



Rules of Procedure



FOREWORD

These Rules of Procedure were produced for the 2025 session by H.E. Mr. Vilmos Eiben, President of the General Assembly.

This document is based on the previous KarMUN Rules of Procedure, created by H.E. Ms. Virág Nyisztor, former President of the General Assembly, H.E. Mr. Ottó Eiben, former President of the General Assembly, H.E. Mr. Csanád Végh, former President of the General Assembly, H.E. Mr. Márton Levente Sipos, former President of the General Assembly, H.E. Ms. Kamilla Tóth, former President of the General Assembly, and H.E. Mr. Olivér Balogh, former President of the Security Council.

These Rules of Procedure were approved by H.E. Ms. Sára Kitley, Secretary-General of Internal Affairs and H.E. Mr. Levente Gábor Fejes, Secretary-General of External Affairs on the 11th of February 2025.

Any Rule may be subject to substantial change throughout the conference, which shall be ratified by the Secretaries-General or the President of the General Assembly and be made known to all participants.



H.E. Mr. Vilmos Eiben
President of the General Assembly



H.E. Mr. Levente Fejes
Secretary-General of External Affairs



H.E. Ms. Sára Kitley
Secretary-General of Internal Affairs

Budapest, February 11, 2025

Table of Contents

Foreword	Page 3
<hr/>	
GENERAL RULES OF PROCEDURE	Page 7
Application of Rules	Page 7
Organisers	Page 7
Chairs and Presidents	Page 9
Deputies Chairs and Deputy Presidents	Page 10
Languages	Page 11
Attire	Page 11
Public and Private Meetings	Page 12
Opening Ceremony	Page 12
Caucuses	Page 12
Resolutions	Page 13
The Debate	Page 15
Points and Requests	Page 17
Motions	Page 18
Amendments	Page 20
Members	Page 21
Voting Procedure	Page 22
Rules of the Online Conference	Page 23
<hr/>	
SECURITY COUNCIL	Page 24
Resolutions	Page 24
The Debate	Page 24
Amendments	Page 25
Members	Page 25
Voting Procedure	Page 26
<hr/>	
FUTURISTIC SECURITY COUNCIL	Page 28
General Information	Page 28
Members	Page 28
Veto Rights	Page 29
<hr/>	
CRISIS COMMITTEE	Page 30
Forms of Briefing	Page 31
Time Lapse	Page 31
Means of Actions	Page 32

GENERAL RULES OF PROCEDURE

Application of Rules

Rule 1

The 'General Rules of Procedure' applies fully to the proceedings of the Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM), the Human Rights Council (HRC), the World Health Organisation (WHO), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC), the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL), and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

Rule 2

The 'General Rules of Procedure' applies partially to the proceedings of the Security Council (SC) and that of the Futuristic Security Council (FSC) as there are certain variances in the conduct of the Debate for those organs. The Special Rules regarding the Security Councils are listed at the end of this document.

Rule 3

The 'General Rules of Procedure' applies minimally to the proceedings of the Crisis Committee (CC) as it falls beyond the customs of the conventional Model United Nations debate system, and as such has its own Guidelines regarding the nature of proceedings attached at the end of this document.

Rule 4

Aside from the demeanour and conduct of the Debates, all other matters are conducted in accordance with these rules.

Rule 5

Parliamentary Procedure shall refer to the proper observance and application of these Rules of Procedure.

Organisers

Rule 6

The Organisers of the conference shall consist of two main groups:

The Secretariat, comprised of:

- a) The Secretary-General of External Affairs,
- b) The Secretary-General of Internal Affairs,
- c) The Advisor(s) to the Secretaries-General,
- d) The Deputy Secretaries-General,
- e) The External Relations Team,

- f) The Registration Team,
- g) The Media Team,
- h) The Facility Team,
- i) The Housing Team,
- j) The Admin Team,
- k) The Catering Team,
- l) The Art Project Group
- m) The Approval Panel,
- n) Any other organiser or team the Secretaries-General deem necessary to appoint.

The Student Officers, comprised of:

- a) The President of the General Assembly,
- b) The Advisor to the President of the General Assembly,
- c) The Deputy Presidents of the General Assembly,
- d) The Presidents of the Human Rights Council, the Security Council and the Futuristic Security Council,
- e) The Deputy Presidents of the Human Rights Council, the Security Council and the Futuristic Security Council,
- f) The Chairs of the Crisis Committee, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, the Disarmament and International Security Committee, the Special Political and Decolonization Committee, the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee, the International Telecommunication Union and the World Health Organisation,
- g) The Deputy Chairs of the Crisis Committee, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, the Disarmament and International Security Committee, the Special Political and Decolonization Committee, the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee, the International Telecommunication Union and the World Health Organisation,
- h) The Head of the Crisis Committee Headquarters,
- i) The Members of the Crisis Committee Headquarters.

Rule 7

The Secretaries-General are the heads of the Secretariat and the lead organisers of the conference; all matters shall be conducted with their knowledge, approval, and acquiescence. All other organisers shall be answering to them.

Rule 8

The President of the General Assembly is the chief Student Officer of the conference; all Procedural matters shall be conducted with their knowledge, approval, and acquiescence. All other Student Officers shall be answering to them.

Rule 9

The Secretaries-General and the President of the General Assembly do not answer to each other but must maintain close communication at all times.

Rule 10

The term Presidency may refer to:

- a) The Chairs and Presidents of respective organs and the President of the General Assembly, or
- b) The entirety of Student Officers in one organ,
- c) Members of the Crisis Committee Headquarters, including its Head, are not part of the Presidency.

Rule 11

The Organisers of the conference shall adopt an Agenda for the conference beforehand.

Rule 12

The agenda of an upcoming conference shall include:

- a) The Theme of the conference,
- b) The Issue Descriptions of the topics debated with exceptions to any Crises,
- c) All items that the Chair or President of a Committee or Council, the President of the General Assembly or the Secretaries-General deem necessary to include.

Chairs and Presidents

Rule 13

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon them elsewhere by these rules, the Chairs and Presidents shall:

- a) Subject to the most recent programme of events,
- b) Declare the opening and closing of each session,
- c) Declare the adjournment of the meeting,
- d) Direct the discussion during the Debate,
- e) Ensure the observance of Parliamentary Procedure,
- f) Accord the right to speak,
- g) Announce decisions,
- h) Rule on any Points or Motions and subject to the correct use of Parliamentary Procedure,
- i) Have complete control of the proceedings at any session and over the maintenance of order,
- j) Be unbiased and thereby not influenced by any political, personal, or other views.

Rule 14

Presidents and Chairs are expected to be familiar with and abide the goals and restrictions of the United Nations Charter and other relevant treaties.

Rule 15

Presidents and Chairs are expected to be familiar with the Rules of Procedure of the conference and control the proceedings of the session accordingly.

Rule 16

A Chair or President may, in the course of the discussion of an item, decide the limitation of the time to be allowed to speakers and the limitation of the number of times each representative may speak, or the closure of the Debate.

Rule 17

The Chairs or Presidents may also propose the adjournment of the Debate on the item under discussion.

Rule 18

Given sufficient and legitimate reason, a Chair or President may decide to overrule a given point of these Rules of Procedure during the course of the conference.

Rule 19

The Chair or President of any Committee or Council shall be the only Student Officer of their organ possessing a Chairing Right, meaning that only they may conduct the Debate.

Rule 20

The Chair or President of a Committee or Council may decide to yield their Chairing Right to a Student Officer of the same Committee or Council.

Deputy Chairs and Deputy Presidents

Rule 21

The duties of the Deputy Chairs and Deputy Presidents shall include:

- a) Adhering to the correct use of Parliamentary Procedure,
- b) Keeping track of and responding to notes sent from Delegates,
- c) Receiving and typing Amendments targeting the Resolution debated at the time,
- d) Alerting the Chair or President of any Amendments that are against this Rules of Procedure or the United Nations Charter or other relevant treaties, or are otherwise faulty,
- e) Editing and displaying the Resolution debated at the time,
- f) Remaining unbiased and thereby not influenced by any political, personal,

- or other views,
- g) Being capable of steering the Debate and executing all tasks of the Chair or President.

Rule 22

Deputies answer to and are under the authority of the Chair or President of the Committee or Council.

Rule 23

A Deputy may receive the Chairing Right of the acting Chair or President of the Committee or Council to conduct the Debate.

Rule 24

The Chairs or Presidents of a Committee or Council, along with their Deputy Chairs or Presidents, shall prepare an Issue Description on each issue of their Committee prior to the conference, which helps the Delegates better understand the issues.

Languages

Rule 25

English shall be both the Official and the Working Language of the whole conference.

Rule 26

All Issue Descriptions, Resolutions and other documents shall be published in English.

Rule 27

Delegates must refrain from the use of first and second person singular and second person plural pronouns during sessions.

Rule 28

Points of Personal Privilege and yields are exceptions to 'Rule 27', as they refer to the Delegate themselves.

Rule 29

Diplomatic Courtesy and Parliamentary Language shall be exercised by Delegates and Organisers alike in their dealings with each other during sessions.

Attire

Rule 30

Western business attire is required to be worn by all Delegates, Organisers and any other participants or guests when present at the sessions of the conference.

Public and Private Meetings

Rule 31

The meetings of the Committees or Councils shall be held in public. However, the Chairs and Presidents have the right to send out any visitor from the room if they intend to interrupt the Debate or hinder its productiveness.

Opening Ceremony

Rule 32

The Opening Ceremony is the only plenary meeting of the conference.

Rule 33

Any Delegate may be asked to give an Ambassador Speech at the Opening Ceremony.

Rule 34

The Delegate chosen for this task shall be informed of such a decision before the conference.

Rule 35

All Delegates asked to deliver an Ambassador Speech shall prepare one to be presented at the Opening Ceremony.

Rule 36

An ambassador speech shall consist of a brief summary of the Delegate's country's views on the theme of the conference and the favoured plan of actions.

Rule 37

The President of the General Assembly may, during the course of the Opening Ceremony, decide to limit the time allotted for an Opening Speech.

Caucuses

Rule 38

Unmoderated Caucus, also referred to as Lobbying, allows Delegates to leave their seats and discuss with each other their Delegation's views on the current Issue or to mutually draft Resolutions.

Rule 39

Only the Chair or President may allot time for an Unmoderated Caucus.

Rule 40

Time for Unmoderated Caucus should be provided to the Delegates before the debating sessions start.

Rule 41

There shall be Unmoderated Caucus before the Debates on each Issue.

Rule 42

The time limit for Unmoderated Caucus shall be determined by the Chair or President.

Rule 43

Moderated Caucus allows Delegates to prepare Amendments or Speeches for the Resolution being debated or to communicate via notes with other Delegates.

Rule 44

Only the Chair or President may allot time for a Moderated Caucus at their discretion.

- a) If there is disagreement between the Delegates, whether a Moderated Caucus is required, it shall be decided by a Procedural Voting.
- b) Such disagreements can be expressed by an Objection.

Rule 45

Delegates are to remain at their seats while there is a Moderated Caucus going on.

Rule 46

During Caucus time, the use of Parliamentary Language is not compulsory.

Resolutions

Rule 47

The Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM), the Human Rights Council (HRC), the World Health Organisation (WHO), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) adopt Resolutions as a Whole, thus initially there shall be one or more Draft Resolution(s) submitted by a Main Submitter and their Co-Submitters in the Committee or Council.

Rule 48

Given enough time, all Resolutions on an issue shall be debated and voted upon.

Rule 49

Including the Main Submitter and Co-Submitters, there shall be a total amount of

Submitters equivalent to or more than one third of the Committee or Council for a Resolution to be put on the agenda of a Committee or Council. In case not all members of the Committee or Council are present throughout the conference, this one third shall be of the members present.

Rule 50

Should a Delegation wish to become a Co-Submitter of a Draft Resolution, they are expected to give a written signature to the Main Submitter, validating their support.

Rule 51

A Main Submitter is obliged to support their Resolution and consequently vote In Favour of it unless it has been amended to such a degree that it no longer aligns with the Main Submitter's intentions. The existence of such change shall be identified by the Presidency. If the Main Submitter intends to vote against their Resolution, the Chair is expected to request for an explanation from the aforementioned Delegation. The same procedure applies to any Submitters of Amendments.

Rule 52

The sequence of the discussed Resolutions is based on the overall count of Submitters, unless the Chair or President decides otherwise.

Rule 53

A Resolution shall be voted on after there are no more Amendments added to it and no further ones are wished to be submitted by Delegates or if the Chair or President decides not to entertain any further Amendments.

Rule 54

If the Committee or Council is in a shortage of time, the Chair or President shall propose a Motion to Table a Resolution.

Rule 55

Draft Resolutions shall be first approved by the Presidency, then by the Approval Panel before being put on the agenda of the Committee or Council.

Rule 56

No Resolution shall include either financial amounts or names of specific financial resources. The donor organisation, however, might be mentioned if other than the United Nations.

Rule 57

Delegates should be discouraged from forming any new Committees or Councils or any organs via Resolutions as they increase the bureaucracy in the Model United Nations system and lift the responsibility of handling an issue from Delegates.

The Debate

Rule 58

All Debates shall begin with a Roll Call of members present, carried out by the Presidency. The Roll Call shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members.

Rule 59

The Chair or President of a Committee or Council may declare a meeting open and permit the session to proceed when a Quorum of over half of the members of the Committee or Council is present. Observers do not account to the Quorum.

Rule 60

After having reached the required Quorum, the Presidency is to inform the Delegates of the number of Votes needed to reach Simple or Two-thirds Majorities.

Rule 61

KarMUN recognises two types of Debates: Open and Closed ones

- a) During Open Debate, a Delegate may rise at any time if the floor is open to take it, in order to deliver a speech either in favour or against the Resolution at hand or submit an Amendment to it.
- b) During Closed Debate, the Chair or President shall restrict the first half of the Debate to Time In Favour and the second half to Time Against,
- c) At the start of any Debate, the Chair or President shall set the time allotted for it.

Rule 62

Resolutions shall be debated in Open Debate.

Rule 63

Amendments and Amendments to the Second Degree shall be debated in Closed Debates and any Debate on a Motion shall be a Closed Debate as well.

Rule 64

Regardless of the type of the Debate, speeches and Amendments are only in order if their contents are relevant to the topic of the given Debate.

Once a Resolution has been submitted, the Main Submitter shall be called upon by the Chair to introduce it. The content of such an introduction will be limited to reading out loud the Operative Clauses and a short speech in favour of the Resolution. The Main Submitter is allowed to give the Right of Introduction to another Delegate. The same procedure applies to any Amendments and Amendments to the Second Degree.

Rule 65

When debating on a Resolution, the Chair or President may call upon a Submitter to one of the Amendments, the Main Submitter or any Co-Submitters of the Resolution to deliver a Speech.

Rule 66

In each Committee or Council, with the exception of the Security Council, there shall be a Podium close to where the Presidency is seated. Delegates introducing Resolutions or Amendments or delivering speeches shall approach the Podium to do so.

Rule 67

All Delegates must address the house before delivering a speech.

Rule 68

No Delegate may take the floor without having previously obtained permission for such.

Rule 69

The Chair or President shall call upon speakers in an order determined by them.

Rule 70

The Chair or President may and shall call a speaker to order if their remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion or if they do not use proper, Parliamentary Language or does not exercise Diplomatic Courtesy.

Rule 71

A Delegate who has the floor, upon finishing their speech shall yield it to someone, or back to the Chair or President.

Rule 72

The floor may be yielded by a Delegation to another one but consecutively only once. After that, it must be yielded back to the Chair or President.

- a) A Delegate to whom the floor has been yielded by another Delegate shall be asked by the Chair or President whether they accept said yield.

Upon refusal to accept said yield, the floor shall be yielded back to the Presidency by the Delegate who has first obtained the floor and proposed the yield.

Rule 73

The Chair or President may limit the time to be allowed to each speaker and the number of times each Delegate may speak on any question. When Speaker Time is limited and a Delegate exceeds their allotted time, the Chair or President shall call them to order without delay.

Points and Requests

Rule 74

Whenever a Delegate experiences considerable personal discomfort which impairs their ability to participate in the proceedings, they may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege to request that the discomfort be corrected. A Point of Personal Privilege is not debatable and does not require a second.

- a) A Point of Personal Privilege may only interrupt a speaker when the problem is due to the lack of audibility.
- b) Otherwise, they are only in order when the floor is open.

Rule 75

During the discussion of any matter, a Delegate may rise to a Point of Order to indicate an instance of improper Parliamentary Procedure. This Point will be immediately decided upon by the Chair or President in accordance with these Rules of Procedure. The Chair or President may rule out of order those Points which are intended to delay the Debate or are improper; such a decision is unappealable.

- a) A Point of Order may only be made when the floor is open.
- b) A Point of Order is in order only when the mistake has just been made.

Rule 76

When the floor is open, a Delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Enquiry to ask the Chair or President a question regarding the Parliamentary Procedure. This Point may never interrupt a speaker. The Chair or President shall answer the Delegate according to their best knowledge.

Rule 77

After a speaker has finished their speech, and they are open to any Point(s) of Information, the Chair or President shall ask the Delegates if they have any Points of Information. The Delegates shall raise their Placards if they would like to ask from the speaker, and if the Chair or President calls upon them, they can deliver their Points of Information to the speaker at the podium. This Point shall be one question regarding the speech. No discussion is allowed on the floor, and the Chair or President shall immediately call on both Delegates to come to order if they intend to do so.

Rule 78

After a Point of Information, if the Delegate who has asked the other representative at the podium is not satisfied with the answer they were given, they may make a Request for Follow-up allowing them to ask one more question. At all times only one Follow-up shall be entertained. However, more than one successive Points of Information may be raised by one delegation, that shall be decided upon by the Chair.

Rule 79

When the floor is open, a Delegate may rise to a Point of Information to the Chair (or President). This Point is a question to the Chair or President, which can refer to almost anything, from issues to personal priorities.

Rule 80

A Delegate who feels that a speech by another Delegate has in some way been inappropriate may request a Right of Reply. This Point may not interrupt a speaker but should be addressed right after the speaker has finished their speech. The Chair or President shall recognise the Delegate so that they may reflect on the contents of the other Delegate's speech. To that (having been recognised by the Chair or President) the aforementioned Delegate may reply. No Delegate may call a Right of Reply to a Right of Reply.

Rule 81

A Delegate, whose personal or national integrity has been severely offended by another Delegate, may introduce a Request for Formal Apology from the offender right after the speaker has finished their speech. A brief explanation in this case is needed to clarify the reason for the necessity of an apology. The offender may reply to any such allegations after the offended has voiced their opinion. Neither party shall put forward their views without recognition by the Chair or President. Afterwards the Presidency shall decide whether a Formal Apology is in order or not. If the Presidency decides that it is in order, it is obligatory for the offending state to apologise.

Rule 82

A Request for an Explanation may be made by any Delegate after a Substantial Voting. Such Request, if found to be in order by the Presidency, may be accepted or refused by the subject. The Chair or President may also call upon a Delegate to explain a Vote and has the right to overrule the refusal by the subject if deemed necessary.

Rule 83

Points and Requests unlisted in the Rules of Procedure are not recognised during the conference. If deemed essential and useful, the Chair or President may authorise their use at any time.

Motions**Rule 84**

Motions may only be introduced when the floor is open.

Rule 85

During the discussion of a Resolution, a Delegate may propose a Motion to Table the Resolution, meaning that discussion on the Resolution shall be moved to a later point

during the conference and the Committee or Council shall move onto Debate on another Resolution. This requires a second to pass and if there are any objections the Council shall hold a Procedural Voting on the Motion. This Motion has precedence over all other proposals and Motions.

Rule 86

During the discussion of any Issue, a Delegate may propose a Motion to Adjourn the Debate, meaning that the session will continue at a later time decided by the Chair or President. This Motion does not require a second but a ruling from the Chair or President. If the Chair or President decides that the Motion is in order, there immediately shall be a Procedural Voting on the Motion.

Rule 87

After a Vote, if the majority of the In Favour and Against Votes may be reversed, due to abstentions, a Delegate may call for a Motion to Divide the House, meaning that each Delegate must declare their Vote via Roll Call without the possibility of Abstaining. This Motion is only in order if the outcome of the Voting can be changed by it. Objections to this Motion will be entertained. Upon an objection, the Motion shall be put to a Vote. A Simple Majority is required for the Motion to pass.

Rule 88

A Motion to Move into Voting Procedure shall be made by a Delegate who wishes to move to the closure of the Debate on the issue. This Motion is secondable but fails instantaneously if there are objections.

- a) This Motion is in order at all times during Open Debate on a given topic.
- b) If the Committee or Council is in Closed Debate over a topic, this Motion shall only be in order during Time Against.
- c) Upon an objection, the Chair or President shall immediately call upon the objecting Delegate to deliver a speech either in favour or against the topic currently being discussed.
- d) After all objecting Delegates have delivered their speeches, the Motion shall come into force, thus the Debate shall be concluded, and the Voting Procedure shall commence.

Rule 89

A Motion to Move into Voting Procedure may be proposed by the Chair or President if there are no further Amendments or speeches wished to be entertained.

Rule 90

If a Delegate wishes to move from Time In Favour to Time Against during Closed Debate, they may propose a Motion to Move to the Previous Question. This Motion requires a second to pass and fails instantaneously if there are objections.

- a) Upon an objection, the Chair or President shall immediately call upon the objecting Delegate to deliver a speech in favour of the topic currently being discussed.
- b) After all objecting Delegates have delivered their speeches, the Motion shall come into force, thus the Debate shall move into Time Against.

Rule 91

A Motion to Move to the Previous Question may be proposed by the Chair or President if there are no further speeches wished to be entertained.

Rule 92

If the time allotted for a Resolution or Amendment has elapsed, but a Delegate thinks that there is still more to discuss about the topic, they may propose a Motion to Extend Debate Time. Whether to allow the extension of the debating time is decided by the Chair or President at their own discretion, and this Motion is not debatable. If the Chair or President decides so, the Motion can be put to a Procedural Vote.

Rule 93

If a question arises in a Delegate amid or following the discussion of Points of Information and failed to raise their placard to indicate their intention right after speech, they may propose a Motion to Extend Points of Information. This motion shall not be in order unless both the Presidency and the Delegate at the podium give their consents to it. The Chair or President may limit the number of additional Points of Information.

Rule 94

Any and all Motions may be overruled by the Chair or President at their own discretion.

Rule 95

A Motion may be withdrawn by its proposer at any time before voting on it has commenced.

Rule 96

Motions unlisted in the Rules of Procedure are not acknowledged during the conference, however, the Chair or President may choose to allow their entertainment if deemed essential and useful.

Amendments

Rule 97

An Amendment should add to, delete from or revise part of an Operative Clause.

Rule 98

Amendments shall be submitted at any time and will only be entertained once the floor is

open and the Submitter of the Amendment is recognised by the Presidency.

- a) During Open Debate on a Resolution, Amendments may be submitted to any Operative Clauses present in the Resolution or may add a new Operative Clause.
- b) During Closed Debate on an Amendment, an Amendment to the Second Degree may be submitted if it concerns the original Amendment.

Rule 99

When an Amendment is submitted to a Resolution, the Debate on the Resolution should be suspended, and a Closed Debate on the Amendment should begin.

Rule 100

Amendments should be debated and voted in the order of recognition.

Rule 101

If an Amendment to an Amendment, that is an Amendment to the Second Degree, is submitted in Time Against, then first the Amendment to the Second Degree should be debated and put to Vote. If it passes, then the original Amendment passes as well. If the Amendment to the Second Degree fails, the Committee or Council shall move back into Time Against, to continue the discussion on the original Amendment.

Rule 102

No further degrees of Amendments shall be entertained.

Rule 103

An Amendment shall be considered friendly, if it refers to a grammatical mistake or clarifies the meaning of the clause without changing it significantly. A Friendly Amendment shall not be voted upon but decided by the presidency after the approval of the main submitter whose clause is to be amended.

Members

Rule 104

The Presidency of respective Committees and Councils shall adopt a Country list in advance of the conference.

Rule 105

If the Presidency deems it necessary for a non-UN state or an NGO to be present during the discussion of an Issue, they may invite any such state to participate in the Committee or Council and partake in the formation of a Resolution as an Observer. Observers will be represented throughout the whole conference in the Committee or Council, even if the current Issue does not concern them.

Rule 106

Observers may submit Amendments and deliver Speeches but may not vote on Resolutions. Voting on Amendments, Motions and Procedural matters is allowed.

Rule 107

Each Delegation may only be represented by one person in a Committee or Council, with exceptions of the Crisis Committee. During the General Assembly session, a Delegation might consist of more than one Delegate, should they be representing the same Delegation in various Committees or Councils.

Rule 108

All Delegates (regardless of membership status) must prepare a Policy Statement for the conference. Policy Statements must be sent to the Presidency of the given Committee or Council before the conference by a given deadline.

Voting Procedure

Rule 109

Each Delegation has one Vote in the respective organs in which they are represented. During the General Assembly session, Delegations have one Vote regardless of how many Delegates constitute them.

Rule 110

Each Delegate has three options during the Voting Procedure: Delegates can be In Favour of or Against the topic of the Voting, or they can Abstain from taking sides in the actual voting. Each Delegate can raise their placard only at one of these possibilities during a Voting Procedure.

- a) During Voting Procedure on a Resolution, abstentions are in order.
- b) During Voting Procedure on Amendments and Amendments to the Second Degree, there shall be no abstentions allowed.
- c) Abstentions shall not be in order when voting on Procedural matters.

Rule 111

Substantive Voting Procedure shall be carried out when voting on Resolutions, Amendments and Amendments to the Second Degree. For a Substantial Voting to pass, there shall be at least a Simple Majority achieved; over 50% of the Votes shall be In Favour.

Rule 112

Procedural Voting Procedure shall be held on Motions. For a Procedural Voting to pass, at least a Two-thirds Majority is needed.

Rule 113

The given majority shall be reached of all members present for a Vote to pass; there are no constructive abstentions.

Rule 114

After the Chair or President has announced its beginning, no representative shall interrupt the Voting. Note-passing, eating, drinking, and talking (with exception to declaring a Vote) count as interruptions.

Rule 115

Rights of Explanation are permitted on all Substantial Votes. The Presidency may permit individual members to explain their Votes, either before or after the Voting. The Chair or President may limit the time to be allowed for such explanations. The Presidency shall not permit the Main Submitter of a Resolution or the Submitter of an Operative Clause or Amendment to explain their Vote if it has not changed significantly.

Rules of the Online Conference

Rule 116

In case of an Online Conference, debates shall be held on Zoom, while Unmoderated Caucus shall be conducted on the official Discord Server. The links for said platforms shall be provided to the participants prior to the Conference.

Rule 117

Delegates may only use the name of the country they are representing as their username during the session. This rule applies to both the Unmoderated Caucus on Discord, and the Debate on Zoom.

Rule 118

Delegates are required to turn on their cameras if possible. Otherwise, they are required to notify the Chairs or Presidents of their Committee before the Conference. Western Business Attire shall be the official dress code of an Online Conference as well.

Rule 119

Voting procedure shall be conducted via the Zoom voting functions, the button 'Yes' indicating 'In Favour', the button 'No' indicating 'Against', and the button 'need a break' indicating 'Abstaining'. The delegates may use the 'Raise Hand' button as a substitution for raising their placards.

SPECIAL RULES

SECURITY COUNCIL

Resolutions

Rule 120

The Security Council adopts its Resolutions Clause-by-Clause, thus there are neither Draft Resolutions nor Main or Co-Submitters in the Council.

Rule 121

In the Security Council, Operative Clauses shall be submitted, debated, and voted on, one-by-one, in order of submission, unless the President decides otherwise.

Rule 122

In the Security Council, a Resolution shall be debated and voted on after there are no more Delegates wishing to submit further Operative Clauses to the Resolution or if the Presidency decides not to entertain any more.

Rule 123

In the Security Council, the Preambulatory Clauses shall be submitted, debated, and voted on altogether, after the Council has commenced the discussion on the Resolution.

Rule 124

In the Security Council, the Resolutions shall be approved by the Approval Panel once they have been voted on and adopted.

The Debate

Rule 125

In the Security Council, the President may declare a meeting open and permit the session to proceed when a quorum of two thirds of the members of the Council is present.

- a) A Quorum must consist of the Permanent and Non-permanent members of the Security Council. Observer States do not account to the quorum.
- b) Without the Permanent Five's presence, the quorum cannot be declared.

Rule 126

In the Security Council, once an Operative Clause has been submitted, the Submitter shall be called upon by the President to introduce it. The content of such an introduction will be limited to reading out loud the Operative Clause and to a short Speech by the Submitter. The Submitter is allowed to give the Right of Introduction to another Delegate.

Rule 127

In the Security Council, there shall be a Debate and a Vote on every Operative Clause separately.

Rule 128

In the Security Council, Operative Clauses and Resolutions as a whole shall be debated on in Open Debate.

Rule 129

In the Security Council, Amendments and Amendments to the Second Degree shall be debated on in Closed Debate.

Rule 130

In the Security Council, when debating the Resolution as a whole the President may call upon a Submitter to one of the Operative Clauses to deliver a Speech.

Amendments

Rule 131

In the Security Council, during the Debate on individual Operative Clauses, Amendments may be submitted, however only to the Operative Clause currently discussed.

Rule 132

In the Security Council, during the Debate on an Amendment, Amendments to the Second Degree may be submitted, however only to the Amendment currently discussed.

Rule 133

In the Security Council, during the Debate on the Resolution as a whole, Amendments may be submitted to any Operative Clauses present in the Resolution or may add a new Operative Clause, unless the Presidency decides otherwise.

Members

Rule 134

The Security Council consists of at least fifteen members, in the following ways:

- a) The Permanent Five members have a permanent membership, thus are always represented in the Council.
- b) Ten further members are included in the Security Council based on the current membership of the real-life Security Council and are referred to as Mandate Members.
- c) Any Observers may be invited to be present during the discussion of an Issue.

Rule 135

The Permanent Members (P5) of the Security Council are:

- a) The People's Republic of China,
- b) The Republic of France,
- c) The Russian Federation,
- d) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,
- e) The United States of America.

Voting Procedure**Rule 136**

In the Security Council the P5 members have Veto rights, meaning that if any of them casts a negative Vote on the current topic being voted upon, it fails instantaneously.

Rule 137

In the Security Council, the P5 members are discouraged from using their Veto rights, unless their nation's interest has been severely harmed.

Rule 138

In the Security Council, the Presidency should check with the P5 members before each Voting Procedure, whether there is a potential risk of casting a negative vote.

Rule 139

In the Security Council, if only one member from the P5 nations wish to cast a negative Vote, the Presidency may ask for a P5 caucus.

Rule 140

In the Security Council, once the P5 caucus is called, the President and all P5 delegates must leave the room. The P5 member that wishes to cast the negative Vote should explain their Vote and discuss what may be changed to alter their choice of Vote.

Rule 141

In the Security Council, once the P5 meeting is called, P5 members may discourage other members from casting a negative Vote.

Rule 142

In the Security Council, once the P5 meeting is finished, all P5 members may Vote otherwise, as they have intended before the P5 meeting.

Rule 143

In the Security Council, the Veto rights do not apply during Voting on Procedural matters.

Rule 144

Decisions of the Security Council on Procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative Vote of eight members.

Rule 145

Decisions of the Security Council on Substantial matters shall be made by an affirmative Vote of eight members. Permanent Members of the Security Council need to Vote In Favour of such matters to pass, only one Against Vote results in the failure of the Voting.

Rule 146

In the Security Council, Observer States are allowed to have a Vote only in a Procedural Voting.

Rule 147

In the Security Council, the Presidency may issue a Request for an Explanation, especially from a Permanent Five member, particularly if they had used or intend to use a Veto.

FUTURISTIC SECURITY COUNCIL

General Information

Rule 148

The Futuristic Security Council (FSC) operates the same way as the Security Council of the KarMUN conference, hence the Special Rules regarding the latter apply to the FSC as well. All exceptions and additions are listed in this section of the Rules of Procedure.

Rule 149

Due to the hypothetical nature of the Futuristic Security Council, the Presidency shall prepare Issue Descriptions which contain further information about the development of events until the date set out in the documents. Furthermore, the Presidency shall provide the Delegates with Country Profiles, which are documents designed to contain information about the hypothetical position of the countries and their future policies.

Rule 150

Delegates are to oblige with country policies set forth in the Country Profiles. The Presidency may call upon a Delegate if they deem their objectives to be flawed and inaccurate.

Rule 151

In the Futuristic Security Council, the President may declare a meeting open and permit the session to proceed when a quorum of two thirds of the members of the Council is present.

- a) Without the Permanent and the Continuous Five's presence, the quorum cannot be declared.
- b) Observer States do not account to the quorum.

Members

Rule 152

The Futuristic Security Council consists of at least fifteen members, in the following ways:

- a) The members of the Permanent Five (P5), which may differ from the actual members of the Security Council,
- b) The members of the Continuous Five (C5),
- c) Five further members are included in the Council and are referred to as Mandate Members,
- d) Any Observers may be invited to be present during the discussion of an Issue.

Rule 153

The members of the Permanent Five of the Futuristic Security Council for the 2025 session of KarMUN are the following countries or their variations:

- a) The People's Republic of **China**,
- b) The Republic of **France**,
- c) The **Russian** Federation,
- d) The **United Kingdom** of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,
- e) The **United States** of America.

Rule 154

The members of the Continuous Five of the Futuristic Security Council for the 2025 session of KarMUN are the following countries or their variations:

- a) The Federative Republic of **Brazil**,
- b) The Arab Republic of **Egypt**,
- c) The Islamic Republic of **Iran**,
- d) **Japan**,
- e) The Republic of **South Africa**.

Veto Rights

Rule 155

The C5 members have a Shared Veto, meaning that if they unanimously cast a negative Vote on the current topic being voted upon, it fails instantaneously. The Veto right does not apply during Voting on Procedural matters.

Rule 156

The C5 members have Overruling Power, meaning that if they unanimously cast a positive Vote on the current topic being voted upon, they may overrule one Veto of a P5 member. This concurring Vote may only cancel one Veto by P5 members.

Rule 157

The Presidency may issue a Request for an Explanation, especially from P5 or C5 members, particularly if they had used or intend to use a Veto.

CRISIS COMMITTEE

Rule 158

In the Crisis Committee, each Delegation of Member States consists of two representatives, and has a single Vote per delegation. A delegation is said to be present, if at least one of the delegates is present.

Rule 159

In the Crisis Committee, the Crises are presented and coordinated by the Crisis Committee Headquarters (CCHQ).

Rule 160

In the Crisis Committee, whenever the CCHQ initiates certain instructions to a country, the delegation must strictly follow the instructions within the given timeline (which normally requires immediate action or release of information), as the course of the Debate first allows it.

Rule 161

In the Crisis Committee, the Chair may declare a meeting open and permit the session to proceed when a Quorum of two thirds of the members of the Committee is present.

- a) Observer States, should there be any in the Committee, do not account to the Quorum.
- b) Without the Permanent Five's presence, the Quorum cannot be declared.

Rule 162

The members of the Crisis Committee are appointed by the General Assembly based on the suggestions of the Presidency of the Committee and must include the Permanent Five Members.

Rule 163

The Permanent Members (P5) of the Crisis Committee are:

- a) The People's Republic of China,
- b) The French Republic,
- c) The Russian Federation,
- d) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,
- e) The United States of America.

Rule 164

During the conference, no delegate shall enter the room of the Crisis Committee Headquarters.

Forms of Briefing

Rule 165

In the Crisis Committee, as it proceeds, (Press Releases) States of the World introducing or further clarifying the Crisis are introduced to the Committee. After each of these briefings, the delegates may ask for further information from the Chair.

Rule 166

In the Crisis Committee, the first State of the World is presented by the Chairs as the committee proceeds with the Quorum reached.

Rule 167

In the Crisis Committee, following each State of the World, time must be allotted for Unmoderated Caucus, ruled upon by the Chair.

Rule 168

In the Crisis Committee, Intelligence Briefings state internal governmental communication and are received before the first Debate by each delegation separately, and later on whenever a country uses a Spy Card.

Rule 169

In the Crisis Committee, Intelligence Briefings are prepared by the CCHQ and help the introduction of the topic. Sufficient time must be given to the delegates to understand the new information provided by these notes. Unlike the State of the World, it is likely to differ from country to country. Intelligence Briefings cannot be revealed until instructed so.

Rule 170

In the Crisis Committee, each Delegation is provided with 3 Spy Cards, which can be used to reveal secret information of their choice, regarding any other Member State. The information in response to the Spy Cards comes in form of an Intelligence Briefing.

Time Lapse

Rule 171

In the Crisis Committee, the Delegations might receive both short- and long-term newsflashes as a means of controlling the passing of time in real life.

Rule 172

In the Crisis Committee, there might be more breaks entertained as controlled by the CCHQ. It will be announced prior to the break how much time will have passed within the simulation by the next session.

Rule 173

In the Crisis Committee, each short-term newsflash will only have effect in the session, which they are received in, while long term newsflashes can only be announced after the recess period.

Means of Actions**Rule 174**

In the Crisis Committee, Delegations are expected to submit their course of action in the form of News Flashes.

Rule 175

In the Crisis Committee, News Flashes might be secret, or public based on the choice of the submitter. The type of the News Flashes must be indicated clearly once submitted to the CCHQ.

Rule 176

In the Crisis Committee, once approved by the CCHQ, all Public News Flashes must be announced once the floor is open.

Rule 177

In the Crisis Committee, Secret News Flashes do not have to be announced. However, they might have effect in the upcoming States of the World.

Rule 178

In the Crisis Committee, News Flashes might be submitted by more than one delegation.

Rule 179

In the Crisis Committee, a Treaty is an option of Delegations' Means of Action. Countries may enter an agreement with other present countries. The signing parties become legally bound to the treaty after signing it since these are legally binding agreements.

