



JASMUN 2026

**RULES OF
PROCEDURE**



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Letter from the Secretary General	4
2. Code of Conduct	6
2.1 Official Language	6
2.2 Use of Electronic devices	6
2.3 Attire	6
2.4 Plagiarism	6
2.5 Harassment and Bullying	7
2.6 Punishments	7
2.7 Use of Substances	8
3. Participants	8
3.1 Secretariat	8
3.2 Editing Panel	8
3.3 Chair Board	8
3.4 Delegates	9
3.5 Observers	9
3.6 Ambassadors	9
3.7 Pages	10
4. Documents	10
4.1 Study Guide	10
4.2 Resolution Guide	10
4.3 Position Paper	11
4.4 Policy Statements	11
4.5 Opening Speech	11
4.6 Working Paper	12
4.7 Draft Resolution	12
4.8 Consent Forms	12
5. Points	12
5.1 Point of Personal Privilege	13
5.2 Point of Order	13
5.3 Right of Reply	13
5.4 Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	14
5.5 Point of Information	14
5.6 Point of Information to the Chair	15
6. Motions	15
6.1 Motion to Appeal	15
6.2 Motion to Explain the Vote	16
6.3 Motion to Change the Vote	16

6.4 Motion to Split the House	16
6.5 Motion for a Follow-Up	16
6.6 Motion to Open the Delegate to Points of Information	17
6.7 Motion to Extend the Number of POIs	17
6.8 Motion to Let the Delegate Finish	17
6.9 Motion to Provide/Cite the Source	17
6.10 Motion to Consult the Whole	18
6.11 Motion to Terminate the Lobbying	18
6.12 Motion to Extend the Time in Favour/Against or Lobbying	18
6.13 Motion to Move Into Time Against	19
6.14 Motion to Table an Amendment/Resolution	19
6.15 Motion to Move to Voting Procedure	19
6.16 Motion to Vote Clause by Clause	19
6.17 Motion to Vote by Roll Call	20
6.18 Motion to Censor	20
7. Flow of the debate	20
7.1 General rules	20
7.2 Quorum	21
7.3 Roll call	21
7.4 Opening Speeches	21
7.5 Lobbying	21
7.6 The Main Submitter speech	22
7.7 General Speakers' List	22
7.8 Speeches	22
7.9 Points of information	23
7.10 Amendments	23
7.11 Debate on Amendments (Closed Debate)	24
7.12 Second Degree Amendments	24
7.13 Voting on Amendments	24
7.14 Resuming Debate on the Draft Resolution	24
7.15 Main Submitter and Co-Submitters	24
7.16 Motions during Debate	25
7.17 Yielding the floor	25
7.18 Voting on Draft Resolutions	25

1. Letter from the Secretary General

Dear Delegates, Advisor and Distinguished Guests,

It is with my utmost pleasure to invite you to the 7th edition of Jasienica Model United Nations - JASMUN. Serving as this year's Secretary General I am honoured to welcome those who will join us for the first time, and those who already experienced JASMUN during previous editions.

In 2026, our guiding topic is "The Rise of Emerging Global Powers". We believe that the ongoing shifts of power are one of the most significant and influential processes shaping the current geopolitical situation in the world. For many years, it was only a few nations that guided international politics. However, as new actors begin to rise and bring their own views and perspectives to the global stage, the past order is being slowly dismantled. These shifts carry great hope for a more balanced and inclusive political state of the world. Simultaneously, they remind us that with new born influence comes also great responsibility. It is in such circumstances that the spirit of diplomacy, which we aim to continuously cultivate at JASMUN, that matters.

For several years now JASMUN bore the motto of the European Union - Invarietate Concordia- as our guiding principle. Translated from Latin, it means "united in diversity". With each forthcoming edition of our conference this statement only continues to grow in relevance. Every nation, culture or ethnicity brings a unique perspective to the discussion table. Without this diversity, diplomacy would have no meaning. In a world which changes so rapidly, we must forget about differences that separate us and instead focus on a shared future we can build in cooperation. True unity doesn't account for perfectly aligned views, but rather respect and eagerness to search for common ground. We hope to further foster this spirit of unity this very September at JASMUN.

During the four days of JASMUN delegates will have a chance to debate across various committees, on a variety of topics. Together, they will write resolutions

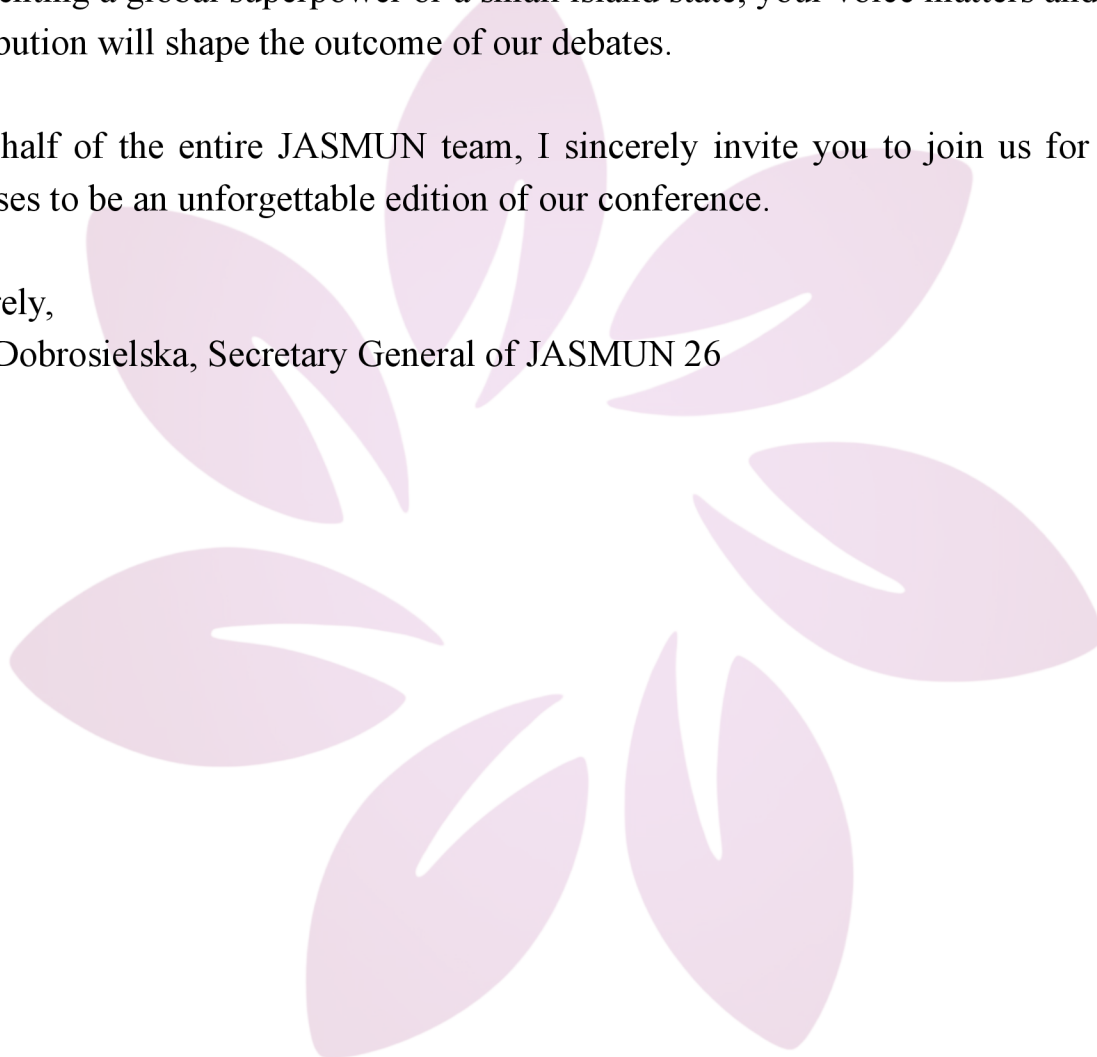
aimed at solving problems of the current world. It is an amazing opportunity to develop critical thinking, diplomacy or public speaking skills. However, JASMUN is far more than the official aspect on its own. It is also the people you meet, friendships you build and conversations over coffee breaks that truly shape the experience.

Our team has been working with great dedication to prepare a conference worthy of your time and effort, and we cannot wait to welcome you. Whether you come representing a global superpower or a small island state, your voice matters and your contribution will shape the outcome of our debates.

On behalf of the entire JASMUN team, I sincerely invite you to join us for what promises to be an unforgettable edition of our conference.

Sincerely,

Maja Dobrosielska, Secretary General of JASMUN 26



2. CODE OF CONDUCT

2.1 Official language

The official language of the conference is English. Delegates may use any of the other official languages of the UN, the official language of the country they are representing or any other language or dialect that fits their role, provided they are able to provide an immediate translation for the rest of the committee. While in formal committee sessions, Delegates must refer to themselves in the third person (i.e. It is the Delegate's view that...), or the plural form of the first person (i.e. We firmly believe that...), as they are representatives of countries, non-governmental organisations, or legal persons - they speak on their behalf, not their own. Furthermore, they are to refer to their fellow Delegates as the Delegate or they (i.e. Does the Delegate think that..?). An exemption to that rule applies to the proceedings of the European Council and of the International Criminal Court (see: 8.3 and 8.4). The Chairs should be addressed as Chairpersons, Chairman, Chairwoman, Chair Board or Chair [name], while the Secretariat members as Mr. or Miss. followed by their official title. Delegates may use first person singular while addressing themselves or each other during lobbying time.

2.2 Use of electronic devices

During the Jasienica Model United Nations 2026, Delegates may use electronic devices, such as phones, computers, or tablets, only for research and strictly for committee work purposes. All electronic devices are to be put in silent or do not disturb mode throughout the committee sessions. If the Delegate does not comply with this rule, they will be punished by the Chair Board or the Secretariat.

2.3. Attire

The official attire of Jasienica Model United Nations 2026 is Western Business Attire, one should keep in mind to choose strictly formal attire. Evening wear such as gowns, cocktaildresses, or tailcoats do not adhere to these standards.

2.4 Plagiarism

Plagiarism of any work required for the conference is strictly prohibited. Such work

includes but is not limited to: position papers, speeches, resolution clauses, study guides, etc. Furthermore, this rule includes the use of Chat GPT, or any other AI generators, for the aforementioned purposes. Any instance of plagiarism noticed by the Chairpersons of a committee is to be reported to the President of the General Assembly, the Head of Academics, who will decide the appropriate disciplinary measures according to the Code of Conduct point 6.

2.5 Harassment and bullying

Participants of the conference must show respect to all Delegates, Chairpersons, Members of the Secretariat, Staff, Supervisors, or any other party involved in JAS MUN 2026 at all times. Furthermore, any form of discrimination will not be tolerated (racism, sexism, transphobia, homophobia, xenophobia, etc.), bullying, or harassment of any kind. If any participant of the conference is shown to have violated this rule, an appropriate motion (see 6.18 Motion to censor) the Secretariat reserves the right to punish them or have them removed from the conference according to the Code of Conduct point 6. Any instance of such behaviour is to be reported to the Secretariat. If the offence is severe, repeated, or does not stop upon warning from the Chairpersons, the President of The General Assembly, or the Head of Academics, must be notified.

2.6 Punishments

Participants of the conference who do not abide by the Rules of Procedure can be subject to punishment under the discretion of the Chairboard or the Secretariat. Punishments for more severe or repeated offences include being removed from consideration for any awards or being removed from the conference entirely (which entails not being able to further participate in any committee sessions or General Assembly, not being able to attend the social event, and not obtaining any awards or a certificate of participation). The Secretariat reserves the right to remove any participant from the conference if they do not obey the Rules of Procedure. The punishments chosen by the Chairpersons or members of the Secretariat must not be degrading, discriminatory, or hateful in nature. If the Delegate feels the punishment they have been given does not comply with the aforementioned conditions, is uncomfortable with their punishment, or feels they are being punished unjustly, they may appeal to the Secretary-General, President of the General Assembly, or the Head of

Academics, who will decide on how to proceed, and whose word on the matter will be final.

2.7 Use of substances

During the conference, the use of any kind of illegal substances and non-prescribed medication is strictly prohibited. Moreover, smoking or drinking alcohol during formal debates is a basis for punishment or expulsion from the conference according to the Code of Conduct point 6. If a Delegate is found to show up to the conference intoxicated, they are to be removed from the committee session by the Chairboard and the Secretariat is to be notified. This rule will be strictly enforced by the Secretariat with no exceptions.

3. PARTICIPANTS

3.1 Secretariat

The Secretariat is the collective name for the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly, the Head of Academics, the President of the Crisis Team, as well as all other Heads and Members of their Teams. The decisions or measures taken by any member of the Secretariat are final and are not to be questioned by any participant of the conference. The Secretariat may be approached at any time during the conference, should any procedural questions arise.

3.2 Editing Panel

The Editing Panel is a board of Secretariat Members and specialists, responsible for reviewing and editing all resolutions submitted by the Committees after the lobbying time has elapsed. The main purpose of the Panel is ensuring compliance with the Resolution Writing. Any participant may contact the Panel during the conference through the use of page notes. For any formatting questions see 4.2 Resolution Guide. The Editing Panel reserves itself the right to edit the Draft Resolutions at any stage of their creation.

3.3 Chair Board

The Chair Board, also known as “the Presidency” in the Security Council, the Crisis Committee, the European Council, and the International Criminal Court, are

participants selected by the Secretariat to conduct the committee proceedings during the conference. Their responsibilities include writing the Study Guides, enforcing the Rules of Procedure during committee sessions, providing guidance for the Delegates, and facilitating and moderating the debates. For each Committee there will be either two or three Chairpersons assigned.

3.4 Delegates

Delegates are the official representatives of countries recognized by the United Nations. They are obliged to speak on behalf of the state they are representing, not their own, and act in its best interest. Delegates are to thoroughly research their policy and represent it during committee proceedings. They are also to provide the Chair Board and their committee with a Position Paper, as well as any additional documents requested by the Chair Board or the Secretariat, in a given timeframe. Not providing such documents may disqualify the Delegate from participating in the conference. Delegates must be present during the General Assembly, the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, and all the committee sessions. If the Delegate does not obey this rule, they may be punished according to the Code of Conduct.

3.5 Observers

The observers are official representatives of countries or legal persons that have the status of non-member representatives in the United Nations. They can also represent international non-governmental or intergovernmental organisations. The observers are subject to the same rules as the Delegates, however, not being full members of the United Nations, they cannot declare themselves present and voting during the establishment of the Quorum, take part in substantive voting, or sponsor the Resolution.

3.6 Ambassadors

Ambassadors are the official representatives of the countries present in the Security Council and are subject to the same rules as other Delegates. They are also Head Delegates of the country's whole delegation. They are therefore responsible for ensuring compliance with their country's policy and hold the power to overrule decisions made by Delegates of their represented states. If any ambassador misuses or abuses their power, they may be punished under the discretion of the Presidency or the Secretariat.

3.7 Pages

Pages play an essential supporting role in the JASMUN conference, contributing to the efficiency of debates without actively participating in them. As part of their duties, they facilitate registration, deliver page notes - a written communication method that minimizes interruptions during committee sessions - and perform other administrative tasks. They are responsible for providing Delegates with the necessary materials and information for the conference. By fulfilling these responsibilities, pages help ensure the smooth run of the conference and that Delegates can focus on substantive discussions. Pages work under the Head of Pages, who is responsible for their productivity and well-being. Pages are to be treated with respect and kindness, as any other member of the conference. Any acts of disrespect or abuse towards the Pages will not be tolerated and is subject to punishment by the Chair Board or the Secretariat under the Code of Conduct.

4. DOCUMENTS

4.1 Study Guide

The Study Guide is a research document provided by the Chair Board and the Secretariat for a specific committee. Delegates access Study Guides at least one week before the start of debates through Facebook groups. Delegates should remember that the provided document is only the basis for further research and a set of directions on how to conduct further research and must not be the Delegate's only source of information. This document should be provided by the Chair Board and is created under the supervision of the Academics Team of the Secretariat.

4.2 Resolution Guide

The Resolution Guide is a document provided to the delegates by the Secretariat prior to the conference. Its aim is to present all the formatting standards applicable to the resolutions submitted at the JASMUN conference and help delegates in creation of their Draft Resolutions. It contains a list of preambulatory clauses, operative clauses, and committee-specific clauses, as well as example resolutions for the standard formatting, the Crisis Committee, the European Council, and the International Criminal Court formats.

4.3 Position Paper

The Position Paper (the PP) is a document which should be provided by each Delegate in each committee before the start of debates. This document should present the represented country's position on the discussed topics. Delegates should also provide ideas for resolving the debated topics in their Position Papers. Delegates need to address every topic debated by a committee in their Position Paper, the word count per topic being 300-500 words. The Chairpersons ought to check the PPs before they are available to the whole committee. The Position Paper's structure, content, as well as formatting, and the time of their submission, will be all taken into consideration when awarding the Delegates.

4.4 Policy Statements

Policy Statements are speeches given by Delegates every time a new agenda is being set by the Chair board. Their aim is to summarise a Delegate's Position Paper (specifically the part) and provide possible solutions for resolving the topics debated by a committee. The default time for a Policy Statement is set not to exceed 90 seconds. Delegates should focus on the topic being discussed during the current session in their speeches. Notably, no questions are allowed to Policy Statements, it is advised for them to remain concise and strictly focused on each countries' ideas for resolution clauses.

4.5 Opening Speech

Opening Speeches are essentially Policy Statements, with a few key differences. They are given by Ambassadors during the General Assembly (GA) lasting a maximum of 90 seconds. They should be focused on the particular Security Council topic, which will be specified as the agenda of the GA by the President of the General Assembly beforehand. The agenda of the GA will be provided on the Security Council committee Facebook group at least a week prior to the conference. Additionally, POIs are allowed for Opening speeches with their default number set to 3. Once all Delegates of the Security Council have given their Opening Speeches, Policy Statements on the same topic will not be entertained in the committee. This however remains amendable under the discretion of the Security Council Presidency.

4.6 Working Paper

Is a document crafted by the Delegates during the lobbying time (see: 7.5 Lobbying). It should contain their ideas for Operative Clauses that a given Committee or other Body should implement. Working Papers should ideally follow from the beginning the Resolution writing guidelines provided in the Resolution Guide and adhere to the meritorical standards of a United Nations Body.

4.7 Draft Resolution

A Draft Resolution is a resolution that has not yet been voted upon by the committee but is ready to be voted upon. It should contain solutions upon which the Main Submitter and Co-Submitters have agreed upon during the committee sessions, especially during lobbying. For it to be introduced to has to satisfy the following conditions:

- a. It has at least 1 and no more than 3 Submitters,
- b. It has the support of at least $\frac{1}{5}$ of all delegates present in the Committee (which should be demonstrated by those Delegates becoming Signatories),
- c. It has been provided for the Chair board by 1 Main Submitter (for the role of Main Submitter see: 7.6 Main Submitter speech and 7.15 Main Submitter and Co-Submitters),
- d. It has been approved by the Editing Panel,
- e. It has been selected by the Chairboard for further discussion;

4.8 Consent Forms

The Delegates and Chairpersons are required to submit consent forms that will be specified and provided before the conference. Not granting the signed consent form will prevent the participant from taking part in the event and receiving a certificate of participation. Any other documents required for the conference may be requested by the Secretariat further on or during the conference.

5. POINTS

Points are tools which may be used by Delegates to engage in debate with other members, inquire about the technicalities of a debate, or ensure that discussions proceed orderly. Delegates may raise a point during debates, provided that it does not interrupt a voting procedure, the chair, or fellow participants speaking. They

may do so by raising their placard and stating, once recognised either by the Chairboard or the President of the General Assembly, the name of the point and its nature (i.e. Point of Order. Is it in order...?). The Chairboard shall take action required by the Points before recognising any Motions or Speakers. The following points are presented in order from most to least disruptive and should be recognised in that way.

5.1 Point of Personal Privilege

A Point of Personal Privilege may be raised if a Delegate is experiencing discomfort that prevents him from fully partaking in the debates. For instance, it may be used by Delegates to ask for permission to leave the room or raise issues regarding either the audibility or visibility of crucial aspects concerning the debate on the floor. In case of such audibility or visibility issues, this is the only Point that may interrupt the speaker currently on the floor. However it is advised for Delegates to refrain from doing so in non-urgent situations.

5.2 Point of Order

A Point of Order may be raised by a Delegate if they believe the Rules of Procedure were or are being violated, ignored, or misinterpreted. Such a point is a direct referral, meaning it can only refer to a situation that has just occurred. Additionally, it is not to be debated on the floor. In case such a point is raised, the Chair Board must rule whether any violation took place and ensure that the proceedings continue according to the Rules. If the Delegate objects to the Chair Board's decision they have the right to appeal it through the Motion to Appeal (see: 6.1 Motion to Appeal). Subsequently, the Secretary-General, President of the General Assembly, or Head of Academics will determine whether the Chair Board's decision was appropriate.

5.3 Right of Reply

A Right of Reply may be raised if the Delegate feels that the sovereignty or territorial integrity of their country is being threatened in a speech given on the floor, or when they feel offended by another delegation's factually incorrect statement made about their country's culture and traditions. The acceptance of this point is subject to a decision of the Chair Board, but should any ambiguities arise, the President of the General assembly or Head of Academics can be consulted. This point cannot interrupt a speech and should be raised after the floor is yielded.

Rights of Reply cannot be raised to Points or Motions. If the Chair board accepts the Right of Reply, the Delegate subject to the Point is to provide a formal apology. The Chairboard is to decide whether they deem the apology sufficient, or if it needs to be rephrased or repeated. When a Delegate refuses to give a formal apology or rephrase an unsatisfactory one, they are subject to a punishment. Additionally, that Delegate's respective Ambassador will be called for to consult with the Delegate and offer an apology in their stead.

5.4 Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may be raised if the Delegate is unsure about the interpretation of the Rules of Procedure during the debates. The Chairpersons are to provide the Delegate with a clear answer to their inquiry. If the Chairpersons are unable to answer, the Secretariat ought to be consulted.

5.5 Point of Information

After each speech concludes, the Speaker must yield the Floor to the Chairboard. The Chairs shall then ask the Speaker if they are open to any Points of Information (POIs). A POI may be raised to ask a question to the speaking Delegate. The Delegate may state that they are either "Open" or "Closed" to POIs. If they choose the latter, there will be no POIs entertained unless an appropriate motion is approved (see: Motion to Open the Delegate to POIs). In case the Delegate is "Open", the Chairboard shall ask Delegates present "Is there any delegation wishing to ask a POI?". Once the speaking Delegate states their openness or refusal to accept POIs and all other Points are ruled, the Chairs will select the default number of them to be asked. The default number of POIs varies depending on the type of speech they are given to, in the following manner:

- a. 0 to Policy Statements (though this may be subject to the discretion of the chair board),
- b. 2 to Opening Speeches,
- c. 3 to the Main Submitter speech (see: 7.6 Main Submitter speech),
- d. 3 to Amendments proposed,
- e. 2 to Speeches in favour/against (see: 7.8 Speeches);

The default number of POIs may be altered with an appropriate motion raised (see: 6.7 Motion to Extend the Number of POIs).

5.6 Point of Information to the Chair

A Point of Information to the Chair may be raised by a Delegate when they wish:

- a) to deliver a speech in favour of a Draft Resolution on the floor,
- b) to deliver a speech against the Draft Resolution on the floor,
- c) propose an amendment of the first or second degree (for exact procedure see: 7.1o Amendments)
- d) ask a question that does not fall under the category of Point of Parliamentary Inquiry or a Point of Order.

Points of Information to the Chairs should be raised after the current Speaker on the floor has concluded, the same time as standard POIs. Significantly, they do not count within the default limit of POIs and should be recognised by the Chairboard only once the default number of POIs has been exhausted.

6. MOTIONS

The purpose of Motions is to structure the debate, guide the discussions on the Floor, and address specific topics or issues within the session. They help maintain order, ensure fairness, and enable Delegates to focus their arguments and proposals effectively. Similarly to Points, once raising a motion, a Delegate must, firstly, state the name of the motion and, secondly, its nature. Some Motions can be seconded and objected. Seconds and objections can be expressed by the Delegates by simply raising the placard when asked by the Chairboard. If there are both seconds and objections, the Committee votes upon the Motion with a simple majority required for the Motion to pass. Should multiple motions be raised at the same time, the Chairboard should recognise them in the following order, from most to least disruptive.

6.1. Motion to Appeal

This Motion should be raised by a Delegate who feels a decision made by the Chairpersons violates the Rules of Procedure, or believes the Chairperson's decision is unfair. The Chairboard cannot overrule such a Motion. After the Motion to Appeal is raised, the Chairs are to conduct an obligatory voting procedure on the matter. If at least 50% of the present Delegate and Observers support the Motion, the President of the General Assembly or Head of Academics should be called to settle the appealed case. In case a Chairboard's decision is appealed to successfully, its effects are longer binding. The decision of the PGA or the Head of Academics are final.

6.2. Motion to Explain the Vote

This Motion can be raised by any Delegate who feels another Delegate's vote was not in compliance with their country's policy, or if they have doubts regarding the cause for their vote. It is to be considered by the Chair Board or Secretariat, and if passed under their discretion, obliges the concerned Delegate to explain and justify their vote. There are no Points of Information, objections or seconds to the explanation.

6.3. Motion to Change the Vote

This Motion can be raised immediately after a response to the Motion to Explain the Vote has been provided. If the provided response has been deemed unsatisfactory their vote may be changed. This motion passes under the discretion of the Chair Board or the Secretariat.

6.4. Motion to Split the House

This Motion may be raised if a clause, amendment, or draft resolution does not pass due to a significant number of abstentions. This motion requires a simple majority to pass. However, it may be automatically failed under the discretion of the Chair Board or the President of the General Assembly. Once adopted, it entails another voting procedure by roll call, in which abstaining is not possible for anyone with voting rights.

6.5. Motion for a Follow-Up

This Motion may be raised by any Delegate who raised a Point of Information and received an answer from the Speaker on the Floor. The Decision upon passing this Motion is subject to the decision of the Chairboard. If passed, it has to be a brief follow-up question to the matter being currently discussed. Significantly, it should not be formulated in the form of a statement. The speaker may then answer such questions in the same manner as Points of Information are addressed (it must be noted that the speaker on the floor must always have the final say). No more than one Motion for a Follow-Up may be raised by one Delegate during a POI session. It is advised for the Chairboard to strictly distribute the Follow-ups, minding the time constraints. Only 2 Follow-ups can be granted to a Speaker on the Floor. The Chairboard reserves the right to interrupt any Follow-up if it proves to be a statement, has no substantive input into the proceedings of the debate, or has been already asked and answered.

6.6. Motion to Open the Delegate to Points of Information

This Motion may be raised if a Delegate states that they are “closed” to Points of Information (POIs). It requires an approval from the Chairboard or the President of the General Assembly, and two seconds to pass. It allows for POIs to be asked to the Delegate who is subject to the motion. If the Delegate still refuses to respond, they may be subject to punishments under the discretion of the Chairboard or the President of the General Assembly.

6.7. Motion to Extend the Number of POIs

This Motion may be raised only once the default number of POIs has been exhausted and the Floor is declared by the Chairboard open to any motions. It allows for an extension of the number of POIs asked to the current Speaker on the Floor. The maximum extension is 5 additional POIs. However, the Chairboard should be advised to refrain from recognising too many POIs due to time constraints. This Motion passes automatically under the discretion of the Chairboard. The Chairboard reserves the right to amend the number of additional POIs suggested by the Delegate raising the Motion.

6.8. Motion to Let the Delegate Finish

This Motion may be raised once the Speaker on the Floor has exhausted the time provided, and yet has not concluded. It cannot be raised by the Speaker themselves and passes automatically under the discretion of the Chairboard. It provides the Speaker with additional 20 seconds to conclude. However, this extension should not be overused. It is preferable to raise a Motion to Change the Time per Speaker beforehand, rather than Motion to Let the Delegate Finish.

6.9. Motion to Provide/Cite the Source

This Motion may be raised by a Delegate who wishes to know the source of any fact another Delegate has cited in their speech. It is adopted under the discretion of the Chair Board, and if passed, obliges the Delegate that stated a concerned fact to provide the source for the whole committee within 20 minutes, in the form stated by the Chair Board. If the source is not considered valid by the Chair Board, the Delegate may be punished according to the Code of Conduct. Significantly, the Motion to Cite a Source cannot be raised to a stated non-factual opinion.

6.10. Motion to Consult the Whole

The default Flow of the Debate is Open Debate (see: 6 Flow of the Debate). It may however be interrupted by a raised Motion to Consult the Whole. For it to be adopted it requires a simple majority and needs to be approved by the Chairboard. The Delegate raising the motion must specify a topic, or an operative clause they want to focus on. It is advised for the Chairboard to allow only for very specific Motions to Consult a Whole. Once passed, every Delegate in alphabetical order is given 60 seconds to deliver a brief statement on the provided topic. No POIs are allowed to give speeches in this format. The Motion to Consult the Whole may not be terminated, unless an appropriate motion (see: 6.11) has been unanimously approved by the Committee (so as to give every Delegate a chance to speak). Only one Consultation of the Whole in a row may be introduced, meaning that following its end the Committee must proceed with Open Debate. This however remains amendable under the discretion of the Chairboard in urgent situations. A Motion to Consult the Whole may only be raised once the Floor is declared open to any motions.

6.11. Motion to Terminate the Lobbying

This Motion may be raised when a Delegate believes the Moderated Caucus or Lobbying Time the Committee is currently in is no longer productive. This Motion requires a simple majority for it to be adopted.

6.12. Motion to Extend the Time in Favour/Against or Lobbying

This Motion may be raised by a Delegate when the time allocated for the Moderated Caucus, Lobbying Time, or Time in Favour/Against has elapsed. When raising the motion the Delegate has to state the duration of the extension. The maximum possible extension is by half of the initial time. It requires a simple majority to pass and is subject to Chairboard's approval. The Consultation of the Whole may not be extended.

6.13. Motion to Move Into Time Against

This Motion may be raised during the time in favour of the resolution/amendment. It cannot however interrupt the current Speaker and may be raised only once the POI discussed on the Floor has been answered. It requires a simple majority to pass and has to be approved by the Chairboard. It is advised that the Chairboard refrain from approving this Motion if the ongoing debate in favour of the Resolution is substantive. Once adopted the time in favour elapses and the Delegate who raised the motion may approach the Floor and deliver a speech against.

6.14. Motion to Table an Amendment/Resolution

This Motion can be raised by a Delegate at any point during the debate regarding an amendment/resolution. It is subject only to objections. If there are no objections the motion passes and the amendment/resolution fails before moving to the voting procedure. The Chairboard reserves the right to conduct voting by acclamation to confirm that the motion has passed.

6.15. Motion to Move to Voting Procedure

This Motion should be raised only in Time Against when a Delegate wishes to conclude this section of the debate and immediately enter the voting procedure. It requires a simple majority to pass and has to be approved by the Chairboard. It is advised that the Chairboard refrain from approving this Motion if the ongoing debate against the Resolution is substantive.

6.16. Motion to Vote Clause by Clause

This Motion can be raised by a Delegate who wishes to vote upon the proposed resolution clause by clause separately. For the clauses to pass they must have a simple majority; however, the resolution must still be voted upon as a whole, with a simple majority being a decisive vote. This motion may not be raised in the Security Council (SC), as the SC's resolution should always be voted on by separate clauses.

6.17. Motion to Vote by Roll Call

This Motion can be raised when the Committee is moving into voting procedures, or when the results of a vote conducted by acclamation are unclear. It requires a simple majority and Chairboard's approval to pass. If adopted, the Chairboard has to conduct a vote by roll call. Mind you, this Motion can be adopted while voting upon a Draft Resolution, since its default voting procedure is already a roll call.

6.18. Motion to Censor

This Motion may be raised by any Delegate who feels another participant of the debates has somehow violated the Rules of Procedure, or is consistently disrupting the flow of the debates. The motion needs at least two seconds to be considered by the Secretariat. If censored, the Delegate is banned from participating in the debates for an amount of time decided by the Chairs not exceeding 30 minutes; this, however, does not curb their ability to vote. If there is a need to censor a Delegate more than once during a single committee session, or if there is a need to censor them three times during the day, it is recommended the Chair Board contact the Secretariat for them to take further disciplinary measures. Any Censored Delegate may raise the Motion to Appeal if they consider the Chairboard's decision unfair.

7. FLOW OF THE DEBATE

7.1. General rules

The debates during JASMUN 2026 will be taking place during three days of the conference. At the beginning of each day the Chairboard shall decide which of the two committee topics is to be discussed during the proceeding sessions. The goal of all sessions is to pass at least one resolution per topic. Resolutions passed by the committee are eligible for debate and review during the General Assembly. After the debates have concluded, the Editing Panel, together with the Chairpersons is to select one resolution per each committee topic to be discussed in the General Assembly. During the GA the Main Submitter is asked to read out said resolution and deliver a brief speech in favour. Resolutions are debated independently, meaning that the passing of one resolution does not prevent the debate of further resolutions on the same topic.

7.2. Quorum

For a debate session to start, the quorum must be present in the committee. For procedural matters it constitutes $\frac{1}{3}$ of all delegates in a committee, while for substantive matters $\frac{1}{2}$.

7.3. Roll call

At the beginning of each session, the Chairs shall conduct a roll call to verify the quorum. They do so by calling each delegation, ambassadorship, or Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) in a Committee, thus checking their presence. When a Delegate's Country name is being called out, they must answer either Present or Present and Voting. Delegations that are Present and Voting cannot abstain during both procedural and substantive voting procedures. If late to the roll call, the Delegate must state their presence through a page note sent to the Chairs.

7.4. Opening Speeches

Opening Speeches take place at the beginning of the conference and are delivered only by selected delegations, which will be informed beforehand. By default, Opening Speeches shall not exceed 90 seconds. Points of Information are allowed for Opening Speeches with their default set to 3. In every committee, apart from the Crisis Committee, the Security Council and the International Criminal Court, Delegates will deliver an Policy Statement, a short speech presenting their Country's stance on the issue discussed in the Committee today, as well as possible solutions. By default, it is set not to exceed 90 seconds, yet this may be subject to the Chair's decision. Points of Information cannot be raised to Policy Statements. The Delegates will be delivering a Policy Statement on each topic discussed in the committee separately (4.4 Policy Statement).

7.5. Lobbying

The first session of each day begins with lobbying. During lobbying, delegates may freely move around the Committee and communicate in a moderately informal manner in order to gather ideas and support for the resolution. It is advised that delegates gather in groups of states sharing similar ideas on the topic. The main goal of each group is to draft a resolution on the topic in the form of a Draft Resolution that will be later discussed during the Committee proceedings.

During the lobbying time, the Main Submitter of each resolution must be selected, together with up to two Co-Submitters and a number of Signatories exceeding the $\frac{2}{3}$ of committee participants declared present during Roll Call. Signatories are not obliged to vote in favour of the resolution. An Observer cannot be a Main Submitter or Co-Submitter. More than one resolution should be prepared for each of the topics. The Chairpersons are to determine the exact length of the lobbying time. Draft Resolutions must be submitted to the Chairboard, and the Approval Panel, and accepted, before they may be introduced to the Committee.

7.6. The Main Submitter speech

After lobbying time has elapsed, the Chairpersons will select one Draft Resolution to be presented to the Committee. Before the Main Submitter takes the floor, the Chairboard shall set reading time for the Draft Resolution. Once reading time has elapsed, the Main Submitter shall read out the main operative clauses of the Draft Resolution (without sub-clauses), and deliver a speech in favour. Points of Information can be asked for this speech, their default number is 3. The Chairboard shall set a total debate time for the Draft Resolution.

7.7. General Speakers' List

After Opening Speeches, the Chairboard shall open the General Speakers' List. The General Speakers' List remains open throughout the session and serves as the main framework of debate. Delegates may request to be added to the list at any time.

7.8. Speeches

While debating the resolution, the Chairs will invite the delegates to take the floor. When delivering a speech on a Draft Resolution, the Delegate approaches the floor, addresses the House, and delivers their speech, which should not exceed 120 seconds, unless instructed otherwise by the Chair. Delegates are allowed to yield the floor back to another Delegate, thus allowing them to use the rest of the remaining time, if they inform the Chairboard about such intent beforehand. During the first part of debate on a Draft Resolution, the Chairboard should prioritise general speeches before entertaining amendments.

7.9. Points of information

After the speech, the speaker will be asked by the Chair whether they are open to any Points of information. The Delegate may choose whether to open themselves to any and all, none, or a specific number of questions. If the Delegate has opened themselves to at least one Point of information, the Chair will ask the Committee whether there are any in the House. If so, the Chairpersons will select which Delegates are to deliver their countries. Each selected Delegate shall then stand up and ask a question related to the speech, in a time limit instructed by the Chairboard. If possible, it is instructed to remain standing while receiving the answer. The speaker may refuse to answer any Point of Information, even if they have previously opened themselves to POIs. Points of Information may not interrupt a speaker. Follow-up questions are not encouraged and may only be entertained at the discretion of the Chairboard.

7.10. Amendments

Amendments have the purpose of editing the resolution which is being debated. They should be communicated to the Chairboard through a filled amendment sheet, shown below, which will be available to all Delegates during the conference and must be delivered to the Chairboard through a Staff Member, or written in the online document. Amendments may:

- a) add clauses to a resolution,
- b) modify the already-existing ones,
- c) strike out the clause entirely.

AMENDMENT SHEET

COMMITTEE: the name of the committee

DELEGATE: full name of the delegation proposing the amendment

CONTENT OF THE AMENDMENT: specifically stated

When the floor is open, a Delegate may raise the Point of Information to the Chair, stating that they wish to propose a previously submitted amendment. All amendments need to be verified by the Chairpersons. Should they deem one to be incorrect, they will ask the Delegate to specify its contents or give them time to modify it.

Amendments concerning spelling, grammar, or formatting should generally not be entertained, as such changes may be corrected by the Chairboard. All amendments shall be voted upon.

7.11. Debate on Amendments (Closed Debate)

Closed Debate is required during the discussion on amendments. The Chairboard must announce entry into closed debate and set a debate time in favour and against the amendment. After the amendment is read out, the submitter delivers a speech in favour, followed by Points of Information if the speaker is open to them. Debate continues until time in favour elapses, after which the Chair recognises speakers against. Second Degree Amendments may only be introduced during time against. Amendments to the third degree and further are out of order.

7.12. Second Degree Amendments

During the debate upon an amendment, a delegate may raise a Point of Information to the Chairs with a second-degree amendment, modifying the one currently discussed. The debate over a second-degree amendment follows the same procedure as specified above. However, it must be noted that when a second degree amendment passes, the entire, original amendment also passes in its new, changed form. However, if a second degree amendment is rejected, the Committee returns to its debate over the original amendment.

7.13. Voting on Amendments

When the time in favour and time against have elapsed, the committee moves into voting procedures on the amendment. Delegations may vote in favour, against, or abstain. A tied vote fails.

7.14. Resuming Debate on the Draft Resolution

After voting on an amendment, the committee resumes Open Debate on the Draft Resolution with the remaining debate time.

7.15. Main Submitter and Co-Submitters

All Delegates may withdraw their support for a resolution at any time, by raising a Point of Information to the Chair. If it would mean that the resolution has no Main Submitter, one of the Co-Submitters is asked to step in their place. If there are less than two Co-Submitters, any Signatory may request to be raised to the level of a Co-Submitter. A resolution is automatically rejected if there are no Main Submitters and Co-Submitters and none of the Signatories are willing to support the resolution as a Submitter.

7.16. Motions during Debate

A Motion to move the previous question calls for the closure of debate and a vote to be taken on the resolution or amendment pending. This motion requires seconds and objections. If objections are raised, the motion fails and debate continues. The Chair may also overrule the motion if time needs to be filled. A Motion to extend debate time is at the Chair's discretion and is not voted upon. If proposed from the floor, it requires a second.

7.17. Yielding the floor

The floor may be yielded by one delegation to the Chairs. Points of Information remain in order after yielding.

7.18. Voting on Draft Resolutions

Once the set debate time for the Draft Resolution elapses, the committee moves into voting procedures. During voting procedures, the majority of points and motions are out of order, except for points of personal privilege, parliamentary inquiry, information to the Chair, or points of order connected to the conduct of voting. A Draft Resolution passes if the number of votes in favour exceeds the number of votes against. A tied vote fails.