

## II Regional MUNRFE Session Rules of Procedure

### Definition of Terms:

1. For the purpose of these Rules, the term "Chair" shall indicate the presiding officer of a Body (e.g. the Chairperson of the General Assembly);
2. The term "Vice-Chairs" shall indicate the Chair's flanking officer(s);
3. The term "Body" shall be defined as any assembly or meeting of the MUNRFE;
4. The capital letter "P," the first part of the numeric rules designation, stands for "procedure" (not to be confused with "procedural motion").
5. The statement "two speakers in favor and two speakers against" means that there may be up to two speakers in favor of a motion, normally including the proposer, and up to two speakers opposed to the motion, but there is not a requirement that there must be two speakers in favor or two in opposition.

### **P-1 Appointment of Officers**

The Secretary-General shall appoint a Chair and one or two Vice-Chairs for each Committee. These Officers shall not vote. Chairs shall indicate to the Body the manner in which they wish to be addressed (President, Chairman, Chairwomen, Chairperson). The Chair may delegate any portion of his duties to one of his Vice-Chairs whenever he deems it necessary.

### **P-2 Absence of Officers**

If the Chair finds it necessary to be absent during a meeting or any part thereof, he shall appoint one of his Vice-Chairs to take his place. Acting as the Chair, the Vice-Chair shall have the same powers and duties as the Chair.

### **P-3 General Powers of the Chair**

Subject to these Rules and the Governing Documents, the Chair shall have complete control of the proceedings of the Body, and the maintenance of order at its meetings; this includes the right to request the Secretary-General to remove from the Committee any delegate who is in flagrant violation of the Governing Documents and/or of these Rules and/or of the Code of Conduct. If such violation is detected, it shall be subject to P-31. In addition to other functions listed elsewhere in these Rules, the Chair shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting, direct its discussion, ensure the observance of these Rules, accord the right to speak and the right to put questions and announce decisions. In the course of discussion of an agenda item, the Chair may impose the following procedural motions:

1. The limitation of the time to be allowed to speakers,
2. The limitation of the number of times that each representative may speak on any matter under consideration,
3. The closure of the speakers list,
4. The suspension of the meeting, (P-27)
5. The postponement of the agenda item under discussion, (P-28)
6. The adjournment of debate on the item under discussion, (P-30)
7. The closure of the agenda item under discussion. (P-29)

Subject to rule P-25, the Chair shall rule on points of order. The Chair, in exercise of his functions, remains under the authority of the Body. His rulings may be appealed (P-25 Appeal) with the exception of rulings on P-24 and P-6.

### **P-4 Election and Duties of Rapporteur**

After the conclusion of their business, all Committees, and any other Body that chooses to, shall give a report of their work and findings to the General Assembly (Note: if the General Assembly is not in the Session, the Secretary-General shall designate another Body to conduct the Plenary Session). This report, and any other presented to the General Assembly upon its request, shall be presented by a Rapporteur. A Rapporteur shall be elected by secret ballot prior to the Plenary Session. The Chair shall initiate prior to the Plenary Session an initial secret ballot which shall serve as the nominating procedure. The two delegates receiving the highest number of votes shall be the nominees. A second secret ballot shall be taken immediately to elect one of the nominees to the position of Rapporteur by a majority vote. In case of a tie there shall be a runoff conducted until one of the candidates receives a majority. The election of the Rapporteur is not debatable. The election of the Rapporteur may not be reconsidered unless an irregularity in voting is discovered by the Chair. The duties of the Rapporteur shall be to present to the Secretary-General the order of the resolutions of the Rapporteur's Committee for the Plenary Session and the list of speakers for each resolution, subject to rule P-37 (Selection of Speakers to Plenary Session). The Rapporteur orally presents the Committee Report to the Plenary Session. The Rapporteur may either represent his country, thereby retaining his right to vote in his Committee, or designate another member of his delegation to take the Rapporteur's place in Committee to represent his country. If, during the Plenary Sessions of the General Assembly, the Chairperson or the Assembly, by a majority vote, decides to request information about the conclusions reached by a Body, the Rapporteur of that Body will be invited to speak before the Assembly on the matter. This report may be given precedence over all other business, subject to rule P-26 (Order of Procedural Motions). The Chairperson of the General Assembly, at his discretion (P-3), may allow the Rapporteur to answer questions from members of the Assembly.

### **P-5 Statements by the Secretariat**

The Secretary-General, or an officer of the Secretariat designated by him as his representative, at any time, may make either oral or written statements to any Body concerning any question under consideration by it.

### **P-6 Quorum**

A majority of the members credentialed to a Body shall constitute a quorum. The Chair shall determine if a quorum is present. A quorum must be established for business to be conducted and for any matter to be put to a vote. If a representative doubts the presence of a quorum or majority, he may ask the Chair for a ruling under P-25.

### **P-7 Voting Rights**

Each Member State of the MUNRFE shall have one vote in every Body to which that State has been credentialed as a voting member. These credentials shall be made by the Secretary-General only. No member or delegate may cast the vote of another member.

### **P-8 Agenda**

#### *Approval of the Agenda*

At the opening of each Session, the provisional agenda shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval. If there is no objection to the approval of the agenda, the Chair may declare the agenda adopted.

#### *Deletion of Agenda Items*

If there are any objections to the adoption of an agenda item, that item shall be subject to a separate vote. Debate shall be limited to two speakers in favor of and two speakers against deletion. The Chair may limit the time allowed to speakers. A two-thirds majority is required to delete the item from the agenda. After all objections have been dealt with in this manner, the Body shall vote on the adoption of the agenda as a whole, or the Chair may, with the consent of the Body, declare the agenda adopted. A simple majority is required to adopt the agenda.

### **P-9 Additional and Supplementary Items**

Supplementary items are items added to the agenda prior to its adoption. Additional items are those items placed on the agenda after its adoption. Any member or Principal Organ of the Model United Nations or the Secretary-General may, prior to the approval of the agenda during the regular Plenary Session, request the inclusion of supplementary items on the Provisional Agenda. Proposers of additional and supplementary items must (if it is possible) supply the explanatory memorandum and any basic documents or draft resolutions along with the proposed item to the Secretary-General for duplication and distribution to all members. Supplementary items may be proposed by any Member State or the Secretary-General prior to the approval of the agenda. These items shall be placed on the agenda if the approving Body so decides by a majority of the members present and voting. Debate shall be limited to two speakers for, including the proposer of the motion, and two speakers against immediately prior to the vote on each item. The Chair may limit the time for debate. Additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed during the Session after the agenda has been approved, may be placed on the agenda if the Body so decides by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. Debate shall be limited to two speakers for inclusion of the additional item, including the proposer of the motion, and two speakers against. Debate shall be followed by an immediate vote. The Chair may limit time for debate. Requests for the inclusion of additional items shall be submitted to the Secretary-General or the Chair accompanied by such means in order to give evidence of the "important and urgent character" of the item.

### **P-10 Order of Business, Reordering of Agenda Items**

Each Body shall normally consider items in their order on the agenda. After the approval of the agenda and prior to General Debate, proposals for reordering the agenda items shall be voted on in the order in which they are proposed. Once voting on the reordering of proposals has begun, no new proposals shall be accepted. The first proposal to receive a majority vote shall be the order of consideration. If none receives a majority vote, the Secretariat's order shall stand. Proposals to reorder agenda items are not debatable. Once the agenda has been adopted, an item of urgent and important character may be placed immediately before the Body (P-9 Additional Items). Upon completion of consideration of the urgent item, the Body shall resume its business from the point at which the new item was introduced. Upon the conclusion of consideration of any agenda item, the Body shall consider that item highest on the agenda for which a report is then available or not necessary. The General Assembly shall consider the items on the agenda which have been allocated to the main committees by means of Committee reports, which may contain recommendations for Assembly action in resolution form. These reports shall be presented by a Rapporteur (P-4 Election and Duties of Rapporteur). The order of the reports by Committees shall be:

The First Committee,  
The Second Committee,  
The Third Committee,  
The Fourth Committee,  
The Fifth Committee,  
The Sixth Committee.

All Reports of other Bodies shall be heard after the Sixth Committee's Report in the order designated by the Secretary-General (Bodies, which are not otherwise required to report to the General Assembly, are encouraged to do so, using a Rapporteur. Requests to report to the General Assembly shall be submitted by the Chair of the reporting Body to the Chair of the General Assembly, prior to the closing Plenary).

### **P-11 Resolutions and Amendments**

Resolutions, while initiated by individual members or groups, are basic statements of the Body's policy. A motion is considered an amendment if it adds to, deletes from, or revises part of a proposal. Amendments which merely are a negative to alter the intent of a proposal shall not be considered amendments and are not admissible. Preamble clauses may not be amended. Amendments to amendments are not allowed. Sponsors may not amend their own proposals. Motions under P-10, P-16 and P-27 are not amendable. Resolutions and amendments shall be submitted in writing to the Chair who shall circulate copies to all delegations. Debate on resolutions and amendments should not commence before copies of all resolutions and amendments applicable have been made available to all member states; however, at his discretion, the Chair may permit debate with resolutions and amendments not previously circulated. If two or more resolutions relate to the same agenda item, the Body shall consider them in the order determined by the Secretariat unless it decides otherwise. Proposals to reorder are in order after the conclusion of Substantive Debate on the topic and before voting on any of the resolutions has begun. Proposals for reordering the resolutions shall be voted on in the order they are proposed. Once voting on these reordering proposals has begun, no new proposals shall be allowed. The first proposal to receive a majority vote shall be the voting order. If none receives a majority vote, the Secretariat's order shall stand. After commencing to vote, the Body may decide whether to vote on the next resolution. A Vote to Not Vote (decision not to vote) on a resolution requires a simple majority. Decisions whether to vote or not to vote on resolutions must be made for each resolution individually.

### **P-12 Discussion of Committee Reports**

The General Assembly has the following four options regarding the Committee Reports. Any of these motions are in order after the Rapporteur's report. If one is proposed and fails, any of the remaining three are then in order. If the second and third options fail also, the remaining option is automatically adopted by the Assembly.

1. A representative may move to discuss the Committee Report with debate limited to five minutes for and against each resolution (refer to P-37, Selection of Speakers to Plenary Session). This motion is not debatable, and shall be voted on immediately. A simple majority is required to pass this motion. If the motion passes, the Chair shall call upon speakers according to the list presented by the Rapporteur of each Committee, alternating between those speakers in favor and those against the resolution. The resolutions shall be presented in the order selected by the committee (P-36 Order of Presentation). There is no provision for members of the Assembly to speak on the substance of the resolutions. After the presentation, the resolutions will be voted upon immediately.

2. A representative may move to vote on each resolution in the Committee Report individually, without debate on either the report or the resolutions. This motion is not debatable and requires a simple majority to pass.

3. A representative may move to vote on all resolutions collectively, thereby adopting or disregarding all resolutions in the Committee Report in one vote. This motion is debatable, and requires two speakers for the motion, including the proposer, and two speakers against the motion. The Chair may limit the time allowed to speak. After debate, the motion shall be voted on immediately, and takes a two-thirds majority to pass.

4. A representative may move merely to take note of the Committee Reports. This option precludes voting on all of the resolutions. This motion is debatable with two speakers in favor of the motion, including the proposer, and two speakers against. The Chair may limit the time allowed to speakers. After debate, this motion shall be voted on immediately. It requires a two-thirds majority to pass.

Resolutions represent the decision of the General Assembly only when the Assembly has adopted them by the required majority.

### **P-13 Decisions on Competence**

This motion is in order any time after the beginning of substantive debate. This motion does not pertain to agenda items. It should concern itself only with the jurisdiction of the body to act on the issue discussed in the motion in question. Subject to rule P-26 (Order of Procedural Motions), any motion calling for a decision on the competence of a body to discuss or to adopt a proposal submitted to it shall be put to the vote before a vote is taken on the proposal in question. A two-thirds majority is required. Decisions on competence are debatable and take a two-thirds majority to pass. Debate shall be limited to two speakers for the motion, including the proposer, and two against. The Chair may limit the time allotted to speakers. Motions on competence shall be limited to items not allocated to other Bodies.

### **P-14 Introduction, Sponsorship and Withdrawal of Proposals**

Proposals shall be defined as:

1. Procedural motions,
2. Procedural amendments,
3. Resolutions,
4. Substantive amendments.

A proposal may be made by any member of the Body. Procedural motions and procedural amendments are introduced orally, discussed, and voted upon without written presentation. However, the Chair may require that a procedural motion or procedural amendment be submitted in writing and circulated to all representatives before the motion may be discussed or voted upon. Procedural motions or amendments may be withdrawn at any time prior to voting on it has commenced. Resolutions shall be submitted before the end of General Debate on the agenda item and amendments shall be submitted before the end of Substantive Debate on the agenda item. Resolutions and amendments are considered formally introduced upon being accepted and numbered by the Chair. Generally, no resolution or substantive amendment shall be discussed or put to a vote unless it has been submitted to the Chair in

writing and copies of it have been circulated to all delegations by the Chair. However, the Chair may permit short substantive proposals to be discussed and voted upon even though such proposals have not been previously circulated. The Chair shall determine what constitutes a short substantive proposal. An amendment to a resolution shall also be introduced verbally by the amendment's proposer during Substantive Debate. No additional amendments shall be allowed after the speakers list has been exhausted and/or closed. However, if Substantive Debate is closed or adjourned, the Chair shall immediately accept all remaining amendments. They may be introduced verbally by the proposers at the discretion of the Chair. Any member may sponsor a resolution. A member may ask to be added to the list of sponsors of an existing resolution. Sponsorship of a resolution, or withdrawal of sponsorship of a resolution, will be allowed only up to the time at which Substantive Debate is concluded on the item. However, sponsors may withdraw their sponsorship of a resolution prior to voting on it, if their resolution has been amended. This does not apply in the event of a friendly amendment. If sponsorship of a proposal has been withdrawn, and no member wishes to sponsor said proposal, the whole proposal shall be considered withdrawn. If a proposal has been sponsored by two or more Member States, all sponsors must agree to withdraw sponsorship for the proposal to be considered withdrawn. Once a resolution has been passed by a Body, the Body itself becomes the sponsor of the resolution. A procedural motion or amendment may be withdrawn by its proposer at any time before voting on it has commenced.

#### **P-15 Reconsideration of Proposals**

When a proposal has been adopted or rejected, it may not be reconsidered at the same session unless the Body, by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, so decides. Permission to speak on a motion for reconsideration shall be accorded to two speakers in favor, including the proposer of the motion, and two speakers opposing the motion, after which it shall be put to vote immediately. The Chair may limit the time allowed to speakers. A motion to reconsider a proposal may be made only once for the same proposal. No reconsideration is allowed during the Voting Bloc.

#### **P-16 Division of Resolutions**

A motion for division is in order only immediately prior to voting on the substantive proposal or substantive proposal as amended during the voting bloc. A representative may move that parts of a resolution shall be voted on separately. He shall specify in his motion the points of division. If objection is made to the motion for division, the motion for division shall be voted upon. Permission to speak on the motion for division may be accorded to two speakers for the motion, including the proposer, and two speakers against. The Chair may limit the time for speeches. A two-thirds majority is required to carry the motion; voting shall commence immediately after debate. Motions for division may concern the operative parts of a substantive proposal only. The smallest unit of division shall be an entire operative clause. Amendments themselves may not be divided. Only those resolutions originating in the Body may be divided. If the motion for division is carried, those parts of the resolution which subsequently are approved shall be put to the vote as a whole. If all operative parts of the resolution have been rejected, the resolution shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

#### **P-17 Voting on Resolutions and Amendments**

If an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. If there are no objections to the amendment by the sponsor(s) of the proposal, the sponsor(s) may declare the amendment a friendly amendment, and the proposal shall stand as amended. If at least one sponsor of the proposal is against the amendment, this amendment is to be considered as unfriendly and shall be put on vote and take a simple majority to pass. If there is more than one amendment to a proposal, the amendments shall be voted on in the order numbered by the Secretariat. However, where the adoption of one amendment automatically implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter amendment shall not be put to a vote. After all motions for amendments of a proposal have been dealt with in this fashion, the Body shall vote on the proposal as amended.

#### **P-18 Voting Majority Required**

All substantive decisions shall be made by a simple majority of members present and voting. All procedural motions shall require a simple majority of members present and voting to pass, except where specifically stated otherwise.

#### **P-19 Members Present and Voting**

For the purpose of these Rules, the phrase "Members present and voting" shall apply to members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members who abstain from voting on a motion will be considered as not voting on that motion.

#### **P-20 Equally Divided Vote**

If a vote is equally divided on matters other than election, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.

#### **P-21 Method of Voting, Roll Call Vote**

All Bodies shall normally vote by a show of placards. The Chair may obtain approval of a procedural motion by statements which permit approval without a formal vote, i.e., "hearing no objections," "with your consent." Any representative may request a roll call vote. The roll call vote shall be taken in the alphabetical order of the English names of the members, beginning with either the member whose name is drawn by lot by the Chair or the member which English name is first in alphabetical order. The name of each member shall be called in any roll call vote, and the member shall respond with "yes," "no," "abstention," or "pass." Only one pass will be allowed per delegate per vote. The result of the voting shall be inserted in the record or protocol in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members. A member may explain his/her "yes" or "no" vote. The Chair may limit the time allotted to speakers. The Chair shall not permit the proposer of a proposal or amendment to explain their vote on their proposal

or amendment, this rule includes sponsors of the resolution. Request for roll call vote shall not be debated or voted upon.

#### **P-22 Conduct During Voting**

Immediately prior to the commencement of the voting, the Chair shall read the proposal to be voted upon. After the Chair has announced the beginning of voting, no member shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting (P-25 Point of Order), or to withdraw sponsorship of a resolution that was amended, which has to be moved immediately after it was amended (P-14 Withdrawal of Sponsorship).

#### **P-23 Speeches and Comments**

During discussion of each agenda item, the normal conduct of business shall include a period of speeches for general debate on the item, as well as a period for substantive debate on the resolutions and substantive amendments submitted for the item. Substantive debate shall not begin until all resolutions have been formally introduced (P-11 Resolutions and Amendments). No representative may address the body without having previously obtained the permission of the Chair. The Chair shall call upon speakers in the order in which they have signified their desire to speak. The Chair may call a speaker to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion, or if the representative has exceeded his allotted time. No delegate may interrupt a speaker except on a point of order. Such a point shall pertain to the delegate's right to speak. Short comments and speeches may be allowed only on the previous speech and at the discretion of the Chair. The Chair shall set the time limits for speeches, short speeches and comments (P-3 General Powers of the Chair). When time allotted to a speaker is limited, a representative may yield a portion of his time to another. This yielded time must be utilized at the time it is yielded. There is no limitation to the number of speeches a delegate can give unless the list has been closed; however, their name cannot appear on the list more than once at any given time, subject to P-3 (Powers of the Chair).

#### **P-24 Right of Reply**

The right of reply is a privilege granted by the Chair, not a right assumed by a delegate. At his discretion, the Chair may accord the right to reply to any delegate, if a preceding speech has contained extraordinary comment bearing directly on the national or personal dignity of the delegate concerned, and shall limit the time accorded for reply. Granting of the right of reply shall not be debated or be put to a vote.

#### **P-25 Points of Parliamentary Procedure**

Any delegate rising under P-25 must state specifically to which point he is rising.

##### **Point of Information**

If a representative wishes to obtain a clarification of procedure or a statement of the question before the Body, the representative may address a point of information to the Chair who shall answer it without delay.

##### **Point of Inquiry**

During debate, a representative may wish to ask a question to another representative. Such a question shall be addressed to the Chair and shall be germane to the delegate's previous speech on the floor. The delegate to whom the question is directed then may decide whether he wishes to answer the question now, respond to it in writing, or refuse to accept the question. If the representative wishes to accept the question, he shall direct his answer to the Chair. At no point may a delegate address another delegate directly. The Chair may rule whether the question is germane.

##### **Point of Personal Privilege**

If a representative wishes to raise a question or make a request relating to the organization of the meeting, the comfort of its members, or the conduct of its members and officers, he may rise to a point of personal privilege. The Chair may then take such action as he deems necessary. A representative may neither not interrupt a speaker during formal debate to raise to a point of personal privilege, nor may he speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

##### **Point of Order**

During the discussion of any matter, if a representative believes that the Body is proceeding in a manner contrary to that specified in these Rules or/and in the Code of Conduct, he shall rise to a point of order immediately, which shall be recognized by the Chair without delay. The Chair shall rule on that point of order immediately in accordance with the Rules of Procedure and the Code of Conduct. A point of order, raised at any time, shall refer to the matter at hand at the time only. A representative rising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

##### **Appeal**

A representative may appeal against a ruling of the Chair. The appeal shall be put to a vote immediately, and the Chair's ruling shall stand unless overruled by a two-thirds majority of members present and voting. Exceptions: rulings under P-6 and P-24 are not subject to appeal. The decision of the Chair on whether or not a motion is dilatory may be overruled by a simple majority.

##### **Dilatory**

Only the Chair may rule that a motion is dilatory in nature. A dilatory motion shall be defined as any motion which seeks to obstruct or thwart the will of the Body, or to obstruct or thwart the progress of the meeting. The ruling by the Chair that a motion is dilatory means that the motion is considered not in order at this time. This ruling is subject to appeal.

**P-26 Order of Procedural Motions**

Subject to rule P-25, the following procedural motions shall have precedence in the following order over all other proposals before the meeting:

1. to suspend the meeting (P27),
2. to adjourn the meeting (P27),
3. postponement of debate (P28),
4. adjournment of debate (P30),
5. closure of agenda item (P29).

**P-27 Suspension or Adjournment of Meeting**

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move for the suspension or the adjournment of the meeting. Such motions shall not be debated, but shall be immediately put to the vote and requires a simple majority to pass. Any motion to suspend the meeting shall specify the time period for which the meeting shall be suspended. No official business may take place while the Body is in suspension. When the meeting has reconvened, the business of the meeting shall continue from the point at which it was suspended. Adjournment of the meeting is defined as meaning that all business of the Body contained in the agenda has been completed, and would only be moved at the last meeting of the Body.

**P-28 Postponement of Debate**

Postponement of debate in the meeting of any Body may occur only in reference to that Body's agenda items. A motion calling for postponement of debate shall state the time at which debate on the agenda item shall continue. If debate is postponed, the Body shall move on to the item with the next highest priority in the order of business. Debate on this motion shall be limited to two representatives in favor of the motion, including the proposer of the motion, and two against the motion, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote. A simple majority is required to carry the motion. The Chair may limit the time to be allowed to speakers.

**P-29 Closure of Agenda Item**

At any time, a representative may move for the closure of the agenda item under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified his wish to speak. Permission to speak on closure of the item shall be accorded two speakers in favor of the motion, including the proposer, and two speakers against, after which the motion shall be immediately put to a vote. This motion requires a two-thirds majority to pass. The Chair may limit the time allowed to speakers. Subject to P-15, no further action on the agenda item may be taken after closure of the agenda item has been adopted. In the case that an agenda item has been closed (P-29) and at a later time a P-15, a reconsideration of that closure passes, the effect is to return to General Debate on the reopened agenda item, not a return to voting block.

**P-30 Adjournment of Debate**

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of debate on the item under discussion. Two representatives may speak in favor of the motion, including the proposer, and two against the motion, after which the motion shall immediately be put to the vote. The Chair may limit the time allowed to speakers under this rule. In order to adjourn debate, a two-thirds majority vote is needed. If General Debate is adjourned, the next item of business shall be substantive debate on the same item. If Substantive Debate is adjourned, the Chair shall immediately ask for all remaining amendments. The next order of business shall be voting on the resolutions and amendments on the same item.

**P-31 Credentials Committee**

A Credentials Committee shall be appointed prior to the beginning of each session. It shall consist of nine members representing diverse regional and ideological blocs appointed by the Secretary-General. The Credentials Committee may examine the credentials of any delegation whose credentials have been challenged and report its findings to the Secretary-General without delay. Then, in a timely manner, the Secretary-General shall decide on action regarding the recommendation of the Credentials Committee. A representative may challenge another representative's credentials, if there is a major discrepancy between the latter's vote on a proposal, and the Member State's actual policy on that item, according to that Member State's policy statement. A motion to challenge credentials is in order at any time after a discrepancy has been detected and has to be submitted to the Chair in writing, explaining the discrepancy and offering proof of the violation, and bearing the signature of both the representative of the challenger's State and the representative of the challenged State. The Chair, in turn, will inform the Body and the Secretary-General of the challenge, and will submit the challenge report to the Credentials Committee. The Chair may challenge another representative's credentials, if there is a flagrant violation of the Governing Documents and/or of these Rules and/or of the Code of Conduct detected. In this regard the Chair shall report about his findings to the Secretary-General without delay, who shall submit the challenge report to the Credentials Committee. Once a delegate's credentials have been challenged, his whole delegation's credentials will be considered challenged and all delegates of that Member State will be seated provisionally in accordance with P-32 (Provisional Admission).

**P-32 Provisional Admission**

Any delegation, whose credentials have been challenged (P-31), shall be seated provisionally with the same rights as before the challenge, until the Credentials Committee has reported in accordance with rule P-31 and the Secretary-General has given its decision.

### **P-33 Security Council Priority**

While the Security Council is exercising, in respect to any dispute or situation, the functions assigned to it in the United Nations Charter, no Body shall make any recommendations with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests. Committees may discuss, but not vote upon, matters concerning the maintenance of international peace and security under the jurisdiction of the Security Council until the Security Council has voted on the issue. A suspension for more than twenty-four hours by the Security Council will be considered as its final action, allowing any Body to resume consideration of the question. A Committee may be deprived of the vote on the item for longer than 24 hours only when the Security Council is actively debating that agenda item. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security of which the Security Council is seized. He shall also inform the General Assembly, and all other Bodies, immediately after the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters, of such fact. The one exception to this rule is provided for in the "Uniting for Peace" resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly on 3 November, 1950. This resolution provides, among other things, that if the Security Council, because of lack of unanimity of its permanent members, fails to exercise its primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace in a case where there appears to be a threat to peace, breach of the peace, or acts of aggression, the General Assembly shall consider the matter immediately with a view to make recommendations for collective measures to members, including the use of armed force when necessary to maintain international peace and security. If the General Assembly is not in session, an emergency session may be called by nine affirmative votes of any members of the Security Council or by the majority of the UN Member States.

### **P-34 Rights of Observer Nations**

Any Non-Member State or organization may be invited to assume Observer Nation status by the Secretary-General. Any Observer Nation may observe the workings of any Body of the MUNRFE, at the discretion of the Secretary-General. Observer Nations shall be limited to rising under P-24 and P-25 (Point of Order) only, unless "invited to participate" in the debate (P-38).

### **P-35 Invitation to Silent Prayer or Meditation**

Immediately after the opening of the first Plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final Plenary meeting of each Session of the General Assembly, the Chair shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation.

### **P-36 Order of Plenary Business**

Each Committee may determine the order in which resolutions on an agenda item shall be presented in Plenary Session. This is done at the last Committee meeting, provided more than one resolution has been passed on any agenda item discussed by the Committee. The Rapporteur shall transmit this information to the Secretary-General as soon as it is available, who shall pass the information on to the Chair of the General Assembly.

### **P-37 Selection of Speakers to Plenary Session**

Each Body which is submitting a final report on its work to the General Assembly shall determine a speakers list for each resolution to be debated in the Plenary Session. The Rapporteur shall pass the list to the Secretary-General, who will make it available to the Chair of the General Assembly. If the General Assembly decides to discuss the Committee Report, under the provisions of P-12, option 1, debate in Plenary Session will be limited to five-minutes allocated to speakers for the resolution and five minutes allocated to the speakers against the resolution. This time shall be equally divided among the speakers on each side. These five minute blocks will be awarded to speakers for and against each resolution individually.

### **P-38 Invitation to Participate**

An Observer Nation may be invited to participate in debate in any Body by the decision of this Body. This motion may be debated by the proposer and one speaker in favor, and two speakers against. This motion requires a simple majority to pass. Once invited, the Observer Nation shall be limited to rise under P-23, P-24, P-25 (all six points) only, and does not acquire the right to vote. If the Secretary-General deems necessary, he may grant to the invited Observer Nation the right to vote on procedural matters only. No Observer Nation may cast a substantive vote.

### **P-39 Publicity of Meetings**

Unless a Body decides otherwise, it shall meet in public. Any motion calling to conduct the meeting of a Body in private shall be immediately put on vote and requires a two-thirds majority to pass. During a private meeting of a Body only Secretariat officers are allowed to be present, beside its representatives.

### **P-40 Call for Conference Meeting**

If the question demanding the awareness of all delegates on the Conference is raised, any delegate of a Body may call for Conference meeting. This motion requires two-thirds majority to pass and shall be approved by the Secretary-General.

### **P-41 Call for Regional Blocs Meeting**

If delegates believe that discussion of the issue in the regional bloc will foster the decision-making process in the Committee or discussion requires clarification of regional blocs' positions, this motion may be raised. Any such motion requires two-thirds majority to pass and shall be approved by the Secretary-General.

### **P-42 Call for Team Meetings**

If delegates consider necessary to meet with representatives of their delegations from different Committees or the whole delegation before making the decision on the issue, this motion may be raised. Any such motion requires two-thirds majority to pass and shall be approved by the Secretary-General.