

Rules of Procedure



By Tilburg Model United Nations



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Introduction

This document is a guide for members who join Tilburg Model United Nations who want to find an interactive and engaging way to learn the Rules of Procedure.

To enhance your learning experience, we are introducing ROP clips this year. These clips, available on all our social platforms, delve into various aspects of the Rules of Procedure. Links to these clips will be seamlessly integrated into the relevant sections of this document, providing a dynamic learning experience. They are tailored to clearly understand the rules and their implementation, address any queries, and boost your confidence in navigating the Model United Nations.

In conclusion, this document will introduce you to all the procedures you need to know to become familiar with Model United Nations and thoroughly enjoy our weekly workshops as well as our standards of conduct. We do not expect you to become an expert at the Rules of Procedure to attend the workshops, which everyone is welcome to participate in, no matter their level. However, be aware of the wrath of the Chair when neglecting these rules; punishments will be distributed (somewhat according to whether someone brought the chairs a sweet treat, or not).

- **Tilburg Model United Nations Board**

Chapter 1 - Organs

Article 1 - Board

The board of a Tilburg Model United Nations (TIMUN) society is responsible for organising and managing the society's activities, including training members, planning and executing MUN trips, managing finances, and representing the society in external affairs. They ensure the society's objectives are met and provide leadership and structure to the organisation.

Article 2 - Director/s of Academics

The directors of academics are members of the TIMUN board. They design and implement comprehensive training programs for delegates, chairs, and other MUN participants. They organise and lead regular workshops, and training sessions. They provide personalised mentorship and coaching to delegates, helping them improve their skills in research, public speaking, negotiation, and diplomacy. They maintain detailed records of training activities, attendance, and participant progress. They develop strategies to attract new participants and retain existing members. The directors of academics are in charge of the Academics Committee.

Article 3 - Chairs

A MUN chair presides over a committee during a Model United Nations conference, moderating debates, facilitating discussions, maintaining order, overseeing voting procedures, and providing guidance on rules and procedures. They ensure that the committee operates smoothly, follows established protocols, and that all delegates have the opportunity to participate effectively.

Article 4 - Committee

The committee is the collective body of delegates and its chairs assigned to discuss a specific field. As with the United Nations, some committees and councils tackle different areas of international affairs. For example, a delegate in Disarmament and International Security would be interested in issues and cases related to global security and the non-proliferation of weapons. MUN committees usually mirror those found in the United Nations, such as the Security Council and its unique procedures. Still, innovations like crisis simulations are often a novelty for MUN.

Article 5 - Committee Session

A committee session in a Model United Nations (MUN) conference involves delegates representing various countries, coming together to discuss and debate specific global issues. The session is typically chaired by an MUN chair who moderates the proceedings. Delegates deliver speeches, propose resolutions, and engage in both formal and informal negotiations to draft and amend resolutions. The session includes structured debates, moderated caucuses for focused discussions, and unmoderated caucuses for informal negotiations. The aim is to reach a consensus and pass resolutions through voting procedures. TIMUN hosts weekly committee sessions.

Article 6 - Delegates

A MUN delegate is a participant in a Model United Nations conference who represents a specific country, organisation, or entity. Their role involves researching their assigned country's policies, preparing position papers, delivering speeches, engaging in debates, and collaborating with other delegates to draft and negotiate resolutions on global issues. Delegates aim to accurately represent their assigned country's interests and work towards achieving consensus and solutions in line with real-world diplomatic practices.

Article 7 - Press

The TIMUN press body is responsible for simulating real-world journalism and media coverage. It consists of participants who act as journalists, editors, and photographers, reporting on the proceedings of the committee

sessions. Their tasks include writing articles, conducting interviews with delegates, covering debates and committee sessions, and publishing newsletters or newspapers.

Chapter 2 - Conduct During Committee Sessions

Article 8 – Language

The default language used during workshops will be English at all times. This includes opening statements, speeches, conversations during unmoderated caucuses and any other form of communication.

Exceptions to this rule can be made if a delegate struggles with English and puts in a request or makes the chair aware of this, where, from that point, help will be provided when needed.

Article 9 – Diplomatic Conduct

Delegates are always expected to use courteous and respectful language towards the Chair and their fellow Delegates, and to refrain from using slang and offensive language during debate.

Article 10 – Use of Artificial Intelligence

To ensure the accuracy and reliability of the sources and keep the workshops more fun, delegates are restricted from using any form of artificial intelligence to write (part) of their speech or any other documents used in the workshops.

Article 11 – Participation

Delegates are expected to arrive on time to ensure that the maximum possible use of the time spent at the workshops is achieved. However, speaking is not required; active participation is heavily encouraged in moderated and unmoderated times (explained on pages 9-10) for your progression and enjoyment.

Article 12 - Communication between Delegates

Delegates must not talk, in any volume, during moderated caucus debate. Instead, delegates are encouraged to communicate with each through note passing. It is also not in order to bang the table, clap, call out or in any way acknowledge agreement or disagreement with another Delegate's speech when not recognized by the Chair.

Article 13 - Note-passing

To maintain order and focus during formal sessions, delegates must refrain from cross-talk, they are not allowed to talk when not given the floor. If you need to communicate with another delegate or the Chair, you may use the provided paper to write a note. To send a note, raise it until a committee staff member sees it. They will then deliver it to the intended recipient. Remember: Notes should be respectful and adhere to the same rules as spoken words. Committee staff will review notes before passing them on.

Article 14 – Preparation

Delegates are advised to read the weekly workshop summary to understand better what will be discussed that week and what the issue is. The summary will include history, current problems, and extra links for additional research. Please do not hesitate to contact any board member (preferably the Directors of Academics) for other inquiries about the topic.

Article 15 – Awards

At the end of every workshop, two delegates will be rewarded with a free drink token for a bar/restaurant to be decided by the board, based on their performance and participation in the workshops; one of these will be decided through votes by the delegates and the other will be up to the discretion of the chair.

Chapter 3 - Devices to be Used during Committee Sessions

Article 16 - Formal Debate

The formal debate scenario is the most common form of debate during the Model United Nations. In the formal discussion, the delegates are expected to behave diplomatically and respect the floor, meaning that there will be no cross-talking and that they will pay attention to speeches made by others. When a delegate wishes to speak in a formal session, they need to inform the chair when they open up the floor by raising their placard or setting them up straight on their desk to be added to the speaker's list; the chair will hold this list and control who gets to speak next. Delegates will be given a time slot where they may provide their speech, and delegates are only required to use some of the time in the speech.

Article 17 - General Speakers List

The general speaker's list is self-explanatory; it allows delegates to bring up new topics formally. The default speaker time in the general speaker's list is one minute; if more than 10 seconds remain, the delegate must yield the remainder of their time; this can be done in three different ways. The first way is for the delegate to yield the remainder of their time to the Chair; this allows the next speaker on the list to make their speech. The second way is for the delegate to yield the remainder of their time to points of information. This allows other delegates to ask questions regarding the speech currently or previously made by the current delegate speaking and enables the delegate to answer them. The final way is for the delegate to yield the remainder of their time to another delegate, meaning they give the remainder to them to make their speech.

The default time in the General Speakers List is one minute, but if the delegates feel more is needed and would like it to be increased, it can be done up to two minutes. This vote will require a two-thirds majority to pass.

Article 18 - Moderated caucus

A moderated caucus is one of the formal debate settings of Model United Nations. A delegate can propose a moderated caucus on a specific topic when the Chair opens the floor to points and motions. These debates will

consist of a maximum of 20 minutes and an individual speaker time decided on by the proposer. The restriction is that the total duration needs to be determined by the particular speaker's time and the expectation that the time proposed will be fulfilled.

The proposer of the moderated caucus reserves the right to decide whether to speak first or last. The Chair decides on the remainder of the speakers by delegates raising their placards and picking them out. Delegates may request an extension of a moderated caucus for 50% of the original time.

You can propose this by stating: "Thank you honourable chair, the delegation of ... would like to move for a 5-minute moderated caucus with a 30-second speaking time to discuss the most effective methods of providing clean water to developing nations."

Article 19 - Unmoderated Caucus

An unmoderated caucus is an excellent opportunity for delegates to be in a more flexible environment where delegates can discuss one-to-one or in bigger groups in an informal atmosphere, allowing for a more sped-up debate where quick decisions can be made. This is also an excellent time for draft resolutions to be written up. The procedure to create an unmoderated caucus is the same as that of a moderated caucus in that it first needs to be proposed. Still, the difference is that there only needs to be a set total duration of a maximum of 20 minutes.

An extension may be requested a single time per unmoderated caucus for a maximum of the original time. This is only in order when the unmoderated caucus elapses. The rules state that delegates can move across the room freely during this time.

You can propose this by saying: "Thank you honourable chair the delegation of ... would like to move for an unmoderated caucus of five minutes to discuss potential solutions to the global refugee crisis."

Article 20 - Tour de Table

A "tour de table" in MUN is a procedural motion where each delegate in a committee is given the opportunity to speak in turn. This format ensures that every country represented has a chance to present its position on the topic under discussion. It often occurs at the beginning of a session or during crucial points of the debate to gather a comprehensive overview of the various stances. The chair typically allocates a specific amount of time for each delegate's speech, and the tour de table promotes inclusivity and balanced participation.

You can propose this by saying "Thank you honourable chair the delegation of ... would like to move for a Tour de Table with a 30-second time limit for each delegate to share their initial thoughts on the issue of global hunger."

Article 21 - Consultation of the whole

A Consultation of the Whole is a type of moderated caucus in a MUN conference. It's a structured but informal discussion period where all delegates have the opportunity to share their thoughts and ideas on a specific topic.

Unlike formal debate, there are no strict time limits for each speech. Instead, delegates take turns speaking, passing the "floor" to another delegate when they finish. The goal of a CoW is to generate ideas, build consensus, and explore different perspectives on an issue. It's a chance for everyone to participate and contribute to the discussion. The Chair of the committee typically oversees the CoW, ensuring that everyone has a chance to speak and that the discussion stays focused on the topic.

In order to propose a Consultation of the Whole you need to make your motion, specify the topic and suggest a time limit for example "Thank you honourable chair the delegation of ... would like to move for a Consultation of the Whole to discuss the most effective strategies for addressing climate change, with a time limit of five minutes."

Article 22 - Cite sources

If during another delegate's speech or statement there is something that a delegate wishes to question the validity of, they can send a written note to the chair asking for a motion to cite sources on this fact. This can be done at any time and it is up to the discretion of the chair whether or not it will be entertained. If it is entertained the chair will send a note to the delegate requesting them to provide the sources which they used for the speech, if the sources do not meet the standards of reliability the delegate will have to retract their speech or statement.

Article 23 - Formal apology

If a delegate makes a statement about another state that is deemed offensive or unfounded, such as claiming that a state has no control over its population, the affected delegate may request a formal apology. It is up to the chair to determine if the request is entertained. If it is a matter about something false about the country the delegate will be requested to provide evidence. If the chair still finds the statement to be untrue and offensive the delegate must retract their initial statement and issue a formal apology.

Article 24 - Position paper

A position paper is a formal document outlining a country's stance on a specific issue. It comprehensively analyses the topic, delineates the country's historical involvement, and articulates proposed solutions. This document serves as a foundational tool for delegates in Model United Nations conferences, providing a framework for their participation in committee discussions and negotiations.

When attending MUN conferences, you are often required to write a position paper.

Article 25 - Working paper

A working paper is an informal document created by the committee or a part of it that includes the committee members' ideas and proposals for solutions. Working papers are inherently collaborative when developed by the

entire committee or separate coalitions. This creates a clear picture of what certain countries want from this session. It makes it easy for delegates to compare and contrast the similarities and differences between their nations and discuss these problems.

To present a working paper, a delegate must send it to the chair and introduce it. One person who worked on the paper gets to talk about it and its main goals, giving everyone official access from that point and understanding the main points. After being discussed, the working paper becomes the ground for the draft resolution.

Article 26 - Draft resolutions

Draft resolutions are the initial official proposals made by and submitted by the delegates towards the chair. This can be very similar to your working paper. Still, it needs to be written in an official diplomatic language. Once submitted, it gets defended and introduced by its writers, and if passed, it becomes a resolution.

Article 27 - Resolution

Resolutions are seen as the end goal for you to reach in Model United Nations, as this document will have your committee's proposal for a solution.

A resolution is a formal, legally binding document adopted by a United Nations body (Committee) that outlines specific actions to be taken in response to a particular issue. It is the culmination of negotiations and deliberations among member states and serves as a blueprint for implementing policies and addressing global challenges.

Chapter 4 - Rules Of Procedure during Committee Sessions

General Rules

Article 28 - Personal Pronouns

The rule for every Model United Nations is that you represent a nation's ideas, not your own. This means that delegates shall not use words like I, you, he, she, it, me, him, or her at any time during their speech but instead refer to themselves as a delegation. If you were to represent Belgium, one would say: "The delegation of Belgium believes/is present here today/has concluded, etc."

Article 29 - Quorum

The quorum refers to the number of Delegates, present or present and voting, required for a motion to open the debate to be tabled. The quorum is set at 40% of the expected Delegates. The delegates who can constitute this 40% are those who either declare themselves present or present and vote in the first roll call, rounded to the higher integer. The quorum shall be assumed to have been reached by default, subject to possible challenge by any Delegate present. For practicality, this Rule does not apply to the first session.

Article 30 - Diplomacy and Courtesies

As diplomats, you must address the chair and fellow delegates at the start of your speech as a sign of respect: "Honourable chair and distinguished delegates...". It would help if you kept a diplomatic tone during your speeches and did not raise your voice to anyone in the room. The time limits proposed must be respected; the Chair will warn you when you get close to the end of your time by hitting the gavel.

Article 31 - Yielding the Floor

When speaking during the General Speaker's List, a delegate is given a specific amount of time. If more than ten seconds remain, the delegate must yield the remainder of their time. This can be done in three different ways. The first way is for the delegate to yield the remainder of their time to the chair. This allows the chair to open the floor to new points and motions or recognise other delegates on the General Speaker's List. The second way this can be done is by yielding their time to points of information. This

means that other delegates can ask the current speaker questions about their current speech or previous statements made in an orderly manner, and the choice to answer the question lies with the speaker. The final way is for the delegate to yield the remainder of their time to another delegate, meaning they give the remainder to them to make their speech. This rule only applies to the General Speaker's List delegates, who are not required to yield their time in any other speech format. Multiple yielding is also prohibited; if time remains after the yield, it returns to the chair automatically.

Example: "Thank you honourable chair the delegation of ... would like to yield the floor to the delegate of [country] for a question."

Start of Debate

Article 32 - Roll call

Roll call must be taken at the start of every committee session, including at the beginning of the day or when returning from a break or lunch. Delegates present are required to raise their placard and state their positions, either Present: this means you are present in the session and have reserved the right to abstain, as well as voting yes or no to any resolution or amendment; or Present and Voting: this means you are present but have decided to exclude the possibility of abstaining in votes, so you may only choose yes or no to any resolution or amendment. If you miss the roll call, you send a note to the chair confirming your attendance and the status of your position.

Article 33 - Setting the Agenda

If there is more than one topic on the agenda, delegates may move to set the agenda according to their preferred order. Such motion shall specify the preferred ordering of the matters at hand. The motion requires seconds. In case of an objection, two Delegates in favour and two against shall each be allocated thirty seconds to speak. The Delegates in favour shall have the floor first, upon which the Delegates against shall have the floor. Subsequently, this motion requires a procedural vote.

Article 34 - Opening the Debate.

Once the agenda is set, delegates may move to open the debate. Such a motion does not require seconds and is not subject to objections.

Article 35 - Minute of silence

This unique motion may be proposed at the start of a session before the roll call. The delegate will have to state the reason for the minute of silence, and then the chair has full authority over whether or not to accept this motion. Example: "Thank you honourable chair the delegation of ... would like to move for a minute of silence to honour the victims of [event]."

Points & Rights:

Article 36 - Point of Order

If a delegate feels the Rules of Procedure are being violated at any point, they may raise a point of order to the chair during a time not allocated to speakers. When this point grows, the delegate will be given a short period to explain why they believe it went wrong and refer to the specific rule this would fall under. The Chair shall address the point, explain their position, and correct it if needed. Example: "Point of order. The chair forgot to give [country] their allocated speaking time"

Article 37 - Point of Personal Privilege

Suppose a delegate feels uncomfortable in any way or form, such as concerning room temperature, personal problems, or any other. In that case, they can raise a point of personal privilege outside the allocated speaker time. There is one exception to this rule: a delegate may interrupt the allocated speaker time with a point of personal privilege if it concerns the audibility of the current speech. Example: "Point of

personal privilege. Could we change the room temperature, it's quite cold." or "Point of personal privilege. I believe there may be a technical issue with the sound system as I am unable to hear the speaker clearly."

Article 38 - Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

If any of the Rules need to be clarified, delegates may raise a point of a parliamentary inquiry and present their question to the Chair when the floor is open for points and motions. The chair shall try to address the end to the best of their ability. A delegate will first raise their placard and wait to be called upon Example: "Point of parliamentary inquiry, could you please clarify the procedure for submitting an amendment to a resolution?"

Article 39 – Point of information

Points of Information may be addressed to another delegate or to the chair.

A Point of Information is a formal request to ask a question to a delegate who is currently addressing the committee. It is a procedural mechanism that allows for clarification or challenge of a statement made by a delegate. Example: The delegate from ... would like to ask the delegate from [Country], if they would be able to elaborate on how their proposed plan addresses the concerns of [specific group]?

Delegates may also direct the Point of Information to the Chair, in case of a simple question regarding anything unrelated to the regular procedure, such as information on the time or anything that needs clarification. This point is meant to be concise; if there is a need for further clarification, this point may not be used to intervene with any speaker. Example: "Point of information, could you please clarify the time remaining for the current speaker?".

Article 40 - Right to Follow Up

A Right to Follow Up is a procedural mechanism that allows a delegate to make a brief statement elaborating on a previously made Point of Information or addressing a new issue that directly relates to the

current topic of discussion. It is granted at the discretion of the Chair and is typically limited in duration.

Example: "The delegate of ... would like to request a Right to Follow Up" or "Is a follow up in order".

Article 41 - Right of Reply

If a delegate believes the sovereignty of the nation they represent has been insulted or challenged due to comments made by another delegation, they can request a right of reply from the chair. A delegate must explain to the Chair what grounds they are raising their motion, and the Chair will have complete discretion on whether or not the reply might be granted. If the Chair decides the right is given, the delegate will be given thirty seconds to reply to the insults made diplomatically to make a ratification of the statements made. Example: "Thank you honourable chair the delegation of ... would like to request a Right of Reply. The delegate of [Country] has made false and unfounded accusations against my nation, and I must correct the record."

Resolution Process:

Article 42 - Introducing a Written Proposal

Delegates may introduce their proposals in the form of a working paper. This motion does not require seconds; if passed, the paper shall be displayed for all to see. All delegates will have official access to the version submitted to the chair, which may remain the same once submitted. The criteria for a working paper to be presented and defended are as follows: there is a need for signatories and sponsors who show that a group of delegates, totalling at least 20% of the delegates, are backing these proposals. Being a sponsor or signatory indicates that you, as a delegate, intend to support this paper and vote in favour of it. Once the position paper is introduced, it becomes a draft resolution. Example: "Thank you honourable chair the delegation of ... would like to move to introduce a written proposal entitled [Title of Proposal] for the committee's consideration."

Article 43 – Amendment procedure

When the committee has discussed and passed a draft resolution, the Chair will allow the delegates to amend certain specific clauses. This allows the delegation to strike specific clauses rather than vote against the draft resolution. Amendments are a valuable part of reaching an agreement but have complicated procedures.

Any proposed amendment will have to be discussed and considered by the committee. It is up to the paper's sponsors to decide whether it would be appropriate for the draft resolution. The sponsors determine whether an amendment is friendly or unfriendly. A friendly amendment is a proposed amendment with the support of all the sponsors of the Draft Resolution it seeks to amend, and thus, it shall be automatically accepted. An unfriendly amendment is a proposed amendment that needs the support of all sponsors of the Draft Resolution it seeks to amend. This will trigger a voting procedure where the delegates decide whether this amendment fits the resolution as a committee. A simple two-thirds majority vote will suffice to pass this amendment. If an unfriendly amendment passes, a sponsor must no longer vote for their draft resolution.

Procedural Matters

Article 44 – Order of voting on motions

The most disruptive motion shall be voted upon first, and if this motion passes all other motions automatically fail, if it fails, the vote will proceed on the following most disruptive motion and so on. The disruptiveness of motions is as follows: Motion to suspend/adjourn the meeting, Motion to close the debate, Motion for a Consultation of the whole, Motion for tour de table, Motion for an unmoderated caucus, Motion for a moderated caucus, Motion to introduce a draft resolution, Motion to divide the question.

Article 45 – Seconds and Objections

Suppose a delegation suggests a motion after the floor has been opened up, and it is not explicitly said that there is no need to require seconds in this document. In that case, the Chair will ask the committee if there are any seconds or objections. There is a need for at least one second of a motion to be considered; if there is no second, the motion automatically fails. The Chair will then ask if there are any objections. If none are found, the motion shall automatically pass, and there is no need for any further voting. If at least one objection is found, a voting procedure regarding the motion shall be triggered.

Article 46 - Inviting a Representative

If the Chair allows it, a delegate can request the appearance of an expert on the topic. These people can range from researchers to refugees who have lived through the current crisis, as long as the person is relevant to the topic.

Example: "Mr./Madam Chair, I move to invite a representative from [organisation] to address the committee on the topic of [subject]."

Voting Procedures

Article 47 - Motion to reorder draft resolutions

When there is more than one draft resolution on the floor, a delegate can motion to reorder the draft resolutions by proposing an order different from the default, which is the order in which they were recognized by the Chair. If the motion passes, the draft resolutions are voted upon in the new order.

Article 48 - Motion to Divide the Question

A motion to “divide out” some of the operative clauses into a new draft resolution, to be voted upon separately. If the motion passes, the two draft resolutions are voted on separately.

Article 49 - Motion to vote clause by clause

Each clause in the draft resolution is voted upon separately

Article 50 – Procedural vote

When a vote is required to decide inside the committee regarding a motion, all delegates must vote; abstentions are not allowed. Delegates shall present their votes by showing their placard when the Chair asks if the delegations are for or against unless stated otherwise; a simple majority (of more than 50%) shall be required to pass, unless stated otherwise in the Rules of Procedure.

Article 51 - Veto Power

Veto power is a unique privilege afforded to the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council: China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. It grants these nations the absolute authority to prevent the adoption of any Security Council resolution, regardless of the level of support it receives from other member states. This power is considered a crucial component of the Security Council's structure, designed to ensure the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 52 – Dividing the House

During a substantive voting procedure, if a Delegate feels substantive abstentions, they may motion to split the house. This is the only motion that can interrupt the voting procedure. This motion requires seconds and triggers a procedural vote, where the majority threshold shall be set at two-thirds of the Delegates present. If such a motion passes, abstentions will no longer be permitted in the substantive vote.

Article 53 - Vote by Roll Call

This motion is used before the voting procedure commences and, if passed, allows the delegates to vote based on the roll call. It requires seconds and triggers a procedural vote, requiring a two-thirds majority to

pass. If passed, the Chair will call upon the delegates alphabetically, and they will be given six voting options. The first option is to vote in favour, the second is to vote against, and the third is to abstain, meaning the vote is blank. The fourth option is to pass; this means that the delegation shall be asked to vote again, where they may only vote in favour or against at the end of the first time of asking. The fifth option is to vote in favour of rights; the delegate will be allocated up to one minute to explain the reasoning behind their vote. The sixth and final option is voting against the rights, similar to voting in favour of rights. The delegate will be allocated up to one minute to explain their vote.

Article 54 - Motion to Adopt a Draft Resolution by Acclamation

Adopting a draft resolution by acclamation is when the committee feels there is consensus. If the motion passes, the Chair will then ask if there is any objection to the adoption by acclamation. If there is no objection, the draft resolution passes. If even one delegate votes against adopting by acclamation, the draft gets voted on by the regular majority.

After some, all or none of the above motions are raised and pass, or fail, the drafts resolutions are voted on. Draft resolutions are voted on until one passes. Only one draft resolution can pass. If no draft resolution gets a majority all the draft resolutions fail.

Closing the Debate

Article 55 – Adjourning the debate

Delegates may move to adjourn the debate. Such a motion requires seconds and triggers a procedural vote, with the majority threshold set at two-thirds of the Delegates present. If such a motion passes, the debate on the matter at hand will be adjourned.

Article 56 - Closing the Debate

Delegates may vote to close the debate. This motion will trigger a procedural vote, for which a two-thirds majority will be required. If passed, the vote will immediately proceed to the voting procedure, and no further discussion of the topic will be entertained.

Chapter 5 - Conduct during trips

Article 56 - Trips

Members participate in trips of any form, such as professional trips, fun trips, or any other. They are expected to behave cordially and respectfully and abide by all rules and regulations presented to them by the organisation as they will represent Tilburg Model United Nations.

Article 57 - External Conferences

Members participating in external conferences are expected to behave cordially and respectfully and abide by all rules and regulations presented to them by the organisation, as they will represent Tilburg Model United Nations.

Chapter 6 - Rules Governing the Rules of Procedure

Article 58 – Scope of the Rules of Procedure

The Rules of Procedure shall apply to all workshop committees. Specialised committees with specific rules shall prevail. The latter shall prevail in the conflict between the general Rules of Procedure and the Committee-specific rules of procedure.

Article 59 – Appeal procedure

Delegates can appeal any decision made by the chair; this mainly happens through a point of order but could also be done if the delegates feel that the chair has made an inherently wrong decision affecting the workshop. This will

trigger a voting procedure by the delegates, where a two-thirds majority needs to be reached for this motion to pass.

Article 60 – Flexibility clause

When the present Rules actively hinder the workshop's fluid functioning, the chair reserves the right to alter the Rules as necessary to help the workshop fluctuate.

Article 61 – Interpretation of the rules

The Board holds the authority over the interpretation, application and revision of the Rules of Procedure.