

Rules of Procedure

Summary of Committee Progress

Following the GSL, the committee begins with a group meeting or a moderated meeting, depending on the delegates' proposals. Topics are then discussed, and finally, in an unmoderated meeting, one group independently or in conjunction with other groups with the approval of the family heads drafts a bill, which is then signed by the family heads. On the final day, depending on the committee's progress, the bills are read, voted on, and the committee concludes by declaring the new world order based on the bills that have been ultimately adopted.

How to Raise a Point

- If it is a point of personal privilege or a point of order, you may, within reason, interrupt the flow of the argument by raising your placard and waiting to be called.
- Explain the issue you are going to bring up and what you want to say.
- Point of order: Member States may bring points of order at any time during the meeting.

A delegate may raise a point of order if they feel that the chair is not upholding the rules of procedure or is not doing enough to ensure that others do.

- Point of personal privilege: Used to communicate a private issue. For Instance, the speaker is difficult to hear, the room is excessively heated, or your placard is broken.
- Point of Information: Used to elicit clarification from a delegate about a speech. Occasionally accepted, and only used during the speakers list.
- Point of Inquiry: Used to ask a query on parliamentary procedure.
- Suspension of a meeting: A Member State may request the temporary suspension of a meeting at any moment. A halted meeting is typically picked back up the next day.
- Adjournment of a meeting: A Member State may request the adjournment of a meeting.

A meeting ends when it is adjourned. Any topic that must be continued will be discussed at a different meeting, usually on a different day. • Adjournment of debate A debate's adjournment stops some or all its discussion of the affected agenda item. This can entail bringing an item to a close for the remainder of the session, stopping action on a particular draft resolution or decision, or finishing the debate. Member States requesting a break in the debate make clear what portion of the discussion is to be abandoned. After no more than two delegations have spoken in favor and no more than two have spoken against, the proposal to adjourn the debate is put to a vote right away. It is approved by a simple majority. When a motion to adjourn, debate is made to stop action on a particular draft resolution or decision, it is referred to as a "no-action motion".

Motions:

Motions are intended to discuss rules of procedure and advance the conversation about your committee. Most motions must be put to a vote to be approved. There are 3 motion types that we are going to use in this committee:

Group Caucus: This is a type of caucus where only groups can talk amongst themselves, and motions lasting a minimum of 5 and a maximum of 15 minutes are allowed. Standing up and talking to other groups is prohibited, and this caucus can only be used during the first motion and the last 20 minutes of the session.

Moderated Caucus: Delegates can temporarily limit the topic of discussion during a moderated caucus. Any delegate has the right to move to have a moderated caucus, but the motion must specify the caucus' duration, speaking time, and goal.

Unmoderated Caucus: The rules are suspended in an unmoderated caucus, allowing delegates to speak freely. A motion must specify a time limit and caucus topic, same way done in a moderated caucus. A simple majority is necessary for the caucus to pass.

How to give a motion

When your chairboard says "The floor is open, are there any points or motions in the house?" You should raise your placard both to make a point, or a motion and you should specify your motion Example: We would like to give a moderated caucus to talk about topic 1 for 15 minutes and individual speaker's time 1.30 seconds.

The Flow of Debate

Firstly, opening the debate

1. Roll call
2. Motion to open the debate

Organizing Priorities

1. Speaker's list
2. Round Table Debating the topic
3. Group Caucus
4. Moderated caucus
5. Unmoderated caucus

Solving the problem

1. Bills
2. Voting Procedure

Voting Procedure:

Voting for Roll Call Vote. Any delegate may move for a roll call vote, which the chair must automatically accept. During a Roll Call vote, delegates have six options for opening statements:

Yes, there was a significant vote in favor.

No, a significant no vote.

Yes, with Rights: a definitive affirmative vote that enables the delegate to defend their decision. Only when voting against national policy or after changing your vote from your proclaimed position during committee may you declare your rights. **No, with Rights:** a substantive no vote that enables the delegate to defend their decision. Only when voting

against national policy or after changing your vote from your proclaimed position during committee may you declare your rights.

Abstention: A vote that is neither for nor against. Abstentions reduce the overall number of votes cast. A draft resolution, for instance, which has a vote of 10 in favor, 5 against, and 99 abstentions is approved. Abstentions do not count as novotes. Pass: The chairperson will proceed with a roll call vote after a pass is declared, passing the delegate who has passed. The chair will again ask the delegate to cast a ballot after all states have done so; but, if you use a pass, you forfeit your ability to abstain and must vote "Yes" or "No." Voting for Motions: Your chair will ask "Are there any seconds for this motion" If you agree and want to talk about the motion which is given by delegates, you should raise your placard by saying second. After that, your chair will ask " Are there any objections" If you do not agree and do not want to talk about the motion which is given by delegates, you should raise your placard by saying objection.