YONSEI MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Rules of Procedures

<January 5-7, 2027>

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[Introductory Remarks]

Rule 1. Official and Working Language

English is the official language of this conference.

Rule 2. Decorum

Delegates should abide by the instructions given by the YMUN Secretariat, Chairs and Dais. Those who fail to do so shall be dismissed from the conference.

[Secretariat]

Rule 3. Statements by the Secretariat

The Secretary General and his or her representative have the right to address any committee through oral or written statements during the conference. Also, delegates may be dismissed from the conference at any time if delegates are caught in acts of violence, alcohol or non-medicinal drugs, and smoking. The Secretariats have the right to dismiss a delegate from the conference at his or her discretion.

Rule 4. General Functions of the Chair

In YMUN 2027, the term “Chair” refers to the Student Officers and the Committee Directors. The Chair’s duty is to assist discussions by maintaining order. The Chairpersons declare the opening and closing of each session and adoption of any points or motions. The Chair has complete control of the proceedings at his or her meeting, and all procedural matters in the committee are subject to the discretion of the Chair.

Committee Director: Committee Directors are undergraduate or graduate students from Yonsei University. They will be in charge of governing the overall conduct of student officers and delegates and proceeding with sessions.

Student Officers: Student Officers are high school students who have been approved by secretariats and committee directors before the conference. They take up the role of the Deputy Chairs for the committee. They will be in charge of Chairing sessions when Committee Directors and/or the Head Chair entrust the Chairing duty to them.

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[General Regulations]

Rule 5. Electronic Devices

For offline committees, delegates are strictly prohibited from using their electronic devices, such as laptops and mobile phones, during sessions except under the Chair's discretion.

Rule 6. Dress Code

Western formal attire shall be the official dress code for YMUN 2027 sessions. Even after the official session, delegates must wear appropriate apparel. Those who do not adhere to this dress code may be restricted from entering the committee chamber or risk being dismissed.

Rule 7. Misdemeanor

The use of alcohol, tobacco and non-medicinal drugs is forbidden during the conference. Those who use them will be dismissed immediately. Mere possession of these items in conference-related areas will be strictly penalized, through measures such as informing the authorities and the parents of the individual. Any inappropriate relationship between the participants can also be subject to penalization. In YMUN 2027, inappropriate relationship refers to:

1. Romantic relationship leading to unjust rulings during committee procedures;

2. Any form of inappropriate physical contact between the participants;

3. Discrimination, violence, bullying, and harassment of any form.

Rule 8. Plagiarism

Plagiarism refers to acts of: using the materials that have copyright without proper reference, reusing the work as if it is one's creation, and invading others' intellectual property in any other way. Those who commit plagiarism shall be penalized. This rule applies both to the delegates and the Chairs alike.

[Committee Presence]

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Rule 9. Absences

Delegates must be present for more than 2/3 hours of the total committee session hours during the conference in order to be eligible for a certificate of participation or be included in award considerations.

Rule 10. Entry and Exit

Delegates are allowed to enter and exit the committee room only for the following purposes:

1. Bathroom usage;

2. To work on a draft resolution or an amendment that may be difficult to be done inside the committee room;

3. Multilateral meetings with other delegates in the same committee.

When exiting the committee chamber, delegates are to leave their name tags with the Administrative Dais of the committee. Delegates may exit the room without reporting to the Chair when the absence is to last less than 15 minutes. However, when the absence is expected to go over 15 minutes, delegates are required to send a note to the Chair stating the duration for the absence and the reason. Extended absences without the Chair's approval are prohibited. While outside of committee chambers, delegates are strictly forbidden from entering committees other than their own.

[Agenda]

Rule 11. Agenda

The Secretary General or his or her representative shall inform the agenda to the delegates prior to the conference.

Rule 12. Revision of the Agenda

The Secretary General may add an important and urgent agenda during the conference.

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[Formal Debate]

Rule 13. Roll Call

Before moving on to the formal debate, the Chair will conduct the roll call, during which names of Member States will be called out in alphabetical order. Upon being called, the delegate of the respective member state should raise his or her placard and respond by saying "Present." Note that "Present and Voting" will not be entertained in YMUN 2027. The quorum for YMUN 2027 is 1/2.

Rule 14. Setting of the Agenda

In YMUN 2027, committees will proceed to the setting of the agenda after roll call.

A motion should be made to set the agenda to one of the committee's topic areas. The Chair will accept two speakers in favor of the motion and two speakers against the motion, in an alternating manner. Each speaker will have 60 seconds to speak and there will be no yielding. When there are not enough delegates wishing to speak, the number of speakers can be reduced under the discretion of the Chairs.

Once speeches both for and against the motion are given, the committee will automatically move into a voting procedure. In this procedural voting, a simple majority is needed in order to pass. When the motion on the first topic area passes, it will be placed first on the agenda and the other topic area will be placed second. If the motion on the first topic area fails, the other topic will be automatically placed first on the agenda and no voting is required.

When a motion has been raised to close debate on the first agenda and is passed, the committee automatically moves into the second agenda.

If in any case, a committee is assigned with only one agenda, the committee will not entertain a motion to set the agenda.

[Conduct of Business]

Rule 15. Speaker's List

Opening speeches will be entertained in YMUN 2027. All delegates are required to give an opening speech for each agenda. Once an agenda has been chosen for debate, the Chair will directly open the speaker's list for opening speeches. The Chair will then call on each of the

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delegates based on the alphabetical order of Member States. Each state's delegate, once called, should approach the podium and give an opening speech. Opening speeches in YMUN 2027 are to last no more than 60 seconds.

Once all opening speeches are delivered, the Chair will open the speaker's list for each agenda. Any delegate wishing to be added to the speaker's list should raise his or her placard when asked by the Chair.

Rule 16. Limitation of Speaking Time

When a speaker exceeds the given speaking time, the Chair may call the speaker to order. The standard time limit for the general speaker's list speech is 90 seconds, but may be revised by raising a "Motion to Set the Speaking Time." However, this motion may not be entertained when the moderated caucus is in session.

Rule 17. Speeches

No delegate may address the committee without permission from the Chair. The Chair may call a speaker to order if the delegates' remarks are irrelevant to the subject under discussion.

Rule 18. Yielding Time

After addressing the committee during formal debates, the delegate may yield the remaining speaking time in three ways: to another delegate, to points of information, or to the Chair. However, if the delegate has less than 30 seconds remaining, the time is automatically yielded back to the Chair.

(1) Yield to another delegate: the remaining speaking time will be given to another delegate. The second speaker (the delegate who received the remaining time from the first speaker) may not yield the remaining time to another delegate or to points of information. Rather, the remaining time is automatically yielded back to the Chair. The delegate who has been asked to be yielded may reject the yield. If a delegate on the speaker's list accepts a yield, he or she will be removed from the speaker's list.

(2) Yield to Points of Information: the remaining speaking time will be used to answer questions from other delegates. In YMUN 2027, it is out of order to specify the number of POIs.

(3) Yield to the Chair: the remaining speaking time will not be used. The Chair will then

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move on to the next speaker.

Rule 19. Right of Reply

The Chair may recognize a "Right of Reply" only in instances of a grave personal or national insult. The delegate who feels that such an insult has been made must first submit a Right of Reply to the

Chair in note form. If the Chair recognizes the "Right of Reply," the delegate may make a 30-second speech to express his or her opinion on the matter. The delegate who has made the insult also receives 30 seconds of speaking time to apologize for the matter.

Rule 20. Appeal to the Chair's Decision

A delegate may "Appeal to the Chair's Decision" if he or she feels that the Chair has made an unjust ruling (an incorrect ruling should be addressed by a "Point of Order"). The delegate must first send a note to the Chair regarding the issue. The appeal will be taken to the Secretary-General who will decide if the appeal is to be considered. Once the appeal is acknowledged, the Secretary-General will hear from both the delegate and the Chair before making a decision.

[Points]

Rule 21. Point of Personal Privilege

A delegate may raise a "Point of Personal Privilege" anytime he or she wants to address personal comfort such as audibility issues. A Point of Personal Privilege may interrupt another delegate's speech only when the discomfort is in regards to audibility and therefore, delegates may raise their placards in order to state their point. However, Points of Personal Privilege for other purposes such as restroom use may not interrupt another delegate's speech. The Chair may refuse to recognize a Point of Personal Privilege if the delegate has not shown proper restraint and decorum, or if the point is dilatory in nature.

Rule 22. Point of Order

A delegate may raise a "Point of Order" if he or she believes that the Chair has made an incorrect decision concerning the rules of procedure. The delegate raising the point may not speak regarding the substantial substance of the matter under discussion – the point must address

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only procedural mistakes. The Chair may refuse to recognize a Point of Order if the delegate has not shown proper restraint and decorum, or if the point is dilatory in nature.

Rule 23. Point of Inquiry

A delegate may raise a "Point of Inquiry" to request clarification on the rules of procedure or on the procedure of the committee, if there is no speech being made.

Rule 24. Point of Information

If a delegate has finished making a speech during formal debates, and if the delegate yielded his or her remaining time to "Points of Information," other delegates in the committee may raise Points of Information to ask questions regarding the speech. The remaining time will count off as the delegate who has yielded his or her time answers. Therefore, the delegate cannot specify the number of POIs. The Chair has the right to call to order any delegate who asks questions that are not designed to elicit information. Direct conversation between delegates is not allowed, but a follow-up question may be granted by the Chair upon request. All Points of Information must be raised in a question form.

Rule 25. Point of Clarification

After reading out an amendment or the operative clauses of a resolution, the Chair will entertain two Points of Clarifications in the committee. Delegates in the committee may raise a "Point of Clarification" to ask for clarification of specific terminology or particular phrases. These points must pertain only to cases where the meaning/definition of the terminology or the phrase is deemed unknown to the majority of the delegates or is ambiguous, thus likely to cause misunderstanding.

Rule 26. Point of Notice

A "Point of Notice" can be raised by Chairs to notify a speaker of his or her digression from a country's stance. It will be entertained either through written or verbal forms of notice. However, interruptions during speeches using Points of Notice are out of order.

[Motions]

Rule 27. Motion to Set the Agenda

A "Motion to Set the Agenda" is raised at the beginning of the first committee session. This is

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used to choose which agenda the committee will be debating first. 2 speakers for and 2 speakers against must be entertained first in an alternating manner. However, the number of speakers can be reduced under Chair's discretion. This motion requires a simple majority to pass.

Rule 28. Motion to Set the Speaking Time

The standard time limit is 90 seconds but may be revised by raising a "Motion to Set the Speaking Time." However, this motion may not be entertained when the moderated caucus is in session. Also, the speaking time cannot be modified to under 30 seconds. When a delegate raises this motion and the Chair recognizes this motion, the committee will move into the voting procedure. It would be a procedural vote that requires a simple majority to pass.

Rule 29. Motion to Move into a Moderated Caucus/ Unmoderated Caucus

A delegate may raise a "Motion to Move into a Moderated Caucus" or a "Motion to Move into an Unmoderated Caucus." This motion requires a simple majority vote.

• **Moderated Caucus**: Moderated Caucus occurs when a delegate raises a "Motion to Move into a Moderated Caucus." The delegate must state the purpose, individual speaking time and the time limit and the proposal requires a simple majority to pass. During moderated caucuses, the Chair will recognize delegates orally. The speaker's list does not exist during moderated caucuses. When recognized, the speaker must not approach the podium, but stand behind his or her seat to address the committee. Note that no Points of Information are granted during moderated caucuses. The total duration of a moderated caucus may not exceed 20 minutes.

• **Unmoderated Caucus**: Unmoderated Caucus occurs when a delegate raises a "Motion to Move into an Unmoderated Caucus." The delegate must state the purpose and the time limit of the caucus, and the proposal requires a simple majority to pass. During unmoderated caucuses, delegates may speak to others freely, moving around and discussing the topics in groups. Delegates may also use this time to write draft resolutions, propose amendments, and gather supporters. The total duration of an

unmoderated caucus may not exceed 30 minutes.

Rule 30. Motion to Close Debate on the Resolution/Amendment

If the delegates and the Chairs believe that a resolution or an amendment has been discussed thoroughly, and that the debate on the topic may come to an end, a delegate may raise a "Motion to Close the Debate on the Resolution" or a "Motion to Close Debate on the Amendment." This motion may be raised even when the speaker's list is not exhausted. Two speakers against this

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motion will be entertained, who can respectively speak up to 60 seconds. However, when there are not enough delegates wishing to speak, the number of speakers can be reduced under the discretion of the Chairs. Two-thirds or more than two-thirds of the committee members must vote “For” this motion in order to pass.

Rule 31. Motion to Close Debate on the Agenda

If the delegates and the Chairs believe that an agenda has been discussed thoroughly, and that the debate on the topic may come to an end, a delegate may raise a “Motion to Close the Debate on the Agenda.” This motion may be raised even when the speaker’s list is not exhausted. Two speakers against this motion will be entertained, who can respectively speak up to 60 seconds. However, when there are not enough delegates wishing to speak, the number of speakers can be reduced under the discretion of the Chairs. Two-thirds or more than two-thirds of the committee members must vote “For” this motion in order to pass.

Rule 32. Motion to Adjourn the Meeting

If the delegates and the Chairs believe that all topics have been discussed thoroughly, and if voting on all matters regarding all topics has been finished, a delegate may raise a “Motion to Adjourn the Meeting.” If the motion is passed with a simple majority, the committee will reconvene at the next conference.

Rule 33. Motion to Adjourn the Session

This motion may be raised when the day is almost over or when it is almost time for break/lunchtime. A simple majority must be met for this motion to pass.

Rule 34. Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution

A “Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution” is used when a delegate wants to introduce a draft resolution to the committee. A draft resolution needs to be approved by the Secretary General first in order to be introduced. However, under the Secretary General’s discretion, this power may be delegated to other members of the Secretariats, including the Chairs. Approved draft resolutions will be numbered according to the standard numbering.

Rule 35. Motion to Introduce an Amendment

A “Motion to Introduce an Amendment” is used when a delegate wants to introduce an amendment to the committee. An amendment needs to be approved by the Chairs first in order to be introduced. Approved amendments will be numbered according to the standard numbering.

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Rule 36. Motion for a Roll Call Vote

A "Motion for a Roll Call Vote" can be raised by the delegates who are not in the Security Council, as the Security Council fundamentally votes in a roll call vote. This motion does not require a vote to pass. Rather, this is passed under the Chair's discretion. If this motion is passed, the committee will conduct the next vote in the manner of a roll call vote.

Rule 37. Order of Procedural Motions

When more than one type of motion is raised at a given time, they will be recognized in the order below:

1. Point of Personal Privilege

2. Point of Order

3. Point of Inquiry

4. Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution

5. Motion to Introduce an Amendment

6. Motion to Set the Speaking Time

7. Motion to Move into a Moderated Caucus

8. Motion to Move into an Unmoderated Caucus

9. Motion to Close Debate on the Amendment

10. Motion to Close Debate on the Resolution

11. Motion to Close Debate on the Agenda

12. Motion to Adjourn the Session

13. Motion to Adjourn the Meeting

When motions pertaining to a moderated caucus and an unmoderated caucus have been raised simultaneously, a motion for a moderated caucus takes precedence over a motion for an

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unmoderated caucus, regardless of the duration. Within motions for a moderated/unmoderated caucus, a motion with longer duration takes precedence. When there are multiple motions with same duration time, one with shorter individual speaking time takes precedence.

[Draft Resolutions and Amendments]

Rule 38. Formatting

Delegates are required to clarify the resolution and amendment when submitting them to the Chairs. Following is the format of numbering:

YMUN/2027/Committee/Agenda Number/RES/Order of Submission

Rule 39. Sponsors and Signatories

Sponsors of a draft resolution are the delegates who contributed directly to the drafting of the resolution.

The Main Submitter of a resolution, who is expected to raise a motion to introduce a draft resolution to formally introduce the resolution later in the conference, is expected to be decided among the sponsors.

Signatories are delegates that assist, approve or support a resolution, and wish to discuss the substantive matters of the resolution in further debate. Signatories do not necessarily need to support a resolution, and may sign a resolution for the sole purpose of recognizing the need to bring it to further discussion later leading to voting procedure.

Rule 40. Submission of Draft Resolutions and Amendments

A draft resolution must acquire co-sponsors of more than 20 percent of the committee or 5 delegates, whichever is greater, in order for it to be considered by the Chair. Signatures are not required for amendments. However, friendly amendments require the signatures of all co-sponsors who wrote the draft resolution in order to be amended. Once approved by the Chair (and the approval panel, which includes the Secretariats and the Secretary General, in the case of draft resolutions), then the delegates may introduce or refer to the draft resolution or amendment.

In the case of the Security Council, the minimum number of co-sponsors can be modified under

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the Chairs' discretion.

Rule 41. Introducing Draft Resolutions

Once a draft resolution has been approved by the Chair and distributed to all the delegates, a delegate may raise a "Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution." The motion automatically passes and does not require a vote. The main sponsor of the draft resolution will read out the operative clauses of the draft resolution, after which the Chair will entertain two Points of Clarifications. The delegate then receives five minutes to deliver an authorship speech for the resolution. The delegate should limit the content of the speech to summarizing the operative clauses of the resolution. Then, the Chair will entertain two Points of Information pertaining to the delegates' speech. The draft resolution is now seen as formally introduced, and the Chair will then open a limited speakers' list for debate on the resolution. A delegate may raise a "Motion to Close Debate on the Resolution" to move into the voting procedure for ending the debate and sequentially, move into the voting procedure on the proposed resolution itself.

Rule 42. Amendments

All amendments, friendly and unfriendly, require the approval of the Chair before being introduced. An amendment may strike, add, or change the content of one operative clause each time. Delegates must submit the amendments to the Chair by note form either directly (during unmoderated caucus) or delivered by the Dais (in all other situations). Once the amendment has been approved by the Chair, the delegate will be informed by the Chair either directly or through note form, after which they may raise a "Motion to Introduce an Amendment." This motion does not require a vote.

A friendly amendment is an amendment that carries the signatures of all sponsors of the draft resolution subject to change. It is adopted automatically after the submitter approaches the podium, reads out the amendment, and two points of clarification are entertained. There shall be no Points of Clarification entertained when the amendment concerns striking a clause.

Other amendments are considered unfriendly. For an unfriendly amendment, the submitter will read out the amendment, after which the Chair will entertain two Points of Clarification. There shall be no Points of Clarification entertained when the amendment concerns striking a clause. The delegate shall then be given three minutes to deliver an authorship speech. Then, the Chair will entertain two Points of Information regarding the delegate's speech. The amendment is now seen as formally introduced, and the Chair will then open a limited speakers' list. During the limited speakers' list, delegates may only discuss content related to the amendment. A delegate may raise a "Motion to Close Debate on the Amendment" to move into voting procedures for ending the debate and sequentially move into voting procedure on the proposed amendment

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itself.

Amendments to a second degree will not be entertained in YMUN 2027.

[Voting]

Rule 43. Methods of Decision

All decisions, except for the closure of debate, will be made by a simple majority of the delegations present. Abstentions during voting are only allowed when the matter is substantial.

Rule 44. Voting Rights

Each delegation shall have one vote each. Delegates may vote for, against, or abstain, but may only vote for or against during procedural votes. YMUN 2027 does not recognize "Voting with Rights."

Rule 45. Number of Votes

For a simple majority to be satisfied, more than half of the present delegates must vote for the motion or a resolution. For a two-thirds majority to be satisfied, two-thirds or more than two-thirds of the delegates present must vote for the motion or a resolution. For example, if there are 24 delegates present, 13 delegates must vote for a motion in order for it to pass with a simple majority, while 16 delegates must vote for a motion in order for it to pass with a two-thirds majority.

Rule 46. Conduct while in Voting Procedure

Once the Chair announces the beginning of voting procedure, delegates are banned from entering and leaving the conference room. Delegates also may not interrupt the voting procedure except on a Point of Personal Privilege, Point of Inquiry or a Point of Order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting. Communication between delegates, including note passing, is strictly forbidden.

Rule 47. Method of Voting

Delegates may vote in favor of or against a proposal or may abstain from voting. The

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committee, other than the Security Council, shall normally vote by show of placards, but any delegate may request a roll-call vote on substantial matters by raising a "Motion for a Roll Call Vote". This motion will pass not by a vote, but under the Chair's discretion. The roll-call vote shall be taken in alphabetical order of the official English names of the countries present.

Rule 48. Procedural Voting

Procedural voting is related to the proceedings of the committee, as opposed to the substantial content on the topic being discussed. All voting cases are procedural, except for those voting on a draft resolution, an amendment, or the agenda itself. Delegates must vote on all procedural voting since no abstentions are allowed.

Rule 49. Substantive Voting

Substantive voting refers to voting on draft resolutions and amendments. After the debate has been closed on the general topic area, the committee will move into the final substantive voting procedure (voting on draft resolutions). Abstentions are allowed in substantive voting.

Rule 50. Voting on Unfriendly Amendments

Debate and subsequent voting on unfriendly amendments will take place in the order in which they have been introduced. Amendment voting is a substantial matter of vote and the adoption requires the simple majority consent of the delegations present.

Rule 51. Order of Draft Resolutions

When two or more draft resolutions are submitted on the same agenda, the committee shall vote on the draft resolutions in the order in which they have been introduced.

Rule 52. Voting on Draft Resolutions

When a draft resolution fails to receive a simple majority vote in favor, the draft resolution will be considered as rejected. At least one resolution should pass for all committees.

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[Security Council]

Rule 53. Voting procedure

The Security Council does not follow the simple majority / super majority voting procedures. Instead, every voting procedure of the Security Council requires an affirmative vote of at least nine members. For substantive matters, the vote must also include the affirmative votes of all permanent members, while procedural matters are not subject to the veto power.

Rule 54. Veto power

Veto power pertains to P5 nations of the Security Council (SC) which are the following: United States of America, Russian Federation, France, United Kingdom, and People's Republic of China. P5 nations can exercise their veto powers during all substantive votes. If one or more of the P5 nations veto on the vote, the vote is considered to be failed regardless of the result of the remaining vote. However, substantive votes are to be conducted fully even if the result is pre-determined due to the veto of a nation. In the Security Council where veto power exists, all substantive votes are conducted in a form of roll-call vote. The Chair will call out the delegation name in alphabetical order, and delegates are required to answer among the following:

1. Yes (For)

2. No (Against)

3. Abstain

4. Veto (P5 nations only)

Rule 55. P5 Caucus

After a draft resolution has been introduced, if one P5 nation indicates its intention to exercise its veto power, or if one P5 nation exercises its veto power during the voting procedure, another P5 nation may raise a "Motion for a P5 Caucus." This motion does not require a procedural vote and may be granted at the Chairs' discretion.

The P5 nations may leave the conference room for five minutes to discuss the potential or exercised veto. If the caucus is held before the closure of debate, the P5 nations may negotiate possible revisions to the draft resolution. After the allotted time elapses, the P5 nations shall return to the committee and debate shall resume. Any agreed changes to the draft resolution must be introduced through the appropriate amendment procedure.

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If the caucus is held after the closure of debate or during the voting procedure, the draft resolution may not be amended or reopened for debate. In such cases, the caucus shall be limited to discussion of the exercised veto, after which the voting procedure shall resume.

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