

GECMUN V

Rules of Procedure

Structure of GECMUN

1. The Secretariat, under the given ranking, is consisted of:
 - a. The Executive Office of the Secretary General;
 - i. Co-Secretary General
 - ii. Deputy Secretary Generals
 - iii. Design Team
 - iv. Press Director
 - b. Faculty Director
 - i. Director, Korea International School Jeju
 - ii. Director, Branksome Hall Asia
 - iii. Director, North London Collegiate School Jeju

General Rules

A. Language

1. The official language of Global Education City Model United Nations(GECMUN) is English.
2. No other language than English may be spoken during any sessions.
3. Warnings may be given by the chair to delegates who violates this rule.
4. Delegates who continuously violate this rule will be exempted from possible award considerations.

B. Usage of Electronic Devices

1. No delegates may use electronic devices during the sessions, unless
 - a. permitted by a chair or secretariat
 - b. the purpose for an unmoderated caucus is “drafting a resolution”.
2. Warnings may be given by the chair to delegates who violate this rule.
3. Delegates who continuously violate this rule will be exempted from possible award considerations.

C. Sexual Harassment

1. Sexual Harassment in GECMUN follows the definition and guideline provided by the Judicial Penal Code of the Republic of Korea.
2. Any attempt or behavior matching the terminologies and definitions of the Korean law will be considered as an act of sexual harassment.

3. When such action has been found by or reported to the secretariat, the perpetrator shall immediately be expelled from the conference, along with an official report filed to the school, his/her parents, and the law enforcement.

D. Relationships

1. All participants must retain their official positions, and keep an official relationship with each other.
2. No personal relationships may be portrayed during the entire conference. In order to keep the conference professional, all participants must not express any forms of romantic intimacy with anyone publicly during the course of the conference.

E. Drugs and Alcohol

1. The definition of drugs (intoxicating substances) follow the definition provided by the official classification system of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.
2. No drugs other than ones prescribed by doctors for medical purposes are allowed to be consumed.
3. When an unregulated substance has been found, or found while consumption, the secretariat reserves all rights to report it to the local law enforcement agencies.
4. No alcohol consumption is permitted during the conference for any participant.
5. If any participant is found possessing or drinking alcohol, the participant will be expelled from the conference; an official report will be filed to the school and to his or her parents; the participant may be limited to participate in future GECMUN affiliated conferences.
6. No tobacco is permitted during the conference for any participant.

7. If any participant is found smoking tobacco of any kind (electronic cigarettes included), the participant will be expelled from the conference, with an official report filed to the school and to his/her parents.

G. Dress Code

1. The official dress code of GECMUN is set as the general western business attire.
2. This rule may be partially altered by the Motion to Suspend the Rules.
3. If, under the decision of the secretariat, a dress code of any participant seems inappropriate, the secretariat reserves the right to deny entrance and participation for the person.

H. Plagiarism

1. Any and all types of Plagiarism are strictly forbidden in GECMUN.
2. Plagiarism applies to both spoken, and written works, such as speeches, position papers, resolutions, and amendments.
3. If evidence of plagiarism is found, the delegate/chair may face consequences varying from exemption from receiving awards, to expulsion from the conference.

I. Pre-written resolution

1. Pre-written resolution will not be in order in GECMUN.
2. When any pre-written resolution (including clauses) is found, the delegate will be exempted from award consideration.

J. Leaving the Committee Room

1. When any delegate wishes to leave the committee room, the delegate should leave his/her name card to the staff and inform them,

2. The maximum time allowed for the leave is 20 minutes unless it is an absolute emergency already notified to staff,
3. Exceeding the maximum allowed time for any other reason may result in consequences determined by the Secretariat,

Committee Rules of Procedure

A. Agenda

1. The Agenda is the main topic that will be debated inside the committee,
2. The Agenda is set by the Chairs and the Secretariat,
 - a. If the committee has a single agenda, GECMUN will not entertain a motion to set the agenda.

B. Roll Call

1. Roll Call is when the chair calls out all the delegations to check the quorum and the presence of the delegation.
2. When the committee commences roll call, the chairs shall call out the delegations of all the delegates. Delegates may respond this through either Present, or Present and Voting:
 - a. Present – The delegate is present in the committee, and has the right to abstain during substantive voting procedures.
 - b. Present and Voting – The delegate is present in the committee, and will mandatorily participate in all substantive voting procedures.
 - c. Abstentions are not allowed during all substantive voting procedures when a delegate raises a present and voting.
3. Non-Governmental Organizations and Observer States do not have the right to vote on a substantive issue, and shall only state Present during Roll Call.

C. Speaker's List

1. After Roll Call, if there are no motions, the committee will automatically proceed into a Speaker's List.
2. Speaker's List shall be the default basis of the committee, where the committee will proceed if the committee does not entertain any points or motions.
3. Delegates can be added to the Speaker's List when the delegate requests the chair through the raise of his/her placard.
 - a. After this initial round of selection, the delegate can request the chair through note, to be added to the speaker's list.
4. The default speaking time for the General Speaker's List is 90 seconds. This may be amended through the Motion to Modify the Speaking Time.

D. Yielding

1. Delegates may yield to three options after they finish their speech in the General Speaker's List, or their Authorship Speech:

- a. Yield the time back to the Chair
 - b. Yield to Points of Information(s)
 - c. Yield to an another delegate.
2. Delegates may freely yield their time back to the chair. In this case, the delegate will state that he will yield his time to the chair, and will return back to his seat.
3. If the delegate has more than 15 seconds remaining in his/her speech, the delegate may yield his time to Points of Informations(POIs).
 - a. The delegate should specify on how many POIs the delegate would accept, such as 3, or Any and All.
 - b. Delegates may state to the chair that they will entertain POIs only pertaining to their speech.
 - c. Follow-ups are allowed, but not to the second degree.
4. If the delegates have more than 30 seconds remaining, they may yield their time to another delegates.
 - a. Pre-yielding agreement is not required in GECMUN.
 - b. Yielding to the second degree will not be allowed.

E. Voting

1. In GECMUN, there are two types of voting procedures:
 - a. Procedural Voting
 - b. Substantive Voting
2. A Procedural Vote is a voting procedure pertaining to all Motions that require a voting. Those are:
 - a. Motion for a Moderated/Unmoderated Caucus(Simple($\frac{1}{2}$) Majority)
 - b. Motion to Modify Speaking Time($\frac{2}{3}$ Majority)
 - c. Motion to Table Debate($\frac{2}{3}$ Majority)
 - d. Motion to Resume Debate($\frac{2}{3}$ Majority)
 - e. Motion to Adjourn the meeting or session. ($\frac{2}{3}$ Majority)
 - f. Motion to Suspend the Rules($\frac{2}{3}$ Majority)
3. A Substantive Vote is a voting procedure pertaining to all Substantive Documents, notably Resolutions and Amendments.
4. Abstentions are only allowed during substantive votes. However, if the delegate raised a 'Present and Voting' during the Roll Call, the delegate may not abstain from vote during that session.

F. Right of Reply

1. When the delegate feels that his national/personal integrity is being violated and threatened by an another delegate, he/she may stand up as soon as the delegate feels violated. Then, when the chair recognizes the delegate, the delegate may deliver a 30 second Right of Reply to the delegate.
 - a. Under the chair's discretion, the other delegate may respond to the Right of Reply.

POINTS

A. Point of Personal Privilege

1. Delegate may rise this point when a delegate experiences personal discomforts (ex: voice of the delegate or chair, temperature of the room)
2. It may interrupt a speech only when the delegate cannot hear voice of delegate on the podium.

B. Point of Order (Point of Parliamentary Procedure)

1. Delegate may rise this point when a delegate feels that the debate is not following the correct procedure.
2. It may interrupt a speaker only when the speech itself is not following proper procedure.

C. Point of Inquiry

1. Delegate may rise this point and ask the student officer when he is confused or not aware of the proper Rules of Procedure.
2. This point cannot interrupt a speaker.

D. Point of Clarification

1. This point is used when a delegate wants to ask a question to the speaker usually after operative clauses of a resolution are read out.
2. Delegate may use this point when he was not able to understand the resolution due to vocabulary or voice of the speaker.

MOTIONS

A. Motion to Set the Agenda

1. This motion should be raised when there is no agenda item on the floor.
2. This motion requires a Limited Speakers' List with two speakers for and two speakers against.
3. Procedural vote must be taken and it requires simple majority.
4. The vote must take place even if no speaker speaks for one side.
5. If the Motion fails, the Committee will continue this process until an agenda is set.

B. Motion to Extend the Speaking Time

1. The default speaking time without a *Motion to Extend the Speaking Time* is 90 seconds.
2. The motion shall be immediately put to a vote, and requires a simple majority to pass.
3. If the motion passes, the General Debate of the committee must be carried out abiding by the speaking time.
4. If the motion fails, the committee continues to debate with the previous speaking time.

C. Motion to move into a Moderated Caucus

1. A delegate may specify the purpose, total duration time, and individual speaking time when he raises this motion.
2. Procedural vote must be taken and requires a simple majority to pass.
3. The student officer may change the time limit or rule the motion out of order.
4. Since the General Speakers' List will be suspended, delegates will deliver their speeches in their own seats with designated speaking time.
5. There is no yielding in a Moderated Caucus.
6. A Moderated Caucus cannot be finished until the designated time is elapsed.
7. The maximum duration for Moderated Caucus in GECMUN is 30 minutes.

D. Motion to move into an Unmoderated Caucus

1. A delegate may specify the purpose and total duration time when he raises this motion.
2. Procedural vote must be taken and requires a simple majority to pass.
3. The student officer may change the time limit or rule the motion out of order.
4. Unmoderated Caucus is time for delegates to freely to move around, have informal debate with fellow delegates, or write draft resolution.
5. The maximum duration for Unmoderated Caucus in GECMUN is 20 minutes. However, this can be changed under the chair's discretion.

E. Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution

1. In order to be approved, draft resolution must have 30% of the committee as a signatory- Being a signatory means that the delegate would like to DEBATE about the draft resolution, not necessarily that they AGREE on the resolution.
2. Student officers and the Secretariat Approval Panel will approve the draft resolution.
3. After the approval, draft resolution will be printed and distributed to the delegates.
4. Delegate may raise a *Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution* and the delegate shall introduce the Resolution.
5. The delegate who raised the motion must read out only the operative clauses of the draft resolution and deliver an authorship speech for 5 minutes.

- a. Delegates may ask Point of Clarification after operative clauses are read out.
 - b. Delegates may ask Point of Information, or yield to an another delegate after an authorship speech.
6. After this process is completed, the draft resolution is formally introduced and may be discussed.
 7. More than one resolution may be introduced.
 8. Daft resolution remains on the floor until *a Motion to Close Debate on the Resolution* passes.

F. Motion to Introduce an Amendment

1. Amendments must be signed by more than 20% of the committee.
2. A delegate may introduce an amendment to any resolution whenever the floor is open.
3. In GECMUN, the amendments must either ‘Strike’, ‘Change/Modify’, or ‘Add’.
4. Amendments must be approved by the student officer.
5. The delegate who raised the motion must read out the amendment and deliver an authorship speech for 3 minutes.
 - a. If the amendment is a ‘Strike’ amendment, the delegate will not read out the amendment.
 - b. Delegates may ask Point of Clarification after operative clauses are read out, unless the amendment is a ‘Strike’ amendment..
 - c. Delegates may ask Point of Information, or yield to an another delegate after an authorship speech.
6. Amendments to amendments are not in order.
7. Only one amendment can be debated at a time.

G. Motion to Table Debate on an Amendment, a Resolution or an Agenda

1. Delegates may raise a motion to Table Debate on a resolution or an amendment.
2. After this motion is entertained, the chair will entertain two speakers for, and two speakers against the motion. When the speeches are done, the committee will proceed into a procedural voting on the motion.
3. When the motion passes, the committee will suspend debate on the current resolution/amendment, and move onto debate on a new substantive document.

H. Motion to Resume Debate on an Amendment, a Resolution or an Agenda

1. Delegates may move back to debate on the previous substantive document through the Motion to Resume Debate.
2. After this motion is entertained, the chair will entertain two speakers for, and two speakers against the motion. When the speeches are done, the committee will proceed into a procedural voting on the motion.

3. When the motion passes, the committee will resume its debate on the previous resolution/amendment that was being discussed.

I. Motion to Close Debate on Amendment or Resolution

1. When the delegates believe there has been enough debate on the substantive document, the delegate may raise a Motion to Close Debate to end the debate and move into voting procedure.
2. After this motion is entertained, the chair will entertain two speakers against the motion. When the speeches are done, the committee will proceed into a procedural voting on the motion itself.
3. If the motion passes, the committee will directly move into a substantive vote on the resolution/amendment at hand.

J. Motion to Adjourn the Meeting

1. When there are less than 30 minutes remaining in the session, a delegate may move to adjourn the meeting.
 - a. The *Motion to Adjourn the Meeting* must specify at which point in time the meeting will be resumed, except for the last session on the last day of the conference.
2. The student officer may rule this motion.
3. This motion shall be put to an immediate procedural vote, and requires a simple majority to pass.

K. Motion to Suspend the Rules

1. This motion can be raised when delegate feels impracticality, health problems, or other problems regarding the Rules of Procedure.
2. A delegate may make a *Motion to Suspend the Rules*, specifying the rule he wants to suspend, the purpose, and total duration.
3. This motion shall be put to an immediate vote, and requires a two-thirds majority to pass.
4. This motion must be approved by the Secretariat before it is implemented.

ORDER OF PRECEDENCE

1. Point of Personal Privilege
2. Point of Order
3. Point of Inquiry
4. Motion to Set the Agenda
5. Motion to Suspend the Rules
6. Motion to Adjourn the Session/Meeting
7. Motion to Modify the Speaking Time
8. Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus
9. Motion for a Moderated Caucus
10. Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution
11. Motion to Introduce an Amendment
12. Motion to Close Debate on the Agenda/Amendment