

Section A: General Rules

Article 1 — Scope

The Rules of Procedure outlined in this document will apply to all the committees of HCCRI 2020. Special committees may have modifications to the ROP; these will be detailed in briefings to delegates in the first council session.

Article 2 — Language

English is the official working language of the conference. All resolutions, working papers and speeches must be made in English.

Article 3 — Representation

Each delegation shall consist of one delegate and have one vote. The Permanent Members of the Security Council (the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France, the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China) are entitled to veto power within the UNSC, but not in other committees. In the UNSC, a vote against a substantive matter from any of these members will result in the failure of the substantive matter being considered.

Article 4 — Quorum

At least one third of the delegations are required to be present for debate to commence.

Article 5 — The Chairpersons

Each committee shall be chaired by a team of chairpersons (chairs). The chairs will moderate and facilitate debate, and may at their discretion amend or reinterpret any of the preceding or following Rules of Procedure.

Section B: Rules of Committee

Article 1 — Roll Call

Every committee session shall begin with Roll Call, where the presiding Chair will call the countries in alphabetical order. When the name of a delegation is called, one delegate from that delegation will call out either “Present” or “Present and Voting”. The difference between the two is that delegates who call “Present and Voting” may not abstain from a substantive vote. If a delegate or delegation is not present during the Roll-Call, the delegate or delegation is considered absent and therefore has no voting and speaking powers. If a delegate is late, he or she will only be considered present when the delegate informs the Dais indicating that they are present and explaining their tardiness.

Article 2 — Opening of Debate

Seeing as HCCRI Committees only have one area of debate, motions to set the agenda will be out of order. A motion to open debate is required; this motion may be granted at the discretion of the dais.

Article 3 — General Speakers’ List

After debate has been declared open, the dais will call upon all delegates in alphabetical order of the countries or organisations they represent. Each delegate will give a one minute speech on the issue. Following the elapse of the abovementioned opening speeches, the chairs shall open the General Speakers’ List (GSL) and set the individual speaking time, which shall be 90 Seconds unless otherwise decided by the dais. Delegates may request for the individual speaking time to be altered using a motion to change the speaking time. Countries may be added to the GSL by indicating that they wish to speak when their chairs call for participants.

Article 4 — Yields

At the end of a speech on the GSL, delegates must yield in one of the following manners:

1. Yield back to the Chair.

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Delegates who have used up all their allocated time and/or do not wish to yield to another delegate or Points of Information must yield back to the Chair. The Chair will then call upon the next speaker on the GSL.

2. Yield to another delegate.

Delegates may yield to another delegate representing a different delegation. The delegate yielded to will receive the remainder of the original delegate's time. The delegate yielded to has the right to accept or reject the yield.

3. Yield to Points of Information.

Delegates who wish to accept questions shall yield to Points of Information, which are questions offered by other delegates. Unless otherwise determined by the Chair, such Points of Information will last for the remainder of the delegate's time

Delegates may only yield to the chair when their time elapses. Yielding to the second degree (i.e. a delegate who has been yielded to, and wishes to yield to another delegate) is not in order. Yields are not required during moderated caucuses. The chair may decide that any of these yields are out of order by their discretion.

Article 5 — Right to Reply

Delegates may exercise their Right to Reply if their delegation has been personally insulted by another delegation. The dais may call these rights out of order by their discretion. If a Right to Reply is exercised the deemed valid, the offending delegate will apologise.

Article 6 — Voting

Votes on points and motions will be deemed as procedural votes. These require a simple majority, or a majority of more than 50%, to pass. For instance, in a committee of 10 people, a simple majority will be 6.

Final votes on resolutions and amendments will be deemed as substantive votes. These require a simple majority, or a majority of at least two thirds to pass. For instance, in a committee of 12 people, a simple majority will be 8.

Article 7 — Points

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None of the points may interrupt a speaker with the exception of a point of personal privilege specifically regarding audibility. At HCCRI, the following points are in order during debate and will be considered in the order in which they are listed:

1. Point of Personal Privilege

A delegate may raise this point when they experience personal discomfort that impairs their ability to focus on debate. This may be due to poor audibility.

2. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

A delegate may raise this point to seek clarification from the chairs regarding the Rules of Procedure, such as whether the chairs have been mistaken in carrying out a certain Article as specified.

3. Point of Information

A delegate may raise this point to ask a delegate a question at the end of their speech. It is only in order if the delegate giving the speech has yielded to points of information.

Article 8 — Motions

Delegates may choose to raise a motion when the dais calls for them. Before voting on motions, the dais will call for seconds and objections. If a motion has no seconds and no objections, or if a motion has both seconds and objections, it will be put to a procedural vote. If a motion has seconds but no objections, it automatically passes. If a motion has objections but no seconds it automatically fails.

Motions shall be considered such that the most disruptive motion will be considered first. For motions of the same rank, they will be considered according to disruptiveness based on their total duration, followed by the order in which they were raised. At HCCRI, the following motions are in order during debate and will be considered in the order in which they are listed:

1. Motion to adjourn debate

This motion requires a simple majority to pass. It serves to suspend the conference until the next scheduled session in the following year. It will only be in order 15 minutes before the end of the final committee session.

2. Motion to suspend debate

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This motion requires a simple majority to pass. It serves to suspend debate till the next committee session. It will only be in order 15 minutes before the end of that committee session.

3. Motion to move into voting procedure

This motion requires a simple majority to pass. It suspends debate on a resolution or amendment and moves into voting on the matter.

4. Motion for unmoderated caucus

This motion requires a simple majority to pass. It temporarily suspends debate and allows committee members to discuss the topic informally within the committee room. The delegate who raises the motion should provide only a duration. The delegate who raised this motion must give a 30 second speech at the conclusion of the unmoderated caucus to summarise what the committee has achieved during the unmoderated caucus. A motion to extend an unmoderated caucus is in order once, and can only be raised by the delegate who motioned for the original unmoderated caucus.

5. Motion for moderated caucus

This motion requires a simple majority to pass. It facilitates the committee's discussion of a specific area of the issue. Though this discussion is moderated by the chairs, no yielding is necessary. This motion is in order whenever the floor is open, and the delegate who raises the motion should provide a specific area of discussion, and speaking time for an individual speaker.

6. Motion to introduce draft resolution

This motion requires a simple majority to pass. It introduces a delegate's resolution. It may only be raised by the sponsors of the resolution.

7. Motion to introduce amendment

This motion requires a simple majority to pass. It introduces a delegate's amendment to the resolution currently being debated. This motion is in order when there is no amendment being debated while the committee is debating a resolution.

During voting procedure on a draft resolution, the following additional motions are in order and will be considered in the order in which they are listed:

1. Motion to divide the house

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This motion requires a simple majority to pass. It moves the committee into a revote on the draft resolution, but this time no abstentions will be allowed. It may also be introduced during a voting procedure on an amendment.

2. Motion to divide the question

This motion requires a simple majority to pass. It allows the committee to vote on each article of the resolution separately. All articles to obtain a two-third majority will then be voted on by clause. All clauses which fail to obtain a two-third majority will then be struck out of the resolution. The unstruck portions of the resolution will then be subject to a vote, where if a two-third majority is obtained, the resolution passes.

3. Motion to carry out roll-call vote

This motion requires a simple majority to pass. It disallows delegates from abstaining on the resolution, and the dais will call out the names of the countries in committee in alphabetical order for delegates to respond if they are for the resolution or against. This will be done in two cycles, and delegates may choose to pass

All motions are subject to the discretion of the dais.

Article 9 — Working Papers

Delegates may at any time send documents to the chair, such as articles, reports, or maps, in the form of a working paper. The chairs will vet through it, and if found satisfactory, the next time the delegate speaks, the working paper will be presented in the background. No motion is required to introduce a working paper.

Section C: Documents

Article 1 — Consideration of Resolutions

For the resolution to be considered, it must have been signed by at least 20% of the committee. This number includes both sponsors and signatories. The maximum number of sponsors a resolution may have is 3, or 4 for DISEC and UNCSW. Sponsors are delegates who fully support the resolution and are required to vote for the resolutions when it is put to a vote. Signatories may or may not support the resolution but wish to see it debated. After a resolution that fulfils these requirements is submitted, it will be vetted by the dais and secretariat. Only after the chair informs the delegate that their resolution is approved may the delegate motion to introduce the resolution.

Article 2 — Voting on Resolutions

For a resolution to be passed, it requires two-thirds of votes to be in favour of it. The total number of votes will exclude any abstentions.

Article 3 — Friendly Amendments

Friendly amendments are in order. All sponsors of the resolution must agree to such friendly amendments.

Article 4 — Consideration of Unfriendly Amendments

For the amendments to be considered, it must have been signed by at least 20% of the committee. This number includes both sponsors and signatories. The maximum number of sponsors an amendment may have is 3, or 4 in DISEC and UNCSW. Sponsors are delegates who fully support the amendment and are required to vote for the amendment when it is put to a vote. Signatories may or may not support the amendment but wish to see it debated. After an amendment that fulfils these requirements is submitted, it will be vetted by the dais. Only after the chair informs the delegate that their amendment is approved may the delegate motion to introduce the amendment.

Article 5 — Voting on Amendments

For an amendment to be passed, it requires two-thirds of votes to be in favour of it.

The total number of votes will exclude any abstentions.

Article 6 — Referencing Documents

Delegates may not refer to any resolutions or amendments that have not been introduced in their speeches.