



RULES OF PROCEDURE

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1. GENERAL RULES

RULE 1: SCOPE

These rules for the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and the Specialized Agencies as well as all subsidiary bodies are self-sufficient, except for modifications provided by the Secretariat or Chairpersons, and will be considered adopted in advance of session. No other rules of procedure are applicable.

RULE 2: LANGUAGE

English will be the official and working language of the committee.

RULE 3: DELEGATIONS

Each member will be represented by one or two delegates and one vote on each committee.

RULE 4: PARTICIPATION OF NON-MEMBERS

Representatives of Accredited Observers will have the same rights as those of full members, except that they may not vote on substantive matters. A representative of a state organization that is not a member of the United Nations or an Accredited Observer may address a committee only with the prior approval of the Chairperson.

RULE 5: STATEMENTS BY THE SECRETARIAT

The Secretary General or a member of the Secretariat designated by him/her may at any time make either written or oral statements to the committee.

RULE 6: GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMITTEE STAFF

The Committee Chairperson will declare the opening and closing of each meeting and may propose the adoption of any procedural motion to which there is no significant objection. The Chairperson, subject to these rules, will have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting. The Chairperson will also direct discussions, accord the right to speak, pose questions, announce decisions, rule on points of order, and ensure and enforce the observance of these rules. The Chairperson may temporarily transfer his or her duties to another member of the Committee staff. Committee staff members may also advise delegations on the possible course of debate. In the exercise of these functions, the Committee staff will be at all times subject to these rules and responsible to the Secretary General.

RULE 7: COURTESY

Delegates will show courtesy and respect to the Committee staff and to other delegates. The Chairperson will immediately call to order any delegate who fails to comply with this rule.

2. RULES GOVERNING DEBATE

RULE 8: AGENDA

In order to determine the number of Delegates, the Chair shall conduct a roll call at the beginning of each session. The Delegates present shall rise and reply 'present'. The first order of business for the Committee will be consideration of the Agenda.

- A motion should be made to put a topic area first on the agenda. This motion requires a second.
- The only topic areas that may be proposed for the agenda are those listed in the preparation materials. The Chairperson may modify these topic areas at his or her discretion.
- A committee in which only one topic area may be proposed for the agenda will be considered to have automatically adopted that topic area without debate.
- A Speakers List will be established 'for' and 'against' the motion; speakers 'for' will speak in support of the topic area suggested, speakers 'against' will speak in favor of the other topic area.
- A motion to close debate will be in order after the Committee has heard from two speakers for the motion and from two against, or all the speakers on one side and at least two on the opposite side. In accordance with the normal procedure described in Rule 12, the Chairperson will recognize two speakers against the motion to close debate, and a vote of two-thirds is required for closure of debate on the agenda. If the Speakers List on setting the agenda is exhausted, debate will automatically be closed even if a motion to close debate would not normally be in order.
- When debate is closed, the Committee will move to an immediate vote on the motion. A simple majority is required for passage. If the motion fails, the other topic area will automatically be placed first on the agenda. • In the event of an international crisis or emergency, the Secretary General or his/her representative may call upon a committee to table debate on the current topic area so that the more urgent matter may be attended to immediately. After a draft resolution has been passed on the crisis topic, the committee will return to debate on the tabled topic. If a draft resolution on the crisis topic fails, the committee may return to debate on the tabled topic area only at the discretion of the Secretary General or his/her representative.
- All motions for caucus shall be ruled dilatory during the Agenda Setting. Also, delegates will not be allowed to yield their time (Rule 19).

RULE 9: OPENING SPEECHES

After debate on a topic area has been opened, but before the Speakers List has been established, the Chairperson may call upon all delegates present to establish their position on the topic area in an opening statement. The Chairperson will randomly choose a delegate present to make his opening statements and then proceed in alphabetical order until all delegations have had the opportunity to make their opening statements. At his or her discretion, the Chairperson may impose a time limit on Opening Statements.

RULE 10: DEBATE

After the Agenda has been determined, and the Opening Statements have concluded, one continuously open Speakers List will be established for the purpose of general debate.

This Speakers List will be followed for all debate on the Topic Area, except when superseded by procedural motions, amendments, or the introduction of a draft resolution. Speakers may speak generally on the Topic Area being considered and may address any draft resolution currently on the floor. Debate automatically closes when the Speakers List is exhausted.

RULE 11: UNMODERATED CAUCUS

A purpose of the moderated caucus is to give delegates the opportunity to lobby and negotiate in an informal setting.

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 must briefly explain its purpose and specify a time limit for the caucus. The motion will immediately be put to a vote. A majority of members is required for passage. The Chairperson may rule the motion out of order.

RULE 12: MODERATED CAUCUS

The purpose of the moderated caucus is to facilitate substantive debate at critical junctures in the discussion. In a moderated caucus, the Chairperson will temporarily depart from the Speakers List and call on delegates to speak at his/her discretion. He may or may not create a speakers' list for the moderated caucus when appropriate.

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 explain its purpose and specify a time limit for the caucus, not to exceed twenty minutes, and a time limit for the individual speeches. Once raised, the motion will be voted on immediately, with a majority of members required for passage. The Chairperson may rule the motion out of order. No motions or requests for a Right of Reply are in order during a moderated caucus. If no delegate wishes to speak during a moderated caucus, the caucus shall immediately end.

RULE 13: CLOSURE OF DEBATE

When the floor is open, a delegate may move to close debate on the substantive or procedural matter under discussion. Delegates may move to close debate on the general topic, debate on the agenda, or debate on an amendment. The Chairperson may rule such a motion dilatory. When closure of debate is moved, the Chairperson may recognize up to two speakers against the motion. If there are no speakers against the motion it automatically passes. No speaker in favor of the motion will be recognized. Closure of debate requires the support of two-thirds of the members present. If the Committee is in favor of closure, the Chairperson will declare the closure of the debate, and move the committee to immediate voting procedure.

RULE 14: 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. The Chairperson may rule such motions out of order. When in order, such motions will not be debatable but will be immediately put to a vote, barring any motions taking precedence, and will require a majority to pass. A motion to adjourn will be out of order prior to the lapse of three-quarters of the time allotted for the last meeting of the

Committee. The meeting will be adjourned automatically without a vote once voting procedures on all topics on the agenda have concluded.

RULE 15: POSTPONEMENT AND RESUMPTION OF DEBATE

Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the postponement of debate on a draft resolution, amendment, or topic currently on the floor. The motion, otherwise known as "tabling," will require a two-thirds vote to pass and will be debatable to the extent of one speaker in favor and one opposed. No debate or action will be allowed on any draft resolution, amendment, or topic on which debate has been postponed. A motion to resume debate on an amendment, draft resolution, or topic on which debate has been postponed will require a majority to pass and will be debatable to the extent of one speaker in favor and one opposed. If there is no speaker against, the motion automatically passes. Resumption of debate will cancel the effects of postponement of debate. The Chairperson has discretion over postponement of debate.

RULE 16: RECONSIDERATION

A motion to reconsider is in order when a draft resolution or amendment has been adopted or rejected, and must be made by a member who voted with the majority on the proposal. The Chairperson will recognize two speakers opposing the motion after which the motion will be immediately put to a vote. A two-thirds majority of the members present is required for reconsideration. If the motion passes, the committee will immediately vote again on the draft resolution or amendment being reconsidered.

RULE 17: PRESS STATEMENTS

At the beginning of a meeting, the Chairperson may, at his or her discretion, inform delegates present that they will be required to issue a statement to the General Public concerning their stance to the current state of negotiations after the conclusion of the meeting. After the meeting has been suspended, the Chairperson will call upon a randomly selected delegate to issue his Press Statement orally to the Committee. He will then proceed in alphabetical order until all delegations have had the opportunity to issue their press statement.

3. RULES GOVERNING SPEECHES

RULE 18: SPEAKERS LIST

The Committee will have an open Speakers List for the Topic Area being discussed. The Chairperson will either set a speaker's time or entertain motions to set a speaking time. Separate Speakers Lists will be established as needed for procedural motions and debate on amendments. A country may add its name to the Speakers List by submitting a request in writing to the Chairperson, provided that country is not already on the Speakers List, and may remove its name from the Speakers List by submitting a request in writing to the Chairperson. At any time the Chairperson may call for members that wish to be added to the Speakers List. The names of the next several countries to speak will always be posted for the convenience of the Committee. The new Speakers List for the next topic area will not be open until the Committee has proceeded to that topic. A motion to close any Speakers List is never in order.

RULE 19: SPEECHES

No delegate may address a session without having previously obtained the permission of the Chairperson. The Chairperson may call a speaker to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion, or are offensive to committee members or staff.

RULE 20: TIME LIMIT ON SPEECHES

The Chairperson may limit the time allotted to each speaker. The minimum time limit will be ten seconds. When a delegate exceeds his/her allotted time, the Chairperson may call the speaker to order without delay.

RULE 21: YIELDS

A delegate granted the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield in one of three ways at the conclusion of his/her speech: to another delegate, to questions, or to the Chairperson. Please note that only one yield is allowed. A delegate must declare any yield at the conclusion of his or her speech.

- Yield to another delegate. His or her remaining time will be offered to that delegate. If the delegate accepts the yield, the Chairperson shall recognize the delegate for the remaining time. To turn the floor over to a co-delegate of the same member state is not considered a yield.
- Yield to questions. Questioners will be selected by the Chairperson and limited to one question each. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Chairperson. The Chairperson will have the right to call to order any delegate whose question is, in the opinion of the Chairperson, rhetorical and leading and not designed to elicit information. Only the speaker's answers to questions will be deducted from the speaker's remaining time.
- Yield to the Chairperson. Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish his/her speech to be subject to questions. The moderator will then move to the next speaker.

There are no yields allowed if the delegate is speaking on a procedural matter or his/her time has expired. A Delegate must declare any yield by the conclusion of his/her speech. If no yield is made, a yield to the Chairperson will be automatically assumed.

RULE 22: RIGHT OF REPLY

A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may request a Right of Reply. A request for a Right of Reply must be submitted in writing to the Chairperson, and must specify the remarks against which the delegate requests the Right of Reply. The Chairperson will grant the Right of Reply at his or her discretion and a delegate granted a Right of Reply will not address the committee except at the request of the Chairperson. A Right of Reply to a Right of Reply is not in order. A Right of Reply is only in order as a response to a statement made in General Debate.

4. RULES GOVERNING POINTS

RULE 23: POINTS OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE:

Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort which impairs his or her ability to participate in the proceedings, he or she may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege to request that the discomfort be corrected. While a Point of Personal Privilege in extreme case may interrupt a speaker, delegates should use this power with the utmost discretion.

RULE 24: POINTS OF ORDER:

During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a Point of Order to indicate an instance of improper parliamentary procedure. The Point of Order will be immediately decided by the Chairperson in accordance with these rules of procedure. The Chairperson may rule out of order those points that are improper. A representative rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. A Point of Order may only interrupt a speaker if the speech is not following proper parliamentary procedure, and should only in that case be entertained by the Chairperson.

RULE 25: POINTS OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the Chairperson a question regarding the rules of procedure. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker. Delegates with substantive questions should not rise to this Point, but should rather approach the committee staff during caucus or send a note to the dais.

5. RULES GOVERNING THE PATH TO A DRAFT RESOLUTION

RULE 26: WORKING PAPERS

Delegates may propose working papers for committee consideration. Working papers are intended to aid the Committee in its discussion and formulation of draft resolutions and need not be written in draft resolution format. Working papers are not official documents, but do require the signature of the Chairperson to be copied and distributed. Once distributed, delegates may begin to refer to that working paper by its designated number, but otherwise debated proceeds normally on the topic.

RULE 27: DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

A draft resolution may be introduced when it receives the approval of the Chairperson and is signed by one fourth of the attending delegations. Signing a draft resolution need not indicate support of the draft resolution, and the signatory has no further obligations. Signing a draft resolution only indicates a desire for the draft resolution to be discussed in committee. There are no official sponsors of draft resolutions. A draft resolution requires a simple majority of members voting pass. Only one draft resolution will be passed per topic area. After a draft resolution is passed, voting procedure will end and the committee will move directly into the second topic area.

RULE 28: INTRODUCTION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Once a draft resolution has been approved as stipulated above and has been copied and distributed, a delegate(s) may motion to introduce the draft resolution. The Chairperson, time permitting, shall read the operative clauses of the draft resolution. A procedural vote is then taken to determine whether the resolution shall be introduced. Should the motion received the simple majority required to pass, the draft resolution will be considered introduced and on the floor. The Chairperson, at his or her discretion, may answer any clarificatory points on the draft resolution. Any substantive points will be ruled out of order during this period, and the Chairperson may end this 'clarificatory question-answer period' for any reason, including time constraints. More than one draft resolution may be on the floor at any one time, but at most one draft resolution may be passed per Topic Area. A draft resolution will remain on the floor until debate on that specific draft resolution is postponed or closed or a draft resolution on that Topic Area has been passed. Debate on draft resolutions proceeds according to the general Speakers List for that topic area and delegates may then refer to the draft resolution by its designated number. No delegate may refer to a draft resolution until it is formally introduced.

RULE 29: AMENDMENTS

Delegates may amend any draft resolution that has been introduced. Only one amendment may be introduced at any given time. An amendment must have the approval of the Chairperson and the signatures of one tenth of the attending delegations. Amendments to amendments are out order; however, an amended part of a draft resolution may be further amended. Preambulatory phrases may not be amended. The final vote on amendments is substantive.

An amendment that is signed by all signatories of the amended draft resolution and approved by the Chairperson it is considered a friendly amendment. Whenever a motion

to introduce such a friendly amendment is introduced the friendly amendment is automatically adopted without a vote.

- A motion to introduce an approved amendment may be introduced when the floor is open. If the motion receives the simple majority required to pass, the Chairperson will read the amendment aloud, time permitting. General Debate will be suspended and a Speakers List will be established for and against the amendment.
- A motion to close debate will be in order after the Committee has heard from two speakers for the amendment and from two speakers against or from all the speakers on one side and at least two on the other side. If there is no speaker against closure of debate, debate is automatically closed without a vote.
- Following the normal procedure of Rule 12, the Chairperson will recognize two speakers against the motion to close debate, and a vote of two-thirds is required for closure. • When debate is closed on the amendment, the Committee will move to an immediate vote. Amendments need a simple majority to pass. After the vote, debate will resume according to the general Speakers List.

6. RULES GOVERNING VOTING

RULE 30: PROCEDURAL VOTING

All voting is considered procedural with the exception of voting on draft resolutions and amendments to draft resolutions. Delegates must vote on all procedural motions, and no abstentions are allowed. All procedural motions require the support of a second delegate before being put to a vote. The Chairperson may, at his discretion, declare a motion adopted without vote when no objections are raised to that motion. A motion that requires a simple majority needs more than half of the committee members to vote affirmatively. A motion that requires two-thirds to pass requires exactly two-thirds of the committee members to vote affirmatively. If there is not the required number of speakers for/against a motion, the motion will automatically fail/pass.

RULE 31: SUBSTANTIVE VOTING

The only substantive voting will be voting on draft resolutions and amendments to draft resolutions. All other votes will be procedural votes. After debate has been closed on the general topic area, the committee will move into substantive voting procedures and the chambers are then sealed. At that point, only the following points and motions will be entertained: Division of the Question, Reordering Draft Resolutions, Roll Call Vote (Rule 32), Point of Personal Privilege, Point of Parliamentary Inquiry and Point of Order. If there are no such motions, the committee will vote on all draft resolutions. For substantive voting, each country will have one vote. Each vote may be a 'Yes,' 'No,' or 'Abstain.' Members who abstain from voting are considered as not voting. All matters will be voted upon using placards by default, except if a motion for a roll call vote is accepted. A simple majority requires 'Yes' voted from more than half of the members voting (i.e. more affirmative votes than negative votes). Once any resolution has been passed, the voting procedure is closed, as only one resolution may be passed in a topic area. In Security Council Simulations, the five permanent members have the power to veto any substantive vote.

RULE 32: REORDERING DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

A Motion to Reorder Draft resolutions will only be in order immediately after entering voting procedure, and before voting has started on any draft resolutions. If the motion receives the simple majority required to pass the Chairperson will take all motions to reorder draft resolutions and then vote on them in the order they were introduced. Voting will continue until either a motion passes, receiving a simple majority, or all of the motions fail, in which case the committee will move into voting procedure, voting on the draft resolutions in their original order. Only one motion to reorder draft resolutions is in order in each round of voting procedures.

RULE 33: DIVISION OF THE QUESTION

After debate on any topic has been closed, a Motion to Divide the Question and vote on certain parts of a draft resolution separately is in order. Preambulatory clauses and suboperative clauses may not be removed by division of the question.

- The delegate raising the motion must specify which operative clauses he wishes to vote on separately. A draft resolution may be divided into any number of separate parts. There will be no substantive debate on a motion to divide the question.

- Immediately after a motion to divide the question has been introduced to the floor, the committee will move on to separate procedural votes on each divided part of the draft resolution. If all of the operative parts of the substantive proposal are rejected, the draft resolution will be considered to have been rejected as a whole.
- Parts of the draft resolution that are subsequently passed will be recombined into a final document. The final document will be put to a substantive vote as a whole, requiring a simple majority of those voting 'yes' or 'no' to pass.

RULE 34: ROLL CALL VOTING

After debate is closed on any draft resolution, any delegate may request a roll call vote. Such a motion may be made from the floor, seconded by one fourth of the attending delegations. A motion for a roll call vote is in order only for the final vote on a draft resolution.

- In a roll call vote, the Chairperson will call countries in alphabetical order starting with a selected member.
- In the first sequence, delegates may vote "Yes," "No," "Abstain," or "Pass." A delegate may request the right to explain his or her vote only when the delegate is voting against the policy of his or her country; such a vote is termed 'with Rights.' The delegate may only explain an affirmative or negative vote, not an abstention from voting.
- A delegate who passes during the first sequence of the roll call must vote (i.e. may not abstain or pass) during the second sequence. The same delegate may not request the right to explain his/her vote.
- All delegates who had requested the right of explanation will be granted time to explain their votes. The speaking time will be set at the discretion of the Chairperson, not to exceed thirty seconds.
- The Chairperson will then announce the outcome of the vote.

7. PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS

Motions will be considered in the following order of preference:

1. Point of Personal Privilege (Rule 21)
2. Point of Order (Rule 22)
3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry (Rule 23)
4. Right of Reply (Rule 20)
5. Adjournment of the Meeting (Rule 13)
6. Suspension of the Meeting (Rule 13)
7. Unmoderated Caucusing (Rule 10)
8. Moderated Caucusing (Rule 11)
9. Introduction of Draft Resolution (Rule 26)
10. Introduction of an Amendment (Rule 27)
11. Postponement of Debate (Rule 14)
12. Resumption of Debate (Rule 14)
13. Closure of Debate (Rule 12)

At the start of voting procedure, the following points and motions are in order, in the following order of precedence:

1. Point of Personal Privilege (Rule 21)
2. Point of Order (Rule 22)
3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry (Rule 23)
4. Right of Reply (Rule 20)
5. Reordering Draft Resolutions (Rule 30)
6. Division of the Question (Rule 31)
7. Motion for a Roll Call Vote (Rule 32)

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