

JCC:Stalingrad

A. GENERAL RULES

Article 1: Scope

1. These rules of procedure shall, in their entirety, apply to all sessions of the Gazi Anatolian High School Model United Nations 2019 (hereinafter referred as GALMUN'19 or, the Conference) unless otherwise stated by the Secretariat.

Article 2: Dress Code

1. The dress code is formal business attire.
2. It is allowed to wear accessories according to your cabinet, for example soviet can wear a Ushanka or a nazi can wear an armband.

Article 3: Electronic Devices

1. The usage of any electronic device is strictly prohibited at all times, this includes the time allocated for writing documents and unmoderated caucus.

B. Rules Governing the Sessions and Composition

Article 4:Powers of the Committee Directors

1. Committee directors have the rights of a Führer in Nazi Cabinet and the Вождь (Vozhd) in Soviet Cabinet.
2. Committee directors have the right to veto any document or a motion in the committee and this decision is not appealable.
3. Committee directors have the right to vote and to contribute to the debate. They also possess the right to interrupt any speaker as they please.

Article 5: Members of the Cabinet

1. The committee includes war cabinets of the Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin and Adolf Hitler.

Article 6: Quorum

1. The Cabinets shall commence the parliamentary discussions when at least one half of their Members (as declared at the beginning of the Conference) are present in the Cabinet room.
2. Substantive voting necessitates the presence of a majority of the Members of the Cabinet.
3. A quorum will be assumed to be present during sessions, unless specifically challenged and shown to be absent or deemed as such by the Cabinet Members.
4. The quorum can only be challenged at the very beginning of a session, before moving on to the substantive voting procedure. Challenging the quorum shall be done via Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, Point of Order, or a message paper sent to Joseph Stalin or Adolf Hitler.

Article 7: Communication

1. Written notes are the means of communication between Cabinet Members or between Cabinet Members and Cabinet Staff.
2. Notes are to be distributed by the Administrative Staff present in each Cabinet. Cabinet Members may not convey message papers to other Cabinet Members themselves.
3. All notes must be in English, written in a formal manner, and about the agenda of the Cabinet; otherwise the Administrative Staff may take the note to the

Heads of Cabinet for investigation and the Heads of Cabinet may decide not to pass the note if the language or the content is found to be inappropriate.

4. Note-passing can be suspended at any time upon the decision of the committee directors. This decision is not appealable.
5. Note-passing is automatically suspended during Roll Call, unmoderated caucuses, and voting procedures.
6. Members of the Soviet cabinet will refer to each other using the word comrade or товарищ (tovarishch, meaning comrade), you may refer to Josef Stalin as ВОЖДЬ (vozhd, meaning leader).

Article 8: Roll-Call

1. At the beginning of each session, Committee Board will take the Roll-Call, and the Members of the Council are expected to indicate their status of presence as “present” or “present and voting”.

Article 9: Debate

1. After the roll-call, first session will start with the opening statements of the Members of the Councils.
2. There shall not be any General Speakers’ List.
3. Duration of the caucuses are dependent on the Führer/ВОЖДЬ (Vozhd) and there shall not be any individual speaking time.

C. Rules Governing Parliamentary Discussions

Article 10: Beginning of the Sessions

1. The Cabinets shall commence the parliamentary discussions when at least one half of their Members (as declared at the beginning of the Conference) are present in the Cabinet room.
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3. A quorum will be assumed to be present during sessions, unless specifically challenged and shown to be absent or deemed as such by the Cabinet Members.
4. The quorum can only be challenged at the very beginning of a session, before moving on to the substantive voting procedure. Challenging the quorum shall be done via Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, Point of Order, or a message paper sent to Joseph Stalin and Adolf Hitler.
5. Each session will start with a formal greeting:
 - a) Nazi cabinet will greet Führer by rising up, shouting “Heil mein Führer” and making the Nazi salute.
 - b) Soviet cabinet will do a regular army greeting with their right hand straight and at the side of their head with a 45 degree angle

Article 11: Motions Governing the Debate

There exist only two types of Caucuses: Semi-Moderated Caucuses and Unmoderated Caucuses.

1. Semi-Moderated Caucus

a. A Semi-Moderated Caucus is a caucus that takes place within the formal proceeding of the Cabinet's session. Its purpose is to facilitate debate on specific issues.

b. The Cabinet Member raising the motion must briefly explain the purpose of the Semi Moderated Caucus. They do not specify a total time limit or a time limit for individual speeches.

c. The Premier or the Führer is the only authority with the means of deciding the total time of the Caucus and may interrupt or terminate the speech of any Cabinet Member.

d. In Semi-Moderated Caucuses, the right to speak is always granted and Cabinet Members may remain seated while they are delivering their speech.

e. The maximum time duration of a speech is 5 minutes.

f. A "Motion for a Semi-Moderated Caucus" requires a simple majority and the approval of the Heads of State to pass.

2. Unmoderated Caucuses

a. An Unmoderated Caucus is a caucus that takes place within the formal proceeding of the Cabinet's session. Its purpose is to facilitate formal lobbying time for working on documents.

b. The motion for an unmoderated caucus is in order any time the floor is open.

c. The Cabinet Member introducing the motion must briefly explain the purpose of the caucus and specify a time limit, not to exceed twenty minutes. The Heads of Cabinet may alter the time limit for the caucus.

d. A “Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus” will be put to a vote and its adoption requires a simple majority of the Cabinet Members.

e. The Heads of Cabinet may rule the motion out of order and appealing their decision is not possible.

Article 12: Motion for an Extension

1. When the time allocated for an unmoderated caucus comes to an end, motions for extensions shall be in order. Motion for an extension shall be given right after a caucus has lapsed.
2. The extension shall never exceed the time determined for the original caucus.
3. An unmoderated caucus shall only be extended once.

Article 13: Termination of the Caucus

1. At any time during a semi-moderated or unmoderated caucus, any delegate may raise a “Motion to Terminate the Debate” and this motion shall be put to a vote immediately.
2. For a motion for the termination of the caucus to be given, the Cabinet Staff does not have to announce that the floor is open.
3. The motion requires simple majority to pass.
4. The Heads of Cabinet may overrule this motion and their decision is non-appealable.

Article 14: Closure of Debate

1. A Cabinet Member may propose a motion for closure of debate at any time when the floor is open.
2. The Heads of Cabinet may rule such a motion out of order and their decision is not subject to appeal.
3. Upon the motion, the Führer or the Premier may recognize up to two speakers against the motion.
4. Closure of debate necessitates a two-thirds majority.

Article 15: Suspension and Adjournment of the Meeting

1. A Cabinet Member may propose a motion for a suspension of the meeting for a specified time with the purpose of suspending all Cabinet functions until the next session.
2. A Cabinet Member may propose a motion for the adjournment of the meeting to suspend all Cabinet functions for the duration of the Conference.
3. The Heads of Cabinet may rule such motions out of order and these decisions are not subject to appeal.
4. There are no debates for these motions, for they are immediately put to a vote and will require a simple majority to pass.
5. A motion to adjourn the meeting will be out of order until three-quarters of the time allotted for the last session has elapsed.

Article 16: Tabling (Postponement) and Resumption of Debate

1. Whenever the floor is open, a Cabinet Member may raise a motion for the postponement of debate on a document currently on the floor.
2. This motion requires a two-thirds majority to pass and will be debatable to the extent of one speaker in favor and one against.

3. No debate or action will be allowed on any document on which debate has been postponed.
4. A motion to resume debate on a document on which debate has been postponed will require a simple majority to pass and will be debatable to the extent of one speaker in favor and one against.

D. Rules Governing Committee Documents

Article 17: Directives

a) Joint Directives

A joint directive is a directive that is signed by every single member of the cabinet. These directives do not have a format but they have to answer the questions, “How?”, “When”, “With what?”. A joint directive needs consensus and the approval of the supreme leader to pass.

b) Military Directives

Military directives are the directives delegates need to write in order to take military action of any kind. Directives need to include all of the details regarding the possible operation such as the time, the exact location, number of equipment and soldier used. A military directive needs the signatories of the general responsible for the action, and the approval of the supreme leader.

c) Personal Directives

Personal directives are directives you write personally, they do not require any other signatories other than your own. There are two types of personal directives, Public Personal Directive and Secret Personal Directive. Public Personal Directives can be used to request information about a certain topic regarding a national issue, for example you can request to learn the amount of infantry equipment left in a front. A

Secret Personal Directive can be used to take actions that might be considered treasonous or unfavorable, although keep in mind that getting caught doing anything that may be considered treasonous or against the benefit of your state, will have serious consequences.

Article 18: Diplomatic Instruments

a) Diplomatic Note

Diplomatic note is the way of inter-governmental communication and will be written by either Reich Minister of Foreign Affairs or People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs to be sent to each other. This document does not require any signatories other than the signatory of the minister/commissar writing the note and the approval of the supreme leader.. It is up to the minister/people's commissar to release the information in the note.

b) Press Release

Press release is a way of public communication generally used to inform the public or to have the public support. In order to release a press release you need to have signatories of all the members of a cabinet. Keep in mind that the other cabinet can see your press release and if it has anything to do with the other cabinet, the press release will be send to the other cabinet to be read out loud by the supreme leader.

E. Rules Governing Voting Procedures

Article 19: Procedural Voting

1. Procedural voting is in order in all cases except for voting on a document.
2. Procedural voting does not accommodate abstentions, thus requires all Cabinet Members to cast an affirmative vote or a negative vote. In the event that the

counted votes are less than the number of Cabinet Members present; the Cabinet Staff shall take the vote repetitively until the number is met.

3. Note passing is automatically suspended during procedural voting. 4.

Procedural voting procedures will be exercised through raising placards unless the Cabinet Directors choose to ease the process via seconds and objections.

The procedure in that case shall go as follows: a. For motions that require simple majority to pass, the Directors shall ask first for seconds and then for objections as, “Are there any seconds/objections?” Delegates who are in favor of the motion shall say “Second!” while those who are against shall say “Objection!” accordingly. If there are no seconds raised, the motion shall automatically fail and if there are no objections raised, the motion shall automatically pass without a voting procedure. b. For motions that require 2/3 majority to pass, the Heads of Cabinet shall first ask for seconds, as, “Are there any seconds?” Cabinet Members who are in favor of the motion shall say “Second!” If there are no seconds raised, the motion shall automatically fail. If there are seconds to the motion, the Heads of Cabinet shall then move on to objections. In case no objections are raised, the Heads of Cabinet shall repeat “Are there any objections?” for a total of three times. If the consent of the Cabinet is thus confirmed, with no objections for all three times the question is repeated, the Cabinet shall surpass the procedure envisaged in relevant Articles.

Article 20: Substantive Voting

1. The only substantive voting is on documents, with each Cabinet Member having one vote.

2. Note passing is automatically suspended during substantive voting.
3. Each vote may be a 'yes', 'no' or 'abstain' unless otherwise is provided in these Rules of Parliamentary Procedure.
4. All matters will be voted upon by placards unless otherwise is provided in these Rules of Parliamentary Procedure.
5. Abstentions shall be added to both for and against votes.
6. Abstentions shall not damage the consensus.
7. After the Heads of Cabinet have announced the beginning of voting, no Cabinet Member shall interrupt the voting except with a point of personal privilege or a point of order in connection with the conduct of the voting.

F. Special Procedures Regarding the Flow of the Committee

At any moment if the Führer/Vozhd feels the need you may be sent to concentration camps/gulags. if that's the case you'll be allocated a new character and will be presented with a character sheet describing your new allocation.

G. Precedence

1. Points shall always have precedence over motions.
2. The precedence of points and motions is as follows:

Point of Personal Privilege

Point of Order

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

Point of Information

Motion to Adjourn the Meeting

Motion to Suspend the Meeting

Motion to Close the Debate

Motion to Table (Postpone) the Debate

Motion to Resume the Debate

Motion to Extend the Previous Caucus

Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus

Motion for a Semi-Moderated Caucus