

# **MUNOG 2025**



**Model United Nations of Goldberg**

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## **Rules of Procedure**

**MUNOG 2025**  
**Model United Nations of Goldberg**  
**Sindelfingen, Germany**

These are the Rules of Procedure of MUNOG 2025. The rules can only be amended by the MUNOG Office of the President of the General Assembly.

This is the **final version**.

*H. E.*

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several overlapping loops and a long horizontal stroke.

*Secretary-General*

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# Rules of Procedure

## ***Preface***

These Rules of Procedure are based on the United Nations Charter and manifest the official orders that the Model United Nations of Goldberg (MUNOG) is to be conducted by. The main objective of these rules is to provide MUNOG with clearly devised rules of conduct, behavior and procedures.

They will apply to:

- The General Assembly (GA) with
- The Security Council (SC),
- The Historical Crisis Committee (HCC),
- The Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC),
- The Economic and Financial Committee (ECOFIN),
- The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL),
- The Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD),
- The World Health Organization (WHO),
- The Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM),
- The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW),
- Human Rights Council (HRC).

## ***I. General Remarks***

### **Art. 1 Decorum**

Delegates are to conduct themselves as diplomats at all times and always keep formal during the conference. They will be called to order by the Presidency if necessary.

## **Art. 2      Official and Working Language**

English shall be the official and working language of the House during Formal Session and informal meetings.

## **Art. 3      Dress Code**

- (1) Male Delegates are to be suitably dressed, wearing long trousers, jacket, shirt and tie or bow tie.
- (2) Female Delegates are to wear a trouser-suit or coat and skirt. Skirts must not be shorter than one palm above the knees.
- (3) Wearing traditional costume of the represented country is alternatively in order.
- (4) Neither jeans nor sneakers are allowed.
- (5) Non-compliance with the dress code may lead to a reprehension and is to be corrected for the further proceedings of the conference.

## **Art. 4      Plagiarism and Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI)**

Proven plagiarism leads to the exclusion of the relevant document from the discussion. The Presidency will, in this case, make use of his power to declare a reprehension.

The Use of Artificial Intelligence is restricted and limited to the measures specified in the AI usage policy which is attached to this document.

## **Art. 5      General Rules of Conduct**

- (1) The Presidency and the members of a forum are to be addressed in third person singular only.
- (2) Each Delegate refers to himself/herself in third person singular or first/third person plural only when speaking on behalf of his/her delegation.
- (3) The Delegates always rise in order to speak and remain standing while



speaking and receiving answers.

(4) There is no dialogue on the floor.

(5) Delegates are to be on time to all sessions. Late arrivals will require a notepaper to the Presidency giving an explanation.

(6) Delegates must rise upon when the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the Presidents of the General Assembly enter their committee, but also when they appear at the Opening Ceremony and the General Assembly.

## **Art. 6      Misconduct**

(1) The Presidency will warn Delegates if their conduct does not conform to these guidelines.

(2) If misconduct continues after this warning, the Presidency may take action, which might include the exclusion from the debate and conference.

### **Art. 6.1    Punishments**

(1) Punishments shall be chosen by the Presidency and implemented by the Delegate if they misconduct these guidelines.

(2) Punishments must not involve discrimination or violation against the Delegate or the represented country.

(3) Before starting a punishment, the public must be excluded. Only members of the committee may be present.

(4) It is forbidden to videotape and photograph punishments.

## **Art. 7      Notepapers**

(1) The passing of notepapers is a possibility for the Delegates to communicate within their forum solely on agenda-related issues. They have to be written in English and their content has to comply with Art. 1 of these Rules of Procedure.

(2) By raising a hand a Delegate signals to be in need of a notepaper or

an amendment sheet and is provided with the necessary form by the administrative staff. The notepaper will be screened by the administrative staff for its compliance with paragraph (1) of this article. If not in order it is handed over to the Presidency for further consideration.

(3) The Presidency may at any point of time suspend notepaper passing.

## **Art. 8      Quorum**

(1) A majority of the expected members (one half of the total plus one) of a committee shall be present for committee session to be opened.

Regardless of quorum, the Presidency may open any meeting and commence with its proceedings at his discretion.

(2) A quorum is required to have a substantial vote, i.e. to vote on a resolution and/or amendment.

## ***II.    Presidency***

### **Art. 9      The President**

(1) The term President refers to persons in the position of presiding at any forum at MUNOG.

(2) If the Presidency finds it necessary to be absent during a meeting or any part thereof, her Deputy automatically takes her place. A Deputy acting as President shall have the same powers and duties as the Presidency.

(3) The Chairs of the committees of the General Assembly are thus representatives of the President.

(4) The Presidency or her representative may make oral as well as written statements to any delegation concerning any issue.

### **Art. 10      General Functions of the Presidency**

(1) The Presidency shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting.

(2) The Presidency, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting and shall moderate discussion, announce decisions, rule on points and motions and ensure the observance of these rules.

(3) The Presidency decides upon any doubtful or conflicting interpretation concerning these Rules of Procedure.

(4) The Presidency must, in any case, be able to explain in what manner her decision is in complete accordance with the fundamental principles of MUNOG. The Presidency will be at all times subject to these rules and responsible to the Secretary-General.

(5) For the clarification of a doubtful or conflicting interpretation, the Presidency may call upon the Secretary-General/Presidency of the General Assembly for advice.

(6) The Presidency may declare reprehensions consequent to a Delegate's non-compliance with Art. 1, 3 and 5. Three reprehensions lead to the Delegate's exclusion from the debate for an amount of time to be set by the Presidency or to the exclusion from the entire conference. In case of a serious violation of these rules the exclusion may come into effect immediately. While excluded from the debate a Delegate may not participate in the voting procedures.

#### **Art. 11      Discretion of the President**

All procedural matters in Formal Session are subject to the discretion of the Presidency. The Presidency may undertake any action that is not covered in the Rules of Procedure in order to facilitate the flow of the debate.

### ***III.   The Secretary-General and the Secretariat***

#### **Art. 12      The Secretary-General**

(1) The Secretary-General is the final and sole institution concerning any

decision upon the interpretation of these rules. Final decisions have to be agreed by the Secretary-General and the Presidency of the General Assembly.

(2) In her performance of duties, the Secretary-General shall not seek or receive instructions from any person or from any other authority external to the organization.

(3) The Secretary-General may designate her Deputy to act on her behalf.

(4) The Secretary-General is to be addressed either with 'Your Excellency', 'Most distinguished Ms. Secretary-General' or 'honorable Secretary-General'.

(5) The Secretary-General or her Deputy may take either oral or written statements to any forum at MUNOG concerning any question under consideration by it.

(6) Her office is the Office of the Secretary-General. The official MUNOG delegate-service staff follows her instructions.

### **Art. 13      Conference Manager**

The Conference Manager is the final and sole institution concerning any decision upon the organization of the MUNOG session. The official MUNOG staff follows her instructions.

### **Art. 14      Secretariat**

(1) The Secretariat shall receive, print and distribute documents, working papers and draft resolutions of all MUNOG forums.

(2) It shall have the custody, proper preservation and distribution of all documents and credentials.

(3) The Secretariat shall generally perform all other work, which the forums may require.

## **IV. *Conduct of Business***

### **IV.1 Speeches, Floor and Approval Panel**

#### **Art. 15 Speeches**

- (1) Any Delegates wishing to speak shall raise their placards in order to indicate this to the Presidency. The order in which speakers are recognized is left to the discretion of the Presidency.
- (2) The Presidency may, in the interest of the debate, or in order to work towards a consensus, call upon a particular delegation to speak, even if they have not requested the floor. The Presidency may also, for the same purposes, restrict the speaking time of an individual Delegate.
- (3) All functions present should be addressed in respect to their titles (as: Secretary-General, Presidents, Delegates, NGOs, guests, etc.).
- (4) All speeches must be related to the matter under discussion.
- (5) Delegates refer to themselves in third person singular or first/third person plural only.
- (6) Delegates have to yield the floor back to the Presidency when being requested to do so.

#### **Art. 16 Floor**

- (1) No Delegate may address the body without the previously obtained permission of the Presidency.
- (2) The Presidency may call a speaker to order if his or her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.
- (3) The speaking time is set by the Presidency. It can be limited or extended. The Presidency shall enforce the time limit.

#### **Art. 17 Approval Panel**

- (1) The Approval Panel consists of MUN-Directors who scan the typed

version of the working paper for formal correctness.

(2) Each working paper has to go through the Approval Panel and has to be marked as formally cleared before proceeding to the Presidency.

## IV.2 General Debate on the Agenda Item

### **Art. 18 General Debate on the Agenda Item**

(1) Before a committee moves into General Debate on an agenda topic time may be given to read out a position paper related to the agenda item.

(2) Speakers may speak on the agenda item being considered and may address any proposed working paper on the floor. Working papers may be proposed only when the committee is in general debate on the relevant topic.

(3) In their speeches on an agenda topic Delegates have the opportunity to express their countries' opinions and their concerns as well as to suggest solutions. This also applies to NGOs.

## IV.3 Working Papers

### **Art. 19 Working Papers**

(1) A working paper is a written form of a country's opinion about one item under discussion that shows the format of a resolution.

(2) It is to be prepared by each Delegate prior to the opening of the official conference. Working papers shall be introduced in writing.

(3) A working paper consists of a heading (name and title of the committee/council, agenda item, main submitter, co-submitters), preambulatory Clauses and operative clauses.

(4) All Preambulatory Clauses must begin with one of the following structures:

Acknowledging	Emphasizing	Keeping in mind
Affirming	Expecting	Noting further
Alarmed by	Expressing its appreciation	Noting with appreciation
Approving	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with approval
Aware of	Fulfilling	Noting with deep concern
Bearing in mind	Fully alarmed	Noting with regret
Believing	Fully aware	Noting with satisfaction
Confident	Fully believing	Observing
Congratulating	Further deploring	Pointing out
Contemplating	Further recalling	Reaffirming
Convinced	Guided by	Realizing
Declaring	Having adopted	Recalling
Deeply concerned	Having considered	Recognizing
Deeply conscious	Having considered further	Referring
Deeply convinced	Having devoted attention	Taking into account
Deeply disturbed	Having examined	Taking into consideration
Deeply regretting	Having heard	Taking note
Deploring	Having received	Viewing with appreciation
Desiring	Having studied	Welcoming

(5) All Operative Clauses must begin with the following structures:

Accepts	Encourages	Recommends
Affirms	Endorses	Regrets
Approves	Expresses its appreciation	Requests (Security Council only)
Asks	Expresses its hope	Resolves
Authorizes (Security Council only)	Further invites	Seeks
Calls for	Further proclaims	Strongly affirms
Calls upon	Further recommends	Strongly condemns
Condemns (Security Council only)	Further requests	Strongly urges (Security Council only)
Confirms	Further resolves	Suggests
Congratulates	Hopes	Supports
Declares accordingly	Invites	Transmits
Deplores	Proclaims	Trusts
Decides (Security Council only)	Proposes	Urges (Security Council only)



## **Art. 20      Agenda**

The House shall deal with the agenda topics in the order determined in the first committee session. The time allowed for the debate of each agenda topic shall likewise be determined in the first session.

### **IV.4   Rules Governing Formal Debate on Draft Resolutions**

## **Art. 21      Submission of Working Papers**

(1) Working papers shall be submitted to the Presidency typed.

(2) In order to be submitted, working papers shall require the signature of at least 10% of the Quorum. One delegation cannot sign more than one working paper per agenda item.

(3) The three working papers with the most co-submitters, which have been handed in by the end of general debate, are admitted into debate by the Presidency. In the event of a tie, the Presidency will decide to enter informal caucus again, by which the committee may force a decision on its own.

## **Art. 22      Introduction of a Draft Resolution**

(1) A draft resolution is an approved working paper that is introduced in the committee.

(2) Following the agreement to introduce the draft resolutions with the most co-submitters first, the operative clauses are read out loud by the respective main submitter and afterwards elaborated in a speech.

(3) In the following, the floor is open for formal debate on the draft resolutions.

## **Art. 23      Formal Debate on a Draft Resolution and Voting Procedure**

(1) Every formal debate on a draft resolution commences in general

debate.

(2) After general debate the operative clauses of the draft resolution will be discussed separately. Following the debate on each operative clause, the corresponding amendments will be discussed.

(3) Amendments which stipulate the introduction of new operative clauses will be dealt with subsequently. Amendments may be submitted to newly added operative clauses. They will be discussed immediately after the operative clauses have been added.

(4) Afterwards, amendments, which change the order, will be discussed.

(5) After the debate on the finished draft resolution the committee is to vote on the draft resolution as a whole.

(6) If the draft resolution fails to reach a majority, the debate on the next draft resolution is to be commenced. If there are no further draft resolutions the agenda item is closed.

(7) As soon as a resolution has been passed, the agenda item is closed. Reopening a closed agenda item is not possible.

(8) If the last remaining draft resolution is withdrawn, the committee may resume general debate on the agenda item at the discretion of the presidency.

## **Art. 24      Amendments**

(1) An amendment is a proposal that adds to, deletes from, or revises part of a draft resolution. Furthermore, the order of the operative clauses can be changed. Only operative clauses can be amended – amendments to preambulatory clauses are not in order.

(2) Amendments shall be submitted to the Presidency in written form.

(3) If there are several amendments to a specific operative clause, the committee shall first vote on the amendment diverging the most from the original proposal, then on the amendment diverging the second most, and so on, until all amendments have been put to the vote. According to this procedure, the order will be laid down at the discretion of the President.

(4) As soon as an amendment is debated upon, the submitter state will be

given the opportunity by the Presidency to present and explain its proposal in a speech.

(5) Following the speech, there will be general debate on the amendment.

(6) Once debate on the amendment is closed, the committee will move to an immediate vote.

## **Art. 25      Friendly and Unfriendly Amendments**

(1) Friendly amendments are changes that are immanently non-substantive matters, e.g. grammar and spelling mistakes. Such an amendment is automatically included in the draft resolution and does not need to be voted upon if all the submitters of the draft resolution agree to the amendment.

(2) An amendment to an amendment can only be friendly.

(3) Once the presidency declares the amendment for unfriendly, the Delegate proposing the amendment is asked to introduce their reason for the proposal.

(4) Afterwards the committee/council/organization moves on to the voting procedure. An unfriendly amendment is being adopted to the draft resolution when having gained a simple majority.

## **Art. 26      Procedure on Draft Resolutions of Subsidiary Bodies in the General Assembly**

This Procedure shall apply to all Subsidiary Bodies of the General Assembly and the Main Committee 1 (DISEC):

(1) A subsidiary body decides upon the order of the draft resolutions to be introduced to the supreme body by vote.

(2) Following the introduction of the draft resolution the operative clauses are read out loud by one of the Chairs of the Subsidiary Bodies/respective submitters and elaborated in a speech by the main submitter. The main submitter may yield the floor to one of his co-submitters if he wishes to.

(3) In the following, the floor is open for one speech each against and in favour of the discussed resolution.

(4) After the debate on the draft resolution the committee is to vote on the draft resolution as a whole. Voting clause by clause is not in order.

(5) If the draft resolution fails to reach a majority the next subsidiary body introduces its first draft resolution.

(6) A draft resolution becomes a resolution if it passes in the General Assembly.

## ***IV.5 Points and Motions***

### **IV.5.1 Points**

#### **Art. 27 General Procedure on Points**

(1) If not stated otherwise, points may not interrupt a speaker.

(2) It is up to the Presidency if a point is entertained. Improper points may be overruled.

(3) Delegates raising a point should remain standing until the matter has been dealt with.

(4) Points are not put to a vote.

#### **Art. 28 Point of Personal Privilege**

(1) During the discussion of any matter, a Delegate may raise a Point of Personal Privilege. The President shall immediately address the point.

(2) A point of personal Privilege may interrupt a speaker in an urgent matter and must refer to a matter of personal comfort, safety, well-being of the members of the House or subject to audibility.

#### **Art. 29 Right of Reply**

The Presidency shall recognize the Right of Reply only in instances of a grave personal insult. The Delegates must state which remark he/she

considered to be an offense and then answer to it diplomatically. The Presidency decides whether an apology is necessary.

### **Art. 30      Point of Order**

(1) Points of Order must relate to the observance of the rules of the House or to the way the Presidency is exercising its power.

(2) A Delegate raising a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

### **Art. 31      Point of Information**

(1) After a Delegate has given a speech, Points of Information can be raised by Delegates from the floor.

(2) The Presidency grants Points of Information only after asking the speaker whether he/she accepts these points. Points of Information are directed to the speaker and allow other delegations to ask questions in relation to speeches, amendments and draft resolutions.

(3) Points of Information must be phrased as questions. Delegates should remain standing until the Point of Information has been answered.

(4) One follow-up question is to be phrased as question and is in order if requested by the Delegate and accepted by the chair.

### **Art. 32      Point of Parliamentary Inquiry**

A delegate may raise a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to request clarification on all procedural matters in general from the Presidency.

## **IV.5.2    Motions**

### **Art. 33      General Procedure on Motions**

(1) If not stated otherwise, motions may not interrupt a speaker.

(2) In general, a simple majority is required.

- (3) If not stated otherwise an objection to a motion is possible, the Delegate who has brought forward the motion and the one who has objected may shortly explain their reasons.
- (4) If a motion has been seconded at least twice and not objected it is automatically accepted unless the Presidency decides not to entertain the motion.
- (5) If there is an objection the motion needs to be voted on.
- (6) Points of Information are not in order. There will be no debate.

#### **Art. 34      Appeal to the President's Decision**

- (1) An appeal is raised when a Delegate feels that the Presidency has made an incorrect ruling.
- (2) The appeal shall immediately be put to a vote.
- (3) A two-thirds majority is required.

#### **Art. 35      Motion to Go into Q&A Session**

- (1) A Q&A session allows the Delegates to pose questions to a single Delegate. The Delegate to be questioned must be named and must agree to the proposal.
- (3) If the motion passes, the Presidency will moderate the questioning.
- (4) Delegates may join the Q&A session by raising a motion to do so.

#### **Art. 36      Motion to Join the Speakers' List**

- (1) Motion to Join the Speakers' List shall be used when a Delegate wishes to be added to the Speakers' List. This Motion is up to the discretion of the Presidency.

#### **Art. 37      Motion to Suspend the Meeting for Informal Caucus**

### **(Lobbying)**

- (1) Upon the motion of any Delegate, the House may consider a Motion to Suspend the Meeting for the purpose of informal caucus (lobbying).
- (2) The motion must specify the purpose and the duration of the proposed suspension.
- (3) During informal caucus Delegates may leave the committee.
- (4) After informal caucus the committee work shall start with a roll call.
- (5) A simple majority is required.

### **Art. 38 Motion to Suspend Formal Debate for Moderated Caucus**

- (1) The purpose of suspending formal debate for moderated caucus is to have a less formal debate moderated by the Presidency in order to clarify countries' positions.
- (2) The motion must propose the duration of the proposed suspension.
- (3) A two-thirds majority is required.

### **Art. 39 Motion for P5 Caucus**

- (1) This Motion shall be applied only in the Security Council in case a permanent member is intending to vote against (veto) an Operative Clause or Draft Resolution as a whole.
- (2) With the contribution of the Presidency the P5 members should gather in a separate area and discuss the controversial point.
- (3) The entertainment of this motion is subject to the discretion of the Presidency.

### **Art. 40 Motion to Limit/Extend Speaking Time**

The Delegate must propose speaking time.

#### **Art. 41      Motion to Table Debate/Motion to Resume Debate**

(1) During the discussion of any matter, the House may consider a Motion to Table Debate on the item under discussion at the recommendation of the Presidency or any Delegate.

(2) If a Motion to Table Debate is passed, the topic is considered tabled and no further actions or votes will be taken on it.

(3) A topic may be reintroduced to the House so that debate can resume through the same process.

(4) A two-thirds majority is required.

#### **Art. 42      Motion to Close the General Debate**

(1) The acceptance of the motion entails the progression to the next stage.

(2) A two-thirds majority is required

#### **Art. 43      Motion to Move Directly into Voting Procedure on the Draft Resolution as a Whole**

(1) A two-thirds majority is required.

(2) The Presidency may overrule the motion.

#### **Art. 44      Motion to Vote by Roll Call**

(1) A roll call vote may be requested on draft resolutions. This motion is automatically approved and does not require a vote unless the Presidency decides not to entertain it.

(2) The roll call vote shall be taken in alphabetical order of the English names of the member states present. During a roll call vote, delegations may answer with an affirmative vote, a negative vote, an abstention.

#### **Art. 45      Motion to Explain the Vote**

(1) The Delegate who raised this Motion can require any Delegates to



explain their vote.

(2) The Delegates subject to this Motion shall give proper clarification of their vote.

#### **Art. 46      Motion to Divide the House**

When voting on amendments Delegates show their placards and answer with '*in favour*' or '*against*'. Abstentions are not in order.

#### **Art. 47      Motion to Exclude the Public**

(1) A Motion to Exclude the Public may be raised if the Presidency or the Delegates feel disturbed by the public or want to continue committee work with complete confidentiality.

(2) The motion must specify the purpose and the duration of the proposed exclusion.

(3) A two-thirds majority is required.

#### **Art. 48      Motion to Invite a Guest Speaker**

(1) A guest speaker can be invited from another committee to give a speech concerning one of the agenda items, especially if the topic is related to a country which is not represented in the committee.

(2) The motion must explain the purpose.

(3) Chairs inform each other via notepapers and grant the speaker time for preparation.

#### **Art. 49      Order of Procedural Motions**

The points and motions shall have precedence as listed above.

### **IV.6    Voting**

## **Art. 50      Substantial Voting**

(1) Substantial Voting is related to decisions on substantial matters, i.e. draft resolutions and amendments.

(2) Observer States and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) are not allowed to vote on substantial matters.

(3) Each Delegate present shall have one vote.

(4) The House shall vote by show of placards while answering with '*in favour*', '*against*' or '*abstention*'.

(5) A simple majority is required.

## **Art. 51      Procedural Voting**

(1) Procedural Voting is related to any decisions that are not related to substantial matters.

(2) NGOs and Observer States are allowed to vote.

(3) Delegations physically present may not abstain on procedural voting.

(3) In general, procedural decisions shall be made by a simple majority of the quorum.

## **Art. 52      Conduct while in Voting Procedure**

(1) After the Presidency has announced the beginning of voting, no representative may enter or leave the room, nor shall any representative interrupt the voting except on a Point of Personal Privilege, Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, or a Point of Order in connection with actual conduct of the voting.

(2) Delegates will be silent and will not pass notepapers.

(3) A roll call vote shall be taken in the alphabetical order of the member states present. During a roll call vote, delegations may answer with an affirmative vote, a negative vote, or abstention.

## ***V. Course of Procedural Events***

### ***V.1 Opening Ceremony***

#### **Art. 53      Official Opening**

The Secretary-General declares the session as open.

#### **Art. 54      Ambassador Speeches**

(1) Ambassador Speeches are delivered after the official opening of the conference. They allow the ambassador out of five specified delegations to set forth their country's position concerning the items on the agenda.

Ambassador speeches are limited to five minutes.

(2) After every opening speech, up to three points of information will be entertained by the Presidency. They must clearly refer to the past speech. Points of NGOs are in order.

### ***V.2 General Assembly***

#### **Art. 55      Presentations of the Resolutions**

(1) The Chairs of the respective committee will take upon the role of experts and can be contacted for information during the General Assembly by passing note papers. The resolutions are only shown at the front but not read out. Only the resolution of the Main Committee DISEC is read out by the Main Submitter. The Main Submitter gives a speech in favour of the resolution. There will then be 2 minutes of lobbying time to prepare questions and speeches. Afterwards there are two speeches in favour and two speeches against the resolution.

(2) After the General Assembly has discussed and voted on the draft resolutions of its subsidiary bodies (according to Art. 26), the resolutions

of the other councils and committees will be presented by the respective council and committees as directed by the chairs.

(3) After the introduction the members of MUNOG 2025 are given the opportunity to comment on the presented resolutions.

(4) During the General Assembly Delegates shall not leave the room. In exceptional cases e.g., risk to personal health Delegates may raise a Point of Personal Privilege.

### **Art. 56      Right to Express Declarations and Reservations**

Any member state may express their dissenting opinion on the resolutions in a written declaration or reservation, which might be appended to the Goldberg Declaration.

## ***V.3   Closing Ceremony***

### **Art. 57      Official Closing**

The Secretary-General officially declares the conference as closed.

## ***VI.   The Security Council***

### **Art. 58      General**

Rules mentioned in this section are special to the Security Council and thus to be primarily considered by it.

### **Art. 59      Primary Right of Consideration**

While the Security Council is discussing any dispute or situation assigned

to it, no other forum shall make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

#### **Art. 60      Right of Invitation**

The Delegate of any member nation of MUNOG, which is not a member of the Security Council, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, may be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute.

#### **Art. 61      Voting Procedures**

- (1) Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.
- (2) Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.
- (3) Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including all votes of the permanent members.
- (4) The Delegates are to be silent. There will be no notepaper passing.

#### **Art. 62      Current Issue**

The Secretary-General shall immediately bring to the attention of all representatives on the Security Council all communications from states, organs of the United Nations, or the Secretary-General concerning any matter for the consideration of the Security Council in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

### ***VII. The Historical Crisis Committee***

#### **Art. 63      General**

Rules mentioned in this section are special to the Historical Crisis Committee and thus to be primarily considered by it.

#### **Art. 64     The HCC**

The exact way of operating and all specialties of the HCC are noted down in the “Booklet for HCC Delegates”.

### ***VIII. Closing Remarks***

#### **Art. 65     Amendments to Rules of Procedure**

These rules of procedure may only be amended by a decision of the MUNOG 2025 Office of the Secretary-General.