

## **SPECIAL RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE UFRGS MODEL UNITED NATIONS**

### **Note**

These rules shall apply only to the specific committees to which they are related. They supersede the General Rules of Procedure. Except where they are specifically superseded by the rules below, the General Rules of Procedure continue to apply. All doubt, questions of interpretation, and contradictions are to be resolved by the Chair, without possibility of appeal.

### **A. BOARD OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS OF THE WORLD BANK**

#### **1. Form of Treatment**

Representatives at the Board may be treated either as “Executive Directors” or as “Officials”.

#### **2. Form of Debate**

Unless otherwise stated, all sessions of the UFRGSMUN World Bank, Board of Executive Directors, are presumed to be closed. 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. As in a moderated caucus, no yieldings will be allowed.

In addition to the three standard points, 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 a document, motion for introduction of amendment, motion to release public statement.

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

#### **3. Voting Majorities**

Voting powers of Executive Directors are based on their countries’ or constituency’s share of stocks. The current voting power status is as follows (in percentage):

United States	16.41	India	3.40
Japan	7.87	Ethiopia	۳.۳۶
Germany	4.49	Norway	3.34
France	4.31	Pakistan	۳.۱۹
UK	4.31	Switzerland	3.04
Belgium	4.81	Kuwait	۲.۹۱
Mexico	4.50	China	2.79
Netherlands	4.47	Saudi Arabia	۲.۷۹
Canada	3.85	Russian Federation	2.79
Brazil	3.56	Malaysia	2.54
Italy	3.51	Argentina	۲.۳۲
Australia	3.45	Mauritius	2.00

Votes shall be pondered accordingly only in substantial matters. For procedural matters each Director shall have one equal vote and may not abstain.

A substantial matter will be considered approved with more than 50% of pondered votes in favor.

#### 4. Documents

During the discussions on the topic presented, Directors may produce different sorts of documents:

- Operational Policies (OP) are short and focused statements of policies and parameters for the conduction of the Bank’s operations. An OP could follow the model annexed.
- Good Practices (GP) are broader documents that contain advices and guidance for the implementation of the Bank’s policies, they may even contain a history of the issue, the current context, the analytical framework and examples of the best practices on the matter. A GP could follow the model annexed.

Please note that the documents annexed are real, and are there as models. The documents to be produced at UFRGSMUN, due mostly to time restraints, do not need to follow exactly this format and/or length. Also, note that there is no limit to the number of documents to be produced during this meeting.

## **5. Amendments**

Amendments may add, subtract or modify any part of the document to which it refers.

## **6. Introduction and discussion of documents and amendments**

A document requires signatures representing 20% of the stock shares to be introduced. An amendment requires 15%.

Once the Chair has accepted a document or amendment, a motion for the introduction of it will be in order. A motion for the introduction of a document functions in the same way as a motion for the introduction of a Draft Resolution, and a motion for the introduction of an amendment functions in the same way as in the General Rules of Procedure. After the introduction of the document or amendment, the debate will follow regularly in the form of a moderated caucus. More than one document and/or amendment may be discussed at the same time.

## **7. Closure of the debate**

A motion for the closure of the debate will be in order once there is a document on the floor and requires a two-thirds majority to pass. In order to vote on a document or amendment the debate must be closed on that specific document or amendment. The debate on a document may only be closed once there are no amendments to that specific document pending. Please note that, since there is no limit of documents to be produced during the meeting, the closure of the debate and approval of any document does not cease the debate on the topic area proposed.

## **8. Projects**

Bank's projects may be handed for the appraisal of the board at any time. More than one project may be discussed simultaneously. Projects may only be introduced by the Board's Chair. Once they are introduced, there shall automatically be 10 minutes of consultations, for the Officials to examine the Projects.

Discussion on Projects shall follow regularly as for other documents.

Projects are not subject to amendments or changing, Officials shall only express approval or disapproval for the proposed project, taking into account the available funds. Projects are

considered substantial matters and, therefore, are subject to roll call voting with ponderation after a motion for closure of debate on the specific project has passed.

**9. Public Statement**

A Public Statement is a way to make clear to the public opinion the Board’s position on a specific issue. Any Official may submit a proposal for a Public Statement to the Chair, who shall approve it. After being approved, any Official may move to release the Public Statement. If this motion is ruled in order, the Chair will require an Official to read the document and ask if any Official opposes to it. There being no opposition, the Public Statement is released.

**10. Communication with offices**

Officials may, in cases of severe doubt about their actions, send letters to their respective offices at the World Bank through the Chair.

**11. Participation of non-members of the Board**

Any member of the World Bank who is not directly represented by a national Executive Director may be invited, as a result of a decision of the Board, to participate - without vote - in the discussion of any question brought before the Board when it considers that the interests of that Member are especially affected.

**12. Voting on substantial matters**

All substantial matters’ votes will be done on the basis of Roll Call Voting, without the need of a motion for such.

Motions for division of the question are out of order at any time.

**B. INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE**

**1. Public Sitzings**

During public sittings, the parties of the cases under discussion will be represented by Agents. Each party will have the opportunity to present oral arguments for the time allowed by the President and the Vice-President of the Court. Judges may present questions orally during the

pleadings. The President may, due to time constraints, request the other Members of the Court to write their questions down and present them before rebuttal and surrebuttal.

## **2. Adoption of the Agenda**

The adoption of the agenda will take place subsequently to the oral proceedings. After hearing the parties in both cases in the docket, the judges will choose, by a simple majority vote, which case will be primarily discussed by them.

## **3. Secret Sessions**

Once the agenda is adopted, the Members of the Court will have the opportunity to present their positions and views regarding the issues under discussion. A judge will have the floor granted by raising his/her hand.

The deliberations of the Court shall take place in private and remain secret. No one else is allowed to be present in the room except for the officials of the Registry, who will help on the meetings procedures.

## **4. Judgment of the Court**

Once the deliberations had been taken and a proposal for drafting a decision has been accepted by a majority vote, the Members of the Court who share the majority opinion shall work on a draft decision or advisory opinion. Judges may divide themselves in two or more drafting committees for this purpose, and later present the draft to the other judges for comments and corrections.

Each operative provision of the decision is voted separately and must be approved by a single majority.

## **5. Separate and Dissenting Opinions**

If a judge shares the conclusion of the Court but does not agree with its legal grounds, he/she shall be entitled to write a Separate Opinion.

If a judge does not agree with the conclusion of the Court, he/she shall be entitled to write a Dissenting Opinion.

Judges may write joint opinions if they share the same position.

A judge who wishes to record his/her concurrence or dissent without stating his/her reasons may do so in the form of a declaration.

## **6. Absence of a provision**

In case of absence or doubt regarding a provision, the simulation will apply, as subsidiary means of interpretation, the Statute and the Rules of the ICJ (available at <<http://www.icj-cij.org>>), mainly Chapter III of the Statute and Part III of the Rules of the Court.

## **C. UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL AND HISTORICAL UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL**

### **01. Credentials**

Delegates must hand 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 prior to the conference. 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 nine members. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine 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 UFRGSMUN 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, motion for division of the question, motion to issue a presidential statement and motion for introduction of amendment to the agenda.

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

Any delegate may move to release a presidential statement. If ruled to be in order, this motion will require the delegate to read his or her proposal of statement, after which the president will ask if any Council Member disagrees with it. There being no objections, the statement is considered to be issued and released to the public.

After Closure of Debate has been approved, the sessions will automatically become Open Sessions unless a motion for Division of the Question is approved, in which case the session will only be open for the final vote on the resolution. In Open Sessions all statements will be duly recorded and made available to the general public; they follow a Speakers List as specified in the General Rules of Procedure. The only motions in order during open sessions are motions for adjournment of the session and for closed sessions.

A motion for a closed session is a procedural matter, which will immediately be put to vote, requiring a nine-vote majority to pass. If this motion passes, the session will immediately be closed to the public, statements will no longer be recorded and all individuals who do not belong to the Secretariat or to Council delegations (and who had not been invited by the Members to take part in the session) will be asked to leave the room.

#### **05. Speakers List**

A Speakers List will only be opened after the voting procedures, once the debate has been closed and the session has been (automatically) opened. Delegates will be allowed to add their names to the Speakers List after the conclusion of the voting procedures and may do so only once. This speech will be the occasion to state voting reasons and replaces the possibility of voting “with rights”. This Speakers List will close automatically, and only after all Delegates who wished to do so have spoken.

#### **06. Participation in Council deliberations**

If any member of the Council wishes to invite an individual or representative of an organization or government to participate (without the right to vote on substantive matters) in the deliberations of the Council, he or she should submit a written request to the President of the Council. The President will ask if there is any Council member who objects to the invitation. There being none, the invitation will be issued.

#### **07. Letter to the Secretary-General**

Should any member of the Council wish to issue a letter addressed directly to the Secretary-General or intended to be transmitted to an organization or government relevant to the deliberations of the Council, he or she should submit his proposed letter and a request in writing to the President of the Council. The President will ask if any Council member objects to the letter. There being no objection, the letter will be issued.

#### **08. Adoption of Agenda and Motion for Introduction of Amendment to the Agenda (applicable only to the United Nations Security Council)**

The agenda for the Council’s meeting will be presented by the Secretariat to the delegates at least five days before the meeting. At the time of the meeting, delegates may challenge the proposed agenda and suggest a new one. The written proposal must be handed in at the beginning of the first session and contain nine signatures. A vote will immediately be taken to approve or reject the new agenda. This will be a procedural matter, requiring nine votes to pass. If there is more than one proposed agenda, the proposals will be considered in the order they are presented. If none of the proposals is approved, the original agenda will be considered adopted. Proposals for the modification of its entirety (or remainder) will not be in order at any other time.

Amendments to the agenda of the following session are in order at any time during Closed Sessions. Before being introduced for voting, all amendments to the agenda require the approval of the Chair. Amendments to the agenda are a procedural matter, requiring 5 signatures to be introduced and a nine-vote majority to pass.

## **09. Presidency**

The presidency of the Security Council shall be held in turn by the delegations that wish to do so. Each President shall hold office for the length of one session. Delegates must state in their position papers whether or not they would like to hold the presidency. A rotational schedule of who will hold the presidency in which session will be established by the chair at the beginning of the first session. Some delegations may be called upon to preside over multiple sessions.

The President shall preside over the meetings of the Security Council and, under the authority of the Security Council, shall represent it in its capacity as an organ of the United Nations. Whenever the President of the Security Council deems that for the proper fulfillment of the responsibilities of the presidency he should not preside over the Council he shall indicate his decision to the Council. The presidency shall then devolve, for the rest of the session, on the first delegation on the waiting list for the presidency. If there are no delegations on the waiting list, the delegation scheduled to preside the following session will take up the presidency. Should this occur, the schedule will remain unchanged and the following session will be presided over by the previously designated delegation. The provisions of this rule shall apply to the representatives on the Security Council called upon successively to preside, in the event where multiple delegations refuse their turn at the presidency. This rule shall not affect the representative capacity of the President as stated in rule 5, or his duties under rule 7 of the General Rules of Procedure.

If the President is seen to be fulfilling his duties in a manner unsatisfactory to the members of the Council and the Chair, these have the right to ask for a change in the presidency. If council members wish for a change in the Presidency, an informal written request must be presented. This request must be signed by at least 3 members, one of which must be a permanent member of the Security Council. This change will be put to vote when the Chair deems appropriate and requires a majority of nine votes to pass. If the vote passes, the presidency devolves to the next member on the waiting list or schedule as stated above.

## **10. 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. Once a Draft Resolution is approved on the current topic, the session will automatically proceed with the next topic in the agenda.

Before being introduced for debate, all Draft Resolutions require the approval of the Chair. All Draft Resolutions also require 7 signatures – including of three permanent members - to be introduced and a majority of 9 votes to pass, including the concurring votes of all permanent members, as observed in the UN Charter. Once a Draft Resolution has been introduced, it can be withdrawn only if all signatories remove their signatures.

## **11. Roll Call Voting**

All Open Sessions votes will be done on the basis of Roll Call Voting. Delegations willing to explain their vote should use the Speakers List to do so and may not vote “with rights”. Delegates may not abstain or pass in the voting of procedural matters.