

# **RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE JOINT CAMERA CRISIS COMMITTEE**

## **CHAPTER I**

About the structure and function of the authorities of the committee

### **Article 1**

The main authorities of the committee are:

- a. Emperor
- b. Regent
- c. The Protocol members.

### **Article 2**

About the Emperor

- a. The Emperor is the main authority in the camera. There's only one in each camera.
- b. The Emperor will declare the formal opening and closure of every formal session.
- c. The Emperor will make follow the rules of procedure at any time. He will lead the debate, and he will take measures in case the rules are violated. Also, he is responsible of keeping order in the committee's way.
- d. He will give the right to talk only to those who ask for it, taking in account the different points of view of the members of the committee.
- e. When a directive paper has been introduced, or when a crisis communicate arrives, the emperor will ask the questions, communicate decisions and put directive papers to vote.
- f. He can suspend temporally or totally the points and motions (but not the point of personal privilege), and he chooses when to restore them. He can suspend the message sending for the time he considers necessary.
- g. He will decide directly, or will propose the members about::

- The speaker's time limitation.
- The extension or the closure of the debate.
- The suspension of a session.
- The order in which the worksheets are presented.

### **Article 3**

About the Regent

- a. The Regent will replace Emperor in all his attributions in case the Emperor decides it.
- b. He will assist the Emperor in his functions during the development of the sessions.
- c. He will check the working papers, evaluate and correct the projects, in order to be presented to the Emperor.

- d. He will take assistance at the beginning of each session, and will notify it to the delegates and to the chair.
- e. He will make know the exact number of delegates required for a simple majority, a qualified majority, and an absolute majority.
- f. He will take care of the solicitation and administration of documents such as working papers.

## **Article 5**

About the Protocol members:

- a. They will support the Regent's attributions.
- b. They will resolve the drawbacks that the members might have.
- c. They will transfer messages to other committee members. They have the right to read them, and they will take them to the regent in case of inappropriate.

## **CHAPTER II**

About The Procedures.

### **Article 1**

Quorum: The Emperor will open the session when at least one third of the total delegates in the committee are present.

### **Article 2**

Speech Maximum Time: On a Moderated Caucus, speeches should last a maximum of 45 seconds

### **Article 3**

Seconding a Motion: after a motion has been made, another delegate who wishes to emphasize the importance of this motion must second it. The delegate/s that wish to second the motion should raise his/their placard and wait to be recognized by the Moderator. If the motion is not seconded, the Chair must make sure that the whole committee understood the motion just made. If the motion is not seconded, the Chair will discard it immediately and proceed to the next pending issue.

- a. The delegate seconding the motion is only agreeing to the proposal of the motion.
- b. The purpose of motion seconding is to avoid time consumption in a matter only one delegate wishes to discuss
- c. The delegates that propose and second the motion have the right, but are not bound to, address the matter firsthand. In case they reject it, the delegate first wishing to speak will proceed to expose his point.

#### **Article 4**

Caucus: It is an informal meeting between delegates where direct debate is permitted. The delegate who proposes it must give a detailed explanation of the purpose of the motion and specify the time limit, with a maximum of 20 minutes. The motion must be immediately seconded and voted, requiring a simple majority of the members present. The Moderator can consider this motion out of order and his decision will not be subject to appeal.

#### **Article 5**

Specified Moderated Caucus:

The purpose of Specified Moderated Caucus is to facilitate substantial debates in critical aspects of decision taking. The Moderator will give the word to delegates who wish to express themselves, at his own discretion. The delegate must expose the purpose and specify the time limit of the Moderated Caucus, as well as the individual speaker time. Once the motion is made, it must be seconded and voted, requiring a simple majority. The Moderator can consider this motion out of order, and his decision will not be subject to appeal. A Motion for the extension of the Caucus will be in order if the Chair deems it necessary. In this committee the only formal mean of discussion will be Moderated Caucus, so most of the time the committee will run on this.

#### **Article 6**

Directive Papers: Delegates can propose Directive Papers for the consideration of the committee. Directive Papers are the way the committee functions; through these papers the committee transmits its orders about the subject being treated. They do not require a special format. They will require the Chair's approval to be voted in the committee. The Moderator will read it out loud for the committee and the committee will approve it or disapprove it. After the Directive Paper is introduced and voted, the necessary actions in the Directive Paper will be taken.

#### **Article 7**

Suffrage: Each member will have a vote inside the committee. All issues are to be voted by the lift up of the placard, unless there is a motion for List Suffrage. After the Moderator has announced the voting process, no delegate may interrupt it, with exceptions being Point of Personal Privilege and Point of Order concerning aspects of the voting process. All delegates must vote. No abstinence is allowed.

a. Qualified Majority: Represents the vote of two thirds of the present voting members. (66.6%)

b. Simple Majority: Represents the vote of half plus one of the present voting members. (50%+1)

## **CHAPTER III**

### About the Debate

#### **Article 1**

Obtaining and Assigning Right of Speech: No delegate has the right to speak unless given permission by the Chair.

- a. To obtain Right of Speech, the delegate must raise his placard when no other delegate is speaking.
- b. The Chair has the duty to recognize any delegate that requests to speak, if the delegate is in his right to do so.
- c. If two or more delegations request Right of Speech at the same time, the Moderator must take these three aspects to give the delegate Right of Speech:
  - \*If one of the members has not spoken.
  - \* No delegate has the right to speak for second time while other delegates have not spoken yet.
  - \* If the chair knows that one or more delegates have different opinions about the subject being treated, the chair must give the right to speak alternating delegates in favor and against.
- d. The Moderator can call to order a delegate if the argument made was out of relevance to the theme in discussion, if the delegate exceeds the time of speech or if the comments said are offensive to other delegate.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### Points and Motions

#### **Article 1**

When referring to the forum, the delegate must refer to a point or motion present in these rules.

#### **Article 2**

Points:

The following points can interrupt the speaker and they are in rule at all times:

- \* Point of Order
- \* Point of Personal Privilege

This point does not interrupt the speaker and it will only be in order when the forum is open:

\* Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

### **Article 3**

Point of Order

It may be used when a delegate considers that the Chair or another delegate has committed an error regarding the procedures and wishes to make it notice respectfully. The moderator can consider these points out of order when they are mistaken. This decision cannot be appealed.

### **Article 4**

Point of Personal Privilege

It may be used if a delegate feels affected or diminished by an external matter that interferes with his/her participation in the debate. The delegate who uses the Point of Personal Privilege incorrectly repeatedly will get a warning. The delegate cannot be denied before hearing the petition.

### **Article 5**

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

It is a request to clarify the procedure being done. Is duty of the Chair to answer these doubts.

### **Motions**

### **Article 6**

The motions can only be used to propose a change in the normal course of the debate. The motions are only in order when the forum is open. To be considered, it must have the consent of at least one delegation that supports it. Then the Chair will submit it to a vote (simple).

The Chair can accept or deny the petition of any motion if is considered necessary.

The motions may be used for:

- \* Initiate a caucus or specified moderated caucus
- \* Increment or reduce the time of speech
- \* Solicit a recount of votes
- \* Introduce a strategy
- \* Solicit a list vote.

## **Article 7**

### Motion for a Round Robin

It may be used to speed up the debate establishing the official positions of each member of the committee, in a determined time about any subject. The proposal of this motion must be followed by the time of speech and a detailed explanation of the purpose of it.

- a. This motion cannot interrupt the speaker.
- b. It must be seconded
- c. It is voted by simple majority.
- d. The Chair decides or recommends the Speaker's time for the Round Robin.
- e. The Chair can deny this motion if they consider it necessary.
- f. The delegates must establish their positions, they cannot abstain.
- g. The Chair's decisions are irrevocable.

## **Article 8**

### Motion for a Caucus or a Moderate Caucus:

It will be used with the object of speed up the debate, or to accept a working paper. It can also be used, when the debate reaches a critical point and a simpler mean of discussion is necessary to solve the presented problems.

- a. It can't interrupt the speaker.
- b. It has to be seconded
- c. It will be voted by simple majority.
- d. The Chair decides or recommends the appropriate time for each caucus (Moderate or not) as necessary.
- e. The Chair can deny this motion if it considers it dilatory.
- f. The Chair's decisions are irrevocable.

## **Article 9**

### Motion for the closure of the session:

This motion will take place when the members of the committee don't wish to continue the debate, by reasons such as being tired or the beginning of a recess.

- a. It cannot interrupt the speaker.
- b. It has to be seconded.
- c. It will be voted by simple majority.
- d. The Chair can deny this motion if it considers it dilatory.
- e. The Chair's decision is irrevocable

## **CHAPTER V**

About the working of the Committee:

### **Article 1**

The committee is a Joint Camera Crisis Committee, therefore:

On each session, it is recommended one or more directive papers, so the troops can be mobilized and for solving any problem. The directive papers of each camera will be passed to their commanders who will decide, depending on the exactitude, wisdom and strength, who wins the battles.

After recess, the results will be exposed in each camera, creating new strategic situations and new crisis.

- a. The troops' mobilization throughout the country will be made by working papers.
- b. For the troop mobilization process, the map will be divided in little squares called "grids". These "grids" will have detailed terrain which will directly affect the development of battles, army movement, supplies, and other aspects of importance to the outcome of events.
- c. The main purpose of this committee is to eliminate the armies of the other two Kingdoms