

MUNUM



Rules of Procedure

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MUNUM XXXVII Rules of Procedure

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INTRODUCTION

1. SCOPE OF THE RULES

These rules shall be applicable for all General Assembly proceedings and for sessions of the Security Council. Many Specialized committees and Crisis committees have unique rules of parliamentary procedure that will be explained in the closing section of this document, and further information on these rules can be found in the Specialized and Crisis background guides. Committee Directors may establish amended Rules of Procedure with the permission of the Secretary-General, the elected head of MUNUM, who has the authority to amend any of the rules listed here. Any unique committee rules will be provided prior to the conference.

2. PARLIAMENTARY SHORT FORM

Appended to these Rules of Procedure is the Parliamentary Short Form (found in section 14). This form shall be considered part of the Rules of Procedure and designates the order of precedence for points and motions.

3. LANGUAGE

English shall be the official working language of the conference. Foul or offensive language is not tolerated in MUNUM, and use of this language may result in a loss of delegate voting rights, speaking privileges, or further penalties at the discretion of the Chair.

4. CREDENTIALS

Delegates will receive credentials at the beginning of the conference. If credentials are lost or contain a mistake, delegates must notify the Committee Chair in order to receive a replacement. If delegates fail to wear their credentials during Committee sessions or other MUNUM activities, and have not taken action to replace credentials if lost, they may lose speaking or voting privileges and cannot be allowed to participate in other MUNUM sponsored activities.

5. FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE CHAIR

The Chair shall direct committee discussions, declare the opening and closing of each Committee session, ensure observance of the Rules of Procedure, and, subject to these rules, control the proceedings of committee. They may at any time entertain motions, suggest proposals of motions or propose the tabling of any item under discussion, or rule out of order points, motions, or amendments closely resembling others previously decided by the body, as well as other dilatory motions at their own discretion.

OPENING DEBATE

6. ROLL CALL

The Chair will call roll of all present states at the beginning of each committee session. Delegates may respond “present” if they wish to retain the right to abstain on substantive votes. Any delegates without full voting rights must designate themselves as “present.” Delegates with full voting rights may choose to designate themselves “present and voting,” which forfeits their right to abstain on substantive votes. Once a delegate designates himself as “present and voting,” they may not change that status for the duration of the topic. Delegates that arrive late to a session must notify the Chair in writing before XS they will be permitted to vote.

7. MOTION TO OPEN THE PRIMARY SPEAKER’S LIST

Requires a simple majority to pass.

This is the first motion of debate, made to move into formal debate and open the primary Speakers’ List. This Speakers’ List shall concern ordering the agenda of the committee. The delegate making the motion may choose to include a maximum speaking time for the Speakers’ List. Delegates making the motion may also choose to include guaranteed questions following speeches on the primary Speaker’s List. If this is included, the number of questions guaranteed can be asked to the delegate speaking after they yield, and the chair will call on delegates for the questions to be asked. If no guaranteed questions are asked, the next speaker on the primary Speaker’s List is recognized or the chair will open the floor for any points or motions. If there are multiple motions to open the Primary Speakers’ List, they shall be voted on in the order they were introduced. If a motion to open the Primary Speakers’ List passes without a maximum speaking time, the maximum speaking time will be set by the Chair. The maximum speaking time may be amended through a motion to set the speaking time, as described in section 13.

8. MOTION TO ORDER OF THE AGENDA

Requires a simple majority to pass.

A motion to order the agenda shall be made after debate has been held on the Primary Speakers’ List concerning the ordering of the agenda. Motions to order the agenda will be in the form of, “I move that topic X be placed first on the agenda, topic Y be placed second on the agenda . . .” to create an order of all topics. Multiple proposals regarding the order of agenda shall be voted upon in the order in which they were proposed. Ordering of the agenda is most relevant to General Assembly and Specialized committees. Once a proposal has been adopted, debate will proceed immediately to a secondary speakers’ list on the first topic. If no consensus on the agenda is reached, the Chair reserves the power to set the agenda.

FORMAL DEBATE

9. SPEAKERS' LIST

The primary Speakers' List shall concern ordering the agenda, as described in section 8. Secondary Speakers' Lists shall be held on each committee topic. The Speakers' List is the primary medium for substantive debate. Each time a primary or secondary Speakers' List is opened, the Chair will call for delegates to raise their placards to be added to the Speakers' List. The order of the Speakers' List shall then be randomized. When there are no motions on the floor or at any time the Chair feels is appropriate, the Chair shall call upon the first delegate on the Speakers' List. That delegate will be given a set amount of time to speak and a number of guaranteed questions following their speech, as determined by sections 8 and 13. After speaking, a delegate must yield remaining time according to the following sections. Delegates' names are removed from the Speaker's List after they speak. A delegate may only have their name on the Speaker's List once at a time. If a delegate wishes to be added/removed from a Speaker's List after it is opened, a delegate may notify the Chair in writing to be added/removed. Any delegates added to the Speakers' List after it opens shall have their name added to the end. If the Speakers' List is exhausted and there are no more points or motions on the floor, the committee automatically moves into voting procedure.

10. YIELDS TO THE CHAIR

After speaking on the Speakers' List, a delegate may yield any remaining speaking time to the Chair, which ends their time. Delegates may choose to forfeit their entire speaking time if they so choose. If a delegate does not indicate a yield, they are assumed to have yielded to the Chair. Following this, delegates may be allowed to make points or motions, otherwise, debate will continue to the speech of the next speaker on the list.

11. YIELDS TO ANOTHER DELEGATE

Delegates may yield the remainder of their speaking time to another delegate after speaking on the Speakers' List. The delegate to whom time is yielded may refuse the right to speak, at which point the speaker's time is yielded to the chair. Delegates accepting yielded time may speak for any time remaining. Neither the original speaker nor the one yielded to may make any yields or further use of time after the delegate yielded to has used the remaining time or completed their speech.

12. YIELDS TO POINTS OF INQUIRY

Delegates may yield to Points of Inquiry from other delegates after Speaking on the Speakers' List. The delegate shall be allotted as many Points of Inquiry as can be answered within the remainder of their speaking time. The procedure for Points of Inquiry is stated in section 18.

13. MOTION TO SET THE SPEAKING TIME

Requires a simple majority to pass.

If it is not included in the motion for opening the primary or secondary Speaker's Lists, delegates may motion to set or change the speaking time at any point during formal debate. If no speaking time has been set, the Chair will determine a provisional speaking time. When the speaking time limit is exceeded, the Chair shall immediately call the speaker to order. Motions to set the speaking time limit may not include any guaranteed time for questions.

POINTS AND MOTIONS

14. PROCEDURAL MOTIONS

A procedural motion is a motion that pertains to the conduct of the committee. Any motion except the passing of a draft resolution, incorporation of an unfriendly amendment, or division of the question is procedural. Delegates may make points or motions when solicited by the Chair. Only Points of Order and of Personal Privilege may interrupt a speaker, and only if the speech is the focus of that point. Otherwise, delegates should never raise their placard while another delegate or the Chair is speaking.

All procedural motions will be voted on by a placard vote. All delegates in attendance at the time must place a vote for or against the motion; abstaining is not allowed for procedural motions. Points and motions are addressed by the order of precedence. For example, a Point of Order is addressed before a Point of Inquiry, as a Point of Order takes greater precedence. If two motions are entertained and they have equal precedence, these motions are voted on in the order they were introduced, where motions introduced to the chair first are voted on first. Motions for longer caucuses are more disruptive than motions for shorter caucuses. The order of precedence is listed below:

1. Point of Order
2. Point of Personal Privilege
3. Motion to Check Quorum
4. Point of Inquiry
5. Right of Reply
6. Motion to/for
 - a. Withdrawal of a Motion
 - b. Set Speaking Time
 - c. Ordering of the Agenda
 - d. Recess
 - e. Introduce Draft Resolution
 - f. Introduce a Friendly Amendment

- g. Introduce an Unfriendly Amendment
- h. Divide the Question
- i. Move into Voting Procedure
- j. Unmoderated Caucus
- k. Moderated Caucus
- l. Table an Item or Take an Item from the Table

15. DEBATABLE MOTIONS

Some motions require speakers in favor of and against the motion. In this case, the Chair will call for a given number of speakers for and against, giving each an amount of time to speak at the Chair's discretion. If the motion does not have enough speakers in favor, it automatically fails. If there are not enough speakers against, it automatically passes. Delegates may not yield their time after speaking for or against a debatable motion. The delegate making the motion will be extended the opportunity to speak in favor first if they so choose. Speakers in favor and against shall alternate, beginning with a speaker in favor. Once all speakers for and against the motion have been called, a standard procedural vote shall be held.

16. POINTS OF ORDER

At any point during debate, a delegate may raise a Point of Order to point out improper parliamentary procedure. The Chair will determine whether the subject of the point does indeed represent improper parliamentary procedure, and return the committee to order as necessary. A delegate rising to a Point of Order may clarify the parliamentary procedure in question, but may not use the point for substantive debate. A Point of Order may only interrupt a speaker when the speech itself is violating parliamentary procedure.

17. POINTS OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Points of Personal Privilege regard non-substantive issues that impair a delegate's ability to participate in debate, such as a font size being too small or a speaker being too quiet. These points may be made at any time, but when interrupting a speaker, Points of Personal Privilege should be made with discretion.

18. POINTS OF INQUIRY

Points of Inquiry allow delegates to ask questions of the Chair or speakers during formal debate. While the Chair is taking points or motions, a Point of Inquiry allows a delegate to ask the Chair any non-substantive question. After a speaker yields to Points of Inquiry, delegates may ask questions of the speaker during their remaining time. Delegates should state their question once called upon by the Chair. The speaker's time only elapses while responding to questions, and not while the Chair is calling upon delegates or while delegates are stating their inquiry. If the speaker refuses to answer a question, that speaker forfeits all remaining speaking time. The Chair may rule out of order any question that is off-topic, long-winded, or argumentative. The

Chair may choose to allow a delegate to ask one directly related follow-up question after the speaker has finished answering, upon the delegate's request (delegate may say, "on follow-up").

19. RIGHT OF REPLY

A delegate feeling personally insulted by another may request a Right of Reply. Requests for a Right of Reply must be submitted to the Chair in writing and must contain the objectionable statement and a brief description of the defense. The decision of the Chair to grant or not grant a Right of Reply is not subject to appeal. The time allotted for a Right of Reply shall be determined by the Chair and will not exceed one minute. When making a Right of Reply statement, the delegate making the statement shall not address any subject apart from the personal attack. A request to reply to a delegate exercising the Right of Reply is out of order.

20. MOTION FOR A RECESS OF THE SESSION

Requires a simple majority to pass.

During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may move to recess the meeting. Such a motion shall include the time for the Committee to reconvene. There is no formal debate during recess, but delegates are still subject to MUNUM policy and the decisions of the committee staff. This motion may be called by delegates to consider a short break during a session.

21. MOTION FOR AN UNMODERATED CAUCUS

Requires a simple majority to pass.

An unmoderated caucus temporarily suspends the rules of procedure and allows delegates to move, debate, and draft documents freely without structured debate for the length of the caucus. A motion for an unmoderated caucus must include a set time length and reason. Unlike a moderated caucus, an unmoderated caucus does not require a specific topic for discussion, although the Chair may choose to allow the motioner to specify a purpose for the caucus. If the motion carries, then the rules of procedure are temporarily suspended. During an unmoderated caucus, motions may be made to extend it or to return to formal debate early. The Chair may maintain decorum during the unmoderated caucus.

22. MOTION FOR A MODERATED CAUCUS

Requires a simple majority to pass.

A moderated caucus is a debate format where the Chair calls upon delegates raising their placards to speak for a given amount of time. Motions for a moderated caucus must include a specific topic for discussion, a total duration of the caucus, and a speaking time for each delegate. The total duration must be divisible by the speaking time without remainder. Points of Inquiry and other procedural motions are out of order during a moderated caucus, and delegates should refrain from asking each other direct questions. A delegate does not

need to yield in a moderated caucus, and the Chair will provide the speaking delegate with a warning when their time is about to expire. As a courtesy, the delegate who moves for the moderated caucus may be recognized to speak first, last, or neither, as per their wishes.

WORKING PAPERS AND RESOLUTIONS

23. RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions represent formal documents adopted by the committee as responses to the topic under consideration. The maximum scope of resolutions shall be determined by the Chair prior to the conference. Resolutions are divided among preambulatory clauses and operative clauses, where the former acknowledge the topic and past actions on the issue at hand while the latter present the solutions and actions taken by the committee regarding the topic. Draft resolutions shall be written by the committee during the conference, and must be passed by the committee to take effect. If multiple resolutions pass in a committee, any clauses that do not conflict shall be enacted simultaneously. If there are conflicting clauses between passed resolutions, the clauses of the resolution passed last shall supersede those passed previously. Formatting and style guides for resolutions are available in the delegate handbook.

24. WORKING PAPERS

Working papers are documents drafted during the conference as components of draft resolutions, giving substance to ideas discussed during debate. They are not expected to be comprehensive on their own, but should later be combined with other working papers to create a full draft resolution. They should reflect the collaborative efforts of multiple delegates, each considered a sponsor of the working paper. There is no limit on the number of sponsors of a working paper. Because working papers are never formally introduced in committee, there is no need to gather signatories.

25. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolutions are documents that reflect a proposed set of responses to the topic under consideration. They should be composed of multiple working papers and must compile a list of sponsors and signatories. Draft resolutions must be submitted to the chair to be typed and presented before the committee. They must be introduced to the committee before they may be discussed formally. After they have been introduced and discussed, they may be amended through friendly or unfriendly amendments. They must be passed through a substantive vote before they are enacted by the committee.

26. SPONSORS AND SIGNATORIES

A draft resolution must contain the names of the sponsors and a list of signatories to the document. Any delegate that has contributed ideas, clauses, or revision to a draft resolution is considered a sponsor. Signing a

draft resolution indicates a desire to see the draft resolution discussed by the committee. Sponsoring or signing a draft resolution does not oblige delegates to support it. The total number of sponsors and signatories must be at least one fifth of the body before a draft resolution may be introduced. Signatories are delegates who wish to see the resolution introduced, and being a signatory does not designate any support for the resolution's content. Signatories may be added or withdrawn at any time by notifying the chair in writing, even if doing so reduces the number of signatories to below one fifth of the Committee. If this occurs, the draft resolution will be removed from consideration if already formally introduced, and must be reintroduced upon gaining sufficient signatures to be considered again formally. A delegate may only be added or removed from the list of sponsors in exceptional circumstances at the discretion of the Chair.

27. MOTION TO INTRODUCE A RESOLUTION

Requires signatories of 1/5 of the body and a simple majority to pass.

Once a draft resolution has been approved by the Chair, any delegate may motion to introduce the draft resolution. At least 1/5 of the body must be a sponsor or signatory to the draft resolution before it may be motioned for introduction. The motion to introduce a draft resolution must also be approved by a majority vote of the committee. Delegates may also choose to motion to introduce all approved draft resolutions. If the draft resolution is introduced, the document will be given a numeric title by the Chair and then read aloud. Once the draft resolution has been disseminated, the body may rise to address non-substantive issues related to the resolution, such as grammar, spelling, and formatting. After all such points have been exhausted, the Chair may choose to enter into a substantive question and answer period on the draft resolution. The Chair will set a time for the question and answer period, during which delegates may ask the sponsors of the draft resolution substantive questions about the document.

28. MOTION TO INTRODUCE FRIENDLY AMENDMENTS

A friendly amendment is an amendment to an introduced draft resolution, proposed with the signed consent of all of the original sponsors. A sponsor must motion to introduce the amendment and it shall immediately become a part of the resolution as long as the signatures of the required parties are verified by the Chair. At the time of addition, friendly amendments will be read aloud to all members of the committee. Preambulatory clauses shall not be subject to amendments unless a change has also been made to a corresponding operative clause.

29. MOTION TO INTRODUCE UNFRIENDLY AMENDMENTS

Introducing requires a simple majority and the signatures of 1/10 of the body.

Passing is debatable (2 for, 2 against) and requires a simple majority.

An unfriendly amendment is an amendment to a draft resolution that does not have the approval of all of the draft resolution's sponsors. They must be submitted to the Chair for approval, after being signed by one-tenth

of the Committee. Once it has been approved, any delegate may motion to introduce the amendment, which requires a simple majority to pass and is not debatable. If the motion to introduce passes, it will be read by the Chair in its entirety. Immediately after introducing the amendment, the Chair will call for two speakers in favor of the amendment and two against. The sponsors of the draft resolution will be given priority as speakers for or against the amendment. After hearing the speakers for and against, a substantive vote shall be held on incorporating the amendment into the draft resolution, requiring a simple majority. If it passes, the draft resolution is modified according to the amendment. Preambulatory clauses shall not be subject to amendments or additions unless a corresponding change has also been made to an operative clause.

30. MOTION TO TABLE A RESOLUTION

Debatable: 2 for, 2 against

Requires a 2/3 majority to pass.

Members may move to table a resolution, making it no longer an active subject of debate. If a draft resolution fails to pass during voting procedure, it too is tabled. The committee may also take any previously tabled resolution from the table to return it to consideration.

VOTING PROCEDURE

31. MOTION TO MOVE INTO VOTING PROCEDURE

Debatable: 2 for, 2 against

Requires a 2/3 majority to pass.

A member may, after substantive debate on a resolution, motion to move into voting procedure on a specific resolution or on multiple resolutions in a set order. If the chair allows and the motion passes, the committee will be compelled to vote on the resolutions specified by the motion. Any unIntroduced pieces of writing will be excluded from the vote. The Chair may rule a motion to move into voting procedure dilatory if they believe that there has not been sufficient debate on the draft resolution, or to allow delegates to finish writing and introducing other draft resolutions or amendments.

32. MOTION TO DIVIDE THE QUESTION

Debatable: 2 for, 2 against

Requires a simple majority to pass.

A motion may be made in writing to the Chair and then introduced to the committee to divide the operative clauses of a draft resolution and vote on each resulting division separately. The motion should be made after a motion to move into voting procedure has passed, but before voting procedure has been formally entered. Only the operative clauses of a resolution can be divided, and the division must leave each piece as a functioning resolution in the opinion of the Chair. In the event of several motions for division, the Chair shall

order the motions such that the one which divides the resolution into the most parts shall be voted upon first, followed by the less disruptive motions for division. If any motion for division is adopted, a substantive vote shall be taken on each of the divided parts. Those parts which are approved shall then be combined into a resolution and voted upon again as a whole.

33. MOTION TO MAKE THE TOPIC AN IMPORTANT QUESTION

Debatable: 2 for, 2 against

Requires a *simple* majority to pass.

A motion to make the topic an important question changes the requirement to pass draft resolutions so that all draft resolutions on the topic require a 2/3 majority instead of a simple majority to pass.

34. VOTING RIGHTS

Each committee member shall have one vote. Observer delegations may not vote on substantive matters, but may vote on procedural motions. Observer delegations may be asked to leave the room during voting procedure at the discretion of the Chair.

35. SUBSTANTIVE VOTES

A substantive vote is a vote to pass a draft resolution, to incorporate an unfriendly amendment into a draft resolution, or to divide the question on a draft resolution. Members with full voting rights may vote in favor or against any substantive proposal, or abstain from voting. Any delegate that responded to the committee roll-call at the beginning of the session as “present and voting” may not choose to abstain. To pass, a majority of the delegates not abstaining must vote in favor. If a motion for Important Question previously passed on the topic, a 2/3 majority is instead required. The Chair may conduct a substantive vote by roll-call or by placard, at their discretion.

36. VOTING PROCEDURE ON RESOLUTIONS

Chairs may choose to hold a substantive vote by roll-call or by placard. If the vote is held by placard, then delegates may vote in favor or against, or abstain. If the vote is held by roll-call, then a roll-call shall be taken in English alphabetical order of the names of all members with full voting rights. Each delegate must respond with “yes,” “no,” “abstain,” or “pass.” Delegates may also vote “yes with rights” or “no with rights” according to the discretion of the Chair if appropriate. Delegates that responded to the roll-call at the beginning of the session with “present and voting” may not abstain. If any delegates have chosen to pass, the Chair will continue through the list of delegates, then repeat the roll-call for all delegates that passed previously. Delegates may only pass once per substantive vote.

37. VOTING WITH RIGHTS

During a substantive roll-call vote, a delegate may vote in favor or against with rights if they vote in a way that could be considered inconsistent with previously held positions in debate. The Chair may grant, at the Chair's discretion, a given time for the delegate to speak to the body after the final vote is tallied to explain their vote. Delegates may only clarify their voting behavior during this time. No substantive arguments will be allowed and the delegate may not yield their time to others or to points of inquiry.

38. CONDUCT DURING VOTING PROCEDURE

After the Chair has announced the beginning of voting procedure, only motions relevant to voting, such as a motion to Divide the Question or of Important Question, shall be allowed. Once any such motions have been exhausted, no member shall interrupt the voting, except on a Point of Order in connection with the conduct of voting. In addition, the doors shall be barred, preventing delegates from leaving or entering the room. During the vote, members may not communicate verbally or nonverbally with each other. If the Chair determines that a delegate has not conducted themselves appropriately during voting procedure, the Chair may take away the delegate's voting privileges for that vote.

COMMITTEE SPECIFIC PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

39. SPECIALIZED AND CRISIS COMMITTEES

Specialized committees will operate similar to General Assemblies by predominantly using the standard Parliamentary Procedure explained above. Specialized committees, however, will use directives in their writing, and some Specialized committees incorporate crisis drops. Crisis committees will use some of the Parliamentary Procedure described above, but often rely on special points and motions specific to Crisis committees.

40. DIRECTIVES

Directives are the written documents used in Specialized and Crisis committees that present the committee's short and succinct response to a particular topic or crisis drop. Without the need of preambulatory clauses, directives represent direct policies and actions delegates will take using their collective resources, powers, and information on the topic. Directives often require a title. The number of sponsors and signatories required for directives depends on the Specialized and committee size, and this decision is ultimately made at the Chair's discretion. Aside from this, the process of motioning to introduce and enter voting procedure on a directive is identical to that of a resolution. Dividing the question, amendments, and tabling can all be made to directives, and the voting requirements for these motions follow the same requirements explained in Sections 28, 29, 30, and 32.

41. PERSONAL DIRECTIVES

In Crisis committees, delegates will have the opportunity to write and send notes to the Crisis backroom to carry out any individual actions within the committee. Personal directives will be written on a paper pad that is sent between the frontroom and backroom, and Crisis staff will collect personal directives routinely during committee. Greater policies and plans carried out by the committee should be conducted via general directives in the frontroom, and the success of personal directives will depend on a combination of feasibility, relevance, and adequate detail.

42. COMMUNIQUE

Communiques are written, formal declarations from the committee to the rest of the world or to another nation or political entity. While directives mainly govern decision-making on internal affairs, communiques often focus on external politics and country relations instead. A communique will represent the entire committee and will be directed at a particular audience. Similar to directives, the number of sponsors and signatories needed for communiques will depend on committee size and the Chair's discretion. Communiques can be used in either Specialized or Crisis committees. A motion to introduce a communique requires a simple majority to pass and is not debatable.

43. CRISIS DROPS

For some Specialized and for all Crisis committees, the use of crisis drops will be paramount to keep debate and topics rolling throughout the committee. Crisis drops are conducted by the committee staff and provide updates or a new development in the committee. Crisis drops will interrupt all procedures in committee except voting procedures, and delegates will have the opportunity to ask a limited number of questions to the committee staff providing the crisis drop. After some Crisis drops, delegates will have a certain amount of time to solve or respond to an issue via directive. The number of questions taken by staff is determined at their discretion.

44. SPECIAL PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

The following motions are particular to Crisis committees and help the debate and mechanics of the Crisis committee function in their historical timeline. All of these motions prompt a temporary suspension of the traditional rules of procedure. It is rare that Specialized committees will use these motions, although this decision is ultimately under the Chair's discretion.

a. MOTION FOR A ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION

Requires a simple majority to pass.

A roundtable discussion, sometimes referred to as a gentleman's unmoderated caucus, will function as a combination of a moderated and unmoderated caucus. In a roundtable discussion, delegates will have the opportunity to speak without the need for the Chair to call on them via placard. However, unlike

an unmoderated caucus, delegates will remain in their seats and will allow only one speaker at a time. A motion for a roundtable discussion requires a specific topic for discussion and a total duration of the caucus. The Chair may choose to end a gentleman's unmoderated caucus when debate becomes disruptive and more than one delegate is speaking at a time. A motion for a gentleman's unmoderated caucus is more disruptive than a moderated caucus but less disruptive than an unmoderated caucus.

b. MOTION FOR A ROUND-ROBIN

Requires a simple majority to pass.

A round-robin temporarily suspends the rules of procedure and grants each delegate a certain amount of time in consecutive order. A round-robin is often used to understand each delegate's opinion on a topic in committee without the use of a caucus. A motion for a round-robin requires a topic to discuss and a speaking time. The order in which delegates speak in a round-robin is determined by the Chair, but the chosen order is usually the order of delegates in the roll call at the start of the committee session. If a delegate does not wish to speak in the round-robin, they may simply decline their time and the next delegate in order will be recognized for the allotted time. Yields are not necessary in a round-robin.

c. MOTION FOR A STRAW POLL

Requires a simple majority to pass.

A straw poll vote temporarily suspends the rules of procedure to gauge the room of the committee's opinion on a topic, question, or resolution. A straw poll vote is non-binding and the results of the straw poll do not carry any substantive influence. Rather, a straw poll is often used to determine the popularity of the issue at hand to help determine future actions the committee should take. A straw poll vote requires a topic on which the opinion of the room is gauged. In a straw poll vote, delegates may vote in favor of the topic, against it, or may abstain from voting.

d. MOTION TO CONFER AUTHORITY

Requires a 2/3 majority to pass.

Conferring authority in Crisis committees is an action taken by the committee in granting specific powers to a delegate. When appropriate, conferring authority can grant a delegate control over a sector of the government, a media outlet, an army, or other political and economic powers. A motion to confer authority requires a specification on what powers are being granted and to which delegate.

e. MOTION TO OPEN AN INQUISITION

Requires a simple majority to pass.

In Crisis committees, an inquisition can be motioned and initiated if the committee has fears that another delegate is a traitor or is lying to other members of committee. If a delegate wishes to initiate an inquisition, they may send a personal directive to the chair detailing the length of time, allegations, and consequences. If the Chair finds the inquisition in order at the time, they will entertain a motion to open an inquisition. A motion to open an inquisition requires the same specifications made in the

personal directive written to the Chair prior to the motion. This motion requires a simple majority to pass. If the inquisition is opened, the committee enters a closed-door session and secret information, such as personal directives and notes, may be made public if a request is made to the Crisis staff. During the allotted time, discussion on the claims brought against the delegate is conducted in a roundtable discussion. Once the time in the inquisition expires, the committee will vote on punishment, with a 2/3 majority required to convict. An inquisition may result in further, formal investigations.

Please direct any questions regarding MUNUM XXXVII's Rules of Procedure to somotley@umich.edu