

## **CHAPTER I. GENERAL PROVISIONS**

### **Rule 1. Rules of Procedure**

1. The present Rules of Procedure (hereinafter referred to as "Rules") of the Historical Security Council (hereinafter referred to as "the SC" or "the Council") shall be considered as adopted prior to the beginning of the Conference.
2. The President's interpretation of the Rules shall prevail.
3. The violation of the present Rules is prohibited.
4. Should any Representative violate the present Rules, the President shall immediately call them to order. Should any Representative persistently violate the Rules of Procedure, the President shall put to vote a Motion to temporarily deprive the Representative of the right to speak.

### **Rule 2. Agenda**

The agenda shall be set prior to the beginning of the Conference and cannot be reconsidered.

### **Rule 3. Language**

1. English shall be the only official and working language at the sessions of the SC.
2. No other language shall be allowed during the sessions of the SC.

## **CHAPTER II. REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS**

### **Rule 4. Powers of Participants**

1. Powers of the Delegates and Observers (hereinafter jointly referred to as "Representatives"), and Guests shall be verified by the Secretariat during the registration process and the distribution of working materials of the conference.
2. At the SC session a Representative shall have no right to speak in his or her personal capacity but only in the name of State or organization they represent.
3. Representative shall:
  - A. act strictly in accordance with the present Rules of Procedure;
  - B. accord diplomatic courtesy to all other Participants;
  - C. participate in all the sessions;
  - D. seek to contribute to the successful and effective work of the Council.
4. Representatives shall not abuse the present Rules.

### **Rule 5. Delegates**

1. One Delegate shall represent one Member State to the Security Council. The presiding country shall be the only exception. Two Presidium members performing the duties of the President may represent it.
2. The Delegates shall have a right to:
  - A. speak and vote on all matters under discussion;
  - B. raise Points and Motions;

- C. submit Working Papers;
- D. draw up Amendments to a Draft Resolution.

#### **Rule 6. Observers**

1. Observers are representatives of States involved in the agenda that are not members of the Council, international organizations and non-governmental organizations accredited to the ECOSOC and having the status of "general" or "special", as well as bodies of the UN system.
2. Observers shall have a right to speak and submit Motions, but no right to vote on substantial matters. Observers shall have no right to submit Working Papers and draw up Amendments.

### **CHAPTER III. PRESIDENCY**

#### **Rule 7. President and Vice-President**

1. The President and the Vice-President of the UN Security Council shall preside over all the meetings of the SC. They take turns at performing the duties of the President.
2. Presidency is appointed by the Model UN authorities.
3. President and Vice-President enjoy equal rights and conduct the sessions of the Committee in accordance with the present Rules.

#### **Rule 8. Powers of President**

1. The President shall act in an equitable and objective manner to ensure the effective functioning of the Council.
2. The President shall:
  - A. ensure the observance of the present Rules;
  - B. conduct a Roll Call to establish quorum at the beginning of each meeting and at any other time if required declare the opening and closing of each meeting;
  - C. have complete control of the proceedings in the SC;
  - D. direct the discussion at meetings;
  - E. introduce Procedural Motions;
  - F. initiate the period and announce the deadline for submitting Working Papers and Amendments;
  - G. open and close the Speakers' List;
  - H. grant the right to speak;
  - I. maintain order during the meetings;
  - J. put questions to vote;
  - K. announce the results of voting.
3. The President shall have the right to rule out of order Points and Motions raised by Representatives, if those are not set forth in the present Rules.

4. The President may give rulings on matters left in the present Rules to his/her discretion. They may also decide on any other matter regarding the conduct of the meeting that is not envisaged in the present Rules.

5. The President shall be impartial.

## **CHAPTER IV. SECRETARIAT**

### **Rule 9. Secretariat**

Expert and Secretaries shall represent the Secretariat in the SC.

### **Rule 10. Experts**

1. The Secretariat is represented in the SC by two Experts. Both Experts have equal rights and powers regarding the meeting of the SC.

2. The Expert should answer any Question to the Expert if it is not considered out of order. The Expert's answer may be given in writing or immediately in oral form.

3. The Expert's evaluation of all Working Papers and Amendments to the Draft Resolution shall be conducted to test the documents' conformity with the general Working Paper execution provisions and their compliance with the international law and previous UN Resolutions.

4. Expert's conclusion may not be contested.

### **Rule 11. Secretaries**

The Secretaries shall perform their duties under the direct supervision of the President. They shall receive, print and circulate the necessary documents, conduct the counting of votes, assist with diplomatic correspondence and at the request of the President perform all the work that may be required for the good functioning of the Council.

## **CHAPTER V. CONDUCT OF MEETING**

### **Rule 12. Publicity of Meetings**

Unless it decides otherwise, the Security Council shall meet in public.

### **Rule 13. Moment of Silence and Dare**

After the first meeting opens the Council shall dedicate a moment of silence and dare.

### **Rule 14. Roll Call**

1. A Roll Call shall be conducted in the English alphabetical order prior to the beginning of the session, after every suspension and every time when necessary in order to establish the quorum.

2. When called upon by the President, the Representative shall raise the placard and say "Present".

### **Rule 15. Quorum**

1. The President can declare the meeting open and permit the debate provided at least nine Representatives are present.

2. The Council cannot vote on any matter unless at least nine Representatives are present.

### **Rule 16. Formal Debate and Caucus**

1. The session of the Council shall be conducted in three forms:

- A. Formal Debate;
- B. Moderated Caucus;
- C. Unmoderated Caucus.

2. During the whole session, Representatives may not leave the room without the President's or Vice President's permission but for the cases of extreme urgency. Representatives may request such a permission from the President or Vice President in written form.

#### **Rule 17. Formal Debate**

1. Formal Debate applies when the Representatives present their position statements, discuss Working Papers, Amendments and adopt the Final Resolution, and at any other moment unless otherwise resolved by the Council.

2. Prior to the Formal Debate, the President shall declare the opening of the debate and open the General Speakers List. Representatives deliver their Position Statements in accordance with alphabetical order. Observers perform their speeches after all Delegates' Positions have been delivered. Representative has the right to ask to speak at the end of the Speakers List but only once.

3. During the Formal Debate:

- A. the President shall grant the right to speak in accordance with the List of Speakers;
- B. the President shall keep the Speakers List and maintain the order of speeches;
- C. the Representatives shall have a right to raise Points and Motions;
- D. the Representatives shall not move around the room and speak without being given the floor;
- E. the Representatives shall be present in the room.

#### **Rule 18. Moderated Caucus**

1. Moderated Caucus shall be used for informal debate on the agenda.

2. During Moderated Caucus:

- A. no List of Speakers shall be kept;
- B. a Representative wishing to speak shall ask the President to grant them the floor by raising the placard;
- C. the President shall grant the floor according to the principle of equity and good functioning of the Council;
- D. the Representatives shall speak and debate out of the format of Formal Debate;
- E. the right to speak shall be granted by the President to the Representatives at their request for the time set by the procedural Motion.

3. A Delegate or the President may introduce a Motion for Moderated Caucus at any time if the floor is open except the time of speaking or voting. Being called by the President the Delegate shall rise in order to explain the purpose of the Motion and propose the time for the Caucus and for the individual Speaker.

## **Rule 19. Unmoderated Caucus**

1. Unmoderated Caucus is used for informal negotiations and consultations.
2. A Delegate or the President may introduce a Motion for Unmoderated Caucus at any time if the floor is open except the time of speaking or voting. Being called by the President the Delegate shall explain the purpose of the Motion and propose the time for the Caucus.
3. The time for the Unmoderated Caucus shall not exceed 30 minutes.
4. Representatives shall have the right to move freely about the room, speak without being given the floor and communicate with Guests.

## **Rule 20. Time limit and Conduct of Speeches**

1. Time limits and conduct of speeches shall establish the time limits for speeches and questions to the Speaker.
2. The time limit and the conduct of speeches shall be set at the beginning of the session and shall be subject to change during the Formal Debate by the qualified majority of the SC members.

## **Rule 21. Speeches**

1. When speaking on various procedural and substantial matters, the Representatives shall observe the time limit and the present Rules.
2. If any time remains, the Speaker has the right to declare themselves either open or closed for questions. The Representative may refuse to answer a question or yield the right to answer the question to another Representative provided the latter gives their consent. Yielding the floor to another Representative shall not be referred to Presenting Position Papers.
3. President shall call any Representative to order if the discourse of the latter does not refer to the subject in question.

## **Rule 22. Debates**

Debates shall be held before voting on substantial matter which comprises Working papers and Amendments. The Council shall be provided with equal speeches for and against the subject in question.

## **CHAPTER VI. CONDUCT OF SESSION**

### **Rule 23. Presentation of position statements**

At the beginning of the session of the SC the presentation of position statements shall occur. During the course of that procedure, each Representative shall have a right to address the SC with a position statement on the agenda. Time limit for speeches and questions to the Speaker shall be established by Procedural Motion.

### **Rule 24. Working Papers**

1. A Working Paper is a document that is composed in accordance with the recommendations and execution provisions provided by the Expert and the President.
2. The document can be submitted to the President provided that it has at least three Delegates listed as its authors.
3. A Delegate can only be listed as the author of one Working Paper.

4. An Observer shall have the right to participate in the making of a Working Paper but may not be listed as its authors.

#### **Rule 25. Submitting Working Papers**

1. Upon finishing the presentation of position statements, the President initiates the period and announces the deadline for submitting Working Papers.

2. A Working Paper is considered submitted after the President of the SC has registered it and assigned a number.

3. A Formal Debate can only be held on the documents that have passed the Expert's examination. The Expert shall verify the documents' conformity with the general Working Paper execution provisions and their compliance with the international law and previous United Nations resolutions.

4. Working Papers shall have precedence in order of their submission.

#### **Rule 26. Discussion of Working Papers**

1. Discussion of a Working Paper includes:

A. introduction of the Working Paper by one of the authors;

B. debate on the Working Paper (the number of speeches in favour and against shall be set by the Procedural Motion).

2. The same procedure shall be used for discussion of all Working Papers that have been submitted and approved.

#### **Rule 27. Voting on Draft Resolution**

1. Upon finishing the discussion of all the documents, the Working Papers shall be put to vote in the order of their submission.

2. Once a Working Paper has been adopted by nine (9) affirmative votes of the Delegates including the concurring votes of the Permanent Members, all the others are rejected automatically. Since that moment the accepted Working Paper is referred to as Draft Resolution.

3. At any moment before the Working Paper has been put to vote its authors may withdraw the document.

4. Withdrawal of a Working Paper requires consent of all its authors.

5. Withdrawn document may be returned and shall be voted in the order preceded to the withdrawal.

6. The Draft Resolution shall have no authors.

#### **Rule 28. Conciliatory commission**

1. In case all the Working Papers are rejected by the SC, the President shall convene the Conciliatory Commission.

2. The Conciliatory Commission is a special panel of Delegates, chosen by the President from the sponsors of every Working Paper submitted, including 5 permanent members.

3. The Conciliatory Commission negotiates in the form of Unmoderated Caucus.

4. The Conciliatory Commission's negotiation shall not exceed one hour. In case no Working Paper is submitted by the end of the time limit, the President will have a right to prolong the time of negotiations or convene a new Conciliatory Commission.

5. The Working Paper submitted by the Conciliatory Commission is considered according to the usual procedure.

#### **Rule 29. Amendments**

1. An Amendment is a Motion that deletes from, modifies or adds to any part of a Draft Resolution.

2. The minimum number of authors of an Amendment shall be set by the President.

3. Amendments shall be submitted separately to each clause.

4. A Delegate may be listed as the author of numerous Amendments.

5. An Observer may participate in drafting the Amendment but may not be listed as its author.

6. An Amendment shall comply with the following requirements in order to be considered by the SC:

A. the Expert shall verify that the Amendment does not contradict the object and purposes of the Draft Resolution;

B. every Amendment shall be submitted in digital form, printed or written in a legible handwriting on a separate sheet of paper;

C. the type of an Amendment (deletion, revision or addition) is clearly stated;

D. there is a clear reference to the clause that the Amendment seeks to change or, if it is an Amendment to add a point, to the clause after which a new point should be added;

E. there is reference to the author(-s) of an Amendment;

F. the Expert has confirmed that the Amendment satisfies the requirements of the present Point.

#### **Rule 30. Consideration of Amendments in Order of Priority**

1. The Council shall consider the Amendments to the operative clauses first. Amendments shall be voted upon in the order of the clauses they refer to.

2. The Council shall consider the amendments to delete first, than to modify, in the end to add.

2. If two or more Amendments to a clause are proposed, the Committee shall first vote on the Amendment removed in substance further from the original proposal. If adoption of an Amendment inevitably results in rejection of another Amendment, the latter is not voted upon.

3. Grammatical, spelling and formatting errors in the Draft Resolution shall be corrected by the Expert without a vote.

#### **Rule 31. Debate on Amendment**

Debate on an Amendment shall be conducted in the following way:

A. An author introduces the Amendment;

B. Debate on Amendments;

C. An affirmative vote of nine Delegates including the concurring votes of the Permanent Members is required to adopt an Amendment.

### **Rule 32. Amendment to an Amendment**

1. An Amendment to an Amendment is a Motion that deletes from, revises or adds to any part of an initial Amendment.
2. An Amendment to an Amendment can be introduced orally, by raising a placard, during the course of discussing the initial Amendment before voting upon. The proposing Delegate should clearly explain its point. Amendment to an Amendment is voted upon if the Expert approves it.
3. Introducing an Amendment to an Amendment after voting on the initial Amendment is out of order.
4. If several Amendments to an Amendment have been introduced, they shall be discussed in the order of submission.
5. Adoption of an Amendment to an Amendment does not mean adoption of the initial Amendment. Thus, after voting on an Amendment to an Amendment, the Council returns to the discussion of the initial Amendment.
6. An Amendment to an Amendment to an Amendment is out of order.

### **Rule 33. Friendly Amendment to an Amendment**

1. Approved by all the authors of the initial Amendment, an Amendment to an Amendment shall be considered friendly.
2. Friendly Amendments to Amendments are immediately incorporated into the initial Amendment without voting. After that, the Council returns to the discussion of the altered Amendment.
3. If the Amendment to an Amendment has not been declared friendly, it is considered according to the usual procedure.

### **Rule 34. Withdrawal of an Amendment and Amendment to an Amendment**

1. An Amendment (or an Amendment to an Amendment) may be withdrawn by its author at any time before voting on it has been commenced.
2. If the Amendment (or an Amendment to an Amendment) has more than one author, the withdrawal requires consent of all its authors.

### **Rule 35. Resolution**

1. When the list of Amendments is exhausted, the SC shall vote on the modified Draft Resolution.
2. Before the vote, the Secretaries shall supply the Representatives with the final text of the Draft Resolution.
3. If supported by an affirmative vote of nine Delegates including the concurring votes of the Permanent Members the Draft Resolution becomes the Resolution of the Council.
4. The Resolution shall have no authors and shall be considered the result of the work of the Council.

## **CHAPTER VII. TYPES OF POINTS AND ORDER OF PRIORITY**

### **Rule 36. Precedence of Points**

1. Points shall be considered in the following order:

- A. Point of Personal Privilege;
- B. Question to the President;
- C. Point of Parliamentary Enquiry
- D. Question to the Speaker;
- D. Question to the Expert;
- E. Right of Reply.

2. Voting may be interrupted by a Question on Voting that shall be immediately decided upon by the President. Other Points may not interrupt the voting procedure. Unless the Question on voting has been considered out of order, the Representatives shall re-vote.

#### **Rule 37. Point of Personal Privilege**

- 1. Point of Personal Privilege can be introduced by any Representative at any time except voting procedure in order to remove physical discomfort, which impairs their ability to participate in the meeting.
- 2. A Representative who raises a Point of Personal Privilege is not allowed to talk on the substance of the matter under discussion.
- 3. The Point of Personal Privilege only can interrupt the Speaker.

#### **Rule 38. Question to the President**

- 1. Question to the President can be introduced if a Representative need a clarification on the Procedure.
- 2. A Representative who raises a Question to the President is not allowed to talk on the substance of the matter under discussion.

#### **Rule 39. Point of Parliamentary Enquiry**

- 1. Point of Parliamentary Enquiry can be raised if a Representative considers that the Rules of Procedure have been violated.
- 2. A Representative who raises a Point of Parliamentary Enquiry is not allowed to talk on the substance of the matter under discussion.

#### **Rule 40. Question to the Speaker**

- 1. Should any time remain and should the Speaker declare themselves open for questions, a Representative shall have the right to ask the former a question on their statement.
- 2. The President may consider a Question out of order should he assume the Question irrelevant.

#### **Rule 41. Question to the Expert**

- 1. A Question to the Expert can be introduced by any Representative at any time except voting procedure or speaking in order to clarify a substantial point regarding the matter under discussion of the SC, the position of the UN on the agenda or any other point regarding the agenda. Question to the Expert may be submitted in writing at any time.

2. The President may yield the floor to the Expert to answer the Question. Otherwise, the Expert shall answer in the written form.

#### **Rule 42. Right of Reply**

1. A Representative can use the Right of Reply should another Representative offend the reputation of his or her country or organization.

2. The Right of Reply can be requested by giving the placard a vertical position. The offended Representative shall explain the reasons for his or her request in writing.

3. The President can consider a Right of Reply out of order, this ruling not being subject to appeal.

4. If a Right of Reply is granted, the offended Representative may speak during one minute before the ordinary suspension of the meeting.

5. No questions can be asked to the Representative exercising the Right of Reply.

6. A Right of Reply to a Right of Reply is out of order.

### **CHAPTER VIII. TYPES OF PROCEDURAL MOTIONS AND ORDER OF PRIORITY**

#### **Rule 43. Precedence of Procedural Motions**

Delegates shall have the right to introduce Procedural Motions that shall be considered in the following order:

1. Motion to Adjourn the Meeting (after the SC has finished its work);

2. Motion to Suspend the Meeting (the Delegate shall explain the purpose of the Motion and propose a time limit);

3. Motion to temporarily deprive a Representative of the Right to Speak (the Motion can be raised by the President. A Representative can be deprived of the right to speak for a period of time that shall be no longer than up to the ordinary suspension of the meeting);

4. Motion for closure of Debate (to terminate whole discussion on a particular matter and immediately vote on the matter of question);

5. Motion to Reconsider a Question (to reconsider a matter that has already been voted upon);

6. Motion to set time limit (to establish the time for speeches and questions);

7. Motion for a Moderated Caucus (for informal debate on the agenda);

8. Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus (for informal negotiations and consultations);

9. Motion to Contest President's decision.

#### **Rule 44. Consideration of a Procedural Motion**

The Council shall consider each Motion in the following order:

A. A Motion can be raised by any Delegate and Observer at any time during the Formal Debate, but not during speeches and voting;

B. A Motion requires the support of at least one more Delegate;

C. After that, the Motion is put to vote.

## **CHAPTER IX. VOTING**

### **Rule 45. Types of voting**

The decisions of the Council can be adopted:

- A. by consensus (if no objections are raised, no voting is conducted);
- B. unanimously (in case no Delegate has voted against);
- C. by a simple majority of present Representatives; a simple majority consists of a half of the present Representatives plus one;
- D. by qualified majority votes of 2/3 of Representatives.

### **Rule 46. Voting**

1. During the voting procedure Representatives and Guests shall remain in their seats, they shall not communicate with each other, leave or enter the room.
2. The Delegates shall vote by raising their placards.
3. For the adoption of the Resolution a Delegate may request a Roll Call vote:
  - A. The Motion shall be immediately put to vote;
  - B. A Roll Call vote takes place according to the English alphabetical order of the names of the Member States present in the SC. The President shall subsequently call the name of each State. The Delegates shall reply "Yes", "No" or "Abstain";
  - C. In Roll-Call vote, a Delegate may vote at the end of the list but then must vote in the affirmative or negative without a right to abstain;
  - D. Upon completion of voting, a Delegate may request the right to explain his or her vote on the matter. The President may rule this request out of order, the decision not being subject to appeal. If the request is granted the speaking time shall not exceed one minute.

### **Rule 47. Required Majority**

1. Decisions of the Security Council on substantial matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.
2. Decisions of the Security Council on Motions 3,4,5,9 (Rule 42) shall be made by qualified majority.

### **Rule 48. Veto**

1. The Delegates of the five countries – the Permanent Members of the SC – the People's Republic of China, the Republic of France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America – have the undeniable right of veto.
2. The Delegate can enjoy their right of veto during voting on substantial matters.
3. Should any Permanent Member vote against, no decision can be adopted.

### **Rule 49. Equality of Votes.**

Should an equality of votes in favor and against procedural motion occur, revoting shall take place once. Motion fails unless it gains simple majority during the second voting.

## **Rule 50. Voting Apart**

Any substantial matter may be voted upon apart in case any Representative asks. The parts of the matter consequently shall be voted upon together. The matter fails in case each part of it fails.