MUN. The presence of the majority of registered Delegations shall be required for the adoption of any action (adopting a Draft Resolution or Amendment).

Article 42

Public speaking

No Delegate may speak without obtaining prior permission from the Presidency. The Presidency may call a Delegate to order if their remarks exceed the established time limit or are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

VIII. DEBATE

Article 43

Debate shall be the primary means by which Delegations address agenda topics. Said debate shall be governed by these Regulations, in an environment of respect, tolerance, equality, cooperation, and goodwill, and in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The purpose of debate shall be the drafting of a Resolution relevant to the topic, which must be objective, comprehensive, and applicable. The ideal outcome of debate is the adoption of a Resolution by consensus, meaning that no Delegation opposes it and a vote is therefore unnecessary.

Article 44

Authority of the Commission

The President, in exercising their functions, shall be subordinate to the authority of the simulated organ, commission, committee, or agency. It shall be the responsibility of MUN authorities to guide, impartially, constructive debate under the principles mentioned above.

Article 45

Debate modalities

The debate may adopt two different modalities: formal debate and informal consultations.

Article 46

Formal debate (Speakers' List)

- a) It shall be the means by which the Presidency guides the course of negotiations. Formal debate shall follow a Speakers' List, which shall be established by the Presidency at the beginning of debate. Delegations that wish to be on the Speakers' List shall request it by raising their placard when the Presidency asks. Delegations that wish to be added later must send a written note to the Presidency.
- b) The list shall follow chronological order with a limited speaking time. Said time may be modified by a procedural motion.

Article 47

Time limit on speeches

The Presidency or any Delegation may propose a speaking time, which shall not exceed two minutes. If there is no consensus, the Presidency shall recognize two Delegations to speak against the proposed time and two Delegations to speak in favor, for a maximum of 30 seconds each. The decision shall be taken by a simple majority of Member States present and voting (see Article 87). Each speaker shall have said time to present their position on the topic under debate and may be subject to one or two points of information.

Article 48

Modifying speaking time

Any Delegation may raise a motion to change the speaking time. If the motion is not accepted by consensus, the Presidency shall recognize two Delegations to speak against and two to speak in favor of the new proposal. The decision shall be taken by a simple majority of Member States present and voting (see Article 87).

Article 49

Any Delegate may, with the permission of the Presidency, upon concluding their speech:

- a) Yield the remaining time to questions or comments from the floor.
- b) Yield the remaining time to another Delegation.
- c) Yield the remaining time to the Presidency.

Article 50

They must announce their decision to the Presidency at the end of their speech. If they do not, the remaining time shall be assumed to be yielded to the Presidency. If the remaining time is yielded to questions, it shall begin to run from the moment the Delegate answers the first question.

Article 51

Extraordinary Session of Questions

If a Delegation wishes to clarify a doubt arising from a speech, they may raise a motion for an Extraordinary Question and Answer Session to the Speaker. These questions may be asked in addition to those arising from yielding speech time.

Article 52

To hold the Extraordinary Session of Questions, the following must be met:

- a) It must be proposed by a Delegation to the Presidency.
- b) It must be accepted by the Delegate who has the floor.
- c) It must be seconded by at least one other Delegation.
- d) It must be put to a vote and receive approval by a simple majority of Member States present and voting (see Article 87).

Article 53

The Session shall consist of a maximum of two questions to the Delegate who has the floor. Delegates who ask a question may ask a second follow-up question if they are not satisfied with the answer. The Presidency shall decide whether or not it is relevant to grant the floor to the Delegate.

Article 54

Closing the Speakers' List

The Presidency or any Delegation may raise a motion to close the Speakers' List on the topic under discussion. This motion requires a simple majority vote of Member States present and voting to be approved (see Article 87).

Article 55

Procedural motions

Any Delegation may raise a motion requesting that a matter or proposal be considered during formal debate, stating the type of motion requested.

Article 56

The following procedural motions are recognized:

1. Motion to revise the Agenda (General Committee);
2. Motion to establish the order of the Agenda;
3. Motion to set speaking time;
4. Motion to modify speaking time;
5. Motion to hold an Extraordinary Session of Questions;
6. Motion to close the Speakers' List;
7. Right of Reply;
8. Point of Order;
9. Motion to appeal the decision of the Presidency on a Point of Order;
10. Point of Personal Privilege;
11. Point of Inquiry;
12. Motion to Suspend the Meeting for Moderated Informal Consultations (Moderated Caucus);
13. Motion to extend the time of Moderated Informal Consultations (Moderated Caucus);
14. Motion to Suspend the Meeting for Regular Informal Consultations (Regular Caucus);
15. Motion to extend the time of Regular Informal Consultations (Regular Caucus);
16. Motion to Adjourn the Meeting;
17. Motion to Adjourn the Debate;

18. Motion to introduce a Draft Resolution or Amendment to the forum;
19. Motion to Close the Debate;
20. Motion to Divide the Question (Draft Resolutions and Amendments);
21. Motion for reconsideration of a proposal;
22. Motion to withdraw a motion submitted;
23. Motion to request a Roll Call Vote.
24. Motion to explain a vote.

Article 57

Order of procedural motions

- a) The following motions shall take precedence, in the order indicated below, over other proposals or motions: Motion to suspend the meeting (Moderated Informal Consultations and Regular Informal Consultations);
- b) Motion to adjourn the meeting;
- c) Motion to adjourn the debate (on the topic under discussion);
- d) Motion to close the debate (on the topic under discussion).

Article 58

The procedural motion shall be governed by the following characteristics:

- a) The Presidency may recommend that a motion be withdrawn if it considers that the motion will not contribute to the advancement of negotiations. However, it shall be the decision of the Delegate who proposed the motion whether to withdraw it or submit it to the forum.
- b) If the Presidency considers it relevant, it shall ask whether it has at least one second. The Delegation that requested the motion may not second it.
- c) The Presidency shall verify whether there is consensus by asking whether any Delegation objects.
- d) Depending on the type of motion, two speakers may be recognized in favor and two against.
- e) The Presidency shall call for a vote by raising placards and shall announce the type of majority required (simple or two-thirds).
- f) Most procedural motions may not interrupt any Delegate or the Presidency when they have the floor or are in the course of a procedure.

Article 59

Right of Reply

If the closing of the Speakers' List has been approved and a Delegation not on the list considers it necessary to respond to a statement made by another Delegation during its speech, it may request a Right of reply. It must be requested in writing, and it is recommended that it be exercised once all Delegations on the list have spoken.

Article 60

Point of Order

A Point of Order is used when a Delegation considers that the Presidency or another Delegation has made a procedural error and wishes to point it out with due respect. By virtue of a point of order, a Representative may request that the Presidency apply a specific article of the Regulations or may challenge the manner in which the President applies said article.

Article 61

A Delegation may introduce a Point of Order at any time during formal debate but may not refer to substantive matters (the substance of the issue) on the topic under discussion.

Article 62

Appealing the decision of the Presidency on a Point of Order

The Presidency's decision on the Point of Order shall stand unless appealed by a Delegation. Any appeal must be immediately put to a vote. If the majority of Delegations present and voting support the appeal, the Presidency's decision shall be overturned. Abstentions shall not be counted for the purpose of calculating the simple majority required and shall be considered "non-voting" (see Article 87).

Article 63

Point of Personal Privilege

A Point of Personal Privilege shall be used when a Delegate considers themselves affected or diminished by an issue external to the content of debate. These situations include being unable to properly hear other Delegations' interventions.

Article 64

The Point of Personal Privilege may not be denied without first having heard the request.

Article 65

This Point may interrupt both Delegates and the Presidency when they have the floor or are in the course of a procedure.

Article 66

Point of Information

A Point of Information consists of a request for clarification of the procedure being carried out in formal debate.

Article 67

A Point of Information may not interrupt any Delegate who has the floor.

Article 68

Informal Consultations

Informal Consultations may be used to expedite negotiations or to propose a change in the dynamics of debate. They may also be called a Caucus, at the discretion of the Presidency.

Article 69

There are two variants of Informal Consultations: Moderated and Regular.

Article 70

Suspending the Meeting for Moderated Informal Consultations (Moderated Caucus)

During the discussion of any matter, a Delegation may propose suspending the meeting in order to hold Moderated Informal Consultations (Moderated Caucus) on the matter under discussion. The Delegation proposing it must specify its duration, which may not exceed ten minutes, as well as the speaking time for each speaker, which may not exceed one minute. Such motion must have at least one second. The Delegation that requested the motion may not second it. The support of a majority of Member States present and voting shall be required to approve it (see Article 87). If approved, the Speakers' List shall be temporarily suspended. The Presidency shall recognize Delegates who wish to speak by raising their placard.

Article 71

At the end of the established time for Moderated Informal Consultations (Moderated Caucus), it may be extended by procedural motion.

Article 72

Suspending the meeting for Regular Informal Consultations (Regular Caucus)

During the discussion of any matter, a Delegation may propose suspending the Meeting for Regular Informal Consultations (Regular Caucus), specifying a time for its resumption, which may not exceed twenty minutes. They are used for meeting informally to advance negotiations. Once approved, Delegates may engage in direct and informal communication with one another. Delegates shall not leave the room during Regular Informal Consultations without prior authorization from the Presidency. Motions of this type must have at least one second. The Delegation that requested the motion may not second it; the support of a majority of Member States present and voting is necessary to approve it (see Article 87).

Article 73

Once the established time for Regular Informal Consultations (Regular Caucus) concludes, it may be extended by procedural motion.

Article 74

Adjourn the Meeting

During the discussion of any matter, a Representative may propose a motion to adjourn the meeting and take a recess. Motions of this type must have at least one second. The Delegation that requested the motion may not second it; the support of a majority of Member States present and voting shall be required to approve it (see Article 87). After the recess, the next working meeting shall continue according to the MUN Program. At the end of the day, the meeting shall be adjourned until the first meeting of the following day. Postponement of the last working meeting shall postpone the work to the next annual edition of the MUN.

Article 75

Adjourn the Debate

A Representative may, at any time, propose a motion to adjourn the debate with the intention of suspending discussion on the topic and postponing it with the option that it may be resumed in the future. Such motion must have at least one second. The Delegation that requested the motion may not second it. It shall be debated by two (2) Representatives in favor and two (2) against. The support of a majority of Member States present and voting shall be required to approve it (see Article 87). If a motion to adjourn the debate passes, the topic under discussion shall be considered postponed and no action shall be taken on it. This is commonly referred to as a "no action" motion, as it prevents further work on, or a vote on, the Draft Resolution.

Article 76

Draft Resolutions and Amendments

Draft Resolutions and substantive Amendments must be introduced in writing to the respective Dais, with the names of the sponsoring Member States of the proposal, i.e., the drafting countries. Member States that wish the proposal to be debated may appear in the document as Co-sponsors. Draft Resolutions and Amendments may be withdrawn by those who suggested them before voting on them has begun.

Article 77

Amendments

An Amendment is a proposal to make a change, add, or delete part of another proposal.

Article 78

Introducing a Draft Resolution or Amendment to the Floor

Once the Draft Resolution Approval Panel has validated a Draft Resolution or Amendment, the Presidency shall authorize its distribution among all Delegations. One of the sponsoring Member States may request a motion to Introduce the Draft Resolution or Amendment to the Floor. As a general rule, no Draft Resolution shall be put to a vote unless copies have been provided to all Delegations present or technological tools exist to project it on a screen. The Presidency may, however, allow discussion and consideration of

Amendments even when they have not been distributed.

Article 79

If the sponsors of the Draft Resolution accept the adoption of the proposed Amendment, the Draft Resolution shall be modified accordingly and a vote on that proposal shall not be necessary. A document modified in this way shall be considered the Draft Resolution for all purposes, including subsequent Amendments.

Article 80

Closing the debate

A Representative may, at any time, propose closing debate on the topic under discussion, even if another Representative has expressed a desire to speak. The motion to close the debate must receive at least one second. The Delegation that requested the motion may not second it. The motion shall be debated only by two (2) Representatives speaking against it. It shall then be immediately put to a vote. Closing the debate shall require a two-thirds (2/3) majority of Member States present and voting to be approved (see Article 87). If closing the debate is accepted, voting shall proceed immediately on the Draft Resolutions introduced regarding the topic under discussion, in the order in which they were presented to the Dais.

Article 81

Division of Draft Resolutions and Amendments

Immediately before a Draft Resolution or Amendment is put to a vote, a Representative may propose that certain parts of said Draft Resolution or Amendment be voted on separately. If there are multiple motions for division, they shall be voted on in the order established by the Presidency, with the most radical division being voted on first.

Article 82

If an objection is raised to the motion to divide the question, the motion shall be put to a vote, requiring a majority of those present and voting to be accepted (see Article 87). The motion to divide the question must have at least one second. The Delegation that introduced the motion may not second it. The motion shall be debated by two Representatives speaking in favor and two

Representatives speaking against. If the motion for division is accepted, the parts in question shall be put to a separate vote. If all operative clauses of the Draft Resolution or Amendment have been rejected, the document shall be considered rejected in its entirety.

Article 83

Reconsideration of a proposal

When a Draft Resolution or Amendment has been adopted or rejected, it may not be reconsidered in the same session period unless a two-thirds (2/3) majority of Representatives present and voting approves it (see Article 87). The Presidency shall verify whether another Delegation seconds the proposal and whether consensus exists. If not, permission to speak on a motion for reconsideration shall be granted only to two (2) Representatives opposing the motion, after which it shall be immediately put to a vote.

Article 84

Withdrawal of motions

A motion may be withdrawn by those who suggested it at any time before voting on it has begun. A withdrawn motion may be introduced again by any Representative.

IX. VOTING

Article 85

Right to Vote

Each Member State in the respective simulated organ, commission, committee, or agency in the MUN shall have one vote.

Article 86

Voting procedure

Voting shall normally be conducted by placard, unless a Delegation requests a roll call vote (see Article 58). The Presidency shall automatically proceed to roll call voting following the English alphabetical order of Member States' names, beginning with the one designated at random by the General Committee during the opening ceremony of the session. In roll call votes, each Member State's name shall be called in order and one of its Representatives shall respond "in favor," "against," or "abstention."

Article 87

Meaning of the expression "Member States present and voting"

For the purposes of these Rules of Procedure, the expression "Member States present and voting" refers to Member States that vote in favor or against. Member States that abstain shall be considered "non-voting."

Article 88

Two-thirds majority

The motion to close debate and the motion for reconsideration of a proposal, as well as decisions on important questions, shall be taken by a two-thirds (2/3) majority of Member States present and voting (see Article 87). These questions include: recommendations concerning the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of members of the Economic and Social Council, the admission of new members to the United Nations, the suspension of rights and privileges of members, the expulsion of members, questions relating to the operation of the Trusteeship System, and budgetary questions.

Article 89

Simple majority

Decisions and Draft Resolutions on questions not stipulated in Article 88 shall be taken by a majority of Member States present and voting (see Article 87).

Article 90

Voting in the Security Council

- 1) Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.
- 2) Security Council decisions on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine Members.
- 3) Security Council decisions on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine Members, including the affirmative votes of all Permanent Members; but in decisions under Chapter VI and paragraph 3 of Article 52 of the Charter of the United Nations, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.
- 4) If a Permanent Member decides to abstain, the Draft Resolution may be adopted if it obtains the required number of nine affirmative votes.

Article 91

Conduct during voting

Once the Presidency has announced the beginning of a vote, no Representative shall interrupt it except with a Point of Order relating exclusively to that process.

Article 92

Explanation of votes

The Presidency may allow Member States to explain their votes either before or after the vote and may limit the duration of such explanations. In the MUN Plenary Meeting, vote explanations shall be limited to a maximum of 1 minute per Delegation.

Article 93

Voting draws

In the event of a tied vote on a motion or Draft Resolution, a second vote shall be held. If the second vote also results in a tie, the motion or Draft Resolution shall be considered rejected.

Article 94

Order of voting on Amendments

When an Amendment is proposed to a Draft Resolution, it must be voted on first. When two or more Amendments are proposed, the Amendment proposing the greatest substantive changes with respect to the original proposal shall be voted on first, followed by the others in order, until all have been put to a vote. However, when the adoption of one Amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another, the latter shall not be put to a vote. If one or more Amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be put to a vote.

Article 95

Order of voting on Draft Resolutions

If two or more Draft Resolutions relate to the same matter, they shall be voted on in the order in which they were presented to the Dais once the debate on that topic has been closed.

Article 96

The first Draft Resolution on a topic to be approved by a majority of Member States present and voting (see Article 87) shall become the Draft Resolution recommended for approval by the Plenary of the corresponding organ. Only one

Draft Resolution shall be considered per topic discussed.

Article 97

Adoption of a Draft Resolution as the Resolution of a topic

The Draft Resolutions of the six main committees of the General Assembly must be voted on before the General Assembly Plenary. Draft Resolutions approved by a majority of Member States present and voting (see Article 87) shall become General Assembly Resolutions. The same condition applies to Draft Resolutions approved in any of ECOSOC's eight functional commissions; they must be submitted to the plenary for adoption.

X. RULES OF CONDUCT (CODE OF CONDUCT)

Article 98

All MUN participants shall respect diplomatic protocol and conduct themselves with appropriate verbal and non-verbal language at all times. The interaction between Delegates, as well as with members of the Secretariat and the Organizing Committee, shall be strictly formal and respectful, both during working sessions and in activities related to the educational simulation. Faculty Advisors shall also respect formality in dialogue with members of the Secretariat.

Article 99

In MUN, any form of discrimination based on gender, race, nationality, age, religion, physical disability, favoritism, or any other grounds shall not be tolerated.

Article 100

In MUN, any action related to the creation of content by synthetic means, generated or modified by artificial intelligence (AI), such as images, videos, or audio content, including voice cloning and "deepfakes," intended to distort reality, affect someone's private life, contribute to disinformation, disseminate erroneous information, foster hate speech, or reinforce racist and xenophobic stereotypes and prejudices, shall not be tolerated.

Article 101

In order to maintain the formality and decorum appropriate to an event of this nature, all participants shall wear formal and appropriate attire during MUN committee meetings. It is recommended that both women and men wear a suit jacket as part of their formal attire. Jeans and caps shall not be permitted. For men, wearing a tie is mandatory.

Article 102

Seeking to foster respect for the intangible cultural heritage of different peoples of the international community, Delegates are advised not to wear or display any clothing that references traditional dress, national costume, or any element of the culture or religion of the country they represent in the MUN, unless it is an original garment from that nation and is regularly used by its diplomats in international forums.

Article 103

The identification of participants is of vital importance for the security and proper development of the MUN; therefore, all participants must permanently wear their credential (official badge) in a visible place.

Article 104

Laptop computers and tablets shall be considered work tools in the MUN. However, electronic telecommunications devices that interfere with debate, mainly mobile phones, may not be used unless the Dais of the respective committee authorizes their use as a teamwork tool.⁴

Article 105

Direct communication among different Delegations during formal debate within each simulated organ, commission, committee, or agency room is prohibited. Written messages may be delivered through Conference Services Assistants, as long as the Presidency allows it.

⁴ This article mainly refers to the use of mobile phones. If the use of these devices is indispensable, it must be consulted with an MUN authority or a member of the Organizing Committee, who will advise on these matters.

Article 106

Contact between Faculty Advisors and Observers with Delegates during the development of working meetings and activities scheduled in the MUN shall not be permitted.⁵

Article 107

The schedules established in the Program must be strictly respected. Delegates shall be obliged to be punctual in all activities. At the start of each working meeting, if the Delegation is not present during roll call, the absence shall be considered a tardiness. The first and second instances of tardiness shall be documented as serious offenses, and a third instance shall result in the permanent cancellation of the participant's MUN accreditation, and no certificate of participation shall be issued.

Article 108

In the event that a participant does not attend a committee meeting, their Faculty Advisor (ADOR, by its Spanish acronym) must submit a written justification for said absence, and it shall be at the discretion of the Secretariat and the Organizing Committee whether to accept it as valid or not. Tardiness and absences will be taken into account for awards for outstanding Delegations.

Article 109

Delegates shall not leave the room while in a committee meeting. If necessary, a Delegate may leave momentarily, informing the Rapporteur in writing of the reason for leaving. If the Delegate's departure leaves the Delegation without representation, they must leave their placard at the Protocol and Conference Services Officer's table, who shall return it upon their return.

Article 110

Faculty Advisors and Delegates must remain in the premises where the MUN is being held in order to comply with scheduled activities. They may only leave due to force majeure, upon prior

⁵ This article aims to prevent consultations regarding thematic content or procedures that may interfere with the Delegation's performance. To establish contact for other types of issues, authorization must be requested from a member of the Secretariat.

notification to the Secretariat and the Organizing Committee.

Article 111

Participation diplomas shall be delivered only to those people who have attended all working meetings.

Article 112

Eating, drinking (except water), or smoking shall not be permitted inside the venues hosting the working meetings. Likewise, it is strictly prohibited to use narcotics and consume alcoholic beverages during the working hours established in the Program of the MUN. No participant, including Faculty Advisors, may smoke in covered places where the academic sessions are taking place.

Article 113

The Secretariat and the MUN Organizing Committee shall be responsible for participants' security only during committee meetings and official activities of the academic event. This responsibility shall always be subject to the Delegate or participant maintaining appropriate conduct and following instructions from Secretariat members and security personnel.

Article 114

Educational institutions and their representatives shall be exclusively responsible if any of their Delegates or participants under their supervision use narcotics, consume alcoholic beverages, damage or fraudulently take another's property, mainly regarding rooms and facilities of the place where they are housed or participate in formal and informal working meetings. Likewise,

unauthorized movements by the Organizing Committee in the occupancy of rooms assigned to an educational institution and the holding of social gatherings in those spaces shall be considered violations of the Code of Conduct.

Article 115

If there is well-founded suspicion that a participant uses narcotics, consumes alcoholic beverages, damages or fraudulently takes another's property, or, conversely, their conduct evidences such offense, they may be subject to inspection of their luggage and belongings by Secretariat members or responsible security personnel. If it is proven that a participant has committed an offense of this type, their expulsion shall be automatic and the participation of their institution in future GlobalMUNers A.C. initiatives shall be at the discretion of the institution's Board of Directors.

Article 116

It is strictly prohibited to dispose of waste outside of designated areas.

Article 117

Respectful and courteous behavior must be maintained toward other Delegates, participants, and Secretariat members (Staff). Any impediment to the proper development of the MUN shall result in the expulsion of those responsible and shall be taken into account when considering the eligibility of their educational institution to participate in future initiatives of GlobalMUNers A.C. The decisions of the Secretary-General and the Board of GlobalMUNers A.C. shall be final and not subject to appeal.

Approved by GlobalMUNers A.C., on February 17, 2026.