



Rules of Procedure for The Futuristic Military Committee of North Atlantic Treaty Organization

HPALMUN 2018



A. General Understanding

Article 1: What is Nato?

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, also called the North Atlantic Alliance, is an intergovernmental military alliance between several North American and European states based on the North Atlantic Treaty that was signed on 4 April 1949.

NATO constitutes a system of collective defense whereby its member states agree to mutual defense in response to an attack by any external party. Article 5 of the North Atlantic treaty, requiring member states to come to the aid of any member state subject to an armed attack, was invoked for the first and only time after the September 11 attacks, after which troops were deployed to Afghanistan under the NATO-led ISAF. The organization has operated a range of additional roles since then, including sending trainers to Iraq, assisting in counter-piracy operations and in 2011 enforcing a no-fly zone over Libya in accordance with U.N. Security Council Resolution 1973.

Since its founding, the admission of new member states has increased the alliance from the original 12 countries to 29. The most recent member state to be added to NATO is Montenegro on 5 June 2017. NATO currently recognizes Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, and Macedonia as aspiring members.

Article 2: Official Rules of Procedure of NATO

Each member country of the alliance has a permanent delegation at NATO's political headquarters in Brussels. It is headed by an ambassador, who represents the one's government in the Alliance's discussion and decision-making process. The North Atlantic Council is the principal political decision-making body of the Organization. It meets at various levels and is chaired by the Secretary General of NATO who helps members reach agreement on key issues. All decisions within each of NATO's committees are reached by consensus.

A "NATO decision" is, therefore, the expression of the collective will of all member countries. NATO has very few permanent forces of its own. When an operation is agreed by the North Atlantic Council, members contribute forces on a voluntary basis. These forces return to their countries when the mission is completed. It is the role of the military command structure to coordinate and conduct these operations. This structure consists of headquarters and bases located in different member countries.

NATO's day-to-day activities, civil and military structures and security investment programs are funded through common budgets to which member governments contribute in accordance with an agreed cost-sharing formula.

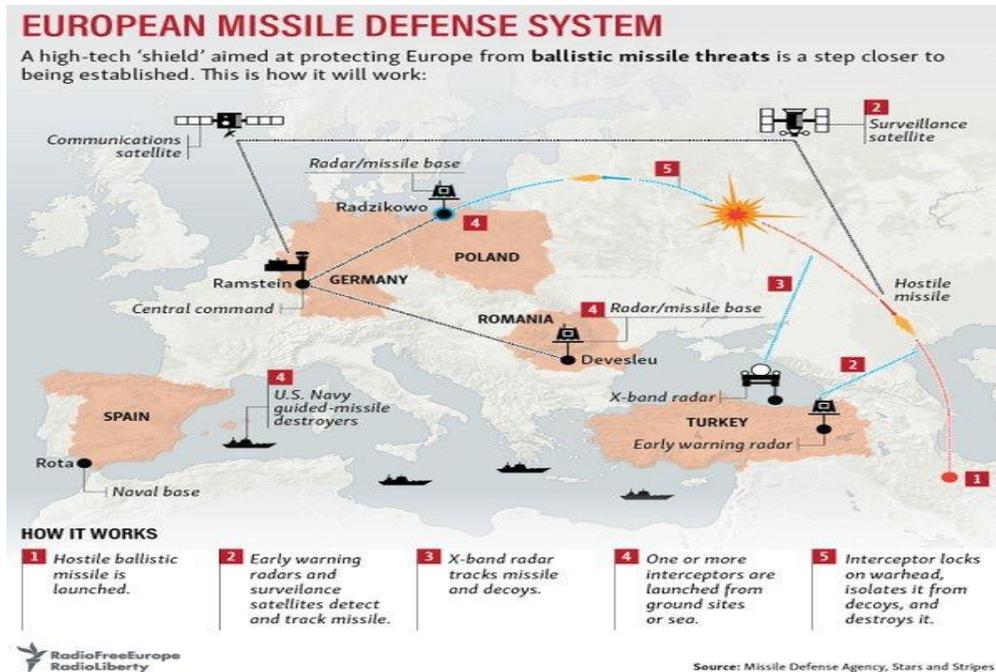
Article 3: NATO Militaristic Forces

NATO is committed to the peaceful resolution of disputes. If diplomatic efforts fail, it has the military power to undertake crisis management operations. These are carried out under the collective defense clause of NATO's founding treaty - Article 5 of the Washington Treaty or under a United Nations mandate, alone or in cooperation with other countries and international organizations.

1. NATO Missile Shield

Since 2002 NATO member states have agreed upon establishment of missile defense deployment program to protect deployed troops and decided to expand that

coverage to NATO's European populations, territory and forces. The proliferation of ballistic missiles poses an increasing threat to Allied populations, territory and deployed forces. Many countries have, or are trying to develop or acquire ballistic missiles. The proliferation of these capabilities does not necessarily mean there is an immediate intent to attack NATO, but it does mean that the Alliance has a responsibility to take this into account as part of its core task of collective defense.



2. Air Defense

From air policing in peacetime to taking the actions necessary to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of air and missile threat in times of crisis and conflict, NATO Integrated Air and Missile Defense (NIAMD) provides a time-critical, quick and highly responsive capability in order to achieve necessary or desired level of air control to allow Alliance to conduct of its operations. NIAMD comes under the authority of NATO's Supreme Allied Commander Europe.

3. Cyber Defense

NATO's Cyber Defense unit NATO Computer Incident Response Capability (NCIRC) Technical Centre serves to one of NATO's core tasks, cyber defense. In the era of increasing dependence on technology and on the Internet, the Alliance is advancing its efforts to confront the wide range of cyber threats targeting NATO's networks on a daily basis. The growing sophistication of cyber-attacks makes the protection of the Alliance's communications and information systems (CIS) a crucial task.

4. Special Operation Forces

NATO Special Operations Forces (SOF) deliver capabilities that complement those of NATO air, maritime and land forces and are pertinent across the full range of military operations. These SOF capabilities are also applicable to the Alliance's core tasks of collective defense, crisis management, and cooperative security. The NATO Special Operations Headquarters (NSHQ) is

the primary point of development, coordination, and direction for all NATO Special Operations activities.

B. General Rules

Article 1: Official Language

English is the official written, spoken and working language of the conference.

If a delegate wishes to present a document in any other language, translation of this document must be provided.

Article 2: Courtesy

Delegates shall show courtesy and respect to other delegates and the Secretariat, and show outstanding behavior towards the hosts. The Committee Director will immediately call to order any delegate who fails to comply with this rule.

Article 3: Dress Code

The dress code is western business attire that will be applied throughout all the sessions.

Article 4: Secretariat

The Secretary-General or a member of the Secretariat designated by him/her at any time may deliver either a written or oral statements to the committee. The decisions of the Secretariat shall not be appealed.

B. Committee Rules

Article 5: Definition

In these rules of Parliamentary Procedure, Council shall refer to Future North Atlantic Military Council simulated in HPALMUN 2018.

Article 6: Quorum

1. The Council shall commence the parliamentary discussions when one fourth of the member states are present in the council room.
2. A quorum will be assumed to be present during sessions, unless specifically challenged and shown to be absent or deemed as such by the Council Staff.
3. A quorum can only be challenged in the very beginning of a session and before moving on the substantive voting procedure. Challenging a quorum shall be done by using a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, Point of Order or via a message paper sent to the Council Board.

Article 7: Electronic Devices

Use of technological devices, which ensure communication is out of order. The delegates can use their electronic devices during unmoderated caucuses for content-writing purposes.

Article 8: Appeal

A delegate may appeal any decision taken by the committee staff with the exception of matters that are stated as non-appealable.

The directors can make their statements to defend their ruling. Then, the appeal will be put on voting and the decision of the Director will stand unless overruled by a two-thirds majority of the committee.

The decision of the directors for rejecting a document is never appealable.

A 'Yes' vote indicates support of the Director's ruling; on the other hand a 'No' vote shows objection to that ruling.

Article 9: Communication

The communication between delegates or between a delegate and the committee board is made through written notes.

The note-passing will be conducted by the administrative staff present in each committee room.

All written notes must be in official language for formal matters; otherwise the administrative staff will take the note to the Committee Directors and the committee board may decide not to pass this note.

The committee board can suspend note-passing and this situation is not a subject of appeal.

Note-passing is automatically suspended during roll-call, voting procedures and unmoderated caucuses.

Article 10: Agenda Setting

Committee does not have to set an agenda as it is assembled in reaction to crisis introduced by the Secretariat. Committee Board will announce the agenda at the beginning of each session.

Article 11: Debate and Speakers' List

Director shall establish a Speakers' List (also referred as General Speakers List –GSL-) at the beginning of the first session after announcing the agenda, which will be followed for the present topic. Speakers can talk generally on the topic in the Speakers' List. The session proceeds with the Speakers' List unless interrupted by procedural motions or amendments.

In order to be added to the Speakers' List, a note to the board is sufficient. Also, the board may explicitly ask to see placards of the delegates wishing to be added to the Speakers' List.

If a delegate was late for the roll call at the beginning of the session, a note should be sent to the board requesting to be noticed and eligible for the Speakers' List.

After introducing a document, it remains on the floor and can be debated upon until it fails, the committee postpones it, or the committee moves to another topic.

Only one draft document may be discussed at once. Upon introduction, a new Speakers' List will be established since every draft document is treated as a separate agenda item.

The Speakers' List is continuously open until a motion for a closure of the debate has been

passed by a two-thirds majority vote.

Article 12: Speeches

The time limit for speeches conducted within General Speakers' List is set by the Director.

Delegates may not address the committee unless recognized by the committee board.

If a delegate exceeds the allotted time, the Director may call the speakers to order.

Speeches made by Delegations must be kept relevant to the topic under discussion. The Director may interrupt or even terminate the speech of the delegate if there is no relevance with the current topic. This also applies when the Director feels that the remarks of a certain delegate are offensive to the Council members or to another delegation.

Article 13: Yields

A Delegate granted the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield its remaining time of speech to: another Delegate, to questions or to the board. Yields are to be declared by the conclusion of the speeches.

During procedural speeches, the yields are not in order as well as in cases when the allotted time for a delegate to address the committee has expired.

Only one yield can be made per speech.

Provided the remaining time of a speech is yielded to another delegate, this delegate can deliver their remarks upon to the agenda item if they accept the yield. On the other hand; if the yield is not accepted, the floor is automatically yielded to the Board Concerning the time yielded for questions, the Director shall select questioners, which are granted one question each. Only the speaker's answer shall be deducted from the speaker's remaining time.

Director shall have the right to call to order any Delegate whose question is, in the opinion of the Director, rhetorical and leading and not designed to elicit information.

The Committee Director shall move to another speaker if the remaining time is yielded to the board.

Article 14: Right of Reply

A Member whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another Member or who has become the subject of a non factual claim may request a Right of Reply. It should be submitted in writing.

The Board shall determine an appropriate time limit for the reply. For purposes of this rule, a remark that impugns a Member's 'national or personal integrity' is one directed at the governing authority of that Member and/or one that puts into question that Member's sovereignty or a portion thereof.

Decision of granting or denying a Member's request to enjoy this right is upon the discretion of the Board. The decision whether to grant the Right of Reply is non-appealable.

Right of reply does not cover matters related to offensive style of speeches. Speeches granted due to right of reply should only be directed to the claim that is considered inaccurate. The Board may call to order a Member who fails to abide by this rule.

Right of reply to right of reply is not in order.

Article 15: Unmoderated Caucus

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

A motion to have an unmoderated caucus in order when the floor is open.

The time limit for this motion cannot exceed twenty minutes.

In order to pass this motion, nine votes in favor are required.

The delegates are strictly forbidden to use their electronic devices for communication matters but only for content writing purposes.

Article 16: Moderated Caucus

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

This motion; if passed temporarily suspends the Speakers' List for a specific time and can be proposed when the floor is open and requires nine votes to pass.

If the board realizes that there had been a motion similar to the given motion, they can ask the delegate who gave the motion to withdraw their motion to use the time allocation more efficiently. The delegate; also, can withdraw their motion at any time.

The Director may overrule such a motion up to his/her discretion and appealing to this decision is not possible.

After the motion pass, the Director shall ask delegates wishing to address to committee to raise their placards.

When the time limit for the moderated caucus expires, the Speakers' List is resumed if there are no motions for another moderated or unmoderated caucus or other motions of other qualities.

Article 17: Extension

When the time allocated for a moderated or an unmoderated caucus, motions for extensions shall be in order. Motion for an extension shall be given right after a caucus has lapsed.

The time limit for the extension may not exceed the original time limit specified for the extended motion.

A moderated caucus and an unmoderated caucus can be extended only for once.

A motion for an extension needs nine votes to pass.

Article 18: Termination of Debate

A delegate may raise a motion to terminate the debate at any time during a moderated or an unmoderated caucus, which shall be put on an immediate vote.

For this motion to be given, the floor does not necessarily have to be open.

In order to pass this motion, nine in favor votes are required.

The Director may overrule such a motion up to his/her discretion and this is not a subject of appeal.

Article 19: Closure of Debate

A delegate can propose a motion to close the debate at any time when the floor is open.

The Director may overrule such a motion and this is not a subject of appeal.

The Director may entertain two speakers in favor for this motion and two-thirds majority is needed to pass this motion.

After the closure of the debate, the committee has to proceed with the voting procedure of the document or the amendment on the floor.

Article 20: Suspension and Adjournment of the Meeting

A Delegate may propose a motion for a suspension of the meeting for a specified time and purpose to suspend all Council functions until the next session and requires nine in favor voted to pass.

A Delegate may propose a motion for the adjournment of the meeting to suspend all Council functions for the duration of the Conference and requires nine in favor votes to pass.

These two motions can be rule out by the board and this is not a subject of appeal.

A motion for the adjournment of the meeting will be out of order if three-quarters of the allocated time for the last session has not passed.

Article 21: Tabling and Resumption of Debate

A delegate may give a motion to table the debate on a document currently on the floor at any time when the floor is open.

This motion requires two-thirds majority to pass and is debatable for two speakers in favor and two speakers against.

No debate or action will be allowed on a tabled document.

A motion to resume the debate on a document or an amendment on which debate has been postponed will require a simple majority to continue and is debatable for one speaker in favor and one speaker against.

Article 22: Reconsideration

A motion to reconsider is in order when a document or substantive amendment has been adopted or rejected, and must be made by a member who voted with the majority on the substantive proposal.

The Board shall entertain two speakers opposing the motion after which the motion shall be pt on an immediate vote.

A two-thirds majority is required for the reconsideration.

If the motion for the reconsideration passes, the procedure continues from when the voting procedure started. The Board may not open the floor for motions regarding voting procedure; the voting procedure shall be applied as it was originally.

C. Rules Governing Points

Article 23: Point of Personal Privilege

A delegate may raise a Point of Personal Privilege whenever there is something that hinders the participation of the delegate to the Committee and request that discomfort to be corrected.

Article 24: Point of Order

A delegate may raise a Point of Order if there is impropriety in the implementation of the parliamentary procedure. A delegate may not, in rising to a Point of Order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. The Point of Order will be decided by the Committee Director in accordance with the Rules of Procedure.

Article 25: Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

A delegate may raise a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, if the delegate has a question regarding the parliamentary procedure. The Committee Director will answer it according to the present rules of procedure. Questions regarding issues other than parliamentary procedure should not be asked by raising a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, rather a note should be sent to the Committee Director.

Article 26: Point of Information

A delegate may raise a Point of Information, if the delegate has a question regarding the agenda item or the debate proceedings. In cases where the point of information is not directly relevant to the topic being discussed, a note to the Committee Director should be sent to elicit information.

D. Rules Governing Documents

Article 27: Working Papers

Delegates may propose working papers, which are aimed at direct and elaborate discussion or specifying positions of some member states on the matter under discussion and these working papers can be an individual or collective work that do not require signatories to be presented within the committee.

Working papers are not subject to formatting rules since they are not official documents. However, they have to be signed by the Director.

An approved working paper needs a motion to be introduced to the committee, on the other hand; it shall not be put on vote. They shall not be voted upon.

Article 28: Final Documents

There are four different types of final documents eligible for drafting concerning the Council agenda.

A *Communiqué* is the final document of the NATO consisting of set of actions unanimously supported.

Personal Directives are directives issued by individual without being checked by the Board in order to exercise their autonomous power to accomplish a task of their choosing, although personal directives carry relatively less weight when compared to other types of directives, but they are effective when used correctly regardless of the fact.

Joint Directives are essentially personal directives from a number of Member States joined together, and are again not necessarily subject to the purview of the board/dais or the other delegates in the committee, although it's the choice of the authoring parties to disclose the directive's existence or its contents. This type of directive bears some more power due to the combined resources but is still less pertinent than a full committee directive.

A *committee directive* is a document detailing an action and its specifics in order to have these actions carried out. This document requires signatories, at least one fifth of the committee quorum present, and then can be introduced to the committee by the authoring delegate or one of the authoring delegates.

Rules of Parliamentary Procedure shall apply to all forms of final documents unless otherwise is explicitly provided.

Article 29: Introducing a Draft Document

After the approval of the board, a motion to introduce the document is needed and this motion requires a simple majority to pass. Along with its introduction the documents stated in Article 28 of the Rules of Procedure will be voted upon.

Article 30: Adoption of a Document

As a general rule, the Documents are only to be adopted through silence-based consensus. Therefore, if there are any objections from the Member States, the Document shall fail.

Article 31: Competence

A motion to question the competence of the Committee to discuss a resolution or an amendment is in order only immediately after the resolution or amendment has been introduced.

The motion requires a majority to pass and is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and one against.

Competence of a Committee to discuss a topic cannot be questioned by the Members. However, in committees with open agenda, the Board or the Secretariat may veto an agenda proposal in case the proposed item is not related to the Committee's theme or is out of the competence of the Committee.

E. Rules Governing Voting Procedures

Article 32: Procedural Voting

Formal voting on any matter other than passing draft resolutions and amendments are considered procedural. Each member of the Committee, including observers, must vote on all procedural motions.

Article 33: Substantive Voting

Substantive voting refers to voting on any draft resolution, an amendment thereto, or a

portion of a draft resolution divided out by motion (to divide the question).

When formal debate on a topic or an amendment has been closed, the committee will move to consider passing any (part of) draft resolutions or amendments by substantive voting.

Voting rights shall only be accorded to Member States; each member shall carry one vote unless otherwise stated. Each member can move to either vote in favor, against or abstain from voting. Abstaining members are not considered to be voting and are not counted in the consideration of the outcome of the vote.

In cases where the House is divided by a motion, each member can vote in favor or against, without a possibility to abstain from voting.

When committee moves into formal substantive voting, the chambers of the Committee shall be closed and note-passing shall be suspended. All points and motions other than: Division of the Question, Motion to vote by acclamation, Motion for a Roll Call Vote, Point of Personal Privilege, Point of Parliamentary Inquiry and Point of Order shall be considered out of order.

All formal votes shall happen by Acclimation in accordance with Article 35, unless a motion for a roll call vote is accepted.

Article 34: Roll-Call Voting

Before the substantive voting on a draft resolution, a delegate may move to motion for a Roll Call vote. During a Roll Call vote, the Director shall call upon all member states present in that session in English Alphabetical order, where “present” refers collectively to all the members participating in that session, regardless of their statuses of presence.

In the first sequence, delegates may vote in favor, in favor with rights, against, against with rights, abstain or pass. Delegates voted “with rights” reserve the right to be granted the right to speak, before the voting results are announced to explain the delegation’s vote only when the delegate is voting against the policy of his or her sovereign authority.

The time will be set by the Director. Delegations shall only be allowed to explain votes in favor or against, abstentions from voting shall not be granted rights to explain. Delegates stated their status of presence as “present and voting” shall not abstain from voting in neither the first nor the second sequences.

Delegates who “passed” in the first sequence shall either vote in favor or against in the second sequence, with the possibility to vote with rights and without the possibility to abstain from voting.

Article 35: Voting by Acclimation

Just prior to a vote on a particular matter, be it a motion, an amendment or (part of) a draft resolution, the Director may ask if there are any objections to passing the matter by acclimation, or a member may raise a motion to accept the matter by acclimation.

If there are no objections to the proposal or motion, then the resolution is adopted without vote.

Any objection will be considered as a request for a vote.

Article 36: Division of the Question

Before the substantive voting on a draft resolution, a delegate may move to motion to divide

the Question.

Division of the Question means that before the final vote on the draft resolution, it is divided into some parts to be voted separately. A draft resolution may be divided so that each of its operative clauses will be voted upon separately, or the division may group the clauses into two or more.

Perambulatory clauses and subclauses of the operative clauses are not subject to such a division.

If there are calls for multiple divisions, those shall be voted upon in an order to be set by the Director where the most radical division will be voted upon first.

Permission to speak on the motion for division shall be given only to two speakers in favor and two speakers against. In case of the existence of only one delegate wishing to speak against the motion, only one delegate shall be recognized to speak in favor the motion.

If the motion receives the simple majority required to pass in the substantive voting, the resolution or the amendment will be divided accordingly, and a separate substantive vote will be taken on each divided part to determine whether or not it is included in the final draft.

Parts of the resolution that are subsequently passed will be recombined into final document and will be put to a substantive vote in the case of a resolution. The final vote requires a simple majority to pass.

If all of the operative parts of a resolution are rejected, the proposal will be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

For purposes of this rule, 'most radical division' means the division that will remove the greatest substance from the draft resolution, but not necessarily the one that will remove the most words or clauses.

F. Precedence

Article 37: Precedence of Points and Motions

The precedence of points and motions as it follows:

1. Point of Personal Privilege
2. Point of Order
3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
4. Point of Information
5. Motion to Adjourn the Meeting
6. Motion to Suspend the Meeting
7. Motion to Close the Debate
8. Motion to Table the Debate
9. Motion to Resume the Debate
10. Motion for Reconsideration
11. Motion to Reorder the Documents
12. Motion to Divide the Question
13. Motion to Conduct a Roll Call Voting
14. Motion to Introduce a Draft Document
15. Motion to Introduce an Amendment
16. Motion to Question the Competence
17. Motion to Extend the Previous Caucus

18. Motion to Unmoderated Caucus

19. Motion to Moderated Caucus