I. GENERAL RULES

Scope

Rule 1
1. These rules shall be applicable to every body and committee of the Münster University International Model United Nations Conference (MUIMUN). They are self-sufficient, except for modifications provided by the Secretary-General.
2. They shall be considered adopted in advance of the session.
3. No other rules of procedure are applicable.

Language

Rule 2
English shall be both the official and the working language in the committees, except as otherwise provided by the Secretary-General.

Delegations

Rule 3
1. Each delegate shall represent one member state of the respective committee.
2. Accredited observers can be represented by one delegate, pending the approval of the committee chair.

Credentials

Rule 4
1. The credentials of all delegations have been accepted upon registration. Actions relating to the modification of rights, privileges, or credentials of any member or accredited observer may not be initiated without consent of the Secretary-General.
2. Any representative to whose admission a member objects will provisionally be seated with the same rights as other representatives, pending a decision from the Secretary-General.

Participation of accredited observers

Rule 5
1. Representatives of accredited observers shall have the same rights as those of member states, except that
   - They may not be sponsors of draft resolutions;
   - They may not vote on substantive matters.
2. Representatives of a state or organisation that is not affiliated to the United Nations or an accredited
observer may only address a committee with prior approval of the Committee Chair.

The Secretary-General

Rule 6

(1) The Secretary-General is the final and sole institution concerning any decision upon the interpretation of these rules. The Secretary-General shall not seek or receive instructions from any person or from any other authority external to the Secretariat of the Münster University International Model United Nations.

(2) The Secretary-General may designate one or more deputies to act on his or her behalf.

Powers of the Secretary-General

Rule 7

(1) The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter that in his or her opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

(2) The Secretary-General may at any time make either written or oral statements to a committee.

(3) The Secretary-General may at any time introduce new items to a committee's agenda.

The Committee Chair

Rule 8

(1) The Committee Chair shall be responsible to the Secretary-General and remain under the authority of these rules. They shall act as chairperson for the committee that he or she is assigned to by the Secretary-General.

(2) The Committee Chair shall open and close each plenary meeting of the session, direct the discussions in plenary meeting, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to a vote and announce decisions. He or she shall rule on points of order and, subject to these rules, shall have the responsibility to maintain order in the committee sessions.

(3) The Committee Chair may rule motions out of order or dilatory.

(4) The Committee Chair may, temporarily, transfer his or her duties and powers to the Vice-Chair or to another member of the Committee Staff.

(5) The Vice-Chair or any other member of the Committee staff acting as Committee Chair shall have the same powers and duties as the Committee Chair.

Quorum

Rule 9

(1) The chair shall declare a committee session open and permit debate to proceed when at least one quarter of the members of the committee, as declared at the beginning of the first session, is present.

(2) The presence of a quorum shall be assumed unless specifically challenged and shown to be absent. Presence may be determined through a roll call.

(3) The presence of a quorum is required for any procedural vote. The presence of a majority of members is required for any substantive vote.

Members
Rule 10
The ICJ consists of 11 permanent judges. In addition to that number, 2 ad-hoc judges are designated by the parties of the case. There will be 2 representatives for each party of the Case. Chairperson of the committee is the Presiding Judge of the ICJ. Respectively, the Co-Chair of the Committee will assume the role of the Vice-President of the Court.
The Chairperson shall be addressed as “President” or “Presiding Judge” while the Court is in session.
The Registrar is responsible for administrative and technical tasks.

II. RULES REGARDING DEBATE

Provisional agenda

Rule 11
A provisional agenda shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General in cooperation with the committee chairs.

Presentation of Case

Rule 12
The case will be presented to the Court by the President and Vice-President.
Members of the Court will have an opportunity to ask questions.
The session of the Court will be declared formally open by the President after the presentation.

Formal Discussion

Rule 13
After the presentation of the Case, the Applicants will be granted the floor for 20 minutes to present their party position, following questions by all judges.
Only the President may interrupt the Applicants
Respondents will be granted the same amount of time afterwards.

Preliminary Deliberations

Rule 14
The Court shall have an opportunity to discuss the case in closed session in order to identify open legal and all factual questions concerning the current case.
The Court shall prepare questions to all parties of the case.
The duration of the “Preliminary Deliberations” shall not exceed 30 minutes except as otherwise directed by the President.

Roundtable Discussion

Rule 15
(1) The President shall establish an open list of speakers for all judges on the case for the purpose of the roundtable discussion. Additional speakers may be admitted to the listing by the President at any time.
Both parties shall have the opportunity to reply. In case the question is directed to both parties the Applicant may reply first.

(2) At any time, judges may request the President to be added to or removed from the list. The President should add the speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak. Judges may not be listed more than once at a time.

(3) The time to be allowed to each answer may be limited by majority vote.

**Formal Deliberations**

**Rule 16**

The Court will move into Formal Deliberations after the roundtable discussion.

The Court will proceed with a newly composed speakers list and by motioning for suspension of the meeting.

All motions will be accepted at the discretion of the President.

The Formal Deliberations is closed, as soon as a motion to Vote for Judgement passes.

**Speeches**

**Rule 17**

(1) No representative may address the court without permission of the President. The President may call a speaker to order if the latter's remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion or violate these rules in any other way.

(2) No representative may interrupt a speaker while delivering a speech.

(3) Representatives may not show visible or audible signs of approval or disapproval after a speech. No cross-talking shall be allowed at any time.

**Points and motions**

**Rule 18**

(1) Deliberations and roundtable discussions may be interrupted by points or motions brought in by representatives. Only the points and motions explicitly mentioned in these rules shall be in order.

(2) Unless otherwise specified in these rules, a point or motion shall be brought in by raising the placard. After being recognised by the President, the representative shall state which point or motion he or she wishes to bring in.

(3) The President shall rule on the admissibility of the point or motion. A motion taking precedence shall be put to a vote before continuing with the speakers list, in case of a debatable motion preceded by a procedural debate.

(4) No point or motion shall ever interrupt a speech. No motion shall require any seconds. The chair is not required to ask for objections before putting the motion to a vote.
III. RULES REGARDING POINTS

Point of personal privilege

Rule 19
Whenever representatives experience personal discomfort that impairs their ability to participate in the proceedings, they may rise to a point of personal privilege, in order to request that the discomfort be corrected.

A point of personal privilege shall only interrupt a speaker when raised due to audibility.

Point of order

Rule 20
(1) During the discussion of any matter, representatives may rise to a point of order to complain about an instance of improper procedure. The point of order shall be decided immediately by the President in accordance with these rules.

(2) Representatives rising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

Rule 21
(1) During the discussion of any matter, representatives may rise to a point of parliamentary inquiry to ask the President a question regarding the rules of procedure or any other aspect regarding the proceedings of the conference.

(2) Representatives rising to a point of parliamentary inquiry may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

IV. RULES REGARDING MOTIONS

General rules on motions

Rule 22
(1) A motion may be brought in by any representative at all times during formal debate, except during a formal speech. A representative wishing to bring in a motion shall raise his or her placard and wait to be recognized by the President.

(2) If a motion is considered ‘debatable’ the President shall give the floor to a number of representatives, specified in the respective rule, to speak in favour and against the motion. Representatives are required to speak procedurally about their reasons for being in favour or against the motion. The time for such statements shall be limited to 20 seconds each, unless the President decides otherwise.

(3) If no representative wishes to speak in favour of a debatable motion, the motion fails without a vote. If no representative wishes to speak against, the motion passes without a vote. The President shall ensure that an equal number of speakers for and against the motion get the floor.
Withdrawal of motions

Rule 23
A motion may be withdrawn by its proposer at any time before voting on it has commenced.
A motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any member.

Precedence

Rule 24
(1) Points shall take precedence over motions.
(2) Points shall take the following order of precedence:
   - Point of Personal Privilege;
   - Point of Order;
   - Point of Parliamentary Inquiry;
(3) Motions shall take the following order of precedence:
   - To set the speaker's time;
   - To Vote for Judgement;
   - To suspend the meeting;
   - For an unmoderated caucus;
   - For a moderated caucus;
   - To close speakers list;
   - To reopen speakers list;
(5) If motions containing different durations for moderated/unmoderated caucus arise, the motion with the longer duration takes precedence. A motion to extend a moderated/unmoderated caucus shall always take precedence over a motion for a new caucus of the same or a different type.

Motion to set the speaker's time

Rule 25
(1) Speaker's time shall be unlimited at the beginning.
(2) A representative or judge may move to set speaker's time to a specific amount of time. Speaker's time may not be set to unlimited and not to fewer than 2 minutes.
(3) In case of multiple motions to set the speaker's time, the motion containing the longest proposed speaker's time shall take precedence.

Vote for Judgment

Rule 26
A motion to Vote for Judgment requires a two-thirds majority to pass. If the motion passes, the Court will automatically proceed to the Vote on Judgment. If the motion fails, the Court will return to Formal Deliberations.

Suspension of the meeting

Rule 27
(1) Meetings can be paused for a predetermined time (suspension).
(2) The President may suspend a meeting at his or her discretion, particularly with regard to the program of events provided by the Münster University International Model United Nations.

(3) Any motion to suspend the meeting is not debatable and requires a simple majority.

Unmoderated caucus

Rule 27a

(1) The purpose of an unmoderated caucus is to allow immediate and informal negotiations in order to clarify positions, and frame amendments or draft resolutions.

(2) Unmoderated caucus shall supersede general debate; for its duration, formal rules shall be suspended. Points and motions may not be raised, unless these rules provide otherwise.

(3) Representatives may move the unmoderated caucus. Caucus shall begin with the passing of the motion and end after the specified time has elapsed.

Moderated Caucus

Rule 27b

(1) The purpose of a moderated caucus is to facilitate substantive debate at critical junctures during discussion or to discuss specific issues.

(2) Moderated caucus shall supersede general debate; for its duration, the President shall depart from the list of speakers and admit representatives to the floor at his or her discretion.

(3) The only points and motions that shall be in order during moderated caucus are:
   - Point of Order;
   - Point of Parliamentary Inquiry;
   - Point of Personal Privilege.

(4) Representatives may move the moderated caucus at any time during session. The mover should specify the total time for the moderated caucus, the individual speaker's time, and a topic for the moderated caucus. Moderated caucus shall begin with the passing of the motion and it shall end after the specified time has elapsed or if requests for admission to the floor are exhausted.

Extension of unmoderated/moderated caucus

Rule 27c

(1) A motion to extend an unmoderated or moderated caucus shall be in order immediately after the original caucus time has elapsed. This motion is not debatable and requires a simple majority. It is within the discretion of the President to rule consecutive extensions out of order.

(2) The President may decide to extend any other suspension at his or her discretion.

Motion to close / reopen speaker's list

Rule 28

(1) A judge may move to close an open speaker’s list. No member may be added to a closed speaker’s list.

(2) This motion shall not affect any judges currently on the speaker’s list at the time of the adoption of such
motion.
(3) A judge may move to reopen a closed speaker’s list.
(4) These motions are not debatable and require a simple majority.

V. RULES REGARDING SUBSTANTIVE MATTERS

Vote on Judgment

Rule 29
The vote on passing Judgement will be a Roll-Call Vote in alphabetical order according to surnames.
Each Judge will have one minute to comment on his/her choice.

Opinions

Rule 30
Judges may write majority as well as dissenting and concurring opinions
Opinions should be written in parallel to Deliberations.

VI. RULES REGARDING VOTING

Procedural Voting

Rule 31
(1) All votes on motions are considered as procedural votes.
(2) Judges may not abstain on procedural vote. The President may decide to retake a vote on which one or
more judges abstained.

Substantial Voting

Rule 32
Judges may abstain on substantial votes.
All substantial voting shall be conducted during voting procedure, after debate on the agenda item has
concluded.

Voting Rights

Rule 33
(1) Each Judge shall have one vote in that committee.
(2) Unless otherwise specified in these rules, all votes require a simple majority to pass.
(3) A simple majority is reached if the number of judges voting in favour of the motion or item exceeds the
number of judges voting against.
(4) A two-third majority is reached if at least two thirds of all judges participating in the vote cast a vote in
favour of the motion or item.
Conduct during voting

Rule 34

(1) Only the following points and motions shall be in order during substantial voting procedure:
   - Point of Order;
   - Point of Parliamentary Inquiry;

(2) After the President has announced the beginning of voting, no judge shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting.