



RULES OF PROCEDURE

ACMUN 2020

7-10 FEBRUARY 2020



*GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP AND A
CULTURE OF PEACE AND NON-
VIOLENCE*

DO NOT FORGET

GENERAL RULES TO FOLLOW DURING THE CONFERENCE

- ACMUN' 20 will be following the THIMUN procedure.
- The official language is English during all 4 days of the conference. Talking in other languages in the formal sessions or lobbying time is strictly out of order.
- If a delegate misses more than 2 sessions in the course of the conference, they won't be able to receive their certificate.
- If you miss a session without informing your chair or an organizing team member you won't be able to have any delegate awards.
- If you lose or forget your badge at home you must contact a member of the organizing team, admin or a security.
- ACMUN' 20 has a formal dress code. All participants are expected to follow the code accordingly.
- There will be an information desk on the ground floor so, do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions or problems.

RULES DELEGATES MUST BE AWARE OF

- During the formal debates, direct conversation between delegates is strictly out of order in all committees.
- Except for a point of personal privilege, you can't interrupt a speaker.
- If you are chosen for the random pick you must deliver a speech.
- Note passing is suspended during the voting procedure.
- If you are representing a country you must refrain from using pronouns such as me, myself and I.
- We suggest you to always use formal language and avoid making offensive speeches, or you will be warned by your beloved chairs.
- If you are late for a session, you must send a message paper to the chair board to state that you are present.
- We don't suggest you to write any offensive comments in the gossip box because it won't be read by your chairs.
- Leave your badge to the admins if you are leaving the committee.
- While a delegate is answering a point of information on the floor there can't be direct conversation between the speaker and the questioner delegate, so if there is any misunderstandings delegates can ask the chair, for example; "Could the delegate please rephrase their question?", or "We think the delegate misunderstood our question so can we rephrase ourselves?", etc.
- When the formal debate begins delegates are no longer able to use their technological devices.



MOTIONS

- **Motion to move to/with the previous question;**
 - This motion may change the course of the debate as;
 - Skipping in favour speeches and move to against speeches or skipping against speeches and move to the voting procedure
- **Motion to move to/with the forward question/ motion to reconsider the resolution;**
 - This motion may change the course of the debate as;
 - re-debating or re-voting a resolution that has already been discussed
- **Motion to directly move with/to the voting procedure;**
 - This motion will change the course of the debate as;
 - Skipping both in favour and against speeches and proceed with the voting procedure
- **Motion to have another round of points of information;**
 - This motion will give another chance to the delegates in order to ask questions to the delegate on the floor
- **Motion to entertain one more speaker/speech;**
 - Delegates may give this motion in order to deliver a speech when the time for the debate has elapsed, and it's time to move to the voting procedure.
 - Even if the delegate thinks it's necessary, it's up to the chairboard whether the motion should be entertained or not.
- **Motion to approach the chair;**
 - Delegates may give this motion for a specific issue that they can't fix by notepassing and personally talk to the chair.
- **Motion to divide the house;**
 - When the number of votes for the in favor and against votes are the same, a delegate may give this motion.
 - If the chair approves the motion, abstentions are not allowed and voting has to be in the format of a roll call. The house shouldn't be divided if there is a majority of the votes.
- **Motion to suspend the meeting;**
 - Delegates may use this motion to end the session. It will only be granted when the time for the session has elapsed.
- **Motion to adjourn the meeting;**
 - Delegates may give this motion in the last session of their committee in order to end the meeting



POINTS

- **Point of information;**
 - This point can be directed to both a delegate and a committee board member
 - Point of information can be any question except about the rules of procedure
- **Point of parliamentary inquiry;**
 - This point is to clear up the delegate's mind about any procedural information
- **Point of order;**
 - This point allows the delegates to correct any procedural mistakes that chair may make
- **Point of personal privilege;**
 - This is the only point that a delegate can interrupt a speaker
 - This point is for any situation that a delegate feels uncomfortable for example heat of the committee or the visibility of the board etc.
 - **About the audibility issues, we suggest the delegates to use "due to audibility"**



THIMUN procedure basically consists of six sections: role-call, lobbying, the approval process of the resolutions, formal debate, voting and plenary session.

ROLE-CALL

Role-call is mandatory at the beginning of all sessions. There are two options for the delegates which are “*present*” or “*present and voting*”.

If you choose to say “*present and voting*” you are obliged to vote in the voting procedures so you can’t remain abstain.

LOBBYING

Lobbying is the part that delegates may write resolutions about the agendas. *There must be at least one resolution for every agenda item.*

THE APPROVAL PROCESS

The resolutions are obliged to pass an approval process in order to prepare them for the formal debate. During this sections there will be a spare time which delegates may read their resolutions again and prepare speeches.

After the resolutions are approved the resolution about the first agenda item be given to the delegates. Chair will specify a time for the silent reading.

Before the formal debate begins the main-submitter of the first resolution will read their resolution to the committee and deliver their main-submitter speech. Delegates may direct the main-submitter their questions if the delegate open themself to point of informations



FORMAL DEBATE

The formal debate begins when the main-submitter is finished with the introduction, it continues with the other delegates speeches and questions.

During this process, delegates may write amendments regarding the necessary changes that they want to make in the resolution. The submitter of the amendment should introduce their amendments by taking the floor and convince the house to vote in favor for their amendment.

VOTING

In the procedure of voting for the whole resolution the procedural voting, in other words “placard voting” is used in THIMUN procedure.

PLENARY SESSIONS

Plenary session is a room resembles the United Nations General Assemblies. Every chosen resolutions from the GA committees are discussed with all GA committee delegates.

Ambassadors must participate in these sessions and represent their country.

During the plenary session debates amendments are not allowed but delegates may explain their concerns about the resolutions and have their answers from the main-submitters. Voting procedure in the plenary session is exactly the same as the voting in committees.

Special committees don't participate in the plenary session.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)

Economic and Social Council will follow the same procedure as GA committees however the final voting for the resolutions will be done inside the council.

HOW TO WRITE A RESOLUTION

**Remember that you can't call it a resolution if it hasn't passed the committee yet, instead of that we use the phrase "draft resolution"*

1. A draft resolution starts with the preambulatory clauses which are the part that the importance of the issue is explained
2. Operative clauses begin with the operative clause phrases and they suggest the solution ideas regarding the issue. In order to explain and detail the operative clauses sub-clauses, sub-sub-clauses and even sub-sub-sub-clauses can be used.
3. General assembly committees can't use phrases like "demands" and other phrases that are forcing. GA committees can only suggest solutions.
4. The draft resolution must consider the necessary punctuation rules.

Code:

Committee:

Subject:

Sponsors:

Signatories:

Reiterating the principles espoused in the Rome Declaration 1 on Harmonization in ensuring coordinated debt relief,

Affirming the importance of utilizing the Cologne Terms and Paris Club commitments to 90% and 80% respectively for debt relief,

Observing the scarcity of tiered sets of local, national and regional support structures, as espoused in the Monterrey Consensus, that work from the ground up to address debt management and capacity building,

Realizing that regional economic integration among developing states contributes to development and debt relief,

Deeply Concerned that soil degradation affects more than 2 billion hectares of land, damaging the livelihoods of up to 1 billion people,

Alarmed at the global effects of illegal logging, coupled with an average of only 12% of the Earth's land surface area is protected from deforestation for biodiversity,

Recognizing the efforts of the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development to refocus the goals of the Rio Conference and Agenda 21,

The General Assembly Plenary,

- 1) *Notes* that due in part to insufficient reporting in use of development aid to furthering Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the target of allocating 0.7% of donor nations' Gross National Income (GNI) to furthering the MDGs has not been fulfilled;
- 2) *Emphasizes* the need for further expansion of the Enhanced HIPC Trust Fund, UNDP Thematic Trust Fund for Poverty Reduction, and the World Bank/IMF Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility, which will facilitate faster, more comprehensive and more inclusive eligibility among developing countries as an important factor in achieving development oriented durable solution to the debt problem;

SAMPLE PREAMBULATORY PHRASES

Affirms	Expecting	Noting with satisfaction
Alarmed by	Expressing its appreciation	Noting further
Approving	Fulfilling	Observing
Bearing in mind	Fully aware	Reaffirming
Believing	Fully aware	Realizing
Confident	Further deploring	Recalling
Contemplating	Further recalling	Recognizing
Convinced	Guided by	Referring
Declaring	Having adopted	Seeking
Deeply concerned	Having considered	Taking into consideration
Deeply conscious	Having examined	Taking note
Deeply convinced	Having received	Viewing with appreciation
Deeply disturbed	Keeping in mind	Welcoming
Deeply regretting	Noting with deep concern	
Desiring		
Emphasizing		

SAMPLE OPERATIVE PHRASES

Accepts	Encourages	Recommends
Affirms	Endorses	Regrets
Approves	Expresses its appreciation	Reminds
Calls	Expresses its hope	Requests
Calls upon	Furhter invites	Solemnly affirms
Condemns	Further proclaims	Strongly condemns
Confirms	Further reminds	Supports
Congratulates	Further recommends	Takes note of
Considers	Furher requests	Transmits
Declares accordingly	Furhter resolves	Trusts
Deplores	Has resolved	
Designates	Notes	
Draws the attention	Proclaims	
Emphasizes	Reaffirms	

