



SAIMUN 2014

Rules of Procedure

Lobbying & Approval of Resolutions

- The submitter(s) of a resolution are those who have written the resolution, the co-submitters are those who sign the resolution as they want to see it debated. They do not necessarily support the resolution.
- Each resolution must be co-submitted by at least 12 delegations and no more than 15. There may be no more than two co-submitters from the same school on one resolution, although the main submitter may be from the same school as up to two of the co-submitters.
- Each delegation may only submit or co-submit one resolution on each topic on the agenda.
- Only one submitter may present the resolution to the approval panel.
 - Resolutions must be presented to the approval panel "ready for debate" i.e. they are in the correct format, both in terms of layout and language used,
 - they have been lobbied and merged as fully as you desire.
- Resolutions must be on USB and uploaded onto the Resolution Management System.
- Resolutions are then downloaded by the Approval Panel who will read the resolution carefully to ensure it meets the criteria demanded for it with regard to format and language, e.g. is it comprehensible? However they may not interfere with the actual content of the resolution unless there are problems being caused such as contravention of the UN Charter. They may rework clauses but they will never change the aim of clauses or resolutions.
- Resolutions will be either passed (i.e. they are ready for debate in the committee) or failed (i.e. there are problems which means that they will need reworking before going to committee).
- If your resolution fails, the alterations proposed by the approval panel must be made before the resolution can be resubmitted to the approval panel.

Rules for Formal Debate

- Each delegate must:
 - Respect the chair and their fellow delegates at all times
 - Obtain the floor in order to speak
 - Stand when speaking
 - Yield the floor when requested to do so by the chair
 - Be courteous at all times
 - Refrain from the use of insulting or abusive language
- Delegations must, at all times, act in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and their country's major policies.
- Delegations may not wear costumes, military uniforms or use advertising campaigns, slogans or policies which would cause offence to the country they are representing, any other country or individual. Delegations failing to comply with these general guidelines, to the detriment of other delegates' enjoyment of the conference, face the prospect of certain disciplinary actions at the discretion of the Secretary General and, if necessary the SAIMUN Director.
- A simple majority of member nations will constitute a quorum in General Assembly whilst in committee a two-thirds majority must be present for a quorum. A roll-call will be taken on the first day of committee to establish these numbers and thereafter voting numbers will be checked to ensure that at least the quorum number voted on the motion.



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Opening Speeches

- Each delegation will be called upon to make an opening speech in General Assembly

- The official language of SAIMUN is English and all speeches must be made in English although greetings and limited sayings in native tongues are permitted.
- Opening speeches are to be made in the General Assembly, and shall not exceed one minute. The first country to speak will be decided beforehand by the conference organisers and all other countries will follow alphabetically.
- Applications for the right of reply to an opening speech will be made by the raising of placards and at the end of each block of speeches (usually seven). A number of rights of reply will be selected and allowed a maximum of thirty seconds to make their right of reply.

Timing of Debates

- At the beginning of debate the chair will propose the limitations of debate time. In both Committees and General Assembly there will be
 - For a Main Motion: 20 minutes for and 20 minutes against
 - For AMENDMENTS: at a maximum 2 minutes for and 2 minutes against (although the chair is entitled to use their own discretion in the setting of this time)
 - A GUILLOTINE TIME of one hour
- If both time for and against have elapsed but there is still time for debate available the chair may propose an extension of debate time (usually five minutes for and five minutes against)
- Once Guillotine time has been reached the resolution must be voted upon or tabled.
- A resolution may be tabled by a two-thirds majority vote and will therefore be reconsidered once all other business has been dealt with.

Debate

- Debate at SAIMUN in all forums is closed, except at the discretion of the chair, and in both Committee & General Assembly there will be:
 - A maximum of one consecutive yield after which the floor must be yielded to the chair. No two delegations from the same school may yield to each other, unless they are both submitters of a resolution that they are presenting to the committee or General Assembly at that time.
 - A two to three minute personal speaking limit on delegates at which time the chair will invite the delegate to open to points of information or to make some closing statements and yield the floor to the chair or another delegation.
- In the event of the chair acquiescing to a request for open debate on a resolution the following rules shall apply: the chair shall propose the limitations of debate time which shall be for the main motion twenty minutes of debate time during which arguments both for and against may be put forward up to a maximum guillotine time of one hour.
- There shall be no open debate in General Assembly unless at the discretion of the Secretary General or the most senior Student Officer Chair present.



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- The Chair has discretion over the order in which resolutions will be debated in the GA. If a situation arises where there are a number of resolutions on the same issue passed by the Approval Panel, the Student Officers and Chairs will decide which resolution on which issue shall be debated.
- Before General Assembly debate on resolutions a draw will be made to decide the order in which the various committees' resolutions appear.
- There is the possibility that some committees may get to debate multiple resolutions in GA and a separate decision will occur for the subsequent resolution to ensure all committees have an equal chance of debating as many resolutions as possible in GA.

Points

- A speech may not be interrupted by any point except a Point of Personal Privilege.
- Other points may be made when the floor has been opened to points or if there is no speaker on the floor at the time.
- Point of Personal Privilege: Must refer to audibility of a speaker if used during a speech or to some aspect of the conditions in the committee room if used at other times.
- Point of Order: must relate to the legality, within the rules of formal debate, of an action or speech.
- Point of Information: must be formulated as a single question and directed to either the chair or the delegate on the floor. In the case that the point is for the delegate, the raising of placards, when the Chair has invited the delegates to raise their placards, will suffice as means to indicate that the delegate wishes to make a point.
- Rights to Reply: Entertained solely at the discretion of the Chair who decides what is in the best interest of the debate.
- Point of Parliamentary Procedure: This is a question regarding the rules of procedure and should be answered by the Chair.

Amendments

- Amendments may only be proposed when a delegate has taken the floor.
- Amendments must be submitted to the chair on delegation note paper or on amendment sheets. Separate sheets must be sent for each amendment proposed.
- Amendments must state clearly:
 - The clauses affected by the amendment
 - The type of amendment, i.e. strike, add, insert
 - The text of the amendment (if applicable) and exactly where it would be inserted
- Amendments will be entertained in time against in Committees with the following rules applying:
 - If your amendment PASSES you LOSE the floor
 - If your amendment FAILS you RETAIN the floor
- There are separate rules applying to the loss or retention of the floor during amendments in open debate and they are:
 - If your amendment PASSES you LOSE the floor
 - If your amendment FAILS you RETAIN the floor.
- The chairs may exercise their discretion as to which amendments they will allow to be proposed and how much debate time should be given over to them.



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- When voting on amendments there are abstentions, votes for and votes against. In the event of a dead tie on an amendment the rules state that the proposal automatically fails but if the chair feels that all of those present have not voted a re-vote may be taken to ensure the true feeling of the Committee is expressed.
- In cases where an amendment is proposed to an amendment debate on the original amendment stops and the debate time for the amendment to the amendment begins. At the end of this debate time a vote must be taken on this amendment to the amendment. In most cases passing the amendment to the amendment means there is no need to return to the original amendment and therefore no vote is taken on it, but in some instances this may not be the case and the chair must decide whether to return to the original amendment or not.

Voting

- There will be no points taken during voting procedures except those relating to the vote that are directed to the Chair.
- When voting on a resolution delegations may vote for or against it or they may abstain from voting.
- The resolution will pass providing the number of delegations voting for it exceeds the number voting against it without exception.
- If the chair feels that not all of the delegations present have voted he may call a re-vote to ensure the true feelings of the committee is expressed.
- If there is a dead tie and there are no abstentions the chair will call a roll-call vote to ensure no mistakes are made. In these circumstances the chair calls the roll and every nation is required to announce which way they voted. If this still results in a tie the chair shall have the casting vote.



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Criteria for Outstanding Delegation Award

Outstanding Delegation Awards will be made by:

Ballot of the General Assembly, one vote per country, taken on the final morning of the conference;

Recommendation of the Student Committee consisting of:

- The Secretary General
- The President of General Assembly
- The Vice Presidents of General Assembly
- The President of the Security Council
- The Vice President of the Security Council

The final decision shall rest with the Secretary General and The President of the General Assembly. As a guide the following criteria should be applied:

- Accurate representation of the country's policies;
- Demonstration of consensus building, negotiating and leadership skills;
- Effectiveness in speech making;
- Reasonable use of Rules and Procedures;
- Knowledge of the issues;
- Attendance;
- Overall behaviour.