

# RULES OF PROCEDURE



ISTANBUL OKAN UNIVERSITY  
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## Section 1. Goals

The purpose of this document is;

- (1) to lay out general rules and regulations of the procedure followed throughout the Camp David Presidential Compound in 1978 as it will be applicable in OKANMUN'25,
- (2) to introduce provisions and mechanisms unique to the environment of the Camp David Accords; and,
- (3) to provide information regarding the structural aspects of a special paper produced named Concord.

## Section 2. Definitions

In this document:

1. Concord: The term “Concord” refers to the legally binding treaty that will be debated on, drafted and voted on by all delegations present during the timeframe of OKANMUN'25 conference.
2. Camp David Summit: The name “Camp David Summit” refers to the collective name of the trilateral convention attended by three separate national delegations: American, Egyptian and Israeli delegations.
3. President/Prime Minister: These terms refer to the individuals responsible for leading each cabinet under their vision in hopes of achieving the best outcome for their respective sides, acquiring the ability to interact with their cabinets only during Informal Debate. They will be embodied in the personality of President Chairs.
4. The Summit Marshall (SM): The name “Summit Marshall” refers to the individual responsible for overseeing procedural flow, processing motions and other aspects regarding the application of the HCC: Camp David Accords Rules of Procedure. The attribution of Summit Marshall status will be occasionally switched between President Chairs throughout the summit in order to ensure balanced national representation. They will be embodied in the personality of the President Chair.

5. The Simulation Bureau: The name “Simulation Bureau” refers to the team composed of Crisis Team Members (CTMs) and Co-Under-Secretaries General responsible for the processing and evaluation of directives along with the orchestration of occasional theatrical depictions for additional immersion.

6. Debate Format: In this committee, the term “Caucus” has been renamed to “Debate Format.”

### Section 3. Rules Governing Initiation

1. Unless stated otherwise, United Nations General Assembly rules, with slight appellational and additional adjustments, governing debate will apply which especially include:

- a. Formal, Semi-Formal and Informal (Moderated, Semi-Moderated and Unmoderated) Debates,
- b. Points of Information, Personal Privilege, Order and Summity Inquiry,
- c. Temporary Dissolution and Conclusion of Proceedings (Suspension and Adjournment).

#### 2. Attendance Call:

a. At the beginning of each session, the SM will announce delegation names by alphabetical order. Upon announcing the name of a delegation, they will begin reading aloud the names of each attendant within the subject delegation in alphabetical order.

b. If present; delegates are tasked to respond with either “Present” or “Present and Active.”

i. “Present and Active” implies the delegate retains full voting, drafting and procedural privileges.

ii. “Present” implies the delegate may observe but may not be involved in document drafting and directive writing for the duration of that session while still retaining the liberty to participate in debate without the ability to submit motions of their own, unless status is changed with SM permission.

c. Should the nature of the summit require it, the SM may suspend Attendance Call and instead maintain silent presence logs.

d. Upon failure in initial response delivery, each delegate’s name will be recited one more time. Repeated failure to respond may result in loss of certain characteristic privileges and the application of in-character penalties depending on summit dynamics.



### 3. Welcome Banquet:

a. The HCC: Camp David Accords Committee shall commence with a ceremonial and procedural opening informally referred to as the “Welcome Banquet.” While structurally comparable to Informal Debate, the session shall be divided into three distinct stages to initiate delegates into the simulation and establish interpersonal relations.

b. The Welcome Banquet shall consist of the following three sequential phases:

i. Icebreakers: The session shall begin with short icebreaking activities designed to promote Delegate comfort, reduce initial social friction and activate engagement. Icebreakers may include games or exercises proposed by Delegates and selected by the Chairboard based on relevance and appropriateness.

ii. Meet & Greet: Delegates shall be permitted to circulate freely throughout the committee room and engage in personal-level conversation through asking questions or casually chatting with representatives of other cabinets as well as members of the Chairboard and Committee Secretariat.

iii. Workshop and Committee Secretariat Address: The final segment of the Welcome Banquet shall include a brief, structured workshop facilitated by the Chairboard and Committee Secretariat. The content of this portion shall include:

1. An overview of the committee’s structure and intended outputs,

2. A short instructional guide to the drafting of directives,

3. An Under-Secretary General committee address to formally inaugurate the summit.

#### 4. Recognition Protocol:

a. In all forms of Formal Debate, motion and point submission the exclusive authority to grant speaking right rests with the SM, who shall act as the sole arbiter of procedural recognition and speaker sequencing.

b. Delegates wishing to obtain the floor must raise their placards and await explicit recognition. No delegate may address the committee, the Chairboard, or another delegate without having first been acknowledged.

c. The SM reserves the right to;

i. Deny recognition to repetitive or obstructionist interventions, ii. Suspend recognition privileges from individuals who violate procedural integrity or disregard prior warnings.

d. Direct conversational exchanges among cabinets are strictly prohibited unless permitted under a Marshall-sanctioned session format. During Formal Debates, all interventions must be delivered to the entire committee and shall remain within the bounds of relevance, coherence and procedural decorum.

e. In sessions governed by the dynamics of Informal Debate, the requirement for recognition shall be considered waived. However, delegates are expected to uphold strategic engagement, remain on-topic and respect the spatial and verbal boundaries of their peers.

f. In all circumstances, the act of recognition is not a procedural right, but a conditional privilege. The SM retains full discretion to realign, suspend or override recognition mechanisms under extreme circumstances to preserve thematic integrity and ensure continuity of summit objectives.



## 5. Opening Remarks:

a. The President/Prime Minister of each cabinet will address the committee with a speech to clarify their national stance and express their aspirations regarding the outcome of the Summit.

## Section 4. Rules Governing Debate

### 1. Points:

a. Point of Personal Privilege: The point may be raised when a delegate experiences a physical or procedural discomfort that materially impairs their ability to participate in the proceedings. The delegate may rise and request that the discomfort be addressed immediately following SM recognition. Examples include inability to hear another speaker, environmental disturbances or other conditions that interfere with full engagement in the session. The SM shall address valid points of personal privilege without the need for a vote. Points of Personal Privilege may interrupt a speaker only if the impairment directly concerns the audibility or accessibility of the ongoing speech. All other instances must wait until the floor is open.

b. Point of Information: A Point of Information may be raised by a delegate seeking factual clarification regarding the subject matter under discussion, the interpretation of a clause or the status of a directive or amendment. It may also be used to request procedural clarification from the SM when such a request does not fall under the scope of a Point of Order. Points of Information shall never interrupt a speaker under any circumstance and may only be raised when the floor is open. The SM reserves the authority to answer, redirect or dismiss any point deemed irrelevant, redundant or obstructive to the flow of discussions.

c. Point of Summitry Inquiry: When the floor is open, a Point of Summitry Inquiry may be raised to request clarification from the SM regarding matters related to the Rules of Procedure, the nature and structure of motions or the format of sessions. This point is strictly procedural and may not be used for rhetorical purposes, commentary or inquiries concerning another Delegate's statements or policy positions. It may not interrupt a speaker and must be directed exclusively to the SM. The SM may refuse to address inquiries that are self-explanatory, disruptive or evidently intended to stall the progression of committee business.

d. Point of Order: A Point of Order may be raised during the discussion of any matter to signal a perceived violation or improper application of the Rules of Procedure. This point pertains strictly to procedural infractions and may not be used to contest the political content of a Delegate's statement. A Point of Order may interrupt a speaker only when the alleged violation directly affects the conduct of integrity of the ongoing session. The SM shall issue an immediate ruling, which shall be final unless formally appealed and seconded by the committee in accordance with the appeal procedure.

## 2. Diplomacy Mechanics

### a. Private Meetings:

Delegates retain the right to request private interactions with a member of their own or another cabinet outside the main discussion chamber under the following regulated formats. All such requests must be submitted to the SM via a Message Paper, clearly stating the justification and intended participants. Upon receiving the request, the SM will evaluate the request and named parties will be consulted. Meetings shall only proceed with the explicit consent of all proposed attendees. The amount of private meetings taking place at once is capped at 2.



i. A Stroll in the Forest: A metaphorical recreation of the informal stroll-diplomacy conducted during the original Camp David Summit. This format permits an off-record walking session between delegates from the same or separate cabinets.

1. Participants: 1 Delegate per cabinet (Invalid if its an internal meeting).

2. Configuration: Bilateral or Trilateral.

3. Maximum Duration: Capped at 10 minutes.

4. Location: Outside the committee room, halls of the venue.

ii. Bilateral Meetings: A Confidential session between two cabinets convened in a separate chamber or secluded place, away from the main committee.

1. Participants: Up to 2 Delegates per cabinet.

2. Configuration: Cabinet-to-Cabinet

3. Duration: Capped at 10 minutes.

4. Location: A separate room outside of the committee room.

iii. Trilateral Meetings: A fully enclosed negotiation consisting of all three cabinets. These meetings are reserved for urgent summit-level diplomacy and final compromise negotiations with sole Delegate attendance.

1. Participants: Up to 2 Delegates per cabinet.
2. Configuration: Cabinet to Cabinet
3. Duration: Capped at 10 minutes.
4. Location: A separate room outside of the committee room.

iv. Multilateral Meetings: In exceptional cases, a Message Paper to the SM and should be sent jointly by all Chairboards to convene multilateral gatherings involving two Delegates selected by the relevant Chairboard of that cabinet.

1. Participants: 1 Chairboard and up to 2 Delegates per cabinet.
2. Configuration: Strategic blocs or thematic task groups.
3. Duration: Capped at 15 minutes.
4. Location: A separate room outside of the committee room.



**b. Espionage:**

Delegates may engage in espionage activities such as intelligence gathering, surveillance, misinformation, covert disruption etc. All espionage operations must be submitted without the notice of the SM via a written Directive clearly outlining the intended target, method and objective in a structured manner. Approval is not guaranteed. Approval is not guaranteed and will be based on narrative plausibility and balance. Evidence obtained through espionage may be withheld, partially disclosed or misrepresented in the committee. Unrealistic espionage or unauthorized espionage (Operations outside a Delegate's field of assignment shall require the signed approval of a Delegate affiliated with the targeted domain.) may be invalidated, ignored or penalized at the discretion of the Simulation Bureau.

**c. Executive Conclaves:**

Executive Conclaves are high-level, closed-door diplomatic meetings convened exclusively at the discretion of President Jimmy Carter. No Delegate or other Cabinet may relay a Message Paper to the SM to request or compel the summoning of a conclave. Upon receiving the request, the SM will evaluate the request and named parties will be consulted. Meetings shall only proceed with the explicit consent of all proposed attendees. Their outcomes may remain confidential or selectively revealed at Charibaord discretion. President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin may never discuss together unless permitted by President Carter.

i. **Bilateral Conclaves:** A private negotiation between U.S. President Jimmy Carter and President Anwar Sadat or Prime Minister Menachem Begin, used to explore sensitive compromises, transmit confidential positions or realign strategic directions.

1. Participants: Carter + Sadat or Begin.
2. Duration: Capped at 15 minutes.
3. Location: Disclosed until completion.
4. Observers: Not permitted.

ii. Trilateral Conclaves: A private mini summit between all Chairboard members leading cabinets, used at the most critical moments of discussions to steer the committee hastily.

1. Participants: All Chairboard members.
2. Duration: Capped at 15 minutes.
3. Location: Disclosed until completion.
4. Observers: Not permitted.

**d. Internal Summonings:**

An Internal Summoning is a formal mechanism by which a single Delegate from each cabinet may be called to the stage at the end of every 3 sessions to respond to questions raised by other cabinets.

i. Summonings may only be initiated by the SM at the end of every third session. They will ask the Chairboard of each cabinet individually in alphabetical order.

ii. The summoned Delegate must consent to appear and respond on behalf of their Cabinet's position; not the entire committee.

iii. Questions are directed through the SM.

iv. Duration is capped at 3 questions per cabinet and the summoned Delegate is allotted a minute per question to deliver an answer.

v. Only one Delegate per cabinet may be summoned at a time.



### 3. Motions:

a. Initiation of Discussions (Open Debate): A Motion to Initiate Discussions shall be raised at the start of the committee session to formally open the floor for the submission of further motions.

b. Formal Debate (Moderated Caucus): A motion to enter Formal Debate shall be considered in order at any time when the floor is open, and prior to the formal closure of debate. The Delegate proposing the motion must clearly specify the intended topic, the individual speaking time per delegate and the total duration of the consultation, which shall not exceed twenty (20) minutes and individual speaking time must not exceed a minute and thirty seconds (1 minute 30 seconds) and must allow a whole number of speakers within the total debate duration unless otherwise permitted by the SM. Upon introduction, the motion shall be put to an immediate procedural vote requiring a simple majority for adoption. Should no delegates seek recognition during the session, the consultation shall be deemed concluded, regardless of the remaining allotted time. The SM retains the authority to terminate the consultation early should its strategic or procedural value diminish, subject to appeal by the committee.

c. Semi-Formal Debate (Semi-Moderated Caucus): A motion for a Semi-Formal Debate is in order at any time the floor is open prior to the closure of debate. This format functions similarly to a Formal Debate, with the main distinction that there are no individual speaking times. Delegates shall be recognized by the SM, but once granted the floor, they are to yield directly to another delegate of their choosing. The motion must specify a topic and a total duration that does not exceed fifteen (15) minutes. A simple majority is required for adoption.

d. Informal Debate (Unmoderated Caucus): A motion for Informal Debate is in order only after the committee has first entered at least one Formal or Semi-Formal Debate when the floor is open, prior to the formal closure of debate. This format suspends structured proceedings and allows delegates to move freely and engage in off-the-record discussions, clause drafting and informal negotiation within the committee room. The delegate proposing the motion must clearly state its purpose and specify a total duration, not to exceed twenty (20) minutes. The motion shall be voted on immediately and requires a simple majority for adoption. The SM may declare the motion dilatory at their discretion; such a ruling is not subject to appeal. The SM may also terminate the Informal Debate prematurely if it is deemed unproductive or disruptive. This decision is final and not open to challenge.

e. Closure of Debate: When the floor is open, a Delegate may move to close the debate prior to the submission of the completed Concord. Closure of Debate requires a minimum of two-thirds (2/3) majority to pass. If the Summit is in favor of closure, the SM will declare the closure of debate, and the Concord on the floor will be brought to an immediate vote.

f. Temporary Dissolution (Suspension of the Meeting): A Motion to Temporarily Dissolve may be submitted within 2 minutes until the end of the formal session. The motion shall be put to an immediate vote and requires a simple majority for adoption.

g. Conclusion of Proceedings (Adjournment of the Meeting): A motion to Conclude Proceedings may be made when the floor is open. This motion, if adopted, terminates all committee functions for the remainder of the conference. The SM may, at their discretion, rule the motion dilatory. Such a ruling is not subject to appeal. When deemed in order, the motion shall not be subject to debate and shall be put to an immediate vote, requiring a simple majority for adoption.



h. Postponement or Resumption of Debate: As it is in the nature of state rulership, facing a political or diplomatic crisis is inevitable. The urgency of such crises differs in magnitude; some require immediate intervention while others may afford a strategic delay. In such cases, a delegate may move to Postpone Debate -also referred to as “tabling”- on a debate session defined by a motion. This motion may be introduced when the floor is open, shall be subject to one speaker in favor and one opposed, and requires a 2/3 majority to pass. Once adopted, no debate, amendment or voting on the postponed item shall occur unless debate is resumed. If debate is closed before resumption, the postponed item is rendered void for the purposes of final consideration. A Motion to Resume Debate may later be introduced, following the same speaking procedure (one for, one against) and shall require a simple majority to reinstate the item for discussion and action.

i. Extension of the Current Debate Format: A Motion to Extend the Current Debate Format may be raised when the allotted time for the ongoing debate style -whether Formal, Semi-Formal or Informal- has expired or it is impossible to entertain any more speakers. The Delegate proposing the extension must clearly specify the duration of the proposed extension. The motion is not subject to debate and shall be put to an immediate vote, requiring a simple majority for adoption. The SM retains the authority to deny the motion if the debate is deemed to have exhausted its strategic utility or if procedural coherence is at risk. Each debate style can be extended once and the extension time must be less than the expired motion. (Formal Debate individual speaker time division rule always applies).

j. Termination of the Current Debate Format: A Motion to Terminate the Current Debate Format may be raised at any time when the floor is open during an active Formal, Semi-Formal or Informal Debate. If accepted, the motion brings the ongoing motion to an immediate close, regardless of remaining time (Unless there are speakers left in the Speaker’s List during a Formal Debate, in that case the motion will be automatically voided). The motion shall not be debated upon and requires a simple majority for adoption. The SM may, at their discretion, unilaterally terminate a debate format if it is deemed unproductive, off-topic, strategically stalled; such a decision is not subject to appeal.

k. Reminder:

i. Motions previously ruled dilatory or defeated may not be reintroduced in the same session unless material conditions have changed.

ii. In the case of multiple motions being raised simultaneously, preference shall be given in the following order:

1. Closure of Debate
2. Postponement or Resumption of Debate
3. Formal Debate
4. Semi-Formal Debate
5. Informal Debate
6. Extension of the Current Debate Format
7. Temporary Dissolution





## Section 5. Rules Governing the Concord Creation Process

### 1. Select Committees:

Delegates, either individually or in cooperation with from their own or different cabinets, may initiate Select Committee's for the purpose of expanding upon the outcomes of prior debates and drafting structured provisions for potential use in the Concord. Select Committees may be composed of multiple statesmen and may be established around a specific thematic or functional area. Bipartisan or tripartisan structures - involving Delegates from multiple cabinets- may only be formed with the explicit consent of all affiliates of the Select Committee in question. Such a committee shall be formally declared to the SM, accompanied by the signatures of all Delegates present inside the Select Committee. Once established, Select Committees are only authorized to operate during Informal Debate, the initiation of which must be proposed by a minimum of three members of the Select Committee in question.

### 2. Concord Structure:

The Concord is composed of three thematically distinct yet independent sections, each fulfilling a unique diplomatic function. While unified in purpose, these components are differentiated by strategic scope, content structure and target audience. The following outlines the institutional composition of the Concord:

a. Regional Framework for Comprehensive Peace: This section shall serve as the initial component of the Concord. It is intended to provide a structured roadmap composed of categorized, solution-oriented proposals addressing overarching political, social and territorial disputes related to the Arab-Israeli conflict. The section shall not include historical background or justifications. The framework shall be designed to offer general resolutions, thematically ordered for clarity and future implementation. Its adoption shall constitute the conceptual basis upon which the following two pillars will be constructed.

b. Egypt-Israel Peace Framework: The Egypt-Israeli Framework shall serve as the second component of the Concord. It shall function as a bilateral framework to be constructed jointly by all Cabinets. Clauses written or proposed by the American cabinet shall require the joint approval of both the Israeli and Egyptian Cabinets. This section of the Concord shall begin only after the Regional Framework for Comprehensive Peace is completed. The finalized document shall serve as the bridge that connects the gap between the Regional Framework for Comprehensive Peace and the Treaty of Peace Between Egypt and Israel.

c. Treaty of Peace Between (the Arab Republic of) Egypt and (the State of) Israel: This final segment of the Concord shall constitute its juridical apex; an engraved accord that formalized the bilateral resolution among Egypt and Israel. Synthesizing the strategic intent of preceding negotiations, the treaty shall operate as the definitive vessel of enforceable peace, articulating binding obligations and procedural certainties agreed upon by both parties. It is to serve as the legal anchor of the entire Concord framework, affixing the negotiated consensus into an operational diplomatic reality. Its formal adoption shall define the institutional consummation of the committee's mandate.

### 3. Drafting Concord:

All guidelines and instructions pertaining to the drafting of a Concord shall be released to Delegates only upon the beginning of the second day of OKANMUN'25 Conference, with the express intent of preventing any premature drafting attempts prior to the official commencement of committee proceedings.

Additionally, each section of the Concord shall be drafted in direct response to the negotiations held, solutions proposed and agreements reached throughout Formal and Semi-Formal Debates. Content may be produced through individual Delegate initiatives or collectively through the formation of Select Committees, provided procedural requirements for their establishment are met.



#### 4. Adoption of a Concord:

If the Concord was debated upon During the Formal and Semi-Formal Debates and drafted throughout Informal Debates, this final draft shall be voted within the committee following this procedure:

##### a. Requirement of Bilateral Consent:

The adoption of the Concord shall be contingent upon the formal consent of both the Egyptian and Israeli Cabinets. No form of partial, unilateral or third-party endorsement shall substitute this dual-consent prerequisite.

##### b. Cabinet Approval Mechanism:

A Cabinet is deemed to have consented only if a two thirds (2/3) majority of its poresent members vote in favor, including both the President and the Prime Minister. Absence or abstention by either figure of authority invalidates consent, regardless of numerical majority.

##### c. American Cabinet and Presidential Oversight:

The American Cabinet shall not participate in the vote. However, the presence of U.S. President Jimmy Carter as a witness is mandatory. The adoption process shall not proceed unless President Carter is present to observe and acknowledge the result.

##### d. Final Declaration and Ratification Ceremony:

Upon the successful consent of both the Egyptian and Israeli Cabinets, the Concord shall be declared formally adopted by the SM. Thereafter, all Deleagtes will symbolically convene in Washington D.C., at the White House where the Presidents of the U.S. and Egypt along with the Prime Minister of Israel will sign the Concord simultaneously. This ceremonial enactment shall serve as the ultimate diplomatic consummation of the committee's mandate and pave the way for the submission for a motion to Conclude Proceedings.