



ARIZONA MODEL UNITED NATIONS

AZMUN 62

TUCSON, ARIZONA

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Land Acknowledgement

In accordance with the University's core values of diversity and inclusion, it is the responsibility of Arizona Model United Nations to acknowledge and recognize the people, culture, and history that make up the Wildcat and AZMUN community. The University of Arizona sits on the original homelands of indigenous people who have stewarded this land since time immemorial. Today, Arizona is home to 22 federally recognized tribes, with Tucson being home to the O'odham and the Pascua Yaqui. We invite you to learn more about the indigenous histories and culture in the Tucson area, by visiting the following sites. Tohono O'odham- [History & Culture - Tohono O'odham Nation \(tonation-nsn.gov\)](https://www.tohono-nsn.gov/history-culture) Pascua Yaqui- [Culture Home \(pascuayaqui-nsn.gov\)](https://www.pascuayaqui-nsn.gov/culture)

1. Introductory Rules

1.1 Scope of the Rules

The following rules will be applicable for all Arizona Model United Nations committees and organs unless the Secretary General or Secretariat stipulates otherwise. The following rules will be adopted from the start till the end of AZMUN 61 and all-time in-between. This includes all events hosted by Arizona Model United Nations.

1.1.1 Rule Changes

The Under Secretary General of Rules and Procedures reserves the right to make any changes to these rules at any time. If a change occurs, it shall be communicated to the delegates in a timely manner.

1.2 Meetings of Committees and Organs

The main committees of the General Assembly, and related bodies, chosen by the Secretariat, shall meet simultaneously within the opening and closing ceremonies established by the Secretary General.

1.3 Incidents and Emergencies

1.3.1 In accordance with the University of Arizona's commitment to creating and maintaining an environment free of discrimination, Arizona Model United Nations hold the responsibility of taking prompt and appropriate action where an incident has occurred.

1.3.2 All members of the Arizona Model United Nations staff are required upon receiving a report or having a reasonable basis to suspect that potential discrimination, harassment, or retaliation has occurred or is occurring, promptly notify and provide all available information and documentation to the Arizona Model United Nations Secretariat and proper authorities.

1.3.3 In the event of an emergency at any AZMUN coordinated event, please contact the proper authorities and the AZMUN Secretariat.

2. Agenda

2.1 Provisional Topic Areas

The provisional topic areas for a regular session of a committee or organ, which will be composed by the Secretariat and approved by the Secretary General, shall be communicated to all delegations prior to the opening of the session. The provisional topic areas will be automatically adopted unless the body changes its order. The inclusion of new topics on the agenda is possible with the coordination of the Secretary General or the Secretariat, only upon exhaustion of the provisional topic areas.

2.1.1 The Security Council sets its agenda topics under [Rule 12.4](#) and does not receive provisional committee topics

2.1.1.1 Delegates in a Security Council committee must research current or historical issues of peace and security. The delegates should then decide upon which topics they wish to recommend for the agenda. See [Rule 12.5](#)

3. Delegations

3.1 Composition of Delegation

The suggested size of a delegation consists of one (1) delegate per General Assembly committee, Economic and Social Council committee, subcommittee, or specialized committee. Two (2) delegates per delegation are suggested for the Security Council. Delegations shall be limited to a maximum of two (2) delegates.

3.2 Official Delegation Status

Only delegates on the delegation roster submitted to the Secretariat prior to the opening of the conference shall have the right to speak at meetings of the committees.

3.3 Credentials

Credentials will state the name of the delegate and the country or organization represented by the delegate. Staff and advisor credentials will state the staff's/advisors name and role at AZMUN. Credentials must be ALWAYS worn throughout AZMUN 61.

3.3.1 Submission of Credentials

The names of the individual members of a delegation will be submitted to the AZMUN staff before the opening of the session.

3.3.2 Lost Credentials and Errors

In the event of lost or damaged credentials, delegates may receive new credentials notifying an AZMUN staff member or chair. In the event of an error regarding spelling or committee, delegates may receive new credentials by notifying an AZMUN staff member or chair.

3.4 Provisional Admission

Any delegate whose credentials have not been completed or are objected to will be seated provisionally until the Secretariat has given its decision.

3.5 Position Papers

A completed position paper for each delegation in each committee should be submitted by the date established by the Secretary General. Position papers should be completed following the guidelines prescribed by AZMUN.

3.5.1 Position Paper Awards

Only delegates that have submitted a position paper award prior to the opening of AZMUN 61 are eligible for a position paper award.

3.6 Observer Status

Observer Status delegates shall be granted credentials and the right to speak at committee meetings. They will not be granted voting privileges on substantive matters, including resolutions.

- Observer status delegates may sponsor and/or sign a draft resolution
- Observer status delegates are still eligible for awards unless otherwise stated

3.7 Role of Faculty or Student Advisor

At least one (1) advisor must accompany student delegations to provide technical expertise, moral support, and encouragement to the delegates.

- Advisors are not permitted to speak at any committee sessions in any capacity,
- All advisors must be pre-approved by the home school of the delegation prior to the opening of AZMUN 61,
- Advisors are also encouraged to attend meetings held by the Secretary General to provide input and feedback on the AZMUN conference.

4. Secretariat

4.1 Duties of the Secretary General

The Secretary General will provide direction and execution of the AZMUN staff, including committee chairs. The Secretary General will have the ultimate authority over all such committees and planning and may at any time designate a member of the Secretariat to act in their authority.

4.2 Duties of the Secretariat

The Secretariat shall consist of additional officers carrying out the following duties:

4.2.1 Under Secretary General of Rule and Procedures

This position will have the responsibility of reviewing the AZMUN rules and preparing Chairpersons and Dias staff. This position will also ensure the distribution of information and materials to AZMUN staff and delegates. They will monitor committees to ensure the correct flow and order in each committee. This position can designate themselves as the Chairperson pro-tempore in any AZMUN committee.

4.2.2 Under Secretary General of Conference Coordination

This position holds the responsibility of reserving all rooms and gathering all materials needed for AZMUN 61 on the University of Arizona campus. They must coordinate any events that take place on or off the University of Arizona campus. This position also trains, monitors, and controls Conference Services staff and Home Government staff for AZMUN 61.

4.2.3 Under Secretary General of Travel Coordination

This position holds the responsibility of coordinating the reservation of hotels, flights, and other collegiate conference-related tasks.

4.2.4 Under Secretary General of Domestic Coordination

This position holds the responsibility of creating committees, assigning countries, and maintaining contact with all the high schools participating in the annual session. Mailings and all contacts are made through them.

4.2.5 Under Secretary General of Domestic Training

This position holds the responsibility of establishing contact with those high schools that wish to develop Model United Nations programs and attend the AZMUN 61 conference.

4.2.6 Under Secretary General of Finance

This position holds the responsibility of managing the budget and all fiscal activities of the Arizona Model United Nations club, including the preservation/regaining of non-profit status.

4.2.7 Under Secretary General of Economic Development

This position holds the responsibility of monitoring the budget for all activities of Arizona Model United Nations. They will provide costs and dues to the club and high schools and provide a budget for the annual session. They are responsible for fundraising at the conference.

4.2.8 Under Secretary General of Media and Technology

This position holds the responsibility of providing media-related materials for Arizona Model United Nations and activities therein. They will supervise the official program of each annual session.

4.2.9 Under Secretary General of International Coordination

This position holds the responsibility of overseeing the Spanish side of AZMUN 61. They will be in charge of communicating the assigned committees and countries to the head of the Mexican delegations while also maintaining persistent contact with them and assisting the Spanish delegates in their training. They will be in charge of recruiting, training, monitoring and controlling Spanish Dias staff. They will act as a liaison between the Mexican delegation and the AZMUN Executive Committee.

4.2.10 Under Secretary General of Translation and Interpretation

This position holds the responsibility of working to translate important documents for Arizona Model United Nations and the AZMUN 61 conference between English and Spanish, as well as reaching out to Spanish-speaking university clubs to gain more fluent members. Furthermore, this position is responsible for the training of all non-dais Spanish-speaking members.

4.2.11 Under Secretary General of Internal Affairs

This position holds the responsibility of keeping the conference staff informed and within their responsibilities, and in turn, keeping the conference running smoothly.

4.3 Contact

Please direct all email inquiries to Morgan Wallace, our Secretary General at secretarygeneral@arizonamun.org.

4.4 Statements by the Secretariat

All members of the AZMUN secretariat may at any time make any written or oral statements to any AZMUN committee.

5. Dais and Staff

5.1 Composition of Dais

The dais for all committees shall be composed of a Chairperson/President, Co-chairperson/Co-chair, Vice-Chair/Vice President, and any conference and crisis personnel.

5.2 General Powers of the Chair

The Chairperson shall preside over the meetings of a committee and, in the exercise of the chairperson's function, remain the authority of the committee

5.2.1 Additional Powers

In addition to exercising the powers of the chairperson described in these rules, the chairperson of a committee will:

- Declare opening and closing of each committee session,
- Ensure observance of these rules in consultation with the rest of the dais staff,
- Accord the right to speak,
- Put questions and resolutions to a vote,
- Advise the body on methods of procedure that will enable the body to accomplish its goals,
- Announce decisions on substantive and procedural matters,
- To rule motions out of order or dilatory, if they violate Rule 7.1 – Diplomatic Courtesy or otherwise impede the functioning of the body.

5.2.2 Handing of Power

The chairperson shall have the power to declare the Vice-chair, Co-chair, dais staff, or other AZMUN officers as chairperson pro-tempore. The person appointed shall temporarily hold all the rights and privileges of the chairperson.

5.3 Home Government

Home Government shall be available in every committee and shall help delegates attain specific information on relevant topics. Home Government will also assist delegates to request relevant guest speakers.

5.4 Guest Speakers

A delegate may request a guest speaker through Conference Services to present in committee to provide informational expertise or further representation in the committee. The requested speaker shall be granted speaking rights without voting rights. No delegate participating as a delegation at AZMUN 61, will not be allowed to act as a guest speaker for their or another committee.

5.5 International Press Delegation

The International Press Delegation acts as the press office for AZMUN conferences. The press office offers several resources to delegates. Press conferences may be called for by staff or delegates and will be run through the Press office. Press staff will also provide editions of the *MUN Times* to delegates throughout the conference and keep arizonamun.org up to date with conference news.

5.6 Conference Services

Conference Services helps delegates by providing guest speakers on a variety of topics upon request. They also format and print both draft and final resolutions. In order to make use of any of these services, delegates may submit forms to their committee's delegates Rapporteur, or designated dais staff.

- Conference Services staff will consist of AZMUN approved staff.

6. Languages

6.1 Working Languages

English and Spanish are the working languages of the AZMUN 61 conference. The secretariat will determine and notify delegates of the working language(s) for each committee.

6.2 Translation Availability

The AZMUN 61 conference only provides translation services between English and Spanish. Translation Services are only available in bilingual committees.

- Translation Services are not available during unmoderated caucuses.

7. Conduct of Business

7.1 Diplomatic Courtesy

Delegates must exercise diplomatic courtesy to all other delegates, advisors, and all AZMUN staff at all times. We advise that all attendees of the AZMUN 61 conference keep the following in mind:

- Please remember that we are all people, not just delegates
- Delegates who persist in obvious attempts to disrupt the session or plagiarize shall be subject to repercussions at the discretion of the Chairperson and Secretariat,
- The Secretariat reserves the right to expel any delegates from the committee and/or conference,
- Decisions of the Chairperson on Diplomatic Courtesy are not appealable.

7.1.1 Violations of Diplomatic Courtesy

- Speaking in the first person,
- Speaking without being recognized by the chair,
- Disrespecting someone on the grounds of race, sexual orientation, language, country of origin, visual appearance, etc.,
- The Chairperson retains the right to decide if a behavior is a violation of Diplomatic Courtesy.

7.2 Attendance

At the beginning of each committee session, the Chairperson or designated staff will call each delegation on a provided roster. Delegates have the option of responding in two (2) different ways: Present and Present and Voting.

- **Present**

Responding as “Present” means that the delegate is present for the committee session and allows the delegate to vote without restrictions.

- **Present and Voting**

Responding as “Present and Voting”, means that the delegate is present for the committee and has restricted voting options. A delegate that has

indicated “present and voting” must vote on all procedural matters and is not allowed to abstain in any vote.

7.2.1 Late Arrivals

If a delegate arrives late to a committee session, they should send a note to the dais, with the name of their delegation and whether they wish to be “present” or “present and voting”

7.3 Quorum

A quorum will be the one-fourth (25%) of the member delegations in attendance at the opening of the committee session. It is the responsibility of the Chairperson to ensure that a quorum is present for questions to be put to a vote.

- Security Council see [Rule 12.3](#)
- International Court of Justice see [Rule 13.4](#)

7.4 Formal Debate

Formal Debate refers to the part of the debate where speeches are given. Formal Debate is officially adopted from the beginning of the committee session until the end unless a different method of debate—such as a moderated or unmoderated caucus—are motioned for and approved.

7.5 Speeches

No delegate may address the Chairperson or body without first being recognized by the Chairperson. (For International Court of Justice rules see [Rule 13.2](#))

- More than one (1) delegate from the same delegation may speak when recognized,
- Speakers must keep their remarks relevant to the subject matter,
- All questions and replies are to be directed through the Chairperson,

7.5.1 Yields

A delegate who has been accorded the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield their remaining time to one (1) or the following:

- To the Chairperson,

- To the Floor or Points of Inquiry,
- To a motion,
- To another delegate.
- International Court of Justice see [Rule 13.2.1](#)

7.6 Crisis Elements

The following are aspects of the committee used only in Crisis committees.

7.6.1 Directives

- Addresses a pressing update, a short- and short-term resolution to the crisis,
- Should be supported by everyone in the committee,
- Must be presented to the dais for review,
- Once approved by the dais, the Directive is brought to the floor by motioning “Consideration of Draft Directives”
- Does not require a second, not debatable, requires a simple majority to pass.

7.6.2 Personal Directives

A response to an update or the topic. A short, personal order to a Home Government ([see Rule 5.3](#)), or personal affiliate, or introduced character to perform a specific action on the delegate’s behalf.

- Must include the reasons why and under what authority these actions will occur
- Does not need committee support, only approval by the committee Crisis Coordinator

8. Procedural Motions

8.1 Limits on Debate

At the beginning of the conference, the default limits apply, 3-minute speaking time with 2 Points of Inquiry. However, if the body wishes to place different limitations, they may do so using this motion. This motion can limit speaking time and/or the number of Points of Inquiry. The delegate, upon making the motion, will specify which limits they desire.

- A second is required,
- Allows for two (2) speakers in favor and two (2) speakers opposed,
- A simple majority is required for this motion to pass,
- Speaking time can be limited for speeches, however, they may not be limited to a time less than three (3) minutes,
- The number of points of inquiry allowed after a speech can also be limited but may not be limited to less than two (2).
- International Court of Justice see [Rule 13.7](#)

8.2 Suspension of the Meeting

This motion will suspend formal debate for a specified amount of time.

- A second is required,
- This motion is not debatable.
- A simple majority is required for the motion to pass,
- This motion can be used for: Lunch, breaks, and recess until the following day,
- The Chairperson may suggest an appropriate time for suspension,
- Although other formal rules of formal debate are suspended, [Rule 7.1 – Diplomatic Courtesy](#) remains in effect during a Suspension of the Meeting.

8.3 Competence of Committee

A motion to question the competence of the committee to discuss a draft resolution or amendment is in order if a delegate feels that the subject of the proposal is outside the scope of the body's purview and/or agenda.

- The Chairperson shall have the power to rule on this motion upon advising with the dais staff,
- A second is required,
- Allows for two (2) speakers in favor and two (2) speakers opposed,
- A simple majority is required for the motion to pass.

8.4 Changing the Order of Agenda Items/Changing the Order of Agenda Topics

The order of the agenda at the start of the committee will be set per the provisional topic areas and may be changed to a specific order by the body at any time by using this motion. (Security Council see [Rule 12.5](#))

- A second is required,
- This motion is not debatable.
- A simple majority is required for the motion to pass,
- Once changes, the body will be in the discussion of the first topic area of the new agenda order,

8.5 Closure of Debate on a Topic

This motion will end the debate on the topic at hand and move the committee into voting procedure on all resolutions and amendments under consideration in the topic area. After the voting procedure is completed, the body will move into the next topic.

- A second is required,
- Allows for two (2) speakers in favor and two (2) speakers opposed,
- A simple majority is required for the motion to pass,
- After Closure of Debate, only the following motions will be entertained:
[Rule 8.3 – Competence of Committee](#), [Rule 10.1.1 – Withdrawal of Sponsorship](#), [Rule 10.7 – Division of the Question](#), [Rule 11.5.1 – Adoption by Consensus](#), [Rule 11.5.2 – Roll Call Vote](#),
- To reopen an agenda item a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote is needed,
- If all provisional agenda topics are closed, new pertinent topics will be created by the Chairperson and Secretariat until an Adjournment of the Meeting (see [Rule 8.11](#)) is motioned,
 - Additional time for research on new topics will be provided in the form of a Suspension of the Meeting (see [Rule 8.2](#)).

8.6 Closure of Debate on a Resolution

This motion will close the debate in a single specified resolution. After voting, the body will move to Formal Debate on the same topic area.

- A second is required,
- Allows for two (2) speakers in favor and two (2) speakers opposed,
- A simple majority is required for the motion to pass,
- After Closure of Debate, only the following motions will be entertained: Rule 8.3 – Competence of Committee, Rule 10.1.1 – Withdrawal of Sponsorship, Rule 10.7 – Division of the Question, Rule 11.5.1 – Adoption by Consensus, Rule 11.5.2 – Roll Call Vote,
- If approved, the committee will automatically move into voting procedure on that resolution and any proposed amendments on that resolution.

8.7 Reconsideration of Agenda Items/Topics

This motion allows for an agenda item on which the debate had been closed (according to Rule 8.5) to be reopened and added to the bottom of the committee agenda.

- A second is required,
- Allows for two (2) speakers in favor and two (2) speakers opposed,
- A two-thirds (2/3) majority is required for the motion to pass.

8.8 Unmoderated Caucus

This motion will suspend formal debate for the purpose of informal discussion and negotiations between delegates. All formal rules are suspended (except Rule 7.1- Diplomatic Courtesy).

- A second is required.
- This motion is not debatable.
- This motion requires a simple majority to pass.
- A delegate must specify the duration and purpose of the unmoderated caucus,
- Extensions may be added so long as they do not exceed the originally motioned for time.

8.9 Moderated Caucus

This motion will suspend formal debate for the purpose of an organized discussion in which speakers are called upon at the discretion of the Chairperson. All formal rules are suspended (except [Rule 7.1- Diplomatic Courtesy](#), [Rule 9.1- Point of Order](#), and [Rule 9.2- Point of Information](#)), however, this motion is not a suspension of the meeting ([Rule 8.2](#)). Delegates must remain in their seats unless they are recognized to speak. If one wishes to speak, they must raise their placard and wait until the Chairperson recognizes them.

- A second is required,
- Allows for two (2) speakers in favor and two (2) speakers opposed,
- A simple majority is required for the motion to pass,
- The delegate must specify the duration of the Moderated Caucus, the purpose, and an allotted time per speaker,
- The time per speaker must be divisible by the overall duration of the caucus.

8.10 Consultative Session

This motion will suspend formal debate for the purpose of an organized discussion similar to a moderated caucus (Rule 8.9) with the exception of having the discussion moderated by the delegate's choice. This motion is only applicable to the ECOSOC committees.

- A second is required,
- Allows for two (2) speakers in favor and two (2) speakers opposed,
- A simple majority is required for the motion to pass,
- The delegate must specify the duration of the Consultative Session, the purpose, allotted time per speaker, and the person who will moderate.

8.11 Adjournment of the Meeting

This motion means that all business of the committee has been completed and that the committee will not reconvene until the next annual session.

- A second is required,
- This motion is not debatable,
- The Chairperson may rule the motion out of order or dilatory; this decision is not appealable,

- A two-thirds (2/3) majority is required for the motion to pass.

8.12 Withdrawal of Motions

A motion may be withdrawn by its proposing delegation at any time before voting on it has begun.

8.13 Right of Reply

The Chairperson may accord a Right of Reply to any delegate if a speech by another delegate contains unusual or extraordinary language clearly insulting to personal or national dignity.

- A Right of Reply will only be granted if the delegate is acting outside of the scope of their delegation's policies or is violating Rule 7.1 – Diplomatic Courtesy
- Requests for a Right of Reply cannot interrupt a speaker,
- To request a Right of Reply, a delegate should send a note to the Chairperson,
- The Chairpersons' decision to grant or not grant a Right of Reply is not subject to appeal,
- There shall not be a reply to a reply,
- The Chairperson shall set the time limit of a "Right of Reply" and ensure the observance of Rule 7.1 – Diplomatic Courtesy

8.14 Appealing the Decision of the Chair

Except for certain rules (Rules 7.1- Diplomatic Courtesy, 8.3- Competence of Committee, 8.9- Moderated Caucus, 8.13 - Right of Reply), rulings of the Chairperson are appealable. The Chairperson may choose to change the ruling in question immediately or may accept the motion to appeal the decision.

- The delegate raising this motion will have a formal given time to explain their reasoning for appeal,
- The Chairperson will be given an equal amount to explain their ruling,
- A second will be required,
- This motion is not debatable,
- A simple majority is required to override the Chair's decision.

9. Points

9.1 Point of Order

This point should be used when a delegate believes the committee is proceeding contrary to the rules or if a delegate's ability to participate in the committee proceedings is impaired for any reason.

- A Point of Order may interrupt a speaker,
- A Point of Order will be recognized by the Chairperson and ruled upon immediately,
- This rule should be used when the Chairperson overlooks a rule or entertaining an irrelevant motion,
- It can also be used when another delegate has violated [Rule 7.1 – Diplomatic Courtesy](#).

9.2 Point of Information

This point should be raised if a delegate is unsure of the correct proceedings of the committee, use of the rules, and other information the Chairperson could provide.

- This point may not interrupt a speaker,
- This point must be directed only to the Chairperson,
- This motion should not be used to ask a question of another delegate. (Refer to [Rule 9.3](#))

9.3 Point of Inquiry

When a speaker has yielded to “Points of Inquiry” or “To the Floor” for questions at the conclusion of their speech, (refer to [Rule 7.5.1](#)), the Chairperson may recognize delegates wishing to ask Points of Inquiry.

- Only the Chairperson can recognize delegates for Points of Inquiry
- Points of Inquiry must direct to the Chairperson for the speaker,
- Points of Inquiry must pertain to the speech and be asked in the form of a question,
- No dialogue is permitted between delegates.

10. Resolutions and Amendments

10.1 Sponsors and Signatories

Sponsors are those delegations that sign onto a Draft Resolution or other proposal. Signatories are those delegations that express their desire to discuss the Draft Resolution or proposal. Security Council see [Rule 12.6](#)

- Sponsors will automatically be counted towards the required number of signatories to bring a resolution to the floor,
- Being a Sponsor or signatory does not bind a Member-State to vote in favor of a proposal,
- 25% of the body must sign on to a resolution or proposal in order for it to be brought to the floor for debate.

10.1.1 Withdrawal of Sponsorship

Sponsors may withdraw sponsorship from a proposal at any time. The delegate should send a note to the Chairperson requesting their withdrawal. If the number of sponsors falls below 25%, the resolution will be removed from the floor. It may later be resubmitted if it regains the appropriate number of sponsors and signatories.

10.2 Submission of Draft Resolutions

This action when a delegate has collected the required number of signatories and sponsors on a Draft Resolution or Amendment.

- This motion is not verbally made in formal debate,
- Delegates wishing to submit a Draft Resolution or Amendment shall approach the Dais and present the proposal,
- The required number of signatories in all committees shall be 25%, except in Security Council committees; This number shall be announced by the Dais,
- The Dais staff will review the proposal for proper formatting, spelling, translation, and Diplomatic Courtesy,
- After approval by the Dais, the proposal will be sent to Conference Services for processing,

- Upon delivery of printed copies of the proposal to the committee chambers, the Chairperson will notify the delegate if they can then motion for Rule 10.3 Consideration of Draft Resolutions or Rules 10.5 and 10.6 – Consideration of Amendments.

10.3 Consideration of Draft Resolutions

The motion of Consideration of Draft Resolutions will be in order after the resolution is approved by the Chairperson via Rule 10.2. If passed, the body will officially be in debate of the content of the Draft Resolution. Multiple resolutions may be on the floor at one time.

- A second is required,
- This motion is not debatable,
- A simple majority in favor will bring the Draft Resolution to the floor for discussion,
- Members of the sponsoring delegations will be allotted time to present the Draft Resolution and answer Points of Inquiry. The specific time for both the presentation of the Draft Resolution and Points of Inquiry responses will be made at the discretion of the Chairperson,
- All committee members will be given a copy of the Draft Resolution upon this motion.

10.4 Rules Regarding amendments

Any clause in the Draft Resolution may be amended. Amendments cannot be amended by other amendments. (International Court of Justice see Rule 13.5)

10.4.1 Format

Amendments must be submitted using forms provided by AZMUN Conference Services after the Draft Resolution in question has been presented to the body, but before the closure of debate. All amendments must specify the Draft Resolution to which they pertain and include a detailed description of the proposed change(s) therein.

10.4.2 Adoption

Amendments shall be voted on after they have been presented to the body and debated, in the order in which they were brought to the floor.

Amendments require a simple majority voting in favor to be adopted. Once adopted, an amendment changes the relevant Draft Resolution to include the Amendment.

10.5 Considerations of Friendly Amendments

If a proposed amendment is friendly, then the Dais will inform the body and ask the sponsors if they approve or disapprove the amendment. If the amendment is approved by the sponsors, it will automatically be adopted into the relevant Draft Resolution. If it is not approved by the sponsors, then the amendment will not be adopted.

10.6 Consideration of Unfriendly Amendments

If a proposed amendment is unfriendly, then the Dais will inform the body and ask the presenter of the amendment to speak on the amendment. The body will then go into formal debate with 2 speakers speaking in favor of the amendment and 2 speakers speaking opposed to the amendment. The body will then go into a vote requiring a simple majority in favor of the amendment for it to be adopted into the relevant Draft Resolution.

10.7 Division of the Question

A motion to divide the question is a request that some clauses of Draft Resolution be voted on separately. This motion is in order immediately before entering voting procedure on the Draft Resolution but only after Rule 8.5 – Closure of Debate on a Topic or Rule 8.6 – Closure of Debate on a Resolution.

- A second is required,
- Allows for two (2) speakers in favor and two (2) speakers opposed,
- A simple majority is required to consider this motion

Once Under Consideration,

- A passing vote causes each clause or set of clauses named by the delegate to be voted on separately,
- Divisions of the Question will be voted on following a vote on any Amendments to the Draft Resolution, even if a Division of the Question is motioned for before Amendments can be voted on. The resolution will be divided in its form as it stands after the voting procedure on Amendments,

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- In Voting Procedure, a passing vote on any clauses will retain them as a part of the Draft Resolution. A negative vote will permanently discard the clauses from the resolution,
 - If Division of the Question causes the Draft Resolution to no longer be in the proper format (e.g., the elimination of all operative and/or perambulatory clauses), the entire Draft Resolution is rejected,
 - Once each clause of the resolution has been voted on, the body will immediately move into a Placard Vote on the Modified or Unmodified Draft Resolution. No separate motion needs to be made to do so.

11. Voting Procedures

11.1 Voting Rights

Each Member-state per committee shall have one (1) vote that can be cast as a vote in-favor (yes), opposed (no), or abstention (abstain). No Member-state shall transfer its voting authority to another member.

11.2 Simple Majority

Unless otherwise specified under these rules, decisions in the committee shall be made by a majority vote of those members present.

- A simple majority consists of at least one (1) more “yes” votes than “no” vote,
- If there is an equal division between yes and no votes, the motion fails,
- Members who abstain are counted as not voting.

11.3 Voting Procedure Upon Closure of Debate

After all relevant Motions have been entertained, the committee will move directly into voting procedures on any proposals on the floor, including amendments. The order in which proposals are voted upon will be based on the order in which they were accepted by the Chairperson after submission. Any amendments will be voted in prior to voting on the Draft Resolution to which they pertain. If an amendment is adopted, the proposal is considered changed to reflect their adoption prior to being subjected to a vote.

11.4 Method of Voting

The Committee shall normally vote through a Placard vote, which is a show of raised placards. Delegates will have the option to vote in favor (yes), opposed (no), or abstain.

11.5 Voting Motions

The following motions should be motioned immediately after the committee has entered into the voting procedure. The Chairperson will not call for these motions,

Delegates must vocalize these motions. The first motion vocalized will be automatically adopted by the body. If there are no motions, the body will vote through a Placard vote.

11.5.1 Adoption by Consensus

An adoption by consensus allows the body to adopt a proposal without a vote. The adoption of Draft Resolutions by consensus is desirable when it contributes to the effective settlement of differences, thus strengthening the authority of the United Nations.

- Any delegate may motion for the adoption of a Draft Resolution by consensus at any time after moving into Voting Procedure,
- The Chairperson shall ask whether there are any objections to consensus,
- If there are no objections, the proposal is approved by consensus,
- The Chairperson will then ask for any abstentions from consensus. Any abstentions will be noted but will not affect the adoption of the Resolution,
- If any delegate objects to a consensus, the body will automatically move into a Placard vote on the Draft Resolution

11.5.2 Roll Call Vote

The dais shall grant a request from a delegation for Roll Call Vote on any substantive matter.

- Roll Call vote shall be called in alphabetical order, delegates shall reply “yes”, “yes with rights”, “no”, “no with rights”, “abstain from the order”, or “abstain”,
- A delegation may abstain from the order only once during a Roll Call Vote. This results in the delegation being called again at the end of the Roll Call vote. Another “abstention from the order” will be recorded as an abstention,
- Voting with “Rights” allows for delegates to explain why they voted one way before the outcome is announced,
- “With Rights” is used as an explanation when a delegation voted in an unexpected way, it is not used to sway another delegation’s vote,

- Before announcing the results and hearing the “with rights” speakers, the Chairperson will ask if any delegates wish to change their vote before announcing the results.

11.5.3 Division of the Question

This motion may also be called once the body has entered voting procedures. For more information on Division of the Question please see [Rule 10.7](#)

11.6 Conduct During Voting Procedure

Immediately after moving into Voting Procedure, no delegate may interrupt the proceedings except for a Point of Information ([Rule 9.2](#)), a Point of Order ([Rule 9.1](#)), a Roll Call Vote ([Rule 11.5.2](#)), Division of the Question ([Rule 10.7](#)), or Adoption by Consensus ([Rule 11.5.1](#)). The Chairperson will announce that the body is moving into voting procedure. The Chairperson will also ask if there are any last motions before moving into the voting procedure. For the motions in order at this time, refer to [Rules 8.5 - Closure of Debate on a Topic](#) and [8.6 - Closure of Debate on a Resolution](#).

- The doors to the Committee room will be closed and no delegate will be allowed to enter or re-enter the room after leaving,
- Any delegation disrupting the proceedings may be ruled out of order and could be expelled from Voting Procedure at the discretion of the Chairperson,
- After all the business has been completed during voting procedure, the Chairperson will announce the end of voting procedure.
- Afterward, if no motions are made, the Committee will move automatically into debate on the next issue.

12. Rules Relating to the Security Council

12.1 Powers of the President

The President of the Security Council shall have the same powers as the Chairpersons of the main committees and organs of AZMUN. In addition, the President has the following authority:

- To declare an Emergency Situation when informed thereof by the Secretary General; the President may reorder the agenda to include the topic in question,
- To invite Member-States, not part of the Security Council, and/ or other parties to a dispute, to be heard on questions, to set speaking times,
- To invite Expert Witnesses to address the Council, after said witnesses have been certified by the Secretariat as Experts,
- To rule motions out of order if they violate Rule 7.1- Diplomatic Courtesy or otherwise impede the functioning of the body.

12.2 Emergency Security Council Sessions

As established in the Charter of the United Nations, the Secretariat may at any time call on the Security Council to convene for special sessions when international conflict arises that demands the Security Council's attention. All emergency sessions will be conveyed to delegates ahead of time.

12.3 Quorum

Quorum in Security Council committees will be constituted by the presence of at least two (2) less than the overall size of the Security Council membership as recorded on the first day of AZMUN 61.

12.4 Setting the Agenda

Upon opening the session, the President will entertain nominations for topic areas in the Security Council. These topics should pertain to the maintenance of international peace and security.

- A second is required, This motion is not debatable,

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- After the motion to set the Security Council's Agenda receives a second, the dais will take the first five (5) topic area nominations and place them in order of 1-5,
 - The President will then take three (3) nominations on the ordering of the agenda topics and then call the proposed agendas for a vote,
 - The first order to receive the majority of the votes will be the working agenda for the Security Council,
 - Delegates are encouraged to add topics to be formally recognized by the United Nations, however, for AZMUN 61 delegates are required to add a new topic to the agenda in order to talk about a new topic during debate.

12.5 Add an Agenda Topic

A motion to add an agenda topic to the working agenda is in order during any Security Council session.

- This motion requires a second,
- Allows for two (2) speakers in favor and two (2) speakers opposed,
- A simple majority is required for the agenda topic to be added,
- Once a topic is added as an agenda topic, it is placed as the last topic on the working agenda.

12.6 Sponsors

Submission of Draft Resolutions in the Security Council shall require one (1) sponsor and no signatories.

12.7 Voting

All votes in the Security Council will require nine (9) affirmative votes in order to pass.

- All votes on substantive matters shall be taken as a Roll Call Vote (see Rule 11.5.2). Resolutions require a vote in favor or an abstention from all five (5) permanent veto-holding members in order to pass; Any one of the five (5)—China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, United States—voting opposed to a resolution will result in the proposal automatically failing once voting has concluded,
- If all 10 non-permanent members vote, then the body may override a veto from the five (5)—China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, United States.

13. Special Rules of the International Court of Justice

13.1 Motions

All motions within the International Court of Justice will be Roll Call Votes; however, if no justice identifies their opposition to a motion during a speech, the Chairperson/Chief Justice will assume that the motion passes unanimously.

13.2 Speakers

No delegate may address the Chief Justice or body without first being recognized by the Chief Justice.

13.2.1 Yields

Speakers have several options when they yield their time after a speech.

- Chair or Chief Justice,
- The Floor,
- Another Justice,
 - When a Justice yields their time to another justice, the other justice can use the remaining time of the previous justice to speak about the pertinent topic within the court.

13.3 The Chief Justice and Clerks

The dais in the International Court of Justice will be formed of a Chief Justice and Clerks. The Chief Justice and Clerks hold the same powers as a Chairperson. The Chief Justice and its Clerks maintain the right to participate in debate to further the discussion of the current case. Due to the fact that the Chief Justice is only the first among equals, the Chief Justice can join opinions written by other justices; However, without the Chief Justice and its Clerks cannot write an opinion without participation from the Justices.

13.4 Quorum

Quorum is the entirety of the International Court of Justice established at the beginning of the first day of the committee. If not all justices are present at the

beginning of each session, the court will be delayed until all justices are present unless the dais is made aware of any issue.

13.5 Amendments

The International Court of Justice does not allow for any amendments unless it is a non-substantive amendment to an opinion. Non-substantive amendments do not modify any of the content of an opinion but instead fix a spelling or grammatical error. This kind of amendment requires the approval of all Justices present in the committee.

13.6 Seniority

Seniority is considered when multiple justices wish to speak at any given time. The justice with higher seniority is allowed to speak first, followed by other justices with less seniority.

- The chief justice maintains the right to circumvent this rule to give time to justices who have not had the chance to speak.

13.7 Motion to Set Limits on Debate

The following motions will be motioned at the beginning of the committee session. The International Court of Justice does not have a limit for the number of speakers. The Chairperson/Justice will call for speakers and the justice will identify if they are speaking in favor or opposed to the motion within their speech. Speeches will continue until all debate is exhausted on the topic.

13.7.1 Set Limits on Substantive Debate

This motion is used to set limits on substantive debate such as the discussion of specific opinions or motions that revolve around the content of an opinion.

13.7.2 Set Limits on Procedural Debate

This motion is used to set limits on procedural debate or motions that relate to the flow of committee—such as setting limits on debate.

13.8 Roundtable Discussion

This motion allows for each Justice within the chamber to state their opinion about a specific topic in the ongoing case for a specific time period set in the original motion. Each Justice will speak for the designated time and the right to pass their turn instead of speaking. Once each justice has spoken, the committee will return to formal debate.

- This motion cannot be extended,
- The individual speaking time but be divisible between the overall discussion time.

13.9 Invite Parties to Dispute

This motion is used to recall the advocates or another representative of each party to the dispute. A Justice who puts the motion forward must clarify if the advocates are allowed to participate in debate for a set amount of time or only answer Points of Inquiry. Related to their memorial or presentation.

- Furthermore, the Justice must identify how many Points of Inquiry the advocated are allowed to answer or identify a set amount of time for Points of Inquiry,
- This motion requires a two-thirds (2/3) majority of the body to pass in a Roll Call Vote,
- Advocates who are called into the dispute are allowed to participate in debate from that point onwards as an Ad Hoc Justice,
 - Ad Hoc Justices are allowed to vote, however, due to the limitation that each party to the dispute be allowed one (1) Ad Hoc Justice, their votes cancel each other out.