

Rules of Procedure

Dear delegates

It is a pleasure to invite you to this conference. QMUN 2022 will be a set of guidelines which will be listed below. The QMUN 2022 is following the UNA-USA format. The committees are led by group of executive board containing the chairperson, deputy chairperson and the rapporteur. The executive board is going to help ensure the flow of the committee and keep the debate flowing by helping you in every way possible. The committee will start by the chairperson taking the roll call.

Roll call

The names of each country will be announced by the Chairperson. When their country's name is called, delegates should respond with "present" or "present and voting." When a delegate answers 'present,' they are authorised to vote on resolutions without voting. When a delegate answers 'present and voting,' they are not authorised to vote on resolutions unless they are present and voting. Following the roll call, the debate will proceed in one of three formats. The Speakers List is the standard debate format.

General Speakers List

This is a motion where the chairperson asks all those delegates who would like to give a speech and give their portfolio's stance on the agenda. The speaking time will be decided by the delegate who has raised the motion. All delegates who want to make a speech and be on the speakers list should raise their placards, according to the Chairperson.

Moderated caucus

A moderated caucus is a combination of official and informal discussion which takes place when the chairperson raises the question "Are there any motions on the floor". Then delegates may wish to raise a motion regarding a moderated caucus. The topic and each speaker time shall be decided by the delegate raising the motion.

Unmoderated Caucus

An unmoderated caucus is a monitored break where delegates may be graded on their lobbying abilities. This may be used to have general consensus of the room regarding the topic in discussion. It may be used to collect ideas from other delegates. Delegates can meet informally with one other and committee personnel during this time to discuss draft resolutions and other problems.

Working Papers and Draft Resolutions

Delegations collaborate to develop resolutions. Delegates may also propose improvements to these papers, such as revisions to draught resolutions.

Points of information (POIs)

Point of Information: Any delegate has the right to ask another delegate a question. It's only used when the rules allow it, such as during formal debate when a delegate gives up their remaining time to inquiries.

Points of order

If a delegate believes the Chairperson has broken the rules, he or she may raise a point of order against him or her. This may also be used to point out a factual inaccuracy in a delegate's speech. The delegate creates a 'T' with their hand and placard to communicate to the President/Chairman that they are asking for the floor to raise a 'point of order' rather than simply to be added to the Speaker's List. But as we are in an online MUN we recommend that the delegate immediately raises the hand to be recognised.

Right to reply

This only may be used if a delegate has addressed to a country specifically. The delegate who wishes to reply may raise his hand after the delegate has finished his speech.

Points of parliamentary privilege

These may be used to address minor inconveniences in the conference. Such as if the delegate is not audible. The delegate may raise his hand to address that concern to the chairperson for further assistance.

Adjournment of the debate

A representative may move for the meeting to be adjourned at any time during the consideration of any issue. These motions will not be argued but will be put to a vote right away. Any further discussion of an item on the agenda will be held at a later meeting on a different day. At the conclusion of the day, this move can be used.

Tabling Draft Resolution

Any member state may propose a draft resolution to the Secretary, which does not require a certain proportion of support. However, because resolutions are intended to be accepted by consensus, delegates should seek multilateral support before submitting draft resolutions.

Proposals and Amendments

Proposals and amendments on a tabled draft resolution/decisions shall be submitted either formally submitted in writing to Secretary.

Formally addressing an amendment

When an amendment to a proposal is introduced, the amendment must be voted on first. When two or more amendments are proposed to a proposal, the committee votes first on the amendment that is the most substantively different from the original proposal, then on the amendment that is the next most substantively different, and so on until all of the amendments have been voted on. Where, on the other hand, the adoption of one amendment entails the rejection of another, the latter amendment is not put to a vote. The updated proposal will then be examined or voted on if one or more revisions are adopted. If a motion simply adds to, deletes from, or revises part of a proposal, it is deemed an amendment.

Before the adoption of the entire proposal, a member might request a division of proposals, which is a separate vote on paragraphs or parts of the draft resolution or amendment. This can

be used for individual paragraphs, full paragraphs, or many paragraphs. If the request is denied, a vote will be held to determine whether the proposal can be separated into individual paragraphs and voted on separately from the rest of the draft resolution. After two delegates have spoken in favour and against the request, a simple majority vote will be taken.

Voting

Except on important questions such as recommendations for the maintenance of international peace and security, suspension of membership rights and privileges, expulsion of Members, and budgetary questions, decisions of the General Assembly meeting are made by a simple majority of the members present and voting. This is true for both resolutions and amendments.

Method of voting:

The meeting shall normally vote by a show of hands or by standing but any representative may request a roll-call vote. The roll-call will be taken in alphabetical order, and when called, the representative shall answer “yes”, “no” or “abstention”. The President/Chairperson may permit members to explain their vote either before or after the voting. The time given for these explanations may be limited by the President/Chairperson

Majority

For any draft resolution to pass it will need $\frac{2}{3}$ rd consensus of the room.

These were a few terms which delegates will have to associate themselves with in this conference. If a delegate may face slightest inconvenience they can always address their problems to their chairs. The chairpersons will do their best to guide the delegates and ensure a healthy flow of committee

PSL

PSL stands for Provisional Speakers List and it is used when a crisis takes place. Here you have to give the crisis moderated stance which you as a delegate come up with to manage the crisis.

Example:- Using the resources of your country to diminish the crisis.

Challenges

After the draft resolutions are shown and before it is put up for voting, a delegate is allowed to challenge another delegate on a one on one or a two on two, depending upon the situation. If a delegate wants to challenge it will be put up for voting and if that motion passes, then only a challenge forum takes place.