



RULES OF PROCEDURE

Table of Contents

GENERAL RULES.....1-2	<i>Suspension of the Rules</i>
<i>Officers</i>	RULES GOVERNING VOTING BLOC.....4-6
<i>Statements by the Secretariat</i>	<i>Voting Rights</i>
<i>Security Council Priority</i>	<i>Method of Voting</i>
<i>Powers of the Chair</i>	<i>Conduct During Voting</i>
<i>Points of Parliamentary Procedure</i>	<i>Substantive Proposals</i>
<i>Order of Parliamentary Procedure</i>	<i>Decisions of Competence</i>
<i>Quorum</i>	<i>Order of Resolutions</i>
<i>Members Present</i>	<i>Withdrawal of Proposals</i>
<i>Majority Required</i>	<i>Reconsideration of Proposals</i>
RULES GOVERNING GENERAL AND SUBSTANTIVE DEBATE.....2-4	<i>Division of Proposals</i>
<i>Agenda</i>	<i>Voting on Amendments</i>
<i>Changing of Agenda</i>	Appendix 1: The Rules and Procedures of World Bank.....7-8
<i>Adjournment of Debate</i>	Appendix 2 and 3: The Rules and Procedures of the International Criminal Court and The Rules and Procedures of the International Court of Justice.....9-10
<i>Closure of Debate</i>	Appendix 4: The Rules and Procedures of the Security Council.....11-12
<i>Postponement or Resumption of Debate</i>	<i>Rules of Procedure Index.....13-14</i>
<i>Adjournment or Suspension of the Meeting</i>	
<i>Speeches, Comments, and Questions</i>	
<i>Right of Reply</i>	



GENERAL RULES

Officers

The Secretary General shall appoint officers for each committee. The placement of these officers is not subject to a vote by the committee. The Chairperson, as selected by the Secretary General, is the final decision maker on the dais. If the Chairperson finds it necessary to be absent during a meeting, or any part thereof, they shall appoint one of the other officers to take their place. These officers will have the same powers of the Chairperson. The Chairperson may also delegate power to any officer while they are still physically present in committee. Any two officers may exchange duties for any reason deemed necessary by the Upper Secretariat. The chairperson may also assign certain responsibilities to an officer during the course of debate, even if these responsibilities are not specifically provided in the rules. As a final note, the Upper Secretariat has the power to take on an officer position in any committee if they deem it necessary.

Statements by the Secretariat

The Secretary General, or any member of the Secretariat designated by the Secretary General as his representative, may at any time make an oral or written statement to a committee concerning any questions under consideration.

Security Council Priority

All committees except ICJ and World Bank may discuss but not vote on matters which the Security Council is presently considering.

Powers of the Chair

The Chairperson is responsible for the maintenance of committee through functions assigned to them by the Secretary General. They shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting, direct all discussion and debate, ensure the observance of procedural rules, determine whether motions are procedural or substantive, maintain order in the committee room, delegate the right to speak, pose questions to the committee, and announce the decisions made by the committee. In addition, the Chairperson may entertain proposals for the following procedural motions:

- Limitation of the time for consideration on each agenda item, resolution, or time allotted for speakers as dictated by the committee
- Closure of the speaker's list
- Suspension of the meeting
- Postponement of debate on the item under consideration
- Adjournment of debate
- Adjournment of the meeting

The Chairperson shall rule on all points of order; however, the Chairperson is under the authority of the committee, allowing a committee member to challenge the ruling of the Chairperson under the provision ***Point of Parliamentary Procedure***.

Points of Parliamentary Procedure

During the discussion on any topic, a member may rise to a ***Point of Order, Information, or Personal Privilege***, and its validity shall be immediately decided upon by the Chairperson. A representative shall rise under a ***Point of Order*** if he feels that the meeting is proceeding in a manner contrary to that specified in these rules. If a representative wishes to ask a



question or obtain clarification of the proceeding of the meeting of the policies of the Chairperson, he should rise to a ***Point of Information***. If a member state wishes to inquire about the comfort of its members, the conduct of its officers or members, he should rise under a ***Point of Personal Privilege***. Points of parliamentary procedure may not interrupt a speaker during debate.

Order of Parliamentary Procedure

See the ***Rules of Procedure Index*** on the last page.

Quorum

A Chairperson of the General Assembly of the Economic and Social Council may declare a meeting open and permit debate when representatives of at least one-third of committee are present. However, in order to vote on a substantive matter, a majority of the committee must be present at the time of the vote. Quorum is assumed unless specifically challenged. If challenged, the Chairperson must proceed to a roll call vote. Quorum for Specialized Committees is defined differently depending on the type of committee. Generally two-thirds of the committee must be present in order for a quorum to be reached; however, in the case of the Security Council and International Criminal Court of Justice, nine members must be present.

Members Present

A member that is present is a member that casts an affirmative or negative vote. Members who abstain are present but not voting. Abstentions are not permitted on procedural motions.

Majority Required

Decisions in the General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, and the World Bank shall be made by a majority vote of the members that are present and voting. A majority is defined as one over half.

RULES GOVERNING GENERAL AND SUBSTANTIVE DEBATE

Agenda

Agenda items in each committee are established in advance by the Secretariat except for committees with open agendas. None of these committees may introduce new agenda items on their own initiative until all topics are done. If this happens, the approval of the Chairperson must be received to start a new topic.

Changing of Agenda

In order to change the established order of the agenda, delegates may postpone debate on the established topic and move to the next topic (See ***Postponement of Debate***). In cases of the Security Council and the World Bank, the order of agenda shall be decided during the selection of agenda.

Adjournment of Debate

During the discussion of any topic, a delegate may motion for the adjournment of debate on the agenda item. This will move committee into substantive debate. The sponsor or another delegate may speak in favor of the motion and one person may speak against the motion. A two-thirds majority is required for it to pass except for the Security Council which needs



nine votes to pass. If General Debate is adjourned, the committee will move into Substantive Debate on the same item. Adjournment of Substantive Debate means no further discussion may occur including voting on resolutions.

Closure of Debate

While discussing any topic, a delegate may motion for the closure of debate on a topic that is undergoing substantive debate. The committee will hear from two speakers for and two speakers against. A two-thirds majority is required to pass in exception to Security Council; nine votes required. Upon passage, the committee will move immediately into Voting Bloc.

Postponement or Resumption of Debate

Postponement of debate is defined as the tabling of the item under discussion, in which the consideration of a specific agenda item or proposal is set aside until a time when the committee can more adequately discuss it. There shall be one speaker for and one speaker against the motion and a two-third majority required it pass except for Security Council which only needs nine votes to pass. The motion itself must also specify the time at which debate will be reconvened.

Adjournment or Suspension of the Meeting

During the discussion of any topic, someone may move for the suspension or adjournment of the meeting. These motions are not debated and are immediately put to a vote. Simple majority is needed to pass except for the Security Council. Suspension of the meeting is appropriate at the end of the last committee session, but shall be ruled out of order until a Rapporteur has been elected and business completed.

Speeches, Comments, and Questions

Prior to the discussion of resolutions, the normal conduct of committee shall include time allotted for discussion of policy under General Debate. Speeches made during General Debate may not mention resolutions, or possible solutions to the topic being discussed by the committee. Yielding of time to another member nation, the chair, or for questions is not permitted in General Debate. The Chairperson may request that the delegate be seated if they feel that irrelevant points are being discussed. A member nation may only be placed of the speaker's list for General Debate once.

After the course of General Debate, the committee will move directly into Substantive Debate. The speaker's list shall be continued if it has not already been exhausted. Comments or questions directed at the speaker by the Chair are allowed in Substantive Debate, and must pertain only to the content of the preceding speech. Comments and questions are not allowed on comments, rights of reply, or procedural speeches. A speaker's list shall be used for the basis of debate during Substantive Debate, unless otherwise directed by the Chairperson. Speakers may speak more than once in Substantive Debate.

Right of Reply

When a delegate is personally slandered by another delegate he will receive the chance to give a right of reply upon the discretion of the chair. This is only allowed if the delegate is personally slandered or his country is spoken of in a poor manner.



Suspension of the Rules

This is also known as a “Caucus,” in which delegates may move around and speak without the restriction of the speaker’s list. A time limit must be set, but it can be extended, subject to the discretion of the Chair.

In another version of this, known as the “Moderated Caucus,” only some of the rules are suspended. With this motion, the speaker’s list is temporarily suspended and instead delegates raise their placard to speak, at the discretion of the chair. Again, a time limit for the entire Moderated Caucus must be set, as well as a time limit for individual speeches.

And in yet another version, known as the “Formal Caucus,” representatives of the sponsors of a resolution may present the resolution before the entire committee, during which they may make substantive explanations or answer questions. A time limit for each presentation must be set with this motion.

RULES GOVERNING VOTING BLOC

Voting Rights

Each member nation of the UN shall possess one vote on both procedural and substantive motions. No delegate may cast a vote on behalf of another member nation or organization. Permanent observer nations may co-sponsor procedural and substantive motions, but are not granted voting rights.

Method of Voting

Procedure for voting for the committee is done with a show of placards counted and verified by each chairperson; however, any delegate of the committee may request a roll call vote on a substantive proposal before voting begins. Roll call votes will not be permitted on procedural motions and may not be questioned by the committee. The Chairperson may cancel the roll call vote if they feel it is in the best interest of the committee (i.e. short on time, delegate does not understand implications of a roll call vote, size of committee, etc). The roll call vote is taken in English alphabetical order with the name of each member state being called, and a subsequent reply by the delegate of “For,” “Against,” “Abstain,” or “Pass.” A delegate who wishes to pass in the roll call vote will be called again once every member of the committee has voted and must submit a “For,” “Against,” or “Abstain” response. Explanations of vote will be given by members who have voted for or against and have requested the right to explain their vote. The sponsor(s) of the substantive proposal will not be permitted to explain his or her vote. Those who wish to change their vote may do so for any reason before the results of the vote have been announced to the committee.

Conduct During Voting

After voting has begun, no delegate shall interrupt the voting procedure, except to rise with a point of parliamentary procedure pertaining to voting. In addition, there shall be no discussion, passing of notes, and entering or exiting the committee room during voting procedure.

Substantive Proposals

A substantive proposal shall be initially defined as a resolution or substantive amendment. An amendment may only be voted on if it adds, relates, or revises part of a resolution on the committee floor. Substantive proposals should only be discussed once they have been put on the floor; however, the Chairperson may allow substantive proposals to be discussed without first having circulated them.



In order to be accepted for consideration by the chair, all substantive proposals will be set to require a minimum of 20% of the committee signatures. The Chairperson may alter this number as they deem fit for the committee. Substantive amendments must leave at least one operative clause of the original resolution intact in order to receive consideration from the chair. Friendly amendments require only the signature(s) of the sponsor(s) of the resolution and the approval of the Chairperson.

Substantive proposals are to be introduced prior to Voting Bloc. After their introduction, a Formal Caucus may be in order; see *Suspension of the Rules*.

Decisions of Competence

Competence deals only with substantive proposals and may not be brought up on any other issue. Furthermore, a committee is only able to consider substantive proposals that deal directly with the topics assigned to it by the Secretariat. Any motion calling for a decision on the competence of a committee to discuss or to adopt a substantive proposal submitted to it is in order at any time after the formal introduction of the resolution and before the proposal is voted on. Once the proposal has been voted on, it is closed to further discussion unless otherwise stated by the Secretary General. The motion itself requires two speakers for and two speakers against. A two-thirds majority is needed to pass. If passed, the substantive proposal in question cannot be reintroduced; however, if the motion fails, a decision of competence may not be proposed again except under the procedure of *Reconsideration of Proposals*.

Order of Resolutions

With the exception of the World Bank and the International Courts, consideration of resolutions shall proceed in the order as numbered by the Secretariat, unless a motion is passed under this rule to change the previous order. The committee has the option to reorder the resolutions initially, but once business on the first resolution has commenced, no further reordering may occur for that particular agenda item. The first reordering to receive a majority vote will be the reordering used by the committee; if no reordering receives a majority vote, the initial ordering by the Secretariat shall stand. A reordering of the resolutions does not alter the numbering of the resolutions; it only changes the order in which they are considered. In the case of the World Bank, a resolution is defined to be an amendment to a proposal, thus all resolutions follow under the provisions of *Voting on Amendments*.

Withdrawal of Proposals

A proposal may be withdrawn by its sponsor at any time prior to voting. If sponsored by more than one person, every person must agree to withdraw the sponsorship. After this, any member can take over the proposal and sponsor it himself or herself except in the World Bank.

Reconsideration of Proposals

When a substantive proposal has been adopted or rejected, it may not be reconsidered at the same session unless the committee decides to do so by a two-thirds majority vote. There will be two speakers for and two speakers in opposition of the motion. This motion may not be made more than once for the same proposal.



Division of Proposals

Triple-tiered vote: the first tier is to vote on whether or not to divide the question at all; the second tier is to vote on whether or not to include specified operatives; the third and final tier is to vote on the resolution only including the approved operatives.

Voting on Amendments

When an amendment is made to a resolution, the amendment shall be voted on first. Amendments shall be considered in the order in which the Chairperson numbers them. If an amendment, once passed, nullifies a subsequent amendment, the subsequent amendment shall not be voted upon. Amendments to amendments are not permitted.



Appendix 1: The Rules and Procedures of World Bank

General Powers of the Chair

In addition to the standard powers listed in this packet, the Chairperson of the World Bank shall direct all discussion and debate among delegates, maintain order in the committee room, delegate the right to speak, pose questions to the committee when necessary, and announce any decisions made by the committee.

During discussion of a given loan proposal, the Chairperson may entertain the following procedural motions:

- Limitation of the time for consideration of each agenda item
- Limitation of the time for consideration of resolutions
- Closure of the speakers list
- Limitation of the time allotted to speakers
- Suspension of the meeting
- Postponement of debate on the item under consideration
- Adjournment of debate
- Adjournment of the meeting

The Chairperson shall oversee and rule on all points of order. Since the Chairperson is under the authority of the committee, a delegate may challenge the Chairperson's rulings under a *Point of Parliamentary Procedure*.

Decisions of Competence

Since the World Bank and its members are only competent to consider loan proposals which deal directly with the principles of the Bank, a motion calling for a decision on the competence of the committee to continue discussion on a loan proposal shall be in order at any time after the formal introduction of the proposal and before it is voted upon. This motion requires two speakers for and two against, as well as a two-thirds majority in order to pass; if the motion passes, the proposal may not be reintroduced.

Method of Voting

A two-thirds majority vote shall be required before moving into monetary voting on a loan proposal. Monetary voting shall include the following:

- 1) Roll-call vote in ascending order of voting powers
- 2) Directors shall give the number of votes cast affirmatively or they may pass
- 3) One pass per director will be allowed
- 4) Preceding all votes, the Chairperson will ask for changes

After the voting procedure, if a member nation feels that the totals from the monetary voting were incorrectly added, this representative may rise under a point of information. If a proposal is rejected, it may not be reconsidered at any time, unless the Bank votes to do so by a two-thirds majority.



Appendix 1: The Rules and Procedures of World Bank (Continued)

Speeches, Comments, and Questions

During the consideration of projects, the normal conduct of business shall include:

- 1) Presentations (use of maps, overhead, and poster are allowed)
- 2) Questioning of proposal
- 3) Debate on projects and amendments

Debate consists of comments and questions, which will be allotted a specific amount of time. Those delegates that wish to question the proposer during his or her presentation must rise under this rule in order to do so. No delegate may interrupt a speaker. There shall be no yields on a comment or a question.



Appendix 2 and 3: The Rules and Procedures of the International Criminal Court and The Rules and Procedures of the International Court of Justice

General Powers of the Chair

In addition to standard powers listed in this packet, the Chairperson of the International Court of Justice shall direct all discussion and debate among delegates, decide whether or not motions are procedural or substantive, maintain order in the committee room, delegate the right to speak, pose questions to the committee when necessary, and announce any decisions made by the committee.

During discussion of a given topic, the Chairperson may entertain the following procedural motion:

- Limitation of the time for consideration of each agenda item
- Suspension of the meeting
- Adjournment of Debate
- Adjournment of the meeting

Decisions of Competence

Since the International Criminal Court and its justices are only competent to consider proposals that pertain directly to the case being considered, a motion calling for a decision on the competence of the committee to discuss or adopt a proposal submitted to it will be in order at any time after the formal introduction of the resolution and before it is voted upon. This motion requires two speakers for and two against, as well as a majority of nine votes, in order to pass; if the motion passes, the resolution may not be reintroduced.

Method of Voting

The committee shall normally vote by a show of placards on procedural motions. The justices being represented shall not be associated with a nation or its policy, but shall remain unbiased while voting and determining the sentence of the accused.

Participation of Non-Members/Witnesses of the Court

The members of the court shall have the right to call forward the plaintiff or defendant or any representative of a nation or organization recognized by the United Nations to appear before the Court. Those called shall answer questions from the members truthfully and to the best of his/her knowledge.

Examinations

Once the case agenda has been set by the justices, the lawyers for both the Defendant and Plaintiff shall present opening statements to the court. Following each opening statement, justices will be allowed to question, in Round Robin order, the lawyer as to the innocence of his/her side.

Once a non-member or witness is introduced to the court, each lawyer will be allowed time to question the witness. After this questioning has ceased, justices will be allowed to question the witness as to the innocence of guilt of the defendant in Round Robin format.



Appendix 2 and 3: The Rules and Procedures of the International Criminal Court and The Rules and Procedures of the International Court of Justice (Continued)

When all witnesses have been dismissed, the lawyers of the Plaintiff and Defendant shall provide closing statements as to why the Defendant should be found innocent or guilty. No questions will be allowed on closing statements.

Speeches, Comments, Questions, and Caucuses

The Chairperson shall call upon justices by means of Round Robin seating. The justice may be called to order if his/her remarks are inappropriate or irrelevant to the base being discussed. Other justices may NOT interrupt a justice while he/she is speaking before the court. If deemed necessary, a justice may motion for a Moderated Caucus.

Judgments and Declarations

As per the Rules of Court, Section F. Judgments, Interpretations, and Revisions, the “Judgment shall contain:

- The date on which it is read
- The names of the justices participating
- The names of the parties
- A summary of the proceedings
- The submissions of the parties
- A statement of the facts
- The reasons in point of law
- The operative provisions of the judgment
- The decision, if any, in regards to costs
- The number and names of the justices constituting the majority

Any judgment may, if he/she so desires, attach his/her individual opinion to the judgment, whether he/she dissents from the majority or not; a judge who wishes to record his/her concurrence or dissent without stating his reasons may do so in the form of a declaration.”



Appendix 4: The Rules and Procedures of the Security Council

General Powers of the Chair

In addition to standard powers listed in this packet, the Chairperson of the Security Council shall direct all discussion and debate among delegates, decide whether or not motions are procedural or substantive, maintain order in the committee room, delegate the right to speak, pose questions to the committee when necessary, and announce any decisions made by the committee.

During discussion of a given topic, the Chairperson may entertain the following procedural motion:

- Limitation of the time for consideration of each agenda item
- Limitation of the time for consideration of resolutions
- Suspension of the meeting
- Postponement of debate on the item under consideration
- Adjournment of the meeting

The Chairperson shall oversee and rule on all points of order. Since the Chairperson is under the authority of the committee, a delegate may challenge the Chairperson's rulings under a ***Point of Parliamentary Procedure***.

Decisions of Competence

Since the Security Council and its members are only competent to consider resolutions or amendments that pertain directly to the case being discussed, a motion calling for a decision on the competence of the committee to continue discussion on a proposal that is irrelevant or off-topic will be in order at any time after the formal introduction of the resolution and before it is voted upon. This motion requires two speakers for and two against, as well as a majority of nine votes, in order to pass; if the motion passes, the resolution may not be reintroduced.

Speeches, Yields, and Comments

The chairperson shall have delegates speak in English alphabetical order. The delegate is allowed unlimited speaking time during speeches but may be called to order if his/her speech is irrelevant, off-topic, or inappropriate. Comments and questions will not be allotted after a speech and due to the nature of unlimited speaking time, delegates may NOT be permitted to yield time to other delegates.

Caucuses and Moderated Caucuses

A motion to Caucus can only be made while the floor is open. Upon passage, the rules are in temporary suspension, but the Chairperson retain their powers of moderation. In contrast, Moderated Caucuses are not allowed, but an alternate method of debate to Caucusing is provided under ***Informal Consultations of the Whole***.

Informal Consultations of the Whole

Delegates may motion to enter an Informal Consultation at any time that the floor is open. In an Informal Consultation, all rules are suspended except for that of diplomatic courtesy. Most Informal Consultations are conducted with delegates remaining seated, but again, the rules are in suspension. A time limit must be set, and if this motion passes the Chairperson shall refrain from moderating committee during the Informal Consultation. Technically, this is a Suspension of the Meeting



Appendix 4: The Rules and Procedures of the Security Council (Continued)

except that the members of the Security Council happen to be present in the Security Council Chamber, but at the conclusion of the time allotted for the Informal Consultation, the Council shall move immediately back into formal session.

Resolutions

Resolutions that have been presented before the Security Council in a Formal Caucus may be amended before entering Voting Bloc. The Chairperson shall number these resolutions in the order of which they are submitted. Once the committee has entered Voting Bloc, amendments for a given resolution shall be voted upon first, followed by the resolution as a whole; **ONLY ONE RESOLUTION WILL BE PASSED IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL**. The first resolution to be passed will end voting on remaining resolutions.

Voting

Decisions of the Security Council shall be made by the affirmative vote of nine members including the abstentions of the permanent nations of China, Russia, France, the United States of America and the United Kingdom. While voting on resolutions, the permanent member states will be allowed to Veto a resolution forcing it to immediately fail regardless of the remaining votes. The Council will normally vote by a show of placards, however a delegate may motion for a roll-call vote before actually voting. This motion may be ruled dilatory if deemed necessary by the Chairperson. The name of each member state will be called and a response of "For," "Against," "Abstain," or "Pass" will be recorded; those delegates who have chosen to pass will be asked to give their final vote of "For," "Against," or "Abstain." Delegates may request explanations of the vote of members who have voted for or against a resolution; these explanations will be kept brief and will not be permitted to be asked of any sponsors of the resolution.

Disputes

In accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting. Delegates may make a substantive motion to declare a dispute in order to determine if a dispute exists, requiring two speakers for and two speakers against the motion. If the motion passes, a parliamentary motion shall be entertained in order to determine which nations are parties to dispute. If a member state is declared a party to dispute, that member shall abstain from voting and shall not have the option of vetoing a resolution if it is a permanent member of the Security Council.

Uniting for Peace

In accordance with General Assembly Resolution 377A passed in 1950, "if the Security Council, because of lack of unanimity of the permanent members, fails to exercise its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in any case where there appears to be a threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, the General Assembly shall consider the matter immediately with a view to making appropriate recommendations to Members for collective measures, including in the case of a breach of the peace or act of aggression the use of armed force when necessary, to maintain or restore international peace and security" (Operative Clause A1). Therefore, if the Security Council fails to come to a vote on an issue, then a procedural motion may be made to "unite for peace," and upon passage, the issue may be brought before the General Assembly, where a Formal Caucus for the purposes of explaining the issue will be immediately in order.



RULES OF PROCEDURE INDEX

Rule	Speakers	Vote	Notes
<u>In Order of Precedence</u>			
<i>Points of Personal Privilege</i>	N / A	N / A	A delegate may raise a point of personal privilege in order to inform the chairperson of a physical discomfort he or she is experiencing, such as not being able to hear another delegate's speech.
<i>Point of Order</i>	N / A	N / A	A point of order is used when a delegate believes the chair has made an error in the running of the committee. The Delegate should only specify the errors they believe were made in the formal committee procedure, and may not address the topic being discussed.
<i>Point of Parliamentary Inquiry</i>	N / A	N / A	A point of inquiry (also known as a point of parliamentary procedure) can be made when the floor is open (i.e. when no other delegate is speaking) in order to ask the chairperson a question regarding the rules of procedure.
<i>Point of Information</i>	N / A	N / A	A delegate raises a point of information in order to pose a question to a speaker during formal debate. The speaker chooses whether or not to yield his or her time to points of information.
<i>Adjournment of the Meeting</i>	N / A	Majority	In order only after a Rapporteur has been selected and in the last 5 minutes of the final Committee Session
<i>Suspension of the Meeting</i>	N / A	Majority	In order only at the end of a Committee Session.
<i>Caucusing</i>	N / A	Majority	Motion requires purpose and time limit, maximum of 20 minutes with extensions.
<i>Moderated Caucusing</i>	N / A	Majority	Motion requires purpose, time limit and speaking time
<i>Closure of Debate</i>	1+ / 1-	2 / 3	The motion used for moving into Voting Bloc
<i>Adjournment of Debate</i>	1+ / 1-	2 / 3	The motion used for moving from General into Substantive Debate.
<i>Postponement of Debate</i>	1+ / 1-	2 / 3	Also known as "tabling," the motion requires a specified time for which to reconvene debate on the item or proposal.
<i>Order of Resolutions</i>	N / A	2 / 3	This motion merely reorders the resolutions in the order upon which they will be voted.
<i>Competence</i>	2+ / 2-	2 / 3	Only in order immediately after the introduction of an amendment or resolution.
<i>Division of the Question</i>	2+ / 2-	Majority	Triple-tiered vote: the first tier is to vote on whether or not to divide the question at all; the second tier is to vote on whether or not to include specified operatives; the



			third and final tier is to vote on the resolution only including the approved operatives.
<i>Introduce Amendment</i>	N / A	Majority	If submitted by a sponsor the “Friendly Amendment” will automatically be approved and added to the resolution. If submitted by a non-sponsor the document must be procedurally read aloud to the entire committee before a vote is cast.
<i>Introduce Resolution</i>	N / A	Majority	Upon introduction the document shall be procedurally read aloud by 1/3 or less of the sponsors to the entire committee.
<i>Formal Caucus</i>	N / A	Majority	When sponsors of a resolution desire to present a resolution to the committee. Must specify the length of time allotted to the presentation of each resolution.
<i>Resumption of Debate</i>	N / A	Majority	Motion used to move out of voting bloc.
<i>Reconsideration</i>	2+ / 2-	2 / 3	Can only be made by a delegate who voted with the majority.
<u>In No Order of Precedence</u>			
<i>Quorum</i>	N / A	N / A	Assumed present unless challenged.
<i>Agenda</i>	N / A	1 / 2	Motion to order the topics.
<i>Yields</i>	N / A	N / A	No multiple yields. May yield to another delegate, questions, or to the chair. No comments may be made following any yield and questions are not to be answered.
<i>Comments</i>	N / A	N / A	Comments are only in order after speeches made during substantive debate. No comments may be made if a speaker makes a yield.
<i>Right of Reply</i>	N / A	N / A	No Right of Reply may be made to a Right of Reply.
<i>Roll Call Vote</i>	N / A	N / A	Ask each member nation their vote on a substantive proposal in English alphabetical order. This motion may be ruled dilatory if deemed necessary by the Chairperson. The name of each member state will be called and a response of “For,” “Against,” “Abstain,” or “Pass” will be recorded; those delegates who have chosen to pass will be asked to give their final vote of “For,” “Against,” or “Abstain.” Delegates may request explanations of the vote of members who have voted for or against a resolution; these explanations will be kept brief and will not be permitted to be asked of any sponsors of the resolution.