

Rules of Procedure

General Speaker's List (GSL)

The committee will begin with a GSL where any delegate can speak about what they feel is important and share their stance.

Special Speaker's List (SSL)

The committee will begin with a SSL where the delegates discuss a crisis update or want to discuss a subtopic of the agenda. The rules for a SSL are the same as the ones in a GSL.

Yields

If the allotted time for a GSL is not used up completely, the speaker may yield time:

- To the Chair
- To Questions
- To Comments

Points

- Point of Personal Privilege- This point may be raised at any given point in time during committee if the delegate is feeling uncomfortable.
- Point of Parliamentary Inquiry- A delegate may raise this to ask a question to the executive board regarding procedure.
- Point of Order- This may be raised to point out faults made by the Executive Board
- Point of Factual Inaccuracy- This may be raised when a delegate wishes to point out a fault in another delegate's statement.
- Point of Information- This may be raised for the sake of clarification on a delegate's speech.
- Right to Reply- This may be raised to demand an apology when a delegate's or his country's sovereignty has been breached.

Communiqués and Directives

Communiqués: Also referred to as press releases, may be issued by a country to make an announcement.

A chit stating the announcement should be sent to the Executive Board. If it is approved,

it will be announced in committee proceedings.

Directives

There are two kinds of directives:

- Overt Individual/Joint Directives- There can be a maximum of 2 authors only. These will not be voted upon by committee because they signify action orders taken by the governments of the authors. Overt directives will be announced in committee right after ratification.
- Covert Individual Directives- There can be only one author for these, and will not be voted on in committee either. Covert directives will be implemented as soon as they are ratified and they will influence upcoming crises. The directive will not be read out in committee at any point.

Presidential/Joint Statements

Presidential or joint statements may be made by delegates if they wish to address the committee regarding something serious. This would be in motion once the delegate sends a chit to the Executive Board and it is approved. Then a motion may be raised to make a presidential/joint statement.

Voting

With respect to: Moderated/Unmoderated caucuses, the committee would follow simple majority.

With respect to: Working Papers, the committee would follow simple majority.

With respect to: Resolution: Only the 20 voting countries will have the right to vote. This will require a 2/3rd majority (14 Countries).

Motions

Motion to Open Formal Debate: This is the first motion of the conference and is made to move into formal debate and open the General Speakers List. If there are multiple topics on the agenda, the body will first vote on the order they are to be discussed. All delegates wishing to be added to the speakers list should raise their placards at the request of the chair or send a note to the dais.

- **Motion to Enter into a Moderated Caucus:** This motion brings committee into a moderated debate to discuss a more specific aspect of the agenda. When raising this motion total time and per speaker time must be stated. All points other than point of personal privilege are suspended in a Moderated Caucus.
- **Motion to Enter into an Unmoderated Caucus:** This motion temporarily suspends formal debate for a specified amount of time. It is used create resolutions, talk to other delegates, or anything else that may need to be done. It needs a simple majority to pass.
- **Motion to Introduce a Resolution:** A delegation may move to introduce a resolution that they have drafted, and this will open committee up to discussion on this resolution. The authors will first introduce the committee to the resolution. This will be followed by a two-for-two for and against by a non-author. By the chair's discretion, a question and answer session may also be conducted.
- **Motion to Previous Question:** This motion ends all debate on a resolution and moves to directly begin voting. This motion requires a 2/3rd majority to pass.
- **Motion to Introduce an Amendment:** A delegate may also move to amend one or more specific clauses in a resolution. An amendment may be friendly -one that the authors find favourable, or unfriendly - one that authors find unfavourable. A friendly amendment will definitely be incorporated into the final resolution, however, for an unfriendly amendment to be considered there must be voting. Unfriendly amendments pass by simple majority.