



PragueMUN2022

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RULES OF PROCEDURE NATO

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TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Abstain - During a vote on a substantive matter, delegates may abstain rather than vote in favour or against. This generally signals that a state does not support the resolution being voted on, but does not oppose it enough to vote against it. Abstentions are not possible during procedural votes.

Adjourn - All UN or Model UN sessions end with a vote to adjourn. This means that the debate is suspended until the next meeting.

Agenda - The order in which the issues before a committee will be discussed. The first duty of a committee following the roll call is usually to set the agenda.

Amendment - A change to a draft resolution on the floor. It can be of two kinds: a "friendly amendment" is supported by all of original draft resolution's sponsors, and is passed automatically, while an "unfriendly amendment" is not supported by all the original sponsors and must be voted on by the committee as a whole.

Bloc - A group of Member States a similar geographical region or with a similar opinion on a particular topic.

Caucus - A break in formal debate in which Member States can more easily and informally discuss a topic. There are two types: moderated caucus and unmoderated caucus.

Chair - A member of the Dais that moderates debate, keeps time, rules on points and motions, and enforces Rules of Procedure.

Dais - Chairs of a committee.

Debate - Discussion taking place during Model UN conference.

Decorum - The order and respect for others that all delegates at a Model UN conference must exhibit. The Chair will call for decorum when he or she feels that the committee is not being respectful of a speaker, of the dais, or of their roles as ambassadors.

Delegate - A representative of a member state or as an observer in a Model UN committee.

Draft resolution - A document that seeks to find a solution to the problems addressed by a Model UN committee. If passed by the committee, the draft resolution becomes a resolution.

Flow of debate - The order in which events proceed during a Model UN conference.

Gavel - Small wooden hammer, the Chair uses to keep order within a Model UN committee. Many conferences give the gavel used in the committee to the delegate recognized by the dais as the best in that committee; therefore, the term is frequently used to refer to the award given to the best delegate, even in cases where no actual gavel is given.

Formal debate - A "standard" type of debate at a Model UN conference, in which delegates speak for a certain time in an order based on a speakers' list.

Main Submitter – A Member State that introduces the draft resolution paper and must give a speech introducing the resolution draft.

Member State – A country that has ratified the Charter of the United Nations and whose application to join has been accepted by the General Assembly and Security Council. Currently, there are 193 Member States.

Moderated Caucus - A type of caucus in which delegates remain seated and the Chair calls on them one at a time as they raise their placards to speak for a short period of time, enabling a freer exchange of opinions than would be possible in formal debate.

Motion - A request made by a delegate for the committee as a whole to do something. Some motions might lead to a caucus, adjournment, introduction of a draft resolution, or moving into voting procedure. See our Charts of Rules and Motions.

Observer - A state, national organization, regional organization, or non-governmental organization that is not a member of the UN but participates in its debates. Observers can vote on procedural matters but not substantive matters. Special status of an observer states have the Holy See and Palestine.

On the floor - At a Model UN conference, when a working paper or draft resolution is being written, it may not be discussed in formal debate. It first needs to be accepted by the Chair and can then be introduced to the committee. Once introduced, it is put "on the floor" and may be discussed.

Operative clause - A part of a resolution which describes how the UN will address a problem. It begins with an action verb (decides, establishes, recommends, etc.).

Page - A delegate in a Model UN committee that has volunteered to pass notes from one delegate to another or from a delegate to the dais, for a short period of time.

Placard - A piece of cardstock with a Member State's name on it that a delegate raises in the air to signal to the Chair that he or she wishes to speak.

Point - A request raised by a delegate for information or for an action relating to that delegate.

Examples include a point of order, a point of inquiry, and a point of personal privilege. See our Charts of Rules and Motions.

Position Paper- Summary of a Member State's position on a topic, written by a delegate before a Model UN conference and addressed to the committee in the Opening Speech.

Preambulatory Clause - Introductory clause which describes previous actions taken on the topic and reasons why the resolution is necessary. It begins with a participle or adjective (noting, concerned, regretting, aware of, recalling, etc.).

Procedural - Having to do with the way a committee is run, as opposed to the topic being discussed. All delegates present must vote on procedural matters and may not abstain.

Quorum - A minimum number of delegates needed to be present for a committee to proceed. In the General Assembly, a quorum consists of one third of the members to begin debate, and a majority of members to pass a resolution. In the Security Council, no quorum exists for the body to debate, but nine members must be present and vote in favor to pass a resolution. In other bodies the quorum is one quarter of the committee.

Resolution - A document that has been passed by a body of the UN that aims to address a particular problem or issue. When passed, it is an official recommendation of the respective UN body to all UN member states. Only resolutions passed in the Security Council are binding for all member states.

Right of Reply –A right to speak in reply to a previous speaker's comment, invoked when a delegate feels his national integrity has been impugned by another delegate's speech. Offended delegate raised placard to invoke their Right of Reply. Right of Reply is only accorded at the discretion of the Chair.

Roll Call - The first order of business in a Model UN committee during which the Chair reads aloud the names of each member state in the committee in an alphabetical order. When a delegate's Member State's name is called, they shall respond "present" or "present and voting".

Rules of Procedure - Rules by which a Model UN committee is run. See our Charts of Rules and Motions.

Second – An agreement with a motion being proposed. Many motions must be seconded before they can be brought to a vote.

Secretariat - The most senior staff at a Model UN conference.

Secretary-General - The highest instance of a Model UN conference.

Signatory - A Member State that wishes a draft resolution to be put on the floor and signs the draft resolution to accomplish this. A signatory doesn't need to support a resolution; it only wants it to be discussed. Usually, Model UN conferences require some minimum number of sponsors and signatories for a draft resolution to be accepted.

Simple majority - More than half of present delegates in a committee. The amount needed to pass most votes.

Speakers' List - A list that determines the order in which delegates will speak. Whenever a new topic is opened for discussion, the Chair will create a speakers' list by asking all delegates wishing to speak to raise their placards and calling on them one at a time. During debate, a delegate may indicate that he or she wishes to be added to the speakers' list by sending a note to the dais.

Sponsor - One of the authors of a draft resolution. Sponsors are usually the delegates most involved in the process of writing and lobbying for a draft resolution. A friendly amendment can only be created if all sponsors agree.

Unmoderated Caucus - A type of caucus in which delegates leave their seats to mingle and speak freely. It enables free sharing of ideas to an extent not possible in formal debate or even a moderated caucus. Frequently used to sort Member States into blocs and to write working papers and draft resolutions.

Working Paper - A document in which the ideas of some delegates on how to resolve an issue are proposed. Frequently it is the precursor to a draft resolution.

Veto - The ability, held by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States to prevent any draft resolution in the Security Council from passing by voting no.

GENERAL RULES

1. SCOPE

These rules apply to North Atlantic Council of 2022 edition of the Prague Model United Nations Conference and will be considered adopted in advance of the session.

2. LANGUAGE

English is the only official and working language of the Council.

3. DELEGATIONS

Each participatory member state will be represented by only one delegate in this Council. The Secretariat will provide a list of member states present.

4. PARTICIPATION OF NON-MEMBERS

A guest speaker, expert witness, or representative of an entity that is not a member of NATO may address a Council only with the prior approval of the Secretary-General of the Conference.

5. CREDENTIALS

The credentials of all delegations have been accepted upon registration. The Secretary-General shall be the final arbiter of the validity of all credentials.

6. STATEMENTS BY THE SECRETARIAT

The Secretary-General or a member of the Secretariat whom he or she designates may at any time make either written or oral statements to the Council.

7. GENERAL POWERS OF THE COUNCIL STAFF

The Chair will declare opening and closing of each meeting and may propose the adoption of any procedural motion to which there is no significant objection. Subject to these rules, the Chair will have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting. The Dais will direct discussions,

accord the right to speak, put questions, announce decisions, rule on points of order, and ensure and enforce the observance of these rules. The Chair may temporarily transfer his or her duties to another member of the Council staff or other designates of the Chair. Council staff members may also advise delegations on the course of debate. In the exercise of these functions, the Council staff will be at all times subject to these rules and responsible to the Secretary-General.

8. APPEAL

Any decision of the Dais, with the exception of those matters for which the Council Rules of Procedure explicitly prohibit appeal, may be appealed immediately by a delegate. The Dais may speak briefly in defence of the ruling. The appeal will then be put to a vote, and the decision of the Dais will stand unless overruled by a two-thirds majority. The Chair has ultimate discretion on any ruling, whether it is appealed successfully or not. The decision of Chair can be overturned by Secretary-General.

9. QUORUM

The Dais may declare a Council open and permit debate to proceed when at least one fourth of the members of the Council are present. A member of the Council is considered present if the delegate representing that member is in the Council chamber. The presence of a majority of members will be required for the vote on any substantive matter. A quorum will be assumed to be present unless specifically challenged by a Point of Order and proven that the number of delegates is not sufficient. A roll call is not required to determine the presence of a quorum.

10. COURTESY

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

11. ELECTRONIC DEVICES

Notebooks, tablets, computers, cell phones, or other electronic devices may be used in the Council room during formal and informal debate.

RULES GOVERNING DEBATE

12. AGENDA

The first order of business for the Council will be the consideration of the agenda.

To set the agenda:

- a. A motion should be made to set the agenda to one of the Council's Topic Areas as stated by the Dais in the Council study guide.
- b. If there is no opposition to the motion, the agenda is adopted automatically.
- c. If there is opposition to this motion, the chair will ask for two speakers against the motion and two speakers supporting the motion. In case that either of the sides has only one supporter, the other will also only have one speaker defending it. The Council will hear alternating speakers from these sides. No motions for moderated or unmoderated caucuses are permitted during this time.
- d. A motion to close the debate will be in order after the Council has heard at least one speaker for and one against the proposed agenda.
- e. When debate is closed, the Council will proceed to an immediate vote on the motion. A simple majority is required for passing. If the motion fails, the other Topic Area will automatically be placed before the Council.
- f. When voting procedure is complete on the first Topic Area, the second Topic Area is automatically placed before the Council.
- g. In the event of an international crisis or emergency, the Secretary-General or his or her representative may call upon a Council to table debate on the current Topic Area so that the more urgent matter may be attended to immediately. Under such circumstances, a delegate may motion to table the topic and temporarily set the agenda to the crisis situation. After a communiqué has been passed on the crisis, the Council will return to debate on the tabled topic.

13. DEBATE

After the agenda has been determined, one continuously open speakers list will be established for the duration of the Topic Area, except when interrupted by procedural points

or motions, caucuses, discussion of amendments, and introduction of draft communiqués. Speakers may speak generally on the Topic Area being considered and may address any working paper or any draft communiqué currently on the floor. A draft communiqué can only be referred to as such once it has been introduced to the Council.

14. UNMODERATED CAUCUS

An unmoderated caucus temporarily suspends formal debate and allows members to discuss ideas informally in the Council room. 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 will briefly explain the purpose of the motion and specify a time limit for the caucus, not to exceed 25 minutes. The motion will be put to a vote immediately after the chair collects all motions, and a simple majority is required for passage. Extension, for maximum 25 minutes, is allowed after the caucus has elapsed on motion and must be voted upon by a simple majority again. Motion to extend a moderated caucus takes precedence over motions for moderated and unmoderated caucuses. The Dais may prematurely end an unmoderated caucus if the Dais feels that the caucus has ceased to be productive, and this decision is not subject to appeal.

15. CONSULTATION AS A WHOLE

A consultation as a whole is a specific form of an unmoderated caucus. The delegates are expected to remain at their seats while discussing sticking points without moderation of the chairs. The delegates are expected to take care of direction of the debate and respect each other when speaking. A motion for a consultation as a whole is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate. The delegate making the motion will briefly explain the purpose of the motion and specify a time limit for the consultation, not to exceed ten minutes. The motion will be put to a vote immediately after the chair collects all motions, and a two third majority is required for passage. The Dais may rule the motion dilatory and his or her decision is not subject to appeal. The Dais may prematurely end the consultation as a whole if the Dais feels that it has ceased to be productive, and this decision is not subject to appeal.

16. MODERATED CAUCUS

The purpose of a moderated caucus is to facilitate substantive debate at critical junctures in the discussion. 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 specify a topic, a speaking time, and an overall time limit, not to exceed 15 minutes, for the caucus. Once raised, the motion will be voted on immediately after the chair collects all such proposals, with a simple majority required for passage. The Dais may rule the motion dilatory and his or her decision is not subject to appeal. If the motion passes, the Dais will call on delegates to speak at his or her discretion for the stipulated time. Extension, for maximum 15 minutes, is allowed after the caucus has elapsed on motion and must be voted upon by a simple majority again. Motion to extend a moderated caucus takes precedence over motions for moderated and unmoderated caucuses. If no delegate wishes to speak, the moderated caucus will immediately conclude, even if time remains in the caucus.

17. CLOSURE OF DEBATE

When the floor is open, a delegate may move to close debate on the substantive or procedural matter under discussion. The Dais may, subject to appeal, rule such a motion dilatory. When closure of debate is moved for, the Dais may recognize up to two speakers against the motion. No speaker in favour of the motion will be recognized. Closure of debate requires a two-thirds majority to pass. If the Council is in favour of closure, the Dais will declare the closure of debate, and the communiqués or amendment on the floor will be brought to an immediate vote. If the speakers list is exhausted and no delegation wishes to add their name to the list, debate on the topic at hand is immediately closed.

18. POSTPONEMENT OF DEBATE

When the floor is open, a delegate may move to postpone debate on the substantive matter under discussion. The Dais may, subject to appeal, rule such a motion dilatory. When postponement of debate is moved, the Dais may recognize up to two speakers against the motion. No speaker in favour of the motion will be recognized. Postponement of debate requires a two-thirds majority to pass. If the Council is in favour of postponement, the debate on the current issue is immediately aborted without a final substantive vote on the matter. During debate on an amendment or communiqué, this means an immediate return to formal debate. During regular formal debate, it

means the next topic on the agenda is to be discussed. The postponed debate can be taken up again later during the conference.

19. SUSPENSION OF THE MEETING

Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the suspension of the meeting, to suspend all Council functions until the next meeting. The Dais may rule such motions dilatory; this decision is not subject to appeal. When in order, such a motion will not be debated but will be immediately put to a vote and will require a simple majority to pass. This motion will be used at scheduled breaks.

20. ADJOURNMENT OF THE MEETING

Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the adjournment of the meeting, to suspend all Council functions for the duration of the Conference. A motion to adjourn will not be in order until three quarters of the time scheduled for the last session have elapsed. The Dais may rule such motions dilatory; this decision is not subject to appeal. When in order, such a motion will not be debated but will be immediately put to a vote and will require a simple majority to pass.

RULES GOVERNING SPEECHES

21. SPEAKERS LIST

The Council will have an open speakers list for the Topic Area being discussed. Separate speaker's lists will be established as needed for debate on amendments and communiqués. A delegation present may add its name to the speakers list by submitting a request in writing or by raising their placard when being requested by the Chair, provided that delegation is not already on the speakers list, and may similarly remove their name from the list by a similar request. At his or her discretion (usually only when a new general speakers list is opened) the Dais may solicit nations to be added to the speakers list in alphabetical order starting with a randomly selected member. The speakers list for the second Topic Area will not be open until the Council has proceeded to that topic.

22. SPEECHES

No delegate may address a session without having previously obtained the permission of the Dais. The Dais may call a speaker to order if his or her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion, or offensive to Council members or staff. Delegates who are absent when recognized by the dais automatically forfeit their time, and debate will continue.

23. SPEAKING TIME

When any speakers list is opened, the speaking time is automatically set to one minute. Delegates may also motion to set a new speaking time at any time when points or motions are in order during formal debate. This motion requires a simple majority to pass.

24. YIELDS

A delegate granted the right to speak from a speakers list may, after speaking, yield in one of three ways:

- a. Yield to another delegate:** Any remaining time will be given to that delegate, who may not, however, then yield any remaining time.
- b. Yield to questions:** Questioners will be selected by the Dais and limited to one question each. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Dais. Only the speaker's answers to questions will be deducted from the speaker's remaining time.
- c. Yield to the chair:** Such a yield should be made if the delegate has finished speaking and does not wish his or her speech to be subject to comments. The Dais will then move to the next speaker. A yield to the chair is in order, but not automatic, when a speaker's time has elapsed.
- d. Yields are in order only during formal debate and not during moderated caucus.**

25. COMMENTS

If a speech during formal debate is followed by no yields, the Dais may recognize two delegations, other than the initial speaker, to comment for thirty seconds each on the specific content of the speech just completed. Commenter may not yield. No comments will be in order during debate on procedural motions, moderated caucus, or debate on amendments.

26. RIGHT OF REPLY

A delegate whose national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may immediately, upon the speech in question has been concluded, request a Right of Reply. The Reply, if granted, will take the form of a thirty-second speech. The Dais's decision whether to grant the Right of Reply cannot be appealed, and a delegate granted a Right of Reply will not address the Council until requested to do so by the Dais.

POINTS

27. POINT 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. A Point of Personal Privilege may interrupt a speaker only in order to ask a speaker to speak louder. Delegates should use this power with the utmost discretion.

28. POINT OF ORDER

During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise a Point of Order to indicate an instance of improper use of parliamentary procedure. The Point of Order will be immediately ruled upon by the Dais in accordance with these Rules of Procedure. The Dais may rule out of order those points that are dilatory or improper; such a decision cannot be appealed. 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 when the speech itself is not following proper parliamentary procedure.

29. POINT OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the Dais 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 Council staff at an appropriate time. Some conferences use “Point of Information” for the same purpose.

RULES GOVERNING SUBSTANTIVE MATTERS

30. WORKING PAPERS

Delegates may propose working papers for Council consideration. Working papers are intended to aid the Council in its discussion and formulation of communiqués and need not be written in communiqué format. Working papers are not official documents, and do not require formal introduction, but do require the approval of the Chair to be copied and distributed. Working papers do not have signatories neither sponsors.

31. DRAFT COMMUNIQUÉS

A draft communiqué may be introduced when it receives the approval of the Chair and is signed by at least one fourth of present members of the Council with at least 3 indicated sponsors. Signing a working paper for it to become a draft communiqué need not indicate support of it, and the signatory has no further rights or obligations and may sign more than one working paper. Becoming a sponsor to a draft communiqué obliges such member states to vote in favour of the communiqué when being voted upon. Sponsors also have the right to propose friendly amendments. Draft communiqués require unanimity (Rule 38) to pass and to become an official Communiqué of the Council.

32. INTRODUCING COMMUNIQUÉS

Once a communiqué has been approved as stipulated above and has been copied and distributed, a delegate may make a motion to introduce the communiqué. This motion requires only authorization by the Dais. Once a draft communiqué has been introduced and distributed, the Dais may entertain non-substantive clarificatory points, typically used to address typographical, spelling, or punctuation errors. A communiqué will remain on the floor until debate is postponed

or a communiqué on that Topic Area has been passed. A draft communiqué can be also withdrawn by a motion from the sponsors.

33. AMENDMENTS

Delegates may amend any communiqué that has been introduced. An amendment submitted by a sponsor and signed by all the remaining sponsors is considered friendly and is adopted without voting upon. An amendment submitted by a non-sponsor member is considered unfriendly and must have the approval of the Dais and the signatures of at least one eighth of present members in all the Council and Councils. Amendments to amendments are out of order; however, an amended part of a communiqué may be further amended. There are no official sponsors of amendments and all amendments on the floor must be debated and voted upon:

- a. An approved amendment may be introduced when the floor is open. General debate will be suspended, and two speakers' lists will be established, one for and one against the amendment.
- b. A motion to close debate will be in order after the Council has heard two speakers for the motion and two against, or when one of the speakers' lists is exhausted. In accordance with the procedure described in Rule 17, the Dais will recognize two speakers against the motion to close debate, and a two-third majority is required for closure of debate on the agenda.
- c. When debate is closed on the amendment, the Council will move to an immediate vote. Votes on amendments are substantive votes. After the vote, debate will return to the general speakers list.

RULES GOVERNING VOTING

34. DIVISION OF THE QUESTION

After debate on a Topic Area or amendment has been closed, a delegate may move to divide the question on any item which is about to be voted on. Division of the question means that a specified

set of clauses may be voted on separately from the rest. The motion may be debated to the extent of two speakers for and two speakers against. This motion requires a simple majority to pass:

- a. If the motion passes, the Dais will accept proposals on how to divide the question. Such proposals may divide the question into two or more parts. After all proposals have been accepted, the Dais will arrange them from most severe to least, and each will be voted on, in that order. If no division passes, the communiqué remains intact.
- b. If any proposal passes, all other proposals are discarded and the communiqué or amendment is divided accordingly. A substantive vote must then be taken on each divided part to determine whether or not it is included in the final draft. Unanimity (Rule 38) is required for inclusion of each part.
- c. After all divided parts have been voted on those that were voted to be included are recombined into the final draft communiqué and specifically highlighted in the Annex of the communiqué. The communiqué must finally be voted upon under regular Rules of Procedure. If all of the parts of the substantive proposal are rejected, the proposal will be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

35. REORDERING COMMUNIQUÉS

The default order in which communiqué are voted on is the order in which they were introduced. After debate on a topic has been closed, a delegate may move to change the order in which communiqués on the Council floor will be voted on. Such a motion must specify a desired order. Once such a motion has been made, the Dais will accept alternative proposals for ordering. This motion takes precedence over a motion to divide the question on a communiqué. Proposals will be voted on in the order in which they were received and require a simple majority to pass; once a proposal has been passed, all others are discarded and communiqué will be voted on in that order.

36. VOTING

Once Council is in voting procedure and all relevant motions have been entertained, the Council will vote on the matter on the floor. In all matters, both substantive and procedural, each Member State will have one vote. A procedural vote is a vote on any matter besides an amendment or communiqué and requires every Member State to vote either “In favour” or “Against” on the question. Each substantive vote may be: “In favour”, “Against”, or “Abstain”. Members that

declared themselves "Present and voting" cannot "Abstain" from a substantive vote. All matters will be voted upon by placards, except in the case of a roll call vote. After the Dais has announced the beginning of voting, no delegate will interrupt the voting except on a Point of Personal Privilege or on a Point of Order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting. A simple majority requires more "In favour" votes than "Against" votes; abstentions are not counted toward either total. A two-thirds majority vote requires at least twice as many "In favour" votes as "Abstain" votes.

37. ROLL CALL VOTING

A motion for a roll call vote is in order only for substantive motions. The Dais's decision whether to accept the motion for a roll call vote may not be appealed. Such a motion may be made from the floor and must be seconded by at least 2 members. In a roll call vote, the Dais will call all countries noted by the dais to be in attendance in alphabetical order starting with a randomly selected member. Delegates may vote only "In favour", "Against", "Abstain" or "Pass". Members that declared "Pass" will then move to a second round of voting, where they are obliged to vote "In favour" or "Against". It is forbidden to "Abstain" at the second round of voting. The Dais will then announce the outcome of the vote.

38. UNANIMITY

The North Atlantic Council shall adopt all communiqués and amendments by unanimity. This stipulates that no member state can vote "Against" a draft communiqué or an amendment for it to be accepted. Abstentions do not count against unanimity.

PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS

39. PRECEDENCE

Motions will be considered in the following order of preference. If a point or motion is on the floor, points or motions lower on this list are out of order.

1) Parliamentary Points:

- a) Points that may interrupt a speaker:
 - i. Point of Personal Privilege (Rule 27)
- b) Points in order only when the floor is open:
 - ii. Point of Order (Rule 28)
 - iii. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry (Rule 29)

2) Procedural motions that are not debatable:

- a) Adjournment of the Meeting (Rule 20)
- b) Suspension of the Meeting (Rule 19)
- c) Extension of Unmoderated Caucus (Rule 14)
- d) Unmoderated Caucus (Rule 14)
- e) Consultation as a whole (Rule 15)
- f) Extension of Moderated Caucus (Rule 16)
- g) Moderated Caucus (Rule 16)
- h) Motion to change the speaker's time (Rule 23)
- i) Introduction of a draft communiqué (Rule 32)
- g) Introduction of an amendment (Rule 33)

3) Procedural motions that are applicable to a communiqué or amendment under consideration:

- a) Closure of Debate (Rule 17)
- b) Postponement of Debate (Rule 18)
- c) Reordering Communiqué (Rule 35)

d) Division of the Question (Rule 34)

4) Substantive votes:

a) Amendments (Rule 33)

b) Communiqué (Rules 30-32)



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