

General Rules of Procedure of the II PAX – Simulação Diplomática

01. Scope

These rules shall apply to all the committees being simulated in the II PAX – Simulação Diplomática, except in those cases where the committees possess Special Rules of Procedure, which take precedence over these. These General Rules of Procedure and the Special Rules of Procedure for individual committees shall be considered adopted in advance of the session, and no other Rules of Procedure will be applicable.

02. Delegations

Each delegation will be represented by one or two delegates on each committee of which it is a member, according to the number established by the Secretariat in advance of the conference. Delegates allocated to a committee will remain in that same committee for the duration of the conference.

03. Language

The Conference's official working language is English. Delegates will not be permitted to address the Chair or the committee in another language. The use of foreign expressions will be permitted if followed immediately by a translation into English or if they are considered to be current in the English language.

04. Credentials

The names of all members of a delegation shall be submitted to the Secretariat prior to the opening of the Conference.

All delegations will be assumed to have proper credentials to participate in the Conference. The credentials of a delegate may not be challenged by any other delegate except by petition to the Secretary-General, whose decision on matters of credentials is final.

Delegates are all presumed to possess the diplomatic authority necessary to discuss and vote for the main issue being dealt with by the committees. The instructions and powers given to any and all delegates, including plenipotentiaries, do not allow them to declare war, sign or denounce treaties, impose sanctions (except within a resolution), or perform any action not strictly within the purview of the committee, unless so determined by the Chair. If so provided in the committee's Special Rules of Procedure, delegates may write letters to their governments to obtain authorization to undertake further actions or request needed information.

05. General Duties of the Delegates

Each delegate has the duty to respect the decisions of the Chair, to obtain the floor before speaking, to safeguard and advocate his/her country's interests, to act according to his/her country's foreign policy, and to act with diplomatic decorum. All delegates are expected to behave themselves as etiquette and good sense dictate throughout the conference.

06. General Duties of the Secretariat

The Secretary-General is the highest-ranking member of the staff. He or she may designate a staff member to act in his place during any session of the Conference. Along with the Deputy Secretaries-General, he shall direct all the work of the Conference. The Secretary-General or a member of the Secretariat designated by him as his representative may, at any time, address either oral or written statements concerning any matter to the committees.

07. General Duties of the Chair

Each committee will be presided over by a Chair, composed of a Director(s) and Assistant-Directors.

In addition to exercising the powers which are conferred upon it elsewhere in these rules, the Chair shall declare the opening and closing of each session of the committee, direct its discussions, ensure the observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, and make announcements. It shall rule on Points and Motions without appeal, stipulate the time limit for speakers, and have complete control over and responsibility for the proceedings of the Committee. The Chair may suggest the Closure or Reopening of the Speakers List, the Closure of Debate, the Adjournment of the Session, and the Tabling of Debate on a topic under discussion.

The Chair will treat delegates with due courtesy at all times.

08. Rulings of the Chair

The rulings and decisions of the Chair are final, and not subject to appeal. The Chair is empowered to supersede and interpret the rules as it sees fit, in order to guarantee the smooth progression of the committee's labors.

RULES GOVERNING DEBATE

Throughout these rules, a "simple majority" will be understood to be one half of the

possible votes plus one, rounded down, whereas a “qualified majority” shall consist of two thirds of the possible votes, rounded up. For example, the simple majority of 5 is 3, and the qualified majority of 10 is 7. Tied votes always fail.

Procedural Matters

09. Quorum

The Chair may declare a session open and permit debate to proceed when at least one third (rounded up) of registered delegations are present. The presence of a simple majority of registered delegations shall be required for any substantive vote to be taken.

The Chair shall proceed with a Roll Call at the beginning of each session – or whenever requested or needed – in order to recognize the presence of the delegates. The Chair shall inform the delegates of the Quorum whenever required.

10. Adoption of Agenda

When there is more than one proposed topic for discussion by delegates, the consideration of the Agenda shall be the committee’s first task. At this time, the only Motion in order will be to place a topic first on the Agenda, in the form: “I move that Topic X be placed first on the Agenda”.

A Speakers List shall be established for and against the Motion. Both Motions for Moderated and Unmoderated Caucus shall be in order during the debate on the Agenda.

A Motion to Close Debate will be in order after the Committee has heard at least two speeches in favor of the Motion and two against it, when available. The Chair shall recognize two speakers against the Motion for Closure of the Debate. A vote of two thirds majority is required for Closure of Debate on the Agenda. After Closure of the Debate, an immediate vote on the Agenda shall be taken. A simple majority is required for the Motion to pass.

If the Motion passes, the Committee will proceed to debate on the approved topic. If the Motion fails, the automatic approval of the other topic will be assumed. As was stated above, ties fail.

11. Speakers List

The Committee shall have at all times an open General Speakers List for the topic being discussed, which shall be drawn up at the beginning of debate on it. This General Speakers List will be followed during all the debate, except when superseded by Procedural Motions or by the Introduction of Amendments, which are discussed on a Special Speakers List.

One may add a delegation's name to the Speakers List by raising its placard, provided that the delegation's name is not already on the List. The delegations' names will appear according to the order in which they indicate their desire to speak.

12. Speeches

No delegate may address the Committee without previously obtaining the permission of the Chair. The Chair shall call upon speakers in the order they signify their desire to speak. The speaking time shall be stipulated by the Chair in advance, though it may consult the committee before deciding on the matter.

When a delegate has ten seconds of speaking time left, the Chair will make a discreet signal. When the allotted time has expired, the Chair will immediately call the delegate to order.

13. Yields

At the conclusion of the speech, a delegate may yield his/her remaining speaking time to the Chair, to another delegate, or for questions.

When a delegate does not yield his/her remaining speaking time, it is understood that it has been yielded to the Chair.

A delegate who has been yielded time may not yield that time again to a third delegate or for questions. If the delegate yields his/her time for questions, the time taken to answer them, but not the time taken to ask them, shall be discounted from remaining time. Once a speaker has yielded his/her time for questions, any delegate may ask him a single, straightforward question related to his/her speech. No delegation may ask more than one question per round.

14. Right of Reply

There is no right of reply. Real or perceived offenses or untruths should be dealt with in the course of normal debate.

15. Points

There are three types of Points by which a delegate may address the Chair directly. Should a delegate wish to consult the Chair on a matter not covered by any of these three points, he or she should do so privately, with the understanding that the Chair will inform the whole committee of the matter if it is deemed to be of general interest.

15.1. Point of Personal Privilege

At any moment during the debate, a delegate may raise a Point of Personal Privilege to indicate that he/she is experiencing extreme personal discomfort or

being prevented from properly following the discussion. The Chair will attempt to rectify the situation. This point may interrupt a speech if necessary.

15.2. Point of Order

A delegate may raise a Point of Order if he/she feels that the Rules of Procedure are not being properly followed by the Chair. This Point must be directly related to the rules, and cannot interrupt a speech. The Chair will rule the Point in or out of order as it sees fit.

15.3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

A delegate may raise a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry when he/she has a doubt regarding the Rules of Procedure or the flow of debate. This Point cannot interrupt a speech.

16. Caucuses

16.1. Motion for Unmoderated Caucus

An Unmoderated Caucus causes the Chair to suspend the rules of procedure so that delegates can debate without the interference of the Chair, facilitating substantive discussion by relaxing the structure of debate imposed by the regular procedures.

Delegates may move for an Unmoderated Caucus whenever the floor is open, prior to the Closure of Debate. The delegate must state a reason and a time limit for the Caucus. The time requested for the Caucus shall not exceed 15 minutes, although the Chair may grant extensions at its discretion. The Motion shall be put to a vote if there are no other Points or Motions that take precedence on the floor, and requires a simple majority to pass.

16.2. Motion for Moderated Caucus

The purpose of the Moderated Caucus is to make the debate more flexible. During the Caucus, the Speakers List is set aside and the debate is conducted directly by the Chair. Delegates wishing to speak during the Moderated Caucus may raise their placards, and will be recognized by the Chair at its discretion. Yields and Motions are out of order during Moderated Caucus.

Delegates may move for a Moderated Caucus whenever the floor is open. The delegate must state a reason, a speaking time, and a time limit for the Caucus. The time requested for the Caucus shall not exceed 15 minutes, although the Chair may grant extensions at its

discretion. The motion shall be put to a vote if there are no other Points or Motions that take precedence on the floor, and requires a simple majority to pass.

17. Motion for Tabling of the Debate

Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for a Tabling of the Debate of the topic under discussion. Two delegates may speak in favor of the motion, and two against it.

After these speeches, the motion shall be put to a vote (if there are no other Points or Motions that take precedence). This motion requires a qualified majority to pass; if it does so, the topic under discussion is considered tabled and postponed. The next topic on the Agenda is considered to be automatically adopted.

If a Resolution on the new topic is passed, debate automatically returns to the tabled topic. If the new topic is also tabled, debate automatically returns to the first topic.

18. Motion for Closure & Reopening of Speaker's List

During the course of debate, a member may move for Closure of the Special Speakers List on the matter under discussion. This Motion requires a simple majority to pass and means that no delegations can add their names to the Special Speakers List and that only those who were already included in it will be granted their speaking time.

If the Speakers List is closed and a delegate wishes to reopen it, a qualified majority is required for the approval of the Motion for Reopening of Speakers List.

In both cases, a reason for the Motion must be stated for the Chair to consider it in order. The Chair may choose to recognize speeches against and in favor of the Motion at its discretion.

If the Committee comes to a situation in which the Speakers List is closed and the Committee does not close debate nor reopen it, the Chair shall decide the best alternative at its discretion.

19. Motion for Closure of Debate

Whenever the floor is open, delegates may move to Close Debate on whichever matter that is under discussion (the Agenda, a Draft Resolution or an Amendment).

After a Motion for Closure of Debate is proposed, the Chair shall recognize two speakers against the motion. In order to pass, the Motion requires a two-thirds majority. If the Motion to Close Debate passes, the Committee will move to immediate vote on the matters on the floor.

20. Motion for Adjournment of the Session

During discussion of any matter, a delegate may move for the Adjournment of the

Session. Such a motion shall not be debated, and shall be put to a vote if there are no other Points or Motions that take precedence to it on the floor, requiring a two-thirds majority for approval.

After the session is adjourned, the Committee shall reconvene at its next regularly scheduled session time. The adjournment of the final session will adjourn the Conference. As with all motions, the Chair may rule a Motion for Adjournment of the Session out of order.

RULES GOVERNING DEBATE

Substantive Matters

21. Form of Debate

In general debate on a topic, there may be more than one Draft Resolution on the floor at the same time. All the Draft Resolutions shall be discussed simultaneously on the General Speakers List. Nevertheless, the Committee may approve only one Draft Resolution per topic.

A Draft Resolution will remain on the floor until debate on that specific Draft Resolution is closed or another Draft Resolution on the topic passes. There will be no time limit to debate on one topic, but once a Resolution is passed the debate on the topic immediately ceases and the Committee shall start debating on the next topic on the Agenda.

22. Working Papers

Working Papers are informal documents that aid the Committee in its discussion on substantive matters. Delegates may propose Working Papers for consideration by the Committee at any time prior or during the Conference. They need not be written in a specific format, but must be approved by the Chair for distribution to the Committee. There is no need for sponsors of Working Papers.

23. Draft Resolutions

Before being introduced for debate, all Draft Resolutions require the approval of the Chair. All Draft Resolutions also require 8 signatures to be introduced and a simple majority to pass, unless otherwise stated by the Committee's specific rules. Signing a Draft Resolution does not necessarily indicate that a delegation supports its ideas, but only that it desires to have the Draft Resolution discussed. A signatory of a Draft Resolution is not required to vote in favor of it.

The Draft Resolution needs its signatories' support to continue on the floor. In the event of all signatories withdrawing their signatures, debate on the Draft Resolution is ceased.

Other delegations may add their signatures to the Draft Resolution in the course of the debate.

24. Motion for the Introduction of a Draft Resolution

Delegates may move for the Introduction of a Draft Resolution once it has been approved by the Chair and distributed to the Committee. This Motion does not require a vote to pass; once accepted by the Chair, it is automatically approved. The Chair will then grant the floor to one of the signatories of the Draft Resolution for the time required for him or her to read its operative clauses.

After the Draft Resolution is read, the Chair asks for questions, which shall be limited to grammar or technical matters on the document and may not pertain to the substance of the Draft Resolution.

25. Motion for the Introduction of an Amendment

Delegates may amend any Draft Resolution that is on the floor. Amendments may add, subtract, or modify part of the Draft Resolution. An Amendment requires the approval of the Chair and the signatures of three members of the Committee. Signing an Amendment does not constitute or require a vote in favor of it.

After a Motion for the Introduction of an Amendment is approved by the Chair, debate on the General Speakers List shall be suspended and a Special Speakers List shall be established for and against the specific Amendment. A Motion for Closure of the Special Speakers List or a Motion to Close Debate on the Amendment will be in order after the Committee has heard at least two speakers in favor of the Amendment and two speakers against, when available.

When debate is closed on the Amendment, the Committee shall proceed to an immediate vote, which may be a Roll Call Vote if so moved. Following the voting procedure, debate according to the General Speakers List shall resume.

Once an Amendment is approved, it becomes part of the Draft Resolution, which means that it is no longer considered an Amendment, and can be further amended. The Introduction of Amendments to Pre-ambulatory Clauses shall be allowed at the discretion of the Chair. If accepted by the Chair, they shall follow the same procedure of any other Amendment to be approved.

The Chair may choose to use different procedures in order to facilitate the process of voting on Amendments.

RULES GOVERNING VOTING

In every Committee, each country shall have one vote. Observer countries, Nongovernmental Organizations, and International Organizations shall be able to vote on procedural matters only, unless otherwise stated by the Committee's specific rules.

Voting on procedural matters shall be done by a show of placards. Each delegate may vote only in favor and against the Motions proposed; abstentions are not allowed.

Voting on Amendments shall be done by a show of placards, except in the event of a Roll Call Vote procedure being requested and granted. Each delegate may vote in favor, against, or abstain from voting. Amendments require a simple majority of all votes cast in order to pass (abstentions from voting will not count), unless otherwise stated by the Committee's specific rules. A delegation which has declared itself "present and voting" at the roll call will not be allowed to abstain from voting on Amendments.

Voting on Draft Resolutions shall be done by a show of placards, and delegates may vote in favor, against, or abstain from voting. In the event of a Roll Call Vote procedure being requested and granted, delegates may vote, "In Favor", "In Favor with Rights", "Against", "Against with Rights", or they may abstain. A delegation which has declared itself "present and voting" at the roll call will not be allowed to abstain from voting on a Draft Resolution. The Draft Resolution requires a simple majority of all votes cast in order to pass (abstentions from voting will not count), unless otherwise stated by the Committee's specific rules.

"Rights" may be asked to explain votes that seem contradictory and will only be recognized by the Chair after the end of voting procedures on a Draft Resolution. The time limit will be set by the Chair at its discretion.

When a Roll Call Vote is adopted, delegates may choose to pass their turn of voting and wait for another roll call round to state their actual vote. Delegates are allowed to pass only once. If a delegate passes his/her vote, he/she will not be allowed to abstain from voting.

26. Conduct during voting on a Draft Resolution

After the Chair has announced the beginning of voting procedures no Motions will be in order, except for Division of the Question and Roll Call Voting. During voting procedures the chamber will be sealed, and no delegates will be allowed to enter or leave the room.

27. Motion for Division of the Question

After debate has been closed and the Chair has started the voting procedures, a delegate may move for the Operative Clauses of the Draft Resolution to be voted on separately. Pre-ambulatory and Sub-operative Clauses may not be divided this way.

If a delegate moves for a Division of the Question, the Chair shall recognize two speakers in favor and two speakers against the Motion. A simple majority is needed for the Motion to pass (this is a procedural vote, with no abstentions allowed). If it does pass, a five-minute Unmoderated Caucus will be automatically granted to the Committee so that delegates can discuss, prepare, and present to the Chair, in written format, their proposals to divide the question. Upon receipt, these proposals shall be numbered by the Chair.

Once the Unmoderated Caucus expires, the Chair will read all the proposals and arrange them in order of the most severe to the least severe. The most severe proposal will be the one intended to have the Draft Resolution divided in the greatest number of parts. If two proposals are equally severe, the Chair shall entertain the proposal that was first presented.

The Chair shall entertain two speakers in favor and two speakers against the most severe proposal. Then, it shall be voted upon. If it receives the simple majority needed for approval, the Draft Resolution shall be divided in the manner proposed by it. If it fails, the Committee will proceed to voting upon the second most severe proposal and so on. The Committee will hear two speakers in favor and two speakers against every proposal of division before voting it until one is approved. No abstentions are allowed in these votes, as they are procedural matters.

If no proposals are approved by simple majority, the Draft Resolution shall be voted as a whole. When one of the proposals is approved, a separate vote shall be taken on each divided part to determine whether it shall be included in the Draft Resolution to be voted later on. For the Operative Clauses to remain in the Draft Resolution, a simple majority of the votes is required. The substantive nature of this vote means abstentions are permitted.

Having determined which Operative Clauses shall be included in the Draft Resolution, the final vote on it shall be taken. Abstentions from voting are allowed. If all Operative Clauses are rejected, the Draft Resolution shall be considered to have failed as a whole. However, if every part of the Draft Resolution is approved during the Division of the Question, another voting procedure shall be taken on the whole document.

28. Roll Call Voting

After debate has been closed on a Draft Resolution or Amendment, a delegate may move for a Roll Call Vote. In a Roll Call Vote, the Chair will recognize, in

alphabetical order, starting with a randomly selected member, each voting delegate, who must state his or her vote. Once accepted by the Chair, the motion for a Roll Call Vote is automatically approved, and does not require a vote to pass.

Special Rules of Procedure of the II PAX United Nations Security Council

01. Credentials

Delegates must handle to the chair their Representation Credentials at the beginning of the first session. These credentials were sent to the delegates by their respective country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In the case of not having received the representation credentials, delegates must contact the committee Chair.

Delegates are encouraged to write letters to their governments to obtain authorization to undertake actions beyond those listed in the credentials section of the General Rules of Procedure or request needed information.

02. Role of the Secretary-General

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.

03. Voting Majorities

Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by a majority of fifteen members. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of fifteen members with no negative votes on the part of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI of the UN Charter, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

04. Form of Debate

Unless otherwise stated all sessions of the II PAX Security Council are presumed to be closed sessions until the closure of debate. Closed sessions are secret and information on the proceedings is entrusted to the discretion of the participants. Closed Sessions follow the format of a Moderated Caucus at all times, except in the case of motions. The following motions will be allowed during closed sessions: motion for consultations, motion for closure of debate, motion for adjournment of the session, motion for introduction of draft resolution, motion for introduction of amendment.

A motion for consultations functions in the same way as a motion for an unmoderated caucus, with the same effects.

After Closure of Debate has been approved, the sessions will automatically become Open Sessions in which all statements will be duly recorded and made available to the general public.

Open sessions follow a Speakers List as per the General Rules of Procedure.

05. Speakers List

The General Speakers List will only be opened once the debate has been closed and the session has been (automatically) opened.

06. Draft Resolutions

In Closed Sessions, more than one Draft Resolution may be on the floor at the same time. All the Draft Resolutions shall be discussed simultaneously, yet the Council may approve only one Resolution per topic.

Before being introduced for debate, all Draft Resolutions require the approval of the Chair. All Draft Resolutions also require 11 signatures – including of three permanent members - to be introduced and a majority of 15 votes to pass, including the concurring votes of all permanent members, as per the UN Charter. Once a Draft Resolution has been introduced, it can be withdrawn only if all signatories remove their signatures.

07. Roll Call Voting

All Open Session votes will be done on the basis of Roll Call Voting. Delegates may not abstain or pass in the voting of procedural matters.