

RULES OF PROCEDURE
ICIP MODEL UN SECURITY COUNCIL

I. General

1. Language: English shall be the official and working language for this meeting of the Security Council. Speeches may be made in other languages but a translation must be provided.
2. Powers of the Council of President: The President of the Security Council shall declare the opening and closing of each Security Council meeting, direct the discussion of the Council meetings, ensure the observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions, and announce decisions. The President shall rule on points of order, and subject to these rules, shall have control of the proceedings of any meeting and the maintenance of order throughout. During any meeting of the Council, the President may propose a recess, suspension, or adjournment of the meeting.
3. Delegations: Each member nation shall be represented by two (it is possible to have a one person or three person delegation) accredited delegates; each member nation shall have one vote.
4. Participation of non-members: Any member nation of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council when the Security Council considers that the interests of the member are affected. Non-members may submit draft resolutions and amendments to draft resolutions as long as they are properly sponsored by members that have voting privileges.

II. Debate

1. Agenda: The first order of business for the Council shall be the consideration of the Agenda. The only motion in order at this time will be in the form of "I move that 'Topic X' be placed first on the Agenda." This motion requires a second and is debatable. A motion to close debate will be in order only after the Council has heard two speakers in favor and two opposed or two speakers on one side of the question and all who wish to speak for the other. The motion to close debate is a procedural vote. When debate has been closed, the Council will move immediately to a vote on the original motion. This also is a procedural vote. The Council will then take up Topic X.

After a draft resolution is disposed of, by passing, failing or tabling, the Council may move to another topic in the process outlined above.

2. Powers of the Secretary General: The Secretary General, or a representative thereof, may make oral or written statements to the Security Council at any time.
3. Debate: After the topic has been selected, a resolution will be introduced as outlined in V. 1. below. A continuously open speakers' list shall be established for the purpose of general debate. The speakers' list shall be followed for all debate, except when superseded by procedural motions, amendments, or the introduction of a draft resolution. Speakers may generally address the topic at hand or any draft resolution on the floor. Once a draft resolution has been introduced it remains on the floor and may be debated until it passes, fails, or is tabled so that the Council may move on to another topic.
4. Caucusing: A motion to caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate. The delegate must briefly explain its purpose and specify a time limit for the caucus. The motion shall immediately be put to a vote. This motion is procedural. The President may rule the motion out of order. This decision is not subject to appeal.
5. Reconsideration: A motion to reconsider is in order when a draft resolution or amendment has been adopted or rejected, and must be made by a member who voted with the prevailing side. Reconsideration is a procedural vote.

III. Speeches

1. **Speakers' List:** The general speakers' list shall be open continuously throughout the discussion of each topic. Separate speakers' lists shall be established for all amendments and procedural motions. The names on the speakers' list shall be posted. A speaker may not be on the list twice at the same time.
2. **Speeches:** No delegate may address the Council without having previously obtained permission of the President. The President may declare a speaker out of order if the remarks are not relevant to the topic at hand or if the comments are offensive.
3. **Time Limit:** The President may limit the time allotted to each speaker to a reasonable amount.
4. **Yields:** A delegate who has been granted the floor may yield any or all of the time to another speaker, who may not yield in turn, to questions, as moderated by the President, or to the chair, in which case the President will move immediately to the next speaker.
5. **Comments:** If a speech involves no yields, the President may recognize up to two other members to comment on the speech. No more than thirty seconds may be allotted to those commenting; commenters may not yield.
6. **Rights of Reply:** The President may grant a right of reply to any member whose personal or national honor has been insulted. The President's decision to grant the right is not subject to appeal. No right of reply to a right of reply will be allowed.

IV. Points

1. **Point of Order:** During debate, a delegate may rise to a point of order to complain of improper procedure. The point will be dealt with immediately by the President in accordance with these rules. The President may rule a point of order out of order. The decision of the President may be appealed to the Secretary General.
2. **Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:** Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a point of parliamentary inquiry to ask the President a question regarding proper procedure.
3. **Point of Personal Privilege:** Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort which impairs his/her ability to participate in the proceedings, that delegate may rise to a point of personal privilege and request that the situation be corrected. A point of privilege may not interrupt a speaker.

V. Substance of the Council

1. **Draft Resolutions:** Draft resolutions shall be introduced in legible writing to the President who shall provide for their distribution to all members of the Council. To be introduced a draft resolution must have the signatures of at least five members of the Council. More than one draft resolution may be on the floor at a time. When the draft resolution has been distributed, the floor is opened for debate. One of the signatories may rise to introduce the draft resolution. The adoption of draft resolutions is a substantive question.
2. **Competence:** The Security Council will address all issues on the agenda as set by Professor Cliff Staten. It is assumed that the Security Council is competent to discuss all issues on the prescribed agenda – in other words no one can question the competency of the Security Council to discuss an issue on the agenda.
3. **Amendments:** Delegates may amend any resolution introduced. Amendments are subject to the same rules as draft resolutions (V. 1. above).

VI. Voting

1. **Substantive Votes:** Passage of substantive votes requires the affirmative votes of nine members of the Council, including the concurring vote (abstention or absence) of the five permanent members.
2. **Procedural Votes:** Passage of procedural votes requires the affirmative votes of nine members of the Council.
3. **Division of the Question:** During discussion of any draft resolution, any delegate may move to divide the question. Only main articles of substance may be divided (as opposed to perambulatory phrases and sub-sections). Debate on the division is limited to one speaker for and one against. The vote to divide is a procedural vote.
4. **Roll-Call Vote:** The Council shall normally vote by a show of placards, but any delegate may request a roll call. The roll call shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members. The name of each member shall be called. Votes shall be "yes," "no," "abstain," or "pass." Requests for a roll call vote are not subject to vote, debate, or objection.

VII. Issue of personal lap top computers

Over the past several years we have allowed students to bring in personal lap top computers for the model UN. Some students bring them, others do not. My students and I have noticed that those students with lap top computers tend to dominate the debate, even when we know that other students have prepared just as extensively. This is because these students have access to information literally right at their finger-tips and can quickly look up information during a debate. We have also noticed that it is the students with laptops who typically win awards. In the interest of fairness to those students who have prepared extensively but do not have access to laptops during debate we have made the following rules:

Lap top computers may NOT be used during formal or informal debate at the ICIP Model UN Security Council Conference. They may be used during any recess period and they may be used to type resolutions. Chairs, advisers, and the Secretary General have the authority to enforce this rule.