



THESSISMUN

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THESSALONIKI INTERNATIONAL STUDENT
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Rules of Procedure of the Security Council of the United Nations



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1. General considerations

1.1. Scope.

The following rules apply to the ThessIS Model United Nations Conference. Please note that in the Security Council, Chairpersons are responsible for determining rules that are in order to facilitate debate and discussion. In case of conflict of interpretation, the Security Council's Chair has the final authority for determining the applicability of the Rules of Procedure. The Chair may ask for advice from the Secretary General, when the Chair deems fruitful such an intervention.

1.2. Language.

English is the official language of ThessIS MUN. A Delegate wishing to speak in an official language where simultaneous interpretation is not provided will be required to provide his or her own translation. Please note that time spent in translation will be counted towards total time allotted for a given speech.

1.3. Credentials.

The ThessIS MUN secretariat has accepted the credentials of delegates or observers prior to the opening of the conference. Actions relating to the alteration of rights or credentials of any staff member, delegate or chairperson may exclusively be initiated by the Secretary General. Representatives must wear approved credentials all times during the conference.

1.4. Dress Code.

In accordance with the delegate's diplomatic status a formal dress code is required. For male delegates a tie is obligatory and for female no revealing outfits are allowed. Informal clothing, such as jeans and trainers, also traditional or religious outfits are out of order. The secretariat reserves the right to expel a delegate due to his or her dress code.

1.5. Diplomatic Courtesy.

During Security Council session, delegates are expected to exercise diplomatic courtesy when addressing members of the Security Council and the Chairpersons. The Chairpersons have the authority to address diplomatic warnings to delegates who obviously violate the diplomatic courtesy. In case that the delegate's conduct seriously hampers the process within the Security Council, the Chair reserves the right to request his expulsion from the conference room.



2. Security Council Board

2.1. Chairpersons.

The Board of the Security Council shall be composed of a Chair and a Co-Chair.

2.2. Competence of the Chairpersons.

The competence of the Chairpersons may not be questioned by delegates.

2.3. Chairpersons: Authorities and Responsibilities.

2.3.1. Authority of the Chair.

The Chair shall exercise ultimate authority over the Security Council proceeding in an equitable and objective manner. They also remain the right to propose a motion at any time which should be seconded by a delegate and given that there are no objections.

2.3.2. Responsibilities of the Chair.

The Chair is responsible for all procedural matters pertaining to the Security Council including, but not limited to, moderating debate, determining the applicability of rules and, if necessary, clarifying on the meaning of the existing rules without approval from the Security Council.

2.3.3. Authority of the Co-Chair.

The Co-Chair shall have authority over all Security Council support staff and ensure that delegates are accurately representing the position of their countries with respect to substantive issues and topics.

2.3.4. Responsibilities of the Co-Chair.

The Co-Chair shall also be responsible for ensuring relevancy of the content and format of the resolutions before their submission for verification by the Secretary General or the Deputy Secretary General. The Co-Chair shall also assist the Chair with all Security Council proceeding matters.



2.4. Caucus of the Chairs.

The Chairpersons reserve the right to halt the working process within the Security Council in order to take 30 seconds of Caucus.

3. Secretariat

3.1. Authorities of the Secretary General

The Secretary General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the Security Council. The Secretary General may authorize his Deputies to act in his place at meetings of the Security Council.

3.2. Responsibilities of the Secretary General

The Secretary General, or his Deputies acting on his behalf, may make either oral or written statements to the Security Council concerning any question under consideration by it, at any time. The Secretary General shall also be responsible for the preparation of documents required by the Security Council.

4. Delegations

4.1. Members

The Security Council shall consist of fifteen members of the United Nations. The People's Republic of China, the French Republic, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America shall be Permanent Members of the Security Council.

4.2. Non-Council Members

When an issue before the Security Council involves a non-Council UN member state or observer, the Chairpersons reserve the right to invite the delegation to be present during Council sessions in which the issue is being discussed.



4.2.1. Debating Privileges

A non-Council member is given debating rights. This will allow the delegation to be recognized by the Chair during debate, to submit draft resolutions or amendments, but not to move these to the floor or vote at any time.

4.2.2. Motion for a “Question and Answer” Period

A formal “Question and Answer” period may be instituted by the Chair, upon the request of a Council member, for the purposes of questioning the Representative(s) on the issue at hand. The “Question and Answer” period shall be monitored by the Chair and conducted by the Council as a whole. This motion is considered to be a substantial one.

4.3. Permission to Approach the Bench.

Any delegate wishing to contact the Chair for a very delicate matter may ask for permission to approach the Bench. This is a last resort in case of *emergency*.

5. Parliamentary procedure

5.1. Roll Call.

Attendance shall be conducted by the Chairpersons by a Roll Call at the beginning of every Security Council session, or if it is asked by a member of the Security Council according to section 6.1. concerning the verification of quorum. Delegates shall establish their presence in the Security Council by raising their placards and declaring “*Present*”. The Permanent Members of the Security Council may also declare “*Present and Voting*”, abolishing in that way their right to abstain in all voting procedures until the next roll call.

5.2. Procedural Matters.

Procedural matters are those matters relating to the structure of the Security Council session as defined in the ThessIS MUN Rules of Procedure. They include, but are not limited to, voting on, establishing a Speaker’s List, establishing speaking time, motions and adjournment of the Security Council session. All Delegates must vote on procedural matters and no Delegate may abstain. Roll Call vote is not in order for procedural matters.



5.3. Substantive Matters.

Substantive matters are defined as those matters relating to the specific topic at hand. Delegates that have established their presence at the initial Role Call shall act accordingly. Roll Call vote on substantive matters is in order following voting procedure as set in section 17.1.

6. Quorum

To begin a Council session all members of the Security Council must be present. If quorum is not met thirty (30) minutes after the scheduled start time of the Security Council session, the Security Council shall start its session with the number of delegates already present, unless otherwise instructed by ThessIS MUN Secretariat. Quorum shall be assumed when Security Council activity begins.

6.1. Verification of Quorum.

Delegates may move to Verification of Quorum, where the Chairpersons will proceed with quorum confirmation by initiating a Roll Call. The Chair can rule the Motion dilatory without option for appeal.

7. Speakers

The Speaker's List is opened following a Motion from a delegate and the subsequent approval by the Chair. A Delegation can add its country name to the List pending only if it is not already on the List. The delegate may either raise his/her placard when the Chair calls for Delegates to do so or send a note to the Chairpersons. Speakers must keep their remarks in germane to the subject under discussion. When the Speaker's List is exhausted debate is automatically closed according to sections 14.9 and 14.10.

8. Majority

Unless otherwise specified, no motions are debatable and all require a simple majority vote to pass.

8.1. Majority on Procedural Matters.

In accordance with Article 27 of the Charter of the United Nations, all votes on procedural matters require a majority of nine (9) votes in favour.



8.2. Majority on Substantive Matters.

All votes on substantive matters require a majority of nine (9) votes in favour, including the concurring votes of all Permanent Members. If one Permanent Member votes against a draft resolution, amendment or on any other substantive matter, the item that the Security Council has voted upon, fails. The abstention of a Permanent Member does not block the approval of a motion.

9. Agenda

The Agenda reflects the order in which topics will be addressed by the Security Council. This is the primary order of business to be considered by the Security Council in the first session. At this time the Chair may entertain a motion to set the speaking time as set out in section 11.1.

9.1. Only topics set on the provisional Agenda provided by ThessIS MUN shall be considered by the Security Council.

9.2. Motion to set the Agenda.

- Following the Motions put on the floor by delegates suggesting the order of topics on the Agenda, the Chair will consider the Motions in the order in which they were made.
- The Chair will take one (1) Speaker in favour and one (1) Speaker against the Motion and proceed with a vote.
- If the Motion is accepted by simple majority, the Agenda will be set in the manner suggested by the Motion.
- If the Motion fails, the Chair shall consider the next Motion and repeat the process lay forward in the above sections. If no Motion to set the Agenda receives the necessary majority then the Security Council will discuss as first topic the one that gathered the most positive votes during the voting procedure.
- Once the Agenda is set the Chair will entertain a *Motion to Establish a Speaker's List*.
- The order in which the Agenda is set at the beginning of the conference shall remain for the duration of ThessIS MUN.
- The Chair shall call for tabling of the debate, if Security Council updates and news need to be considered immediately by the delegates. The Security Council shall return to the regular Agenda once the given updates and news have been addressed.



9.3. The Secretary General reserves the right, in urgent circumstances or major world crisis, to alter the Agenda of the Security Council, either by making additions to it or by completely changing the Agenda. This last fact is in order only after immediate communication of the Secretary General with the Head of States -members of the Security Council- and consequently it cannot be questioned by the Delegates.

10. Debate

10.1. Formal Debate.

The Security Council shall by default be in Formal Debate unless otherwise advised by the Chair. Delegates should refer to the Speakers' List for the speaking order.

10.2. Informal Debate.

During formal debate a motion can be made by any delegate for a Moderated Caucus or an Unmoderated Caucus both of which constitute informal debate. Informal debate can only occur on substantive issues and is out of order once a motion to close debate has been passed. Motion to enter informal debate is in order following the procedures outlined in sections 14.3 through 14.5.

10.3. Recognition.

A Delegate may only address the Security Council if he/she has received permission from the Chair.

10.4. Interruptions.

A Speaker may not be interrupted by another Delegate unless the Delegate has risen to a Point of Personal Privilege. Point of order does not interrupt a speaker. Only once the Speaker has concluded and the floor is given back to the chair, a delegate may move to a Point of Order.

11. Speeches

11.1. Motion to Set Speaking Time.

A Delegate may move to set a time limit on speeches. The Chair may either rule the Motion dilatory at his/her discretion or put it to vote. A Delegate exceeding the allotted time for a speech may be called to order by the Chair.



11.2. Relevance of Speech.

A Chair may call a Delegate to order if his/her speech is not relevant to the subject matter being discussed.

12. Yields

Only during substantive formal debate, a Delegate may yield any remaining time at the end of his/her speech in one of the following manners:

12.1. To Questions.

The Chair will use the remaining time to entertain questions for the Speaker from the Security Council. Delegates wishing to ask questions shall raise their placards and wait to be recognised by the Chair. The Chair shall rule questions that are rhetorical, leading or not relevant to the Speaker's speech out of order. Only the Speaker's answer shall be subtracted from the remaining speaking time.

12.2. To Another Delegate.

A Speaker wishing to give the remaining time allotted to his/her speech to another Delegate can do so. A Speaker that has been yielded to cannot yield his or her time again.

12.3. To the Chair.

The Floor will automatically be given to the next speaker on the Speakers list. If a specific yield has not been established by the Speaker, the floor will automatically be given to the Chair. During Moderated Caucus the floor will also automatically be given to the Chair.

13. Points

13.1. Point of Personal Privilege.

A Delegate may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege if a matter impairs him/her from participating fully in Security Council activities. The Chairpersons shall try to effectively address the source of impairment. This point may interrupt a Speaker only due to inability.



13.2. Point of Order.

A Delegate may rise to a Point of Order if a rule of procedure is not properly observed by a Delegate or by Chairpersons. The Chair will rule on the validity of the point. A Delegate rising to a Point of Order may not comment on the topic of discussion. A Point of Order ruled dilatory by the Chair may not be appealed. This point may not interrupt a Speaker.

13.3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry.

A Delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry requesting an explanation from the Chair on the Rules of Procedure. This point may not interrupt a Speaker.

13.4. Right of Reply.

A Delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another Delegate's comments may rise to a Right of Reply. Disagreement with the content of a Delegate's speech is not grounds for a Right of Reply. The Chair will recognize the Right of Reply at his/her discretion as well as decide on how to resolve the motion. This point may not interrupt a speaker but should be addressed the moment he/she will has finished his/her speech. Should the Chair rule the Right of Reply out of order, his/her decision cannot be appealed. No delegate may call for a Right of Reply on a Right of Reply.

14. Motions

14.1. Motion for the Adjournment of the Meeting.

A Delegate may move for the Adjournment of the meeting to suspend all Security Council activities until the next scheduled meeting time. The Chair may rule the Motion out of order without possibility of appeal or put it to vote.

14.2 Motion for a Moderated Caucus.

A Delegate may move for a Moderated Caucus thereby suggesting a change from formal debate to moderated informal debate. A Delegate who moves for Moderated Caucus must suggest a time length of the caucus, speaking time and justification for the Motion. The Chair may suggest a more appropriate caucus length or speaking time or may rule the Moderated Caucus out of order without possibility of appeal. If the Motion passes, the Security Council will enter informal debate whereby the Chair will recognize Delegates who raise their placards to speak about the issue at hand.



14.3 Motion to Extend the Moderated Caucus.

A Delegate may move to Extend the Moderated Caucus if he/she feels that additional time benefits Security Council's work. The Delegate moving for an Extension of the Moderated Caucus must suggest a length for the extension, which shall not exceed the duration of the original Moderated Caucus. The Chair may suggest a more appropriate caucus length or speaking time and put it to vote or may rule the Motion out of order without possibility of appeal.

14.4 Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus.

A Delegate may move for an Unmoderated Caucus thereby suggesting a change from formal to informal debate. The Delegate who makes this motion must suggest a length and justification for the Unmoderated Caucus. The Chair may suggest a more appropriate caucus length and put it to vote or may rule the Unmoderated Caucus out of order without possibility of appeal. Once the Motion has passed, the Security Council will depart from the Speaker's List and Delegates will carry an informal discussion on the topic specified in the Motion without leaving the conference room.

14.5 Motion to Extend the Unmoderated Caucus.

A Delegate may move to Extend the Unmoderated Caucus if he/she feels that additional time would benefit the work of the Security Council. The Delegate who moves for an Extension of Unmoderated Caucus must suggest a length for the extension, which shall not exceed the duration of the original Unmoderated Caucus. The Chair may suggest a more appropriate caucus length and put it to vote or may rule the Extension of the Unmoderated Caucus out of order without the possibility of appeal.

14.6. Motion to Table Debate on a Topic.

A Delegate may move to Table Debate in order to end debate on a substantive issue without voting any Draft Resolutions that may be on the floor. If the Chair rules the Motion in order, one (1) Delegate shall speak in favour and one (1) Delegate shall speak against before proceeding with a vote. If the Motion passes, the Chair shall entertain a Motion to Return to a Dismissed Topic as defined in article 14.8 or a Motion to Open Debate on an Unsettled Topic on the Agenda.

14.7. Motion to Return to a Dismissed Topic.

If a Motion to Table the Debate is passed, the Chair may entertain a Motion to go back to a Dismissed Topic. In that event, the Chair will entertain one (1) Speaker in favour and one (1)



Speaker against. If the Motion passes, debate on the dismissed topic resumes and a new Speakers' List is established.

14.8. Motion to Close Debate / the Speakers' List on a Resolution.

A Delegate may move to Close Debate in order to end debate on a Resolution whereby the Security Council will enter voting procedure on all amendments on the floor. If the Chair rules the Motion in order, there will be only one (1) Delegate speaking against the Motion.

14.9. Motion to Close Debate / the Speakers' List on the Topic Area under Discussion.

A Delegate may move to Close Debate in order to end Debate on the Topic Area under Discussion whereby the Security Council will enter immediate voting procedure on all Draft Resolutions on the floor. If the Chair rules the Motion in order, there will be only one (1) Delegate speaking against the Motion.

14.10. Motion to Split the Topic Area.

A Delegate may move to split the Topic Area in order for the Security Council to come up with more than one resolutions referring to the same Topic. The delegate who moves will have to provide sufficient justification for the proposed splitting of the Topic Area.

14.11. Motion for a minute of silent prayer or meditation.

At the very beginning and at the very end of each annual session there is the opportunity for a minute of silent prayer or meditation.

Any nation may move for a minute of silent prayer or meditation before the first roll call takes place or immediately after the session has been adjourned. The chair will allow at most one motion at the start and one at the end of the session. It is possible to add a special reason to the request. Any decisions concerning this motion are not subject to appeal.

14.12. Motion to Declare a State Party to the Dispute.

A Representative of a Permanent Member of the Council may move to declare a state-member of the Security Council party to the dispute debated at the time in the Council. The delegate who moves will have to provide sufficient justification. The Chair will recognize one (1) speaker for and one (1) speaker against this motion. A state which is party to the dispute shall not have any voting rights during the voting procedure on a draft resolution. Its vote shall be counted as an abstention by the Chair, under paragraph 3 of Article 52 of the Charter of the United Nations. The vote on this motion is a substantial one.



14.13. Motion to Declare the Vote Substantial.

This is a motion which may only be used by the Permanent Members of the Security Council. It may be entertained on any procedural motion.

The aim of this motion is to change the required vote on the procedural motion into a substantial vote. On a substantial vote, all delegates who are “*present*” may abstain, and, even more important, the required majority for that motion to pass is nine including the five concurring votes of the Permanent Members. This gives the Permanent Members the possibility to veto a normally procedural motion.

As soon as any permanent member introduces this motion, the other (procedural) motion is thereby declared substantial. The chair will then ask, whether there is any objection to declare the motion substantial. If there is objection the Council will vote on whether to re-declare the motion procedural.

The vote to re-declare the motion procedural is a substantial vote.

15. Resolutions and Amendments

15.1. Working Paper.

A Working Paper is an informal document used by Delegates to work on building a Draft Resolution. A Working Paper will be distributed at the Chair's discretion if requested by a Delegate. Delegates are strongly advised to have prepared working papers on their topics.

15.2. Resolutions.

15.2.1. Draft Resolutions.

A Working Paper submitted to the Chair under proper Resolution format will be referred to as a Draft Resolution. Delegates may refer to a document as a "Draft Resolution" in a speech only after it has been assigned a number by the Secretary General or the Deputy Secretary General. If Draft Resolutions are complementary or fairly identical, the Chair may recommend that the Sponsors of the Draft Resolutions combine the documents prior to the end of the debate.

15.2.2. Resolution denomination.

A Draft Resolution that has been put to a vote by the Security Council and passes may be referred to as a “*Resolution*”.



15.2.3. Format.

Draft Resolutions must be properly formatted according to the guidelines found in the “ThessIS MUN Guide for Research and Resolution Writing” paper.

15.2.4. Sponsor.

Sponsor is recognized as the main writer of the Draft Resolution. There is only one Sponsor for each draft Resolution. The Sponsor must be present for a Working Paper to be introduced to the floor as a Draft Resolution. The Sponsor must agree to support a Resolution unless major changes have been introduced through the amendment process.

15.2.5. Withdrawal of Sponsorships

Sponsorship of a draft resolution may be withdrawn at any time before voting on it has begun. Sponsorship of a resolution may not be withdrawn after a vote has been taken on a contested amendment.

15.2.6. Signatories.

Signatories are recognized as the supporters of the Draft Resolution. The required number of Signatories will be set by the Chair being equal to at least the 1/3 of the total members present at the Security Council. The respective number of Signatories must be present on a Working Paper to be introduced to the floor as a Draft Resolution. Amendments to the Draft Resolution are not required to be approved by Signatories. Signatories are not required to support the Draft Resolution during voting procedure; they only agree to put their names as those who are interested in seeing the Working Paper nominated as a Draft Resolution for further debate.

15.2.7. Introduction of a Draft Resolution.

A Delegate may move to introduce a Draft Resolution.

Once the Working Paper has been assigned a Draft Resolution number by the Secretary General or the Deputy Secretary General, the Chair will entertain a motion to introduce the Draft Resolution. Once the Motion has passed, the Chair shall invite the Sponsor of the Resolution to read out only the operative clauses of the Draft Resolution to the Security Council. The Sponsor will then be recognized for five (5) minutes to speak in favour of the Draft Resolution. During this phase of the procedure, there are no questions accepted. A new debate upon this Draft Resolution shall begin and a new Speakers' List shall be established.



15.2.8. Withdrawal of a Draft Resolution

A draft resolution may be withdrawn by its sponsors at any time before voting on it. This request should be submitted in written form to the Chairperson. A draft resolution may not be withdrawn if any unfriendly amendment to it is on the floor.

15.3. Amendments.

During Debate on a Draft Resolution a Delegate may move to introduce an Amendment which will add to, strike out from or revise a part of the Draft Resolution. The Amendment has to be first approved by the Chair. It is in the discretion of the Chair to define (to the House) the period of time, during which the floor will be open to amendments.

15.3.1. Amendments to Pre-Ambulatory Clauses.

Amendments to Pre-Ambulatory Clauses are not in order. However, the Chair may rule such an amendment in order, if serious mistakes have been noticed in the Pre-Ambulatory Clauses, by the Secretary General or the Deputy Secretary General.

15.3.2. Non-Substantive Amendments.

Amendments correcting grammatical, spelling or formatting mistakes on Draft Resolutions will be automatically adopted without vote from the Security Council, at the discretion of the Chair. Following the initial reading of the Draft Resolution by its sponsor, delegates are permitted to point out any such problems to the Chairpersons.

15.3.3. Friendly Amendments.

Substantive Amendments approved by the Sponsor and all the Signatories of a Draft Resolution will automatically be integrated to the Draft Resolution without vote from the Security Council. Amendments to Friendly Amendments are out of order.

15.3.4. Unfriendly Amendments.

Substantive Amendments to a Draft Resolution not approved by the Sponsor of a Draft Resolution are considered unfriendly and require approval from the Chair to be introduced. Unfriendly Amendments will be put to a vote prior to the vote on the Draft Resolution as a whole. Amendments to Unfriendly Amendments are out of order. The Chair reserves the right to assign one (1) speaker for and one (1) speaker against the Unfriendly Amendment.



15.4. Withdrawal.

15.4.1. Friendly Amendments.

The Signatories of a Friendly Amendment may request its withdrawal at their discretion, before its adoption by the Sponsor.

15.4.2. Unfriendly Amendments.

The Signatories of an Unfriendly Amendment may request its withdrawal at their discretion, before its adoption by the Security Council.

16. Voting Procedure

When the Chair announces that the Security Council is entering voting procedure, no entering or exiting from the room will be permitted, unless there is an emergency or until voting procedure has come to an end. At this time, Motions to Divide the Question or for Roll Call Voting are in order.

17. Order of Voting

If two or more draft resolutions relate to the same question, they should be voted on in the order in which they were submitted.

18. Method of Voting

Each Delegate of the Security Council has one vote and must demonstrate his/her voting intentions by raising his/her placard at the Chair's request unless there is a Roll Call vote (see rule 16.1). Delegates may vote either *YES*, *NO*, *ABSTAIN* or they may *PASS*. No Delegate shall vote on behalf of another Delegate.

18.1. Roll Call Vote.

Roll Call Motions may only be in order for substantive matters. This Motion is automatically accepted unless the Chair rules it out of order; the decision is not subject to appeal. The Roll Call starts from a Delegate, randomly selected by the Chair.



18.2. Passing.

During Roll Call, a Delegate may choose to pass. The Chair will place the Delegate at the bottom of the voting list. A Delegate who has passed once during a voting sequence may not pass again but must ascertain his vote.

18.3. Voting with Rights.

A Delegate may request a right of explanation after voting. Upon completion of voting, the Delegate will be permitted to explain the reasons as to why he/she has chosen to vote a certain way. The Chair may limit the speaking time at his/her discretion.

18.4. Voting on Draft Resolutions.

Draft Resolutions will be voted on, in the order that they were numbered by the Secretary General and the Deputy Secretary General.

18.5. Voting on Amendments.

All Unfriendly Amendments shall be voted on in the order in which they were proposed before the Security Council closes debate on the Draft Resolution that they concern. If one Amendment implies the rejection of a second Amendment, the second Amendment will not be voted upon. A passed Amendment shall be automatically included in the Draft Resolution. Once all the Amendments relating to a Draft Resolution have been voted on, the Security Council shall vote on the Draft Resolution as a whole after Closure of the Debate on the Topic Area under discussion.

18.6. Motion to Divide the Question.

Prior to the start of the voting process on a Draft Resolution, a Delegate may request through a Motion to Divide the Question to vote on an individual or group of operative clauses or clause by clause. A Delegate must specify how he/she wishes to divide the operative clauses during his/her Motion. Should there be more than one Motion to divide the question on the floor, the Security Council shall vote on the Motions from the least to the most splitting of the draft resolution. The Chair shall take one (1) Speaker in favour and one (1) Speaker against the first Motion to Divide the Question for a speaking time of one (1) minute each. The Motion is considered to be a substantive one. If the Motion passes, subsequent Motions to Divide the Question will be ruled dilatory and the Security Council will proceed to voting procedure on the Draft Resolution in the manner suggested in the Motion. If the Motion fails, the remaining Motions made will be considered in accordance with the above procedure. The divided section that fails during voting will be taken out of the final Draft Resolution; only those sections that



have been passed will remain. The Security Council will then proceed to vote on the new final Draft Resolution as a whole after all the divisions have been voted on. If all operative clauses fail or there is no meaning coming from the remained clauses, the Draft Resolution, as a whole, fails.



18. Precedence Motions shall be considered in the following decreasing order.

Rule	Description	Debatable	Votes Required	Interrupt Speaker
13.1 Point of Personal Privilege	Feeling discomfort	No	No	Yes
13.2 Point of Order	To point out a misuse of rules	No	No	No
13.4 Right of Reply	Reply to an insult	No	No	No
13.3 Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	Clarify the rules	No	No	No
14.11 Motion for a minute of silent prayer or meditation	Silent prayer or meditation for a major issue	No	At the discretion of the Chair	No
9.2 Motion to Set the Agenda	Set the Working Agenda	Yes (1+/1-)	9/15	No
9.2 Motion to <u>Establish</u> a Speakers' List	Open the Speakers' List	No	9/15	No
10.1 Motion to Set Speaking Time	Define speaking time limit	No	9/15	No
14.13 Motion Declare the Vote Substantial	Changes a procedural vote to a substantial one. The Council votes on whether to re-declare the vote procedural	No	9(+P5)/15	No
14.1 Motion to Adjourn Meeting	Adjourn until next scheduled meeting	No	9(+P5)/15	No
14.4 Motion for Unmoderated Caucus	Proceed to an Unmoderated Caucus	No	9/15	No
14.2 Motion for Moderated Caucus	Proceed to a Moderated Caucus	No	9/15	No
4.2.2 Motion for a "Question and Answer" Period	Make questions to a non-Council member present at the time	No	9/15	No
14.12 Motion to Declare a State Party to the Dispute	A vote of a state party to the dispute is considered as an abstention	Yes (1+/1-)	9(+P5)/15	No
6.1 Motion for the Verification of Quorum	Seeking to verify the presence of delegates	No	9/15	No



14.9 Motion to Close Debate / the Speakers' List on the Topic Area under Discussion	Close debate on the Topic Area	Yes (1-)	9(+P5)/15	No
14.8 Motion to Close Debate / the Speakers' List on a Resolution	Close the separate debate on a Draft Resolution	Yes (1-)	9(+P5)/15	No
14.10 Motion to Split the Topic Area	Discuss separately two or more sections of the same Topic	No	9/15	No
14.6 Motion to Table Debate	Postpone debate	Yes (1+/1-)	9/15	No
18.6 Motion to Divide the Question	Divide the operative clauses to groups and vote each group separately	Yes (1+/1-)	9/15	No
15.2.7 Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution	Introduction of a Draft Resolution	No	9/15	No
15.3 Motion to Introduce an Amendment	Introduction of an Amendment	No	9/15	No