



RULES OF PROCEDURE

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CHAPTER 1: NPS INTERNATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2018 CONFERENCE POLICY

1. By registering with National Public School International Model United Nations 2018 ('NPSiMUN'), you are confirming that you have read the NPSiMUN Rules of Procedure ('ROP') and accept all conditions. These conference policies are prepared by the Secretariat of NPSiMUN 2018 and are meant for a smooth running, enjoyable and productive conference. We thank you in advance for your cooperation. Any further enquiries can be directed to the Secretariat.
2. This set of ROP are applicable to all of the committees within the NPSiMUN. Each rule shall not see changes unless modified by the Secretariat. The Secretariat reserves all rights to amend the rules of procedure at their pleasure without prior notice subject to their discretion. All decisions are final and cannot be appealed against.
3. All delegates are to wear western business attires at all times during the conference. For males, this would entail wearing a suit, which is made up of long pants, a blazer, a button-down dress shirt, and a tie. For females, the same applies. However, skirts and dresses may also be worn as long as they fall to a decent length. Delegates are not to wear T-shirts, jeans and/or shorts for the duration of the conference. Similarly, males are to wear dress shoes and females are to wear either high heels or flats for the duration of the conference. Delegates who do not adhere to this requirement will be turned away from the conference to change and not be able to participate in the conference until this requirement is met. Additionally, all delegates absent through this mean shall be marked as absent.
4. Delegates participating are required to attend the committee sessions during NPSiMUN. Failure to be present for at least two-thirds of the committee sessions, as determined on a case-by-case basis by the secretariat, shall result delegates not being provided with their certification of participation for NPSiMUN, along with not being eligible for individual awards. Delegates are also reminded to listen to the chairs of the committee at all times during the committee session and are expected to adhere to the ROP during the conference, to ensure smooth running committee sessions.
5. Attendance is compulsory for all committee sessions as previously stated. Additionally, it is expected that delegates shall attend the opening and closing ceremonies. Attendance for social events are not required by delegates. Should a delegate not be able to attend a committee session for whatever reason, he or she should contact their committee chair and/or the secretariat. Should delegates be unable to attend the conference for unforeseen circumstance, that delegate must provide an explanation to the dais and their Head Delegate accordingly.
6. The Secretary-General and the reserves the right to expel anyone from the conference due to unacceptable and intolerable behaviour for the duration of the conference. Delegates are also to be reminded that swearing and cursing for the duration of the conference is prohibited during the conference. The secretariat hopes that all delegates shall adhere to the highest standard of behaviour and conduct themselves in a professional and disciplined manner at all times.
7. NPSiMUN 2018 will feature awards which seeks to recognise delegates for their achievements during the committee session and the conference. These awards shall all be decided at the discretion of the various committee chairs based on the performances of delegates.
8. Registration fees for NPSiMUN are non-refundable, unless a delegate or delegation has been waitlisted and are ultimately unable to attend NPSiMUN due to capacity constraints. In the case of the cancellation of NPSiMUN as a whole due to extreme circumstances, registration

fees made will be non-refundable. Delegates who have registered but are unable to make it due to unforeseen circumstances should notify the secretariat as soon as possible.

9. All awards and certificates of participations will be given out during the conference. Should delegates not be able to collect their certificates during the conference, they may contact the Secretariat to arrange for a collection after the conference. Additionally, all participants will be given a lanyard on the first day, proving their conference participation and detailing their allocation and names. It is expected of all participants to wear their lanyards at all times for verification purposes, and must purchase a replacement at S\$5 in the case of lost lanyards.

10. Participants are discouraged from bringing items which they deem as “valuables” to the conference venue and social events. NPSiMUN and all its stakeholders will not be responsible for any belongings lost in council rooms and/or social events for the duration of the conference.

11. NPSiMUN is an academic and social endeavor to promote the values of diplomacy and understanding. To achieve these goals, it is important that we enforce security measures to provide a conducive and safe environment at all times and decorum is maintained for the duration of the conference. As such, any delegate which violates the following rules may be subjected to punitive measures which could include: a stern reprimanding and warning by the secretariat, being expelled for the duration of the conference, reporting to schools and other relevant authorities.

12. NPSiMUN will not tolerate use, carriage or possession of any alcohol or drugs for the duration of the conference. This would include times from the start of the day of the conference, until dismissal by the various Chairs for each committee. Delegates should not be in the possession of these substances, nor be undertaking in their consumption. Any delegates caught doing so by the NPSiMUN Secretariat, Chairs and/or other conference staff members and will be dealt with strictly by the relevant authorities.

13. Smoking will not be tolerated for the duration of NPSiMUN for all delegates. Should delegates over the stipulated age wish to smoke, it must be done outside the venue of the conference.

CHAPTER 2: GENERAL RULES

1. The structure of the committee Dais ('Dais') consists of a Head Chair and one or more Chairs. The Head Chair can choose temporarily to transfer his or her duties and powers to a Vice-Chair.
2. If a situation that has not been addressed within this document arises, the Dais shall exercise their discretion.
3. The Dais and the Secretariat reserve the right to revoke the rights of any delegate at their own appropriate discretion.
4. Every delegate who participates in this conference is taken to have agreed with this set of ROP.
5. The full list of Points and Motions will be provided for in Annex A, and no other motions that are not within the ROP shall not be entertained by the Dais. The Dais reserves the full right to not entertain any point of motion at their discretion.
6. Members are to speak in third person, in the capacity as a delegate of the country they are representing.
7. The working language of the conference is English; any and all speeches and documents shall be made in English. Delegates who fail to comply will be called to order by the Dais.
8. Respect for delegates presenting their speeches is strictly required. No verbal communication, cross-talking or any audible form of communication is allowed during speeches.
9. Quorum is the minimum number of delegates required to be present for the Committee session to begin. The quorum shall be set at half the number of participants in the committee.
10. Delegates are expected to be on time for every council session. Delegates who are late must write a note to the Dais explaining the reasons for their lateness and that they would like to participate in the proceedings. If the Dais does not receive a note from a delegate absent from roll call, there shall be a presumption that the delegate is absent from proceedings and the delegate in question shall not have speaking and voting rights. Recalcitrant delegates will be subject to review for possible exclusion of awards and severe offenders will be referred to the Secretariat for further action.
11. The committee shall adhere to these definitions for voting:
 - a) A simple majority ('simple majority') requires more than half of the delegates who have not abstained to vote for the motion;
 - I. **Example 1:** There are 101 delegates in the committee, simple majority will be 51 delegates voting for the motion.
 - II. **Example 2:** There are 101 delegates in the committee, 2 delegates have abstained. Simple majority will be 50 delegates voting for the motion.
 - b) A two-thirds majority ('two-thirds majority') requires the consent or agreement of more than two-thirds of the delegates who have not abstained to vote for the motion;
 - I. **Example 1:** There are 100 delegates in the committee, two-thirds majority will be 67 delegates voting for the motion.
 - II. **Example 2:** There are 100 delegates in the committee, 2 delegates have abstained. Two-thirds majority will be 66 delegates voting for the motion.
 - c) Abstentions do not count as a vote;

- d) Procedural voting indicates that there will be no abstentions for that round of voting and all members of the committee are to vote;
- e) Substantive voting indicates that abstentions will be allowed for this round of voting and observing members are not allowed to vote;
- f) The Chair may ask for seconds and objections before moving on to procedural voting on any motion and as such if there are only seconds but no objections for a motion requiring a procedural vote, it will automatically pass. If there are only objections but no seconds for a motion requiring a procedural vote, it will automatically fail;
- g) For any motion that requires speeches for and against to pass, there has to be both seconds and objections.

CHAPTER 3: REPRESENTATION

12. All delegates will be given one vote in all procedural matters, regardless of their status as an observer or full member of the committee.

13. Full members of committees shall be given one vote for all substantive matters. Observer members will not be allowed to vote on substantive matters.

CHAPTER 4: DEBATE PROTOCOL

14. The start of each committee session shall begin with a Roll Call.

15. All delegates have to indicate verbally if they are Present or Present and Voting upon the recognition from the Dais.

16. Delegates which are Present will be allowed to abstain from substantive matters, whereas delegates which are Present and Voting will not be allowed to abstain from substantive matters.

17. Upon the setting of the quorum, the floor will be open to motions. The chairs may only entertain either the Motion to Set the Agenda (at [22]-[24]), or the Motion to Open the General Speakers' List (at [25] - [27]).

18. The Motion to Set the Agenda is used only when a delegate wants to see the second topic to be discussed first. Otherwise the committee will, by default, begin debate on the first topic without the need for said motion.

19. The Motion to Set Agenda, when raised, must specify a topic which delegates aspire to discuss first.

20. Upon the passage of the Motion to Set Agenda to a specific topic, the chairs will then call for 2 speeches For and 2 speeches Against, before moving straight into direct voting procedure on this procedural motion that requires a simple majority to pass.

21. If the Motion to Set the Agenda fails, the other topic will be discussed first.

22. After the setting of the agenda, each delegate will be given sixty seconds on the floor to deliver their opening speeches. During this period, there shall be no yielding of time at the end of speeches. Note-passing will not in order.

23. The Motion to Open the General Speaker's List requires procedural voting, with a simple majority to pass.

24. Once the General Speakers' List is open, delegates may be added to the list by raising their placards at the Dais' request, or through note-passing to the Dais, at the discretion of the Dais.

25. Individual speaking time shall be set at ninety seconds by default unless otherwise stated by the Dais. Delegates who wish to change this may raise a Motion to Change Speaking Time.
26. Upon exhaustion of the speaking time, the delegate may yield their time to another delegate, to Points of Information ('POI'), or back to the Dais.
27. When a delegate raises a point of information to another delegate who has yielded their time to POI, the POI must come in the form of a single question.
28. If this is not adhered to or if the POI is unclear to the current speaker, the current speaker may request the Dais to request the delegate to restate his or her POI.
29. Follow-ups to POI may only be allowed at the discretion of the Dais. However, delegates are encouraged to follow up in the form of note passing.
30. Yielding to another delegate, as mentioned in [30], will require the verbal approval of that other delegate and with sufficient time left, at the discretion of the Dais.
31. Yielding to the second degree will not be in order.
32. Upon exhaustion of the General Speakers' List, or upon the Dais' discretion, the Dais will be open to Motions, to be entertained at the discretion of the Dais. Only motions listed in this document shall be entertained, as per [4]. All motions are procedural and most will require a simple majority to pass. More information can be found in Annex A.

CHAPTER 5: RESOLUTION PROCEDURE

33. Resolutions contain the decisions the committee wishes to take with regard to the issue. Delegates must first submit a Draft Resolution and it must be passed by the committee for it to be formalised as a Resolution.
34. Strictly no pre-writing of draft resolutions will be allowed.
35. The resolution shall be formatted as follows:
 - a) The Draft Resolution must be in the format of a single sentence, with two main components of the Preambulatory Clauses as well as the Operative Clauses.
 - b) Each Preambulatory Clause begins with an italicised present participle, otherwise known as a Preambulatory Phrase, and ends with a comma.
 - c) Each Operative Clause should begin with an underlined verb, otherwise known as an Operative Phrase, and end with a semicolon except for the last operative clause, which should end with a period.
36. The Dais reserve the rights to reject any draft resolution that does not adhere to the bare-minimum format as per [39], and may request the delegate to amend the formatting before submitting the draft resolution again.
37. The Draft Resolution must have four sponsors, and at least a fifth of the full committee as Signatories for it to be considered.
38. Once the Dais has approved of the Draft Resolution, they shall inform the Sponsors through note passing or verbally, in which only the Sponsors may Motion to Introduce Draft Resolution.
39. The Motion to Introduce Draft Resolution may be raised when the Committee is open to Motions, or on the recommendation of the Dais, and requires a simple majority to pass.

40. Once this Motion is passed, the Sponsors will read out the Operative Clauses of the Draft Resolution after which the Dais may grant further reading time for the rest of the Draft Resolution.

41. Upon the conclusion of reading time, the chairs may grant the Sponsors ninety seconds to make a speech on the draft resolution they have just introduced to the committee.

42. Upon conclusion of the procedure as per [45], the committee will move into Closed Debate on the draft resolution, in which the Dais will recognise two speakers For, then two speakers Against the Draft Resolution. The number of speakers may be changed at the Dais' discretion.

43. Each speaker will be given ninety seconds by default unless otherwise specified by the Dais.

44. Upon exhaustion of speakers For and Against the Draft Resolution, any delegate may Motion to Extend Closed Debate. This Motion requires substantial voting and a simple majority to pass, upon which the Dais may only extend the Closed Debate by one speaker For and one speaker Against.

45. Upon the exhaustion of the closed debate, the floor will then move into open debate on the resolution.

46. Amendments to the Draft Resolution may only be submitted once the Dais is open to any Amendments, and comes in two forms: Friendly and Unfriendly Amendments.

47. Friendly Amendments require approval by signature of all Sponsors of the draft Resolution, and will automatically pass. The Dais will announce the relevant changes at the first opportunity.

48. Unfriendly Amendments do not require the approval of any of the Sponsors of the Draft Resolution, in which:

- a) The delegate must submit the Unfriendly Amendment by notepaper or electronically for vetting, after which the Dais will inform the delegate that the Amendment may be introduced;
- b) The submitter of the Unfriendly Amendment must then raise a Motion to Introduce Unfriendly Amendment during Open Debate on the Resolution. This requires a procedural vote and simple majority to pass;
- c) Once the Motion has passed, the submitter will read out the Unfriendly Amendment. Once he or she has done so, Committee will move into Closed Debate on the Unfriendly Amendment. Two speakers For and two speaker Against the Unfriendly Amendment will be recognised unless otherwise stated by the Dais;
- d) Upon the exhaustion of all speakers Closed Debate on the Unfriendly Amendment automatically ends, and the Committee votes on the Unfriendly Amendment. This requires substantive voting and a two-thirds majority to pass.

49. All amendments that substantially alter the meaning of any clause or part of a clause (including sub-clauses and sub-sub-clauses) within a singular clause count towards the clause being amended. Should there be more than half of clauses being amended, the Draft Resolution is automatically tabled, and the committee will revert back into the General Speakers' List.

50. The Dais are not obliged to process all amendments.

51. The full list of motions that can be raised during resolution debate will be stated in Annex A.

52. Delegates may introduce further Draft Resolutions on the same topic upon the failure

or passing of a Resolution.

53. Once a Resolution is passed with a two-thirds majority, the committee automatically moves into debate on the next issue.

CHAPTER 6: VOTING PROCEDURES

54. All motions are procedural and no abstentions will be allowed during voting on motions. Motions will usually require a simple majority to pass, with the exception of the Motion to Close Debate and Motion to Table Resolution/Unfriendly Amendments, which will require a two-thirds majority to pass.

55. Upon the commencement of direct voting either at the discretion of the Dais, or following the passage of a motion to proceed to direct voting, note passers shall secure all doors and suspend note passing.

56. As representatives raise their respective placards, or through any other means of clear indication so towards the Dais, the Dais will count all the votes. The total votes, including “For” and “Against”, and including any abstentions if in order, must total to the total number of representatives present and voting during the vote.

57. In the case where the total vote count does not tally, the Dais may take the following measures:

- a) Conduct a re-vote;
- b) Call for a Roll-Call Vote in the event that the total vote count does not tally for a reasonable number of times;

58. At the end of each vote, the Dais will announce the total vote count and the results, whether the vote passes or fails, depending on the type of vote and the vote count.

59. During direct voting procedures, motions are not in order during voting. Motions will only be in order after each vote has ended and the floor is open.

60. Points of personal privilege will be the only point recognized during a vote. No other points will be recognised during voting until after voting has ended and the floor is open.

REFERENCES

This set of Rules of Procedures is primarily authored by Hew Zi Heng, Academic Staff of NPSiMUN 2018. The following documents are referenced during the production of this document:

1. NPSiMUN 2017 Rules of Procedure.
2. Youth Labour Movement 2018 Rules of Procedure.
3. OnePeople.SG Model United Nations 2018 General Rules of Procedure.
4. OnePeople.SG Model United Nations 1965 Malaysian National Council Crisis Rules of Procedure. Authored by Jeremy Chan.
5. OnePeople.SG Model United Nations 1965 Singapore Cabinet Crisis Rules of Procedure. Authored by Leonard Sim.
6. United Nations Association of Singapore Model United Nations 2017 Official Rules of Procedure.
7. United Nations Association of Singapore Model United Nations 2017 Xingu Indigenous Council Official Rules of Procedure. Authored by Leonard Sim.

ANNEX A: FULL LIST OF POINTS AND MOTIONS

Point of Personal Privilege: A point of personal privilege is raised when a representative is experiencing personal discomfort and the representative wishes to raise. For example, if the room temperature is set too low, or if the representative is unable to hear the speaker clearly, or if the representative is unable to see the screen clearly. The Point of Personal Privilege is the only point that can interrupt the speaker, although it is commonly frowned upon if used for frivolous requests and should be used with discretion.

NOTE: Representatives wishing to visit the washroom during council session need not raise a Point of Personal Privilege. They need only send a note to the Dais.

Right To Reply: The right to reply can be used when a delegate believes that the current speaker has insulted the delegate personally or has insulted the country the delegate is representing. A right to reply cannot interrupt a speaker and can only be raised after the speaker finishes, and the Dais has discretion not to recognise a right to reply.

To raise a right to reply, the representative will have to raise his placard when the speaker has allegedly spoken words to damage the representative's portfolio or the representative personally. After the end of the speech, the Dais will acknowledge the right to reply from the plaintiff.

NOTE: For the purposes of clarification, the "portfolio of the representative" encompasses the right of the representative as a representative of his or her portfolio. Hence, an insult to the portfolio of the representative can also include insults made towards the representative's portfolio.

Point of Order: A point of order is raised when a representative wishes to point out that either the Dais, or another representative is not adhering to council rules of procedure. All Point of Order cases will be tried by the Dais.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry: The point of parliamentary inquiry is used when a representative needs to clarify protocol, or clarify doubts regarding the rules of procedure. A point of parliamentary inquiry should not be used to clarify the stances of other representatives or used to clarify what other representatives have spoken during their speeches.

Point of Information: A point of information is raised when a speaker is open to points of information. Representatives raising a point of information will ask the speaker questions regarding the speech made. All points of information must be in the form of questions.

Motion to Introduce Unmoderated Caucus: This is to allow council to break out of formal debate and proceed into a quick, informal discussion in order to consolidate different viewpoints across the council.

Unmoderated Caucuses raised cannot exceed a duration of fifteen minutes. Extensions may be requested during the unmoderated caucus if representatives require more time. At the end of the unmoderated caucus, the proposer of the unmoderated caucus will be given sixty seconds to present a summary of the discussions during the unmoderated caucus.

This motion is procedural and requires a simple majority to pass.

Motion to Introduce Moderated Caucus: This is to gear the council into a focused, formal debate. Moderated caucuses allow representatives to focus on a particular topic, and speeches that deviate from the topic will be called to order. When moving a moderated caucus, the mover must mention the topic for the moderated caucus, time for the whole moderated caucus and the individual speaking time. The mover of the moderated caucus must choose to either speak first or speak last on the moderated caucus. The proposer may also add himself to the speakers' list during the moderated caucus if the proposer deems it necessary.

Example of a Motion to Introduce Moderated Caucus: "Motion to Introduce a Moderated Caucus of 15 minutes (Total Duration) with individual speaking time of 90 seconds (Individual speaking time) to discuss the implementation of the Singapore Armed Forces act (Topic)"

This motion is procedural and requires a simple majority to pass.

Motion to Extend Caucus: Representatives that wish to extend their Moderated/Unmoderated Caucus may motion to extend caucus. They should propose the amount of time needed and this will be subject to a vote, following a second and the recognition by the Dais.

This motion is procedural and requires a simple majority to pass. Motion to Close Debate This is for the committee to end all debate on the topic on the floor, and to move on to the next topic. This Motion must be passed on the first topic on the Agenda before debate may begin on the second topic on the Agenda. After Debate is Closed on the topic, no further discussion of the topic shall be made during Committee Session.

This Motion requires two speakers For and Against to be recognised, and upon the conclusion of their speeches, the committee will move directly to voting procedures on the motion.

It is a procedural vote and requires a two-thirds majority to pass. After the Motion passes, the Committee votes on the closure of debate, which is a procedural vote and requires a two-thirds majority to pass.

Motion to Suspend: Debate within the last ten minutes of each council session, representatives may motion to suspend debate. Upon passage, debate will be suspended till the next council session.

This motion is procedural and requires a simple majority to pass.

Motion to Adjourn Debate: Within the last fifteen minutes of the last council session for the conference, representatives can motion to adjourn debate. This motion upon passage will conclude the council sessions for this year and adjourn it to the next year.

This motion is procedural and requires a simple majority to pass.

Motion to Introduce Draft Resolution: This is for the introduction of a draft resolution to the committee as a whole, which is supposed to serve as a consolidation of what has been debated in council.

This motion is procedural and requires a simple majority to pass.

Motion to Introduce Unfriendly Amendment: This is to request the formal recognition of a submitted unfriendly amendment to the Dais.

This motion is procedural and requires a simple majority to pass. Motion to Table the Draft Resolution/Unfriendly Amendment This is to call for the official removal of either Draft Resolutions or Unfriendly Amendments from the floor, and will require one speaker for and one speaker against to be recognised. Each speaker will have sixty seconds to make their speech, or otherwise determined by the Dais. Once the Draft Resolution or the Amendment has been Tabled, the Committee may not discuss the Draft Resolution or Amendment in Open Debate unless it is Re-Introduced.

This Motion requires a procedural vote and a simple majority to pass. After the Motion passes, the Committee votes on the Tabling of the Draft Resolution or the Amendment, which is a procedural vote and requires a simple majority to pass.

Motion to Re-introduce Draft Resolution/Unfriendly Amendment: This is to call for the reintroduction of Draft Resolutions or Unfriendly Amendments that have been previously tabled. These documents do not have to be edited before they are re-introduced. If the Draft Resolution is Re-Introduced, the Committee immediately enters Open Debate on the Draft Resolution, and the Dais will be open to Amendments to the Draft Resolution.

This Motion requires a procedural vote and a simple majority to pass. After the Motion passes, the Committee votes on the Re-Introduction of the Draft Resolution, which is a procedural vote and requires simple majority to pass.

Motion to Enter Direct Voting Procedures: This is to call for the committee to end debate and move into voting on the substantive matter in question. Voting protocol have already been previously outlined in this document.

This motion is procedural and requires a simple majority to pass.

Motion for Roll-Call Vote: This is to proceed to a roll-call vote. Delegates will be called out by the Dais for their vote. This motion is procedural and requires a simple majority to pass.

Motion to Divide the House During Direct Voting Procedures: when the vote results show a very small victory margin or result in a stalemate multiple times and there are multiple abstentions, representatives can motion to divide the house to call for a re-vote without abstentions. The Dais may exercise their discretion in rejecting this motion if they calculate that abstentions did not affect the final result of the vote.

This motion is procedural and requires a simple majority to pass. Motion to Divide the Question During Direct Voting Procedures, when no vote is commencing, a representative can motion to divide the question, where council will then vote on each main clause on the Cabinet Directive.

This motion is procedural and requires a simple majority to pass. Upon passing of this Motion, the Dais will commence procedural voting on the entire Draft Resolution, article by article. Voting on each clause of the Draft Resolution is a substantive vote requiring a two-thirds majority to pass. The revised resolution will consist of all clauses that have been passed through the aforementioned votes, and subject to a substantive vote on the Draft Resolution as a whole.

Motion to Introduce Working Paper: This is to raise a document to supplement and/or enhance a delegate's speeches in council, and may come in any form of media, as long as it is appropriate. This is to be determined at the Dais' discretion. Upon passage of this motion, the submitter of the working paper will be given a sixty seconds speech to inform the council of what their working paper is about.

This motion is procedural and requires a simple majority to pass.

Motion to Extend Closed Debate: This is raised by any delegate who wants to extend closed debate for any substantive issue.

This motion is procedural and requires a simple majority to pass.

Motion to Set the Agenda: This is the first motion that should be raised in the conference, and is used to set the precedence of the second topic over the first topic. Protocol for the passage of this motion is outlined in [22] to [24].

This motion is procedural and requires a simple majority to pass.

Motion to Open the General Speakers' List: This is the second motion that should be raised in the conference, and is used to open the General Speakers' List. Protocol for the passage of this motion is outlined in [25] to [26].

This motion is procedural and requires a simple majority to pass.

Motion to Change Speaking Time: This can be used to change the speaking time of the General Speakers' List, if the delegate deems that it is either too long or too short.

This motion is procedural and requires a simple majority to pass.

ANNEX B: ORDER OF DISRUPTIVENESS OF POINTS AND MOTIONS

During committee sessions, any and all points and motions shall be voted upon in their Order of Disruptiveness, which are listed below, from most disruptive to least disruptive.

1. Point of Personal Privilege
2. Point of Order
3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
4. Right to Reply
5. Motion to Adjourn or Suspend Debate
6. Motion for Unmoderated Caucus
7. Motion for Moderated Caucus
8. Motion to Extend Caucus
9. Motion to Introduce/Re-Introduce Draft Resolution
10. Motion to Introduce Working Paper
11. Motion to Introduce/Re-Introduce Unfriendly Amendment
12. Motion to Move into Direct Voting Procedures
13. Motion to Close Debate
14. Motion to Table the Draft Resolution
15. Motion to Table the Unfriendly Amendment
16. Motion to Divide the House
17. Motion to Divide the Question

All other motions will be viewed with the same order of disruptiveness and will be voted upon the order in which they were raised.

In the case where several motions for moderated caucuses of equal total time is motioned for, the motion which takes precedence is the one which allows for more speakers.