



**THAILAND INTERNATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS**

**Rules of Procedure**



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## General Procedures and Mechanics of THAIMUN

These rules have been adapted for the special needs of the Thailand Model U.N. Conference. Though some adjustments may be contrary to what specifically happens in the United Nations itself, they are made in consideration of time, and to expedite debate. THAIMUN acknowledges the work of IASAS MUN who developed the following Rules of Procedure.

### 1. Scope

- a. These rules are self-sufficient and shall be considered adopted in advance of the session. No other rules of procedure are applicable.

### 2. Language

- a. English shall be the official and working language of the session.

### 3. Statements by the Secretariat

- a. The Secretary-General, or a member of the Secretariat designated by them as their representative, may at any time address the session.

### 4. Delegations

- a. Each member nation shall be represented by one voting delegate. In addition, delegations will include one alternate representative only

### 5. Courtesy

- a. All representatives will be expected to show courtesy and respect to those speaking. Those who refuse may be dealt with at the Chair's discretion.

### 6. Responsibilities of Delegates

- a. Each delegate has the responsibility of conducting him/herself in a diplomatic manner.
- b. Undiplomatic conduct will be looked upon with extreme disfavor by the Secretariat.
- c. Violation of this rule may lead to immediate expulsion from the current function.

### 7. Phraseology

- a. The phraseology of the Model United Nations shall be formal so as to accurately simulate diplomatic interaction. Thus, a delegate should say "this delegate would like to motion for..."
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## 8. Credentials

- a. The credentials of all delegates have been accepted prior to the opening session. Any representative to whose admission a member objects shall be seated provisionally with the same rights as other representatives. Each delegate must, at all times, have his placard in full view or else may lose possession of speaking and voting rights for that session.
- b. Any member who wishes to challenge the credentials of a fellow delegate must follow this procedure. A motion for a Change of Agenda calling for a Change of Status must be submitted to the Secretary-General with the signatures of twenty-five (25) nations in the General Assembly, or ten nations in Committee. If the delegates receive written approval for the Motion concerning the Change of Status and the Motion for Change of Agenda has been passed by a 2/3 majority, then the Change of Status Motion must be considered. There should be two speakers For and two speakers Against.
- c. This Motion must also receive a 2/3 majority. In the interests of facilitating the agenda, a Change of Status passed in any committee will be considered binding on the General Assembly, and will only be voted on in the General Assembly if two different committees have passed opposing Changes.

## 9. Agenda

- a. The agenda for each committee session shall be determined by the Secretary General prior to the session. Each resolution will be given a number in order of submission to the General Assembly. This number will not be changed unless the Sponsor is absent at the time of debate. In which case it will be put at the end of the agenda.

## 10. Changes in the Agenda

- a. Should a delegate wish to entertain an important issue, such as voting rights after one resolution has finished and before the next is considered, the delegate may motion to 'Change the Agenda'. However, this may only be done after a resolution has been voted upon, and before a new resolution is debated. (05/06)
- b. Motions to Change the Agenda are in order only when a main motion is not under consideration.
- c. It will require a 2/3 vote in the General Assembly.
- d. During a Committee session, the Motion to Change the Agenda must be signed by ten (10) nations and twenty-five (25) nations in the General Assembly.
- e. After one speaker For and one speaker Against the Motion (except as above), the Motion shall be put to a vote.

## 11. Minute of Meditation

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- a. Immediately after the opening of the first plenary session and immediately before the closing of the final plenary session, the Chair may invite all members to observe one minute of meditation.

## **12. Quorum**

- a. The Chair may declare a session open and permit debate when at least one quarter of the members are present. The presence of a majority shall be required for any substantive decision to be taken. A quorum shall be assumed present unless specifically challenged and shown to be absent.

## **13. General Powers of the Chair**

- a. In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon the Chair elsewhere in these rules, the Chair shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting, direct discussions, accord the right to speak, put all questions to a vote, and announce decisions. He or she may also recess or adjourn the session.
- b. The chair shall ensure and enforce observance of these rules, and subject to them, he shall rule on Points of Order. He or she shall have complete control of the proceedings, at all sessions. In the exercise of these functions, the Chair is at all times subject to these rules and responsible to the General Assembly.

## **14. Special Rights and Privileges of the Secretary General and Chairs**

- a. The Secretary General AND CHAIRS may at any time suspend or otherwise change any part of the Rules of Procedure in order to ensure smooth functioning of the Model United Nations. (05/04)

## **15. Powers of the Secretariat**

- a. The Secretariat shall interpret these rules and their ramifications according to the session. They may also advise the delegates on the possible course of the debate.

## **16. Warning System**

- a. The Chairperson of the session may at any time at his or her discretion place warnings on countries for acts considered undiplomatic. These warnings may not be appealed. The penalty system follows as such:
    - i. 1st warning: No penalty
    - ii. 2nd warning: No speaking or voting privileges up to the completion of one resolution
    - iii. 3rd warning: Removal of delegate from the room
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**17. Appealing the Decision of the Chair:**

- a. Any decision of the Chair, with the exception of those matters which are herein explicitly designated un-appealable, may be appealed immediately by a delegate. The delegate may speak on behalf of the appeal, and the Chair may speak in defense of the ruling. The appeal shall be put to a vote and the Chair's decision shall stand unless overruled by 2/3 of the members present and voting. A placard vote must be used.
- b. A Chair's ruling that an amendment is Out of Order because it "drastically" alters a resolution's clear intent may be appealed.
- c. There shall be one speaker in favor of the appeal and the Chair may speak against. The appeal shall then be put to a vote, and the Chair's decision shall stand unless overruled by a 2/3 majority of those members present and voting.

**18. Caucusing**

- a. There will be a separate area provided for the purpose of caucusing. It has been suggested that a set of placards be provided for committee caucusing areas, in blocs, in each committee room. (5/03) No caucusing shall be tolerated in the General Assembly. Members who wish to call for caucus may rise to a point of Personal Privilege, or motion for a recess at any time other than when another member has the floor.

**19. Resolutions**

- a. Delegates may propose Resolutions for Committee consideration in any of the designated topic areas. Authors of a Resolution shall be called its Co-subcommittees. The names of the Co-Subcommittees of a Resolution shall appear in the heading of the printed Resolution; as do Sponsors and Co-Sponsors. To reach the floor, Resolutions must be typed in the correct form, but line numbers may be written in ink. Questions pertaining to financial issues should not appear in Resolutions, or be raised in Points of Information.

**20. Procedure for Debating Resolutions in Committee**

- a. During the lobbying/caucusing session, a Resolution must obtain at least eight Co-Submitters before it can be forwarded to the Faculty Vetting Committee.
  - b. Once a Resolution has been vetted (passed, and stamped), copied, and the copies distributed to the appropriate Committee Chair, the Chair shall then decide in which order Resolutions will be debated in the Committee.
    - i. The Chair will make this determination based upon the degree to which the Resolution can be debated, and the Chair may wish to alternate Resolutions which argue very different points of view.
  - c. Once the Chair has decided the order of Resolutions, the chief Co-Submitter of the first Resolution will be notified without delay.
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- i. The chief Co-Submitter is identified by the name of the first country on the Resolution's Co-Submitters list.
  - d. When debate on this Resolution opens, the Chair will invite the chief Co-Submitter to read its Operative Clauses, then to answer Points of Clarification from other delegates, then to make a two minute Opening Speech. On completion of the chief Co-Submitter's speech, s/he may then either Yield the Floor to another delegate, or Yield the Floor to the Chair.

## 21. Amendments

- a. In session, a delegate may move to amend any Resolution which has been introduced. All amendments must be in writing. If the original Sponsor of the resolution accepts the amendment, it is considered a friendly amendment and is immediately incorporated into the body of the Resolution. The acceptance of a friendly amendment shall be announced to the session during the course of debate on the Resolution either from the floor or in a substantive speech. If the Subcommittee of a Resolution does not approve of a proposed amendment, it is considered non-friendly.
- b. Before being considered on the floor, non-friendly amendments must receive eight (8) signatures. Only extremely lengthy amendments must be duplicated.
- c. A non-friendly amendment to any Resolution may be introduced when the Resolution is under consideration and the floor is open.
- d. Amendments dealing with other Resolutions introduced or Resolutions not relevant to the topic area are out of order.
- e. When a Motion for an Unfriendly Amendment is made (to a Resolution presently under debate), debate on the Resolution temporarily halts, while debate on the Unfriendly Amendment takes place. The Chair calls for a Speakers List, consisting of one speaker "For" and one speaker
- f. "Against the Unfriendly Amendment. After these two speeches, the Chair will call for a vote on the Unfriendly Amendment. A simple majority is required for the Unfriendly Amendment to pass (abstentions are not counted in determining a majority).
- g. Only two (2) amendments per Resolution will be allowed in the General Assembly. The Chair may rule any amendment Out of Order if, in his or her opinion, it drastically alters the clear intent of the Resolution. This decision is appealing.
- h. Should a delegate believe that an Amendment drastically alters the Resolution's clear intent, s/he may appeal to the Chair, claiming that the Amendment is Out of Order.

## 22. Withdrawal of Motions

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- a. A motion may be withdrawn by its Sponsor at any time before voting on the motion has commenced, provided that it has not been amended by the body. A motion thus withdrawn may be re-introduced by any member.
  - b. If a motion has more than one Sponsor, all must agree on the decision to withdraw. Those nations who have signed a substantive motion but who are not considered Sponsors have no voice in a decision to withdraw the motion

### **23. Motions in Writing**

- a. In Committee, the Chair may require at any time that all motions, with the exceptions of Point of Order and Points of Personal Privilege, be submitted in writing before they are recognized.
- b. Requests to be placed on the Speakers List on any substantive issue shall be submitted in writing, unless the Chair specifically suspends this right.

### **24. Tabling for Incompetence**

- a. If a delegate believes that a Resolution being presently debated is incoherent, or in some other way quite inappropriate for debate, that delegate may raise a motion entitled "Tabling for Incompetence". A delegate should be cautious before taking this step, as the inference is that the Co-Submitters have been incompetent in drafting the Resolution, a serious slur to make on other delegates. Once such a motion has been made to the Chair, the motion is debatable to the extent of one speaker "For" and one speaker "Against".
- b. Passage of the motion requires a simple majority of delegates present and voting (abstentions are not counted when determining a majority).
- c. Tabling for Incompetence is permissible within Committee, but not permissible in the General Assembly (as any Resolution reaching the GA has already met with the prior approval of the Committee).

### **25. Means of Determining Speakers:**

- a. In Committee and the General Assembly, speakers will be determined by placard-recognition from the Chair. After the Resolution's Operative Clauses have been read out by the chief Co-Submitter, that delegate will respond to Points of Clarification, and then give the first "For" speech and respond to Points of Information.
  - b. The delegate then has the right to Yield the Floor to another delegate or back to the Chair.
  - c. The Chair will call for a show of placards from those delegates who wish to speak "Against" the Resolution, and will select a speaker.
  - d. Following the "Against" speech, the Chair will call for those who wish to speak "To" the resolution, and after that speech, the Chair will again call for "For" speakers.
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- e. The Chair will follow the "For, Against, To" sequence until completion of debate. "To" speakers are those who wish to remain neutral regarding the Operative Clauses of the Resolution under debate, but who nevertheless wish to express their country's point of view on the general issue.
  - f. "To" speakers must be careful to make no direct reference to any Operative Clause, and should they err and make reference, they may be challenged by another delegate, or by the Chair, by means of a Point of Order.
  - g. Yields in General Assembly
    - i. In the General Assembly, the procedure is the same, except in the case of Yields. Once the chief Co-Submitter has concluded, s/he has the option of Yielding the Floor to a political ally, or of Yielding the Floor to the Chair (SG). Once one Yield has occurred, all subsequent speakers will be chosen by the Secretary General by a show of placards.
    - ii. That is to say, Yielding to another delegate can only be done in the GA by the chief Co-Submitter of the Resolution. The purpose here is to give all speakers a chance of gaining the floor.

## **26. Speeches**

- a. No representative may address the General Assembly without having previously obtained the permission of the Chair. The Chair may call a speaker to order if his or her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

## **27. Time Limit on Speeches**

- a. Speeches in both the Committee and General Assembly are set at two minutes. The Chair/ Secretary General will reduce speeches to one minute duration if the assembly has moved into Informal Debate / Moderated Caucus. Speech time limits should be adhered to strictly by the Chair. Should a speaker exceed the time allotted, the Chair shall call the speaker to order without delay. However
- b. In the interests of consistency and equality, the Secretary General shall not change the time limit of speeches in substantive debate in the General Assembly. Speeches are set at two minutes. An exception to this rule is if the GA moves into Informal Debate/Moderated Caucus, for all speeches are then automatically of one minute duration. Points of Information shall not be entertained, again, accelerating the rate of speeches. Informal Debate /Moderated Caucus may be used both in Committee and in the General Assembly.

## **28. Informal Debate/Moderated Caucus**

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- a. When confronted with a "time crunch" under which it would not be possible to complete the Speakers List, and in the interests of including participation in debate from as many delegates as possible, a delegate may motion the Chair to move into Informal Debate, or Moderated Caucus. Should the Chair perceive this motion to be of merit, s/he will ask for a Second to the Motion, and then conduct a quick placard vote to determine if the assembly is in support of the motion. A simple majority is required to pass the motion.
  - b. Informal Debate /Moderated Caucus consists of one minute speeches that contain information or arguments not yet mentioned in the debate.
  - c. Using Informal Debate/Moderated Caucus to restate points already made earlier in the debate is Out of Order.
  - d. Speakers will be chosen by the Chair by a show of placards, and in the interest of time, speakers will deliver their speeches from their seats.
  - e. Points of Information shall not be entertained, again, accelerating the rate of speeches.
  - f. Informal Debate/Moderated Caucus may be used both in Committee and in the General Assembly.

### **29. Equal Debating Time Per Issue**

- a. In the General Assembly, debate time per issue will be allotted equally. That is to say, that if the GA debates four issues, each from a different Committee, then the amount of time allotted to each issue will be the same. This rule provides delegates from different Committees equal opportunity to speak in the GA. However different Resolutions, each dealing with the same issue, may be debated for varying lengths of time.

### **30. Yields**

- a. In committee, any delegate who has been granted the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield that right to any other delegate.
- b. There cannot be more than one consecutive yield (i.e. if one delegate has yielded to another delegate, the second delegate may not yield to another delegate). For example, a delegate giving a two minute speech may yield one minute of that speech to another delegate. The procedure is that delegate 'A' informs the Chair prior to beginning his /her speech that she will yield the floor after one minute to delegate 'B\*'.  
c. Delegate 'B' will be at the podium, waiting to speak, in order to save time. Therefore, delegates 'A' and 'B' will speak for a combined total of two minutes. In the General Assembly, only the chief co-submitter of a resolution, and thus the first person to speak, has the right to yield.

### **31. Right to Reply**

- a. All requests for "Right to Reply" will be dealt with in the following manner:
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- i. Any delegate whose personal or national integrity has been insulted should immediately stand as soon as the offensive statement has been made.
  - ii. The delegate should not speak.
  - iii. Upon completion of the speech in which the perceived insult occurred, the Secretary General will then ask the delegate to what point do they rise.
  - iv. To which the delegate must request the right to reply with reasoning.
  - v. In the General Assembly the right to reply is limited to 30 seconds.

### **32. Right to Statement**

- a. Each country, immediately following the Roll Call, or at a time no Resolution is on the floor, will have the Right to Statement.
- b. This Statement may be on any topic, not related to those under debate.
- c. Right to statement must be under one minute.
- d. All requests for Right to Statement must be in writing with the topic indicated. The Chair will grant four prior to opening debate on a new Resolution.
- e. There will be no Points of Information granted.

### **33. Point of Personal Privilege**

- a. In the Committee, whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort which impairs his or her ability to follow the proceedings, that delegate may rise to a Point of Personal privilege in the hope that the source of discomfort will be corrected or removed. While a Point of Personal Privilege may interrupt a speaker, delegates should use this prerogative with the utmost discretion.

### **34. Points of Clarification**

- a. This process occurs immediately after the chief Co-Submitter of the Resolution has read aloud the Operative Clauses. Points of Clarification are questions from delegates seeking clearer explanation of the meaning of words or phrases in the Operative Clauses. Points of Clarification are akin to seeking dictionary definitions, and are not to be confused with Points of Information (which seek further information about a delegate's viewpoints or information pertaining to the Resolution).

### **35. Points of Information**

- a. A Point of Information is a request for information from a delegate to the speaker. A delegate may rise to a Point of Information after a speaker has finished but still has the floor. The Chair will ask the speaker if she is open to Points of Information, and if the reply is in the affirmative, the Chair will then ask the assembly. If there are any Points of Information.
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- b. Delegates respond to this question by raising their placards. The Chair then asks: "To what point do you rise?", to which the delegate replies: "I rise to a Point of Information. The Chair then informs the delegate to proceed with the question. A question should be worded diplomatically, such as: "Can the honorable delegate please explain through the chairs..."
  - c. Good questions are brief and clear. The Chair has the right to limit the number of Points of Information, and delegates may motion to extend that number if they feel a need. Final word on the number of Points that may be asked rests with the Chair.
  - d. If the questioner believes that the question has not been answered adequately, the questioner may appeal to the Chair by asking: "I believe the delegate has not answered my question." A Chair will then determine whether the question has indeed been answered or not, and will request the speaker to answer again if the Chair was dissatisfied with the original answer.

### **36. A Leading Question**

- a. A Leading Question is one form of a Point of Information. Leading Questions are encouraged if they enhance the discussion under debate, a judgment that resides with the Chair.

### **37. Follow-Up Questions**

- a. A delegate may request from the Chair a Follow-Up Question after having asked a Point of Information. A Follow-Up Question is designed to elicit further information on the same point. It should not be a completely different question. One tactic is for a delegate to ask a Leading Question, requiring a brief answer, and then request a Follow-Up to seek expansion on the answer just provided. It is up to the discretion of the Chair as to whether a Follow-Up Question is granted. A skillful Chair will likely grant a Follow-Up ifs/he believes that the dialogue will lead to greater understanding of the issue.

### **38. Point of Order (Accusations and Complaints)**

- a. After the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a Point of Order to complain of improper parliamentary procedure by the Chair or other delegates. The Point of Order shall be immediately decided by the Chair in accordance with these rules.
  - b. A representative rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under consideration. The Chair may, without subject to appeal, rule Out of Order those points which in his or her judgment are dilatory or improper.
  - c. Points of Information and Points of Parliamentary Procedure may be raised in the General Assembly. Points of Personal Privilege must be in writing. Points of Order, do however, apply in the General Assembly.
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**39. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry (True Inquiries)**

- a. In Committee, during the discussion of any matter, when the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a direct Point of Inquiry to the Chair concerning parliamentary procedure. The Chair shall answer the Inquiry in accordance with the rules of procedure. A point of Parliamentary Inquiry may not interrupt a speaker.

**40. General Assembly Procedure**

- a. Points of Personal Privilege, Parliamentary Inquiry and Parliamentary Procedure shall not be raised in the General Assembly. However, Points of Order do apply. If the Secretary General (SG) believes that Points of Order are detracting from substantive debate, the SG may require that future Points of Order be submitted in writing. A skillful SG will be amenable to legitimate Points of Order, but will be firm in refusing illegitimate ones.

**41. Note Passing**

- a. Delegates are permitted to pass notes during the session, but only through one of the pages. Notes must be signed on the inside by the country sending the note and properly addressed to the country which is to receive it on the outside. There will be no note passing during voting. If sent to the Chair, notes may also be ruled Dilatory, Absurd, or Frivolous, and the sender may lose his note passing privileges. Notes will be censored. No note passing is permitted during formal speaking. Tearing of note paper during a session may result in a one session suspension of privileges. A faculty member may be consulted by the pages.

**42. Dilatory, Absurd, or Frivolous Acts**

- a. The Presiding Officer may rule a member Out of Order as Dilatory, Absurd, or Frivolous. That member alone may appeal the ruling of the Chair. If this appeal is not able to receive the support of 2/3 of the members, that member will be Out of Order and shall be denied all privileges to address the body or move any motion while that item of the agenda under consideration remains before the body. That member shall be accorded the right to vote on motions under consideration.

**43. Motions to Extend**

- a. Delegates may make Motions such as: (1) "I rise to a Motion to Extend Points of Information," and (2) "I rise to a Motion to Extend the Speaker's List." These Motions are made after either Points of Information or the Speaker's List has been exhausted but further questions and information are needed. There is no vote on this Motion. The
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Motion is decided at the discretion of the Chair or the Secretary General. The decision is not subject to Appeal.

#### **44. Closure of Debate**

- a. During debate on a Resolution, a motion to close debate is in order only when the General Assembly has heard at least two speakers For and two Against, or all speakers on one side and at least two on the opposing side.
- b. Motions for Closure of Debate require one speaker For and one speaker Against and the votes of 2/3 of the members present and voting.
- c. Any item upon which debate has been closed shall be brought to an immediate vote. Closure of Debate is automatic on procedural motions when the specific number of speakers has been heard. The matter upon which debate has been closed shall be brought to an immediate vote.
- d. If delegates challenge a chair unsuccessfully, they may be penalized by losing speaking or voting privileges.

#### **45. Voting**

- a. Each member nation shall have one vote. "Members present and voting" shall be defined as those members casting an affirmative or negative vote
- b. A simple majority is needed to pass Resolutions in Committee and General Assembly. Members who abstain from voting shall not be considered in reckoning the totals needed to determine the results of the vote
- c. Procedural matters and amendments shall be determined by a placard vote.
- d. Placard votes shall be taken on substantive matters unless a motion from the floor calling for a Roll Call vote is seconded by twelve (12) members. If after a revote, the outcome of a placard vote on a substantive issue is unclear, the Chair may call for a Roll Call vote, or such a motion may be made from the floor, seconded by twelve (12) members.

#### **46. Roll Call Votes**

- a. A Roll Call vote shall only be taken under the following circumstances:
  - i. When a placard vote is within five (5) votes, thus creating concern as to the accuracy of the placard count; When a motion from the floor, seconded by 12 delegates, calls for such action.
  - ii. During a Roll Call vote, delegates answer the Roll Call with "For", "Against", or "Abstain".

#### **47. Division of the Question**

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- a. After the debate on any Resolution or amendment has been closed, a delegate may move, in written form with eight (8) signatures, that operative clauses of the proposal be voted upon individually or grouped in any manner. If an objection is made to the request for division, the Motion for Division shall be voted on. It is debated by one speaker For and one speaker Against. Division requires a majority of the members present and voting. If the Motion passes, those parts of the substantive proposals which are subsequently passed shall be put to a vote as a whole.

#### **48. Explanation of Vote**

- a. This is a very serious maneuver that requires careful thought. Basically, should a Delegate feel that another Delegate has seriously misrepresented their foreign policy, they may ask the Chair for an Explanation of Vote. This is formally begun in this fashion: Immediately after the vote, there must be a verbal the intent, followed directly by a note to them. Should the Chair or the Secretary General deem the request reasonable, they may ask the particular Delegate if they wish to reconsider or change their vote. This decision by the Chair or Secretary General is not subject to Appeal.

#### **49. Adjournment and Recess:**

- a. "Adjournment" means cessation of all committee functions for the duration of the conference. "Recess" means suspension of these functions until a time designated by the body. A motion to Adjourn is Out of Order prior to the lapse of ½ of the time allotted for the last meeting of the body. At any time, a delegate may move to recess the session. The Motion shall immediately be put to a vote; a majority is necessary for passage. The Chair may rule a Motion to Recess as Out of Order. A Motion to Recess should contain the amount of time proposed for the recess. The delegates are reminded that recess is different from adjournment.
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Cabinet A wins the assault, but it is not a decisive victory as the Victory Percentage was not so great. The VP is 20%, thus this is the “base” survival rate for cabinet A’s troops (assuming cabinet B didn’t retreat and thus all their troops are destroyed).

Using the formula  $Survival\ Rate = (VP + 5 \times D6)$ , we get:

- For Amphib Assaults: A 2 was rolled so the survival rate is 30%. 30% of 3 is 0.9, so rounding to the nearest whole number we get 2 divisions casualty, with 1 surviving.
- For Infantry: A 6 was rolled so the casualty rate is 50%. 50% of 15 is 7.5, so rounding to the nearest whole number we get 8 divisions casualty, with 7 surviving.
- For Fighters: A 1 was rolled so the casualty rate is 25%. 25% of 6 is 1.5, so rounding to the nearest whole number we get 5 divisions casualty, with 1 surviving.

## Maps

For Backroom chairs only.

## Scenario Character Tracker For Backroom Chairs

For Backroom chairs only.

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## **Creditories:**

*Many thanks must go to the following people, without which the development of this Handbook and the committees would not have been possible.*

### **HSOC rules of procedure**

- Co-Authors
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### **The original HCC Handbook from which this was modified from:**

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  - Parliamentarians: Putt Punyagupta (BPS) and Eliz de los Santos (CIS)
- THAIMUN IV HCC (Cuban Missile Crisis) Staff:
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  - Ploy Jantarasombat (RIS)
  - Alessandro Prügel (NIST)
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  - Thai Beckers Kasemsant (CIS)

### **The modified ROP and edits from Thai MUN X:**

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-

- Rehaan Matthew Goyal (ISB)
  - Belle Mateedunsatits (ICS)
  - All chairs and delegates from BKKMUN 2023 and ICSMUN II who helped test new changes
  - Mr. John Wood, THAIMUN Director
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