



# **U&MUN 2017**

## **Rules of Procedure**

## Chapter-I Points and Yields

1. Point of Order: Used to correct a mistake in the parliamentary procedure.
  2. Point of Parliamentary inquiry: Used to inquire about proper procedure. The Director will rule and explain.
  3. Point of Personal Privilege: Used to alleviate a personal discomfort or distraction that impedes your participation in debate. (noise, room temperature, volume, movement, etc.)
- Yield to the Director: The remaining time is left to the Director. Yielding one's remaining time to the Director prevents anyone from asking you tough questions, but it also indicates a weak position.
- Yield to Questions: The speaker's remaining time is utilised for question(s) on the delegate's speech. Only questions on the speech are permitted.

## Chapter-II Motions

4. Moderated Caucus: The purpose of the moderated caucus is to facilitate substantive debate at critical junctures in the discussion.  
A motion for a moderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate.  
The delegate making the motion must briefly specify a topic, a speaking time, and an overall time limit, not to exceed twenty minutes, for the caucus.  
Once raised, the motion will be voted on immediately, with a simple majority required for passage. If the motion passes, the Director will call on delegates to speak at his or her discretion for the stipulated time. Only speeches will be counted against the overall time of the caucus, and each speech will be counted as taking up the full duration of the speaking time. If no delegates wish to speak, the moderated caucus will immediately conclude, even if time remains in the caucus. The Director may also decide, subject to appeal, to suspend the caucus early.
5. Speakers list: the purpose of a speaker list is to set agenda basics and move into formal debate. This is usually used at the starting of the conference by may be reopened at any time given the motion passes.
6. Unmoderated Caucus: An unmoderated caucus temporarily suspends formal debate and allows members to discuss ideas informally in the committee room.  
A motion for an unmoderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate.  
The delegate making the motion may briefly explain the purpose of the motion and specify a time limit for the caucus, not to exceed twenty minutes. The motion will be put to a vote immediately, and a simple majority is required for passage. Director may prematurely end an unmoderated caucus if the Director feels that the caucus has ceased to be productive.
7. Closure of Debate: When the floor is open, a delegate may move to close debate on the substantive or procedural matter under discussion. When closure of debate is moved, the Director may recognise up to two speakers against the motion. No speaker in favour of the motion will be recognised. Closure of debate requires a two-thirds majority to pass. If the Committee is in favour of closure, the Director will declare the closure of debate, and the resolutions or amendment on the floor will be brought to an immediate vote. If the speakers list is exhausted and no delegations wish to add their name to the list, debate on the topic at hand is immediately closed.

8. Suspension or Adjournment of the Meeting: Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the suspension of the meeting, to suspend all Committee functions until the next meeting, or for the adjournment of the meeting, to suspend all Committee functions for the duration of the Conference. When in order, such a motion will not be debated but will be immediately put to a vote and will require a simple majority to pass.

9. (Re)Opening meeting: This is the first motion for every meeting where in a delegate has to officially open debate, this requires a simple majority to pass.

### Chapter-III Legislative Procedure

10. Working Papers: Delegates may propose working papers for Committee consideration. Working papers are intended to aid the Committee in its discussion and formulation of resolutions and need not be written in resolution format. Working papers are not official documents, and do not require formal introduction, but do require the signature of the Director to be copied and distributed. Working papers do not have signatories. A motion to introduce a Working Paper requires a simple majority to pass.

11. Resolutions: A resolution may be introduced when it receives the approval of the Director and is signed by a set number of members in committees determined by the Director. The number of Sponsors to a Draft resolution may also be determined by the Directors. Signing a resolution need not indicate support of the resolution, and the signatory has no further rights or obligations and may sign more than one draft resolution. Resolutions require a simple majority to pass unless otherwise stated in Committee rules. More than one resolution may be on the floor at any one time, but at most one resolution may be passed per topic area.

Once a resolution has been approved as stipulated above and has been copied and distributed, a delegate may make a motion to introduce the resolution. is motion requires only authorisation by the Director. The EB sets , time permitting, may choose to read the operative clauses of the resolution. Once a draft resolution has been introduced and distributed, the Director may entertain non-substantive points, typically used to address typographical, spelling, or punctuation errors. A resolution will remain on the floor until debate is postponed or a resolution on that topic area has been passed. A motion to introduce Draft Resolutions requires a simple majority to pass.

12. Amendments: Delegates may amend any resolution that has been introduced. An amendment must have the approval of the Director and the signatures of a set number of members in the committee determined by the Director. Amendments to amendments are out of order. All amendments on the floor must be debated and voted upon except when they are considered as friendly amendments by the sponsors of the Draft resolution:

An approved amendment may be introduced when the floor is open. General debate will be suspended and two speakers for and against the amendment will be called upon by the Director to speak for a designated time.

When debate is closed on the amendment, the Committee will move to an immediate vote. Votes on amendments are substantive votes. After the vote, the floor will be open to motions.

13. Reordering Resolutions: The default order in which resolutions are voted on is the order in which they were introduced. After debate on a topic has been closed, a delegate may motion to change the order in which resolutions on the Committee floor will be voted on. Such a motion must specify a desired order. Proposals will be voted on in the order in which they were received and

require a 2/3 majority to pass; once a proposal has been passed, all others are discarded and resolutions will be voted on in that order.

**Voting:** Once Committee is in voting procedure and all relevant motions have been entertained, the committee will vote on the resolutions on the floor. Voting occurs on each resolution in succession; once a resolution has been passed, no further resolutions will be voted on. In all matters, both substantive and procedural, each country will have one vote. Each vote may be a “Yes,” “No,” or “Abstain.” All matters will be voted upon by placards, except in the case of a roll call vote. After the Director has announced the beginning of voting, no delegate will interrupt the voting except on a Point of Personal Privilege or on a Point of Order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting. A simple majority requires more “Yes” votes than “No” votes; abstentions are not counted toward either total. A 2/3 majority vote requires at least twice as many “Yes” votes as “No” votes. A procedural vote is a vote on any matter besides an amendment or resolution, and requires every country to vote either “Yes” or “No” on the question.

**Precedence:**

1. Opening meeting (Rule 9)
2. Speakers list (Rule 5)
3. Points that may interrupt a speaker:
  - Points of Personal Privilege (Rule 3)
  - Points of Order (Rule 1)
4. Points in order only when the floor is open:
  - Points of Parliamentary Inquiry (Rule 2)
5. Procedural motions that are not debatable:
  - a. Suspension of the Meeting (Rule 8)
  - b. Unmoderated Caucus (Rule 6)
  - c. Moderated Caucus (Rule 4)
  - d. Introduction of a Draft resolution or Working Paper (Rule 10-11)
  - e. Introduction of an Amendment (Rule 12)
6. Procedural motions that are applicable to a resolution or amendment under consideration:
  - Closure of Debate (Rule 7)
  - Reordering Resolutions (Rule 13)