



**2022 北京国际模拟联合国大会**  
Beijing International Model United Nations 2022

# **Beijing Rules of Procedure**

**Motion-Oriented**

**Version: MOv4.1-English**

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## I. GENERAL RULES

1. Beijing Rules of Procedure (Motion-Oriented) is drafted by the Editorial Board of Beijing Rules of Procedure, approved and released by China Foreign Affairs University Model United Nations Association (CFAUMUNA), binding all Directors, Delegates, Observers and other conference participants that are related and regulated by this Rules of Procedure (RoP). Beijing International Model United Nations (BIMUN) and other authorised conferences shall adopt Beijing Rules of Procedure. The Secretariat of CFAUMUNA reserves the final right to account for or revise this RoP.
2. The Secretariat is the organizer of the Model United Nations (MUN) Conference, who shall appoint the Directors of Committees and provide other support to the Directors and delegates to ensure a successful conference.
3. The Directors shall exercise the rights of implementing RoP and adjudicating relevant issues, as well as supervising the process of the conference, chairing, initiating voting procedure and adjudicating procedural issues. Appointed by the Secretariat, the Directors are the conference's neutral moderators by default. In addition to exercising the rights conferred by the provisions of RoP, the Directors shall ensure compliance with RoP, allow speeches, put matters to vote and announce decisions. Except for making an **Appeal**, any conference participant should not oppose the Directors' decisions in any form in the conference, as the Directors are responsible for implementing and arbitrating RoP. Should delegates, observers and other conference participants have any discontent irrelevant to the RoP, they shall lodge complaints to the Secretariat directly.
4. Generally, the formal participant of the conference is addressed as "Delegate", which may take the form of "Delegate of Member State", "Delegate of Observer State" or "Delegate of International Organization", while authorised spectators are addressed as "Observer". In this RoP, "Delegates" refer to official delegates who have the full rights to speak, motion, vote and second Motions. "Delegate of Observer State" shall only have the rights to speak, vote on procedural matters and second. Delegates without the full rights of conference participation should have their rights clarified by the Directors and approved by the Secretariat before the start of the conference based on international law, international precedents and conference circumstances.

5. Before the first session starts, all Delegates, Observers and other participants are required to check in at the Secretariat, confirm their committees as well as their identities, and claim their name tags. The name tag serves as the only permit for full entry during sessions.
6. The Directors, together with the Secretariat, should jointly confirm the number of delegates who have completed all the registration procedures. A two-thirds majority of delegates (rounded up to integer) present are enough to make a quorum. Delegates who have signed up and did not report absence before the first session starts are also on the roll call list. Before officially commencing a session, the Chair should conduct a roll call to confirm the attendance. The conference can proceed without the quorum being made, but cannot vote on substantive motions. Voting on substantive motions can proceed as long as the quorum is present, without the total number of votes making a quorum.
7. The Secretariat and Directors are entitled to require delegates to hand in conference paper(s) before a designated time, and to limit the rights of those who fail to comply with it by partially or fully restricting their rights to speak or raise a motion, suspending distribution of their placards and name cards.
8. All the participants are required to use the official language of their committees or to provide a qualified text translation when they feel obliged to conduct a speech in a non-official language.
9. Meetings can be categorized into closed-door sessions and open sessions. Closed-door sessions refer to those that are not open to delegates from other committees. In general, delegates from other committees may not attend this session unless they are invited. After the closed-door session begins, uninvited personnel must leave the venue immediately and delegates can leave the venue for personal reasons. Closed-door sessions are not required to publish conference briefing, and no individual shall publicize the specific speech contents in the meeting.

10. All conference participants should follow the rules of etiquette of the MUN Conference, including but not limited to:
  - a) No alcohol or drugs before or during sessions;
  - b) No damaging, or posing threats to public facilities or properties of others;
  - c) No personal attacks, insults, or any other forms of improper behaviour;
  - d) Be in a formal suit during sessions;
  - e) Do not directly call the Chair or other delegates by their names;
  - f) Do not address a speech to certain delegates, if not approved by the Chair;
  - g) Do not speak if not in order.
11. Delegates may be warned, publicly criticised or dismissed permanently as is decided by the Directors and approved by the Secretariat, or face other punishments according to laws and regulations.
12. The Directors have the right to regulate the use of electronic equipment in the venue, including laptops, tablets and mobile phones. The use of electronic equipment during recess is generally permitted.
13. Delegates shall attend each session on time. Delegates who fail to respond during the roll-call phase shall report to the Directors for attendance by appropriate means during the session.
14. Delegates shall inform the Directors by appropriate means when they are absent or leave the venue for any reason, and the Directors shall adjust the state of attendance of the delegates in time.
15. In case of any discrepancy, the Chinese version of this RoP (Motion-Oriented) shall prevail.

## II. MOTION AND VOTING

16. Any business can be brought before the assembly for consideration and discussion in the form of a motion. A motion is a formal proposition, to which the assembly must reply. Motions can be submitted to the Directors orally or in the form of written drafts.

17. Motions are categorized as follows:

a) Main Motion

Main Motions introduce substantive proposals to the assembly, and can only be raised when no other motions are pending.

b) Subsidiary Motion

Subsidiary Motions are motions that deal with another motion and facilitate the assembly process.

c) Privileged Motion

Privileged Motions are related to the agenda and the discussion but may not specifically target at another motion.

d) Incidental Motion

Incidental Motions are used to address the procedural matters regarding the pending motion when an emergency or another important issue occurs, whereas they do not affect the pending motion.

e) Motion That Brings a Question Again Before the Assembly

Motions That Bring a Question Again Before the Assembly allow the assembly to reconsider a business that has been dealt with when the context of discussion has been changed.

18. Generally, only one business can be discussed at a time. When there is a pending motion, the assembly should either vote on it or dispose of it before moving on to another. When recognized by the Chair or on any appropriate occasion, delegates may call out "Motion!" to request the right to speak. The Chair shall encourage delegates to raise motions when there is no motion pending. If no motion is submitted, the meeting will be adjourned until a new motion is raised.
19. When given the right to raise motions by the Chair, the delegate shall state the type of his or her motion. After that, the Chair will ask whether there is any motion of higher priority on the floor based on the Motion Ranking List (See Appendix II). If yes, the right to raise motions will be yielded to the delegate with the motion of higher priority, when the Chair will again recognize motions of higher priority until the highest-ranking motion has been recognized; if no, the Chair will invite the delegate to introduce the motion.
20. The Chair recognizes the motion of the highest priority on the floor and then asks for seconds. If the number of seconds does not reach a certain standard (See Chapter V to IX), this motion will not be brought before the assembly. Seconding a motion means that delegates find it necessary for the assembly to consider and discuss this motion. It does not imply "against" or "for" the motion. The delegate who has submitted the motion cannot second his or her own motion.
21. Before the Chair officially states the motion and starts a debate, the delegate who raised the motion may receive suggestions from other delegates and the Directors, and decide whether to accept the suggestions or not. The Chair shall ask for seconds again if the motion is revised. Suggestions for **Main Motions** or Amendments can only change the wording and shall not alter the substantive content. A motion may receive at most three suggestions.
22. Before the Chair officially states the motion, the delegate who raised the motion can **Request to Adjust or Withdraw the Motion**. However, once the motion is introduced to the assembly by the Chair, no adjustment or withdrawal can be made without consent of the assembly.

23. The Chair should invite delegates for and against the pending motion to speak in turn, unless the motion is undebatable.

24. If no one wishes to take the floor or the motion to **Close the Debate** is passed, the assembly will enter the voting procedure, the result of which should be included in the Meeting Minutes. The assembly may take a vote by voice, raising placards or roll call, which shall be decided by the Chair accordingly. When a vote by voice causes ambiguity, delegates may raise the motion of **Division of the Assembly** to demand another round of vote conducted by raising placards or by roll call. When taking a vote, the assembly must follow general procedures as follows:

a) Taking a vote by voice:

The Chair starts a vote by voice by asking if there is any objection. Delegates who oppose the motion in a discussion should immediately call out "No!". Seeing no objections, the Chair will rule that this motion obviously passes. If there are objections, the Chair will ask for support, in response to which delegates may call out "Yes!". When both objections and supports exist, a comparison should be made based on the volume of each side. A vote by voice is applicable when the anticipated gap between opposition and proposition is large.

b) Taking a vote by raising placards:

The Chair declares to take a vote by raising placards and asks those they are for and against the motion to raise the placards in turn. Delegates should show whether they are for or against the motion being voted on by raising placards accordingly.

c) Taking a vote by roll call:

The Chair declares to take a vote by roll call, redoes the roll call to confirm the quorum, and conducts a roll call to ask for opinions. Delegates can answer "Yes", "No", or "Abstain" when being called.



25. A motion is passed either by a simple majority or an absolute majority (See Chapter V to IX). A simple majority is defined as “people who vote in the affirmative are more than people who vote in the negative”. An absolute majority is defined as “people who vote in the affirmative are no less than twice the people who vote in the negative”. Those who do not vote will be counted as “Abstain”.
26. Unless specified, every delegation has one equal vote, either “Yes” or “No”. Delegates who do not have the right to vote should not impede the voting procedure by any means. Passed **Main Motions** automatically become part of the Resolution of the assembly. The Directors should keep a record of all the motions passed or failed. Failed **Main Motions** cannot be remade unless a motion to **Reconsider** passes.
27. **Main Motions** that are essentially the same cannot be brought before the assembly, unless a motion to **Reconsider** or a motion to **Rescind or Amend an Adopted Motion** passes. Regardless of the detailed wording, the Chair has the right to conclude that motions with the same substantive content are in fact one motion. Delegates deeming this decision wrong may motion to **Appeal**.
28. Questions of Privilege and Points of Order ruled out of order by the Chair cannot be reintroduced in the same session, unless a motion to **Appeal** passes. If the **Appeal** against the Chair’s original ruling or decision fails, that **Appeal** and that Question of Privilege or Point of Order cannot be reintroduced.
29. The Chair must announce a motion out of order when it:
- a) is against the regulations of international and domestic organizations;
  - b) is against the RoP;
  - c) is against the decisions passed by the assembly;
  - d) exceeds the committee’s jurisdiction;
  - e) includes rude and uncivil language.

### III. SPEECH AND DEBATE

30. A delegate must obtain the floor with the approval of the Chair before speaking or raising a motion. There is only one speaker at one time.
31. Delegates who wish to speak should raise their placards (or other identity markers of the conference), and obtain the Chair's permission. As long as it is in order, the Chair must give his or her approval.
32. When more than one delegate wishes to speak, the Chair has the right to decide which delegate speaks first. The Chair shall decide based on the following principles:
  - a) If the delegate who raised the motion wishes to speak and hasn't spoken yet, he or she has the priority to speak;
  - b) For the same motion in the same session, delegate who hasn't spoken yet has the priority to speak;
  - c) When not in conflict with the above rules, delegates related to this motion have the priority to speak.
33. If a delegate's speech is interrupted due to an emergency, the Chair should give the floor to the speaker immediately after the emergency is dealt with.
34. Debate refers to the discussion on a motion. The maximum time for each speech is 3 minutes unless the limit is altered by the motion to **Change the Limits of Debate**. If the speaking time is exhausted and the delegate is still speaking, the Chair may properly inform the speaker to stop or interrupt him or her directly if necessary. If the remaining speaking time is no less than 30 seconds, the speaker may yield it to another delegate or **Points of Information**. The time of asking and responding to the **Points of Information** should be counted into the total time. The speaker may decide whose **Point of Information** to take.
35. Generally, a delegate can speak up to two times on the same motion.
36. Generally, the Chair ought not to participate in the debate, or express his or her personal opinions of whether a motion should be passed to the assembly.

## IV. AGENDA

37. Agenda is the normative document that establishes the order in which the Agenda Items are taken up during the conference.
38. Before the conference, the Directors shall release a Provisional Agenda which includes issues that the Directors deem necessary for discussion.
39. Delegates may request the inclusion of Supplementary Items on issues that they deem necessary for discussion but have been excluded from the Provisional Agenda. The Directors should declare the deadline for the submission of Supplementary Items, keep a record of all Supplementary Items submitted and decide whether to include them or not. Based on the Provisional Agenda and the accepted Supplementary Items, the Directors shall release a Draft Agenda before the conference, after which the Directors shall accept no more Supplementary Items. Supplementary Items turned down by the Directors can be reintroduced as Amendments during the Adoption of the Agenda.
40. The Adoption of the Agenda shall take place at the beginning of the conference, during which the Chair shall open the floor and ask for Amendments. Delegates may raise Amendments to the Draft Agenda. It needs a tenth of the quorum to second. The Chair shall invite at most four delegates to join the debate during which delegates for and against the Amendment shall take turns to speak. It requires an absolute majority vote to pass. Once the Amendment is passed, the Draft Agenda will be amended right away. The committee can accept at most three Amendments. When there are no Amendments on the floor, the Chair shall announce the adoption of the Agenda.
41. Once adopted, the Agenda will take effect as part of the Resolution of the committee. Main Motions shall be introduced in the order of business set by the Agenda. The Chair reserves the right to rule irrelevant **Main Motions** out of order.
42. When the discussion on one agenda item is concluded, delegates may motion to **Proceed with the Next Agenda Item**.

43. When all the items on the Agenda have been covered, the Chair shall open the floor for Addenda. Delegates may submit Addenda which introduce supplementary agenda items. Once approved by the Chair, the Addenda will be put to votes immediately in the sequence of submission. It requires a simple majority to pass. When an Addendum is passed by the committee, other Addenda will automatically become invalid.

## V. MAIN MOTION

44. A **Main Motion** brings substantial proposals before the assembly for further consideration. A **Main Motion**:

- a) is deemed out of order when there are other pending motions;
- b) cannot be applied to other motions;
- c) is deemed out of order when another member has the floor;
- d) needs no less than one fourth of all delegates present to second;
- e) is debatable;
- f) is amendable;
- g) requires an absolute majority to pass;
- h) can be **Reconsidered**.

45. A **Main Motion** should be concise and clear and in line with the current Agenda Item. Otherwise the Directors have the right to rule the motion out of order.

46. The motion to **Amend** can adjust the wording and contents of its **Main Motion**. Once a motion to **Amend** is passed, the **Main Motion** will be modified and the assembly will continue with the amended **Main Motion**.

## VI. SUBSIDIARY MOTION

47. A Subsidiary Motion deals with another motion and facilitates the assembly process.

Generally, Subsidiary Motions include:

- a) **Lay on the Table;**
- b) **Close the Debate;**
- c) **Postpone to a Certain Time;**
- d) **Amend;**
- e) **Postpone Indefinitely;**
- f) **Proceed with the Next Agenda Item.**

48. A motion to **Lay on the Table** puts a **Main Motion** aside temporarily in order to take up emergent issues. The initiator of this motion may briefly explain the reasons. The Chair shall assess the urgency of the issue, and therefore judge if the motion to **Lay on the Table** is in order. A motion to **Lay on the Table**:

- a) cannot be used to impede the discussion on the pending motion;
- b) is deemed out of order when another member has the floor;
- c) needs a second;
- d) is not debatable;
- e) is not amendable;
- f) requires a simple majority to pass;
- g) cannot be **Reconsidered**.

49. A motion to **Close the Debate** requires the assembly to stop the debate and move directly to the voting procedure to vote on the pending motion or a series of pending motions including the one being debated. A motion to **Close the Debate**:

- a) should specify the motion to be voted on;
- b) is deemed out of order when another member has the floor;
- c) needs a second;
- d) is not debatable;
- e) is not amendable;
- f) requires an absolute majority to pass;
- g) cannot be **Reconsidered**.

50. A motion to **Postpone to a Certain Time** allows the assembly to postpone the discussion on the pending **Main Motion** to a certain time. When the assembly arrives at the time point of postponing, the postponed motion should be dealt with immediately, if there is no other business or a motion of higher priority pending. A motion to **Postpone to a Certain Time**:

- a) can only be applied to a **Main Motion**;
- b) is deemed out of order when another member has the floor;
- c) needs a second;
- d) is debatable;
- e) of which the time point is amendable;
- f) requires a simple majority vote to pass;
- g) can be **Reconsidered**.

51. A motion to **Amend** is to change the words and the content of a motion before it is voted on. The content of a motion to **Amend** is called an Amendment, which can be subdivided into the Primary Amendment that modifies a **Main Motion**, and the Secondary Amendment that modifies a Primary Amendment. A motion to **Amend**:
- a) is only valid to amend a pending motion, but not a passed motion, or other conference documents;
  - b) cannot introduce another topic other than the topic covered by the pending motion;
  - c) is deemed out of order when another member has the floor;
  - d) needs no less than one fourth of the delegates present to second;
  - e) is debatable;
  - f) of which Primary Amendments are amendable and Secondary Amendments being not amendable;
  - g) requires a simple majority to pass;
  - h) can be **Reconsidered**.
52. A motion to **Postpone Indefinitely** means that the assembly doesn't want to make a final decision on the **Main Motion**, for whether the **Main Motion** passes or not, it will probably lead to possible negative consequences. Once it passes, the assembly will not discuss or vote on the **Main Motion** it is affiliated to in the rest of the entire meeting. A motion to **Postpone Indefinitely**:
- a) can only be applied to a **Main Motion**;
  - b) is deemed out of order when another member has the floor;
  - c) needs a second;
  - d) is debatable;
  - e) is not amendable;



f) requires a simple majority to pass;

g) can be **Reconsidered** if it passes; Otherwise, it cannot be **Reconsidered**. Nor can the assembly raise another motion to **Postpone** the same **Main Motion Indefinitely**.

53. A motion to **Proceed with the Next Agenda Item** allows the committee to end the discussion on the ongoing agenda item and move to the next agenda item. A motion to **Proceed with the Next Agenda Item**:

a) can only be raised when there is no motion pending;

b) is deemed out of order when another member has the floor;

c) needs a second;

d) is not debatable;

e) is not amendable;

f) requires an absolute majority to pass;

g) cannot be **Reconsidered**.

## VII. PRIVILEGED MOTION

54. A Privileged Motion is relevant to the pending topic or other matters of the conference, but it is not necessarily applied to another motion. Generally, Privileged Motions include:

- a) **Adjourn**;
- b) **Recess**;
- c) **Raise a Question of Privilege**.

55. A motion to **Adjourn** refers to suspending the session or closing the meeting immediately. A motion to **Adjourn**:

- a) is deemed out of order when another member has the floor;
- b) needs a second;
- c) is not debatable;
- d) is not amendable;
- e) requires a simple majority to pass;
- f) cannot be **Reconsidered**.

56. A motion to Recess allows the assembly to stop the debate for a short intermission and then resuming the discussion of business. Once it is passed, the meeting is suspended and shall come back to where it stops when the recess is over. The reasons for recess include but are not limited to votes counting, information acquisition, informal inquiries and discussion. A motion to **Recess**:

- a) is deemed out of order when another member has the floor;
- b) needs a second;

- c)is not debatable;
- d)the length of which is amendable;
- e)requires a simple majority to pass;
- f)cannot be **Reconsidered**.

57. A motion to **Raise a Question of Privilege** allows the assembly to consider the special occasions regarding the conference or the basic rights of a certain member, and immediately address the important or emergent matter. There are Questions of Privilege concerning the assembly and Questions of Privilege concerning an individual. Of the two, privilege of the assembly can be applied to changing the environment of discussion, expelling certain members of the conference and starting a closed-door meeting; privilege of the individual can be applied to improper accusation(s) against certain member(s) or incorrect record of certain member(s)' presence or voting. A motion to **Raise a Question of Privilege**:

- a)is deemed out of order when another member has the floor, unless the Question of Privilege is related to the ongoing speech;
- b)does not need a second;
- c)is not debatable;
- d)is not amendable;
- e)shall be ruled by the Chair;
- f)cannot be **Reconsidered**.

## VIII. INCIDENTAL MOTION

58. An Incidental Motion is used to address the procedural matters regarding the pending motion when an emergency or another important issue occurs, whereas it does not affect the pending motion. Generally, Incidental Motions include:

- a) **Raise a Point of Order;**
- b) **Division of the Assembly;**
- c) **Appeal;**
- d) **Objection;**
- e) **Change the Limits of Debate;**
- f) **Discussion by Paragraph or Clause;**
- g) **Division of the Topic;**
- h) **Requests and Inquiries.**

59. A motion to **Raise a Point of Order** allows any member of the committee or assembly to report a breach of the rules and request the Chair to rule in accordance with the RoP. A motion to **Raise a Point of Order**:

- a) shall be explained by the initiator with the Chair's approval;
- b) is in order when another member has the floor;
- c) does not need a second;
- d) is not debatable;
- e) is not amendable;
- f) is ruled by the Chair;
- g) cannot be **Reconsidered**.

60. A **Division of the Assembly** allows any member to cast doubt on the result of a vote and request the vote to be taken in a more accurate way. It can only be raised when a vote is conducted by voice and is too close to call. If the Chair rules this motion in order, a new vote should be conducted immediately in a more accurate way, including vote by raising placards or vote by roll call. **A Division of the Assembly:**

- a) can only be raised after the Chair announces the result of the vote and before the assembly receives another motion;
- b) is deemed out of order when another member has the floor;
- c) does not need a second;
- d) is not debatable;
- e) is not amendable;
- f) does not require a vote;
- g) cannot be **Reconsidered**.

61. A motion to **Appeal** allows any member of the committee to object to the Chair's ruling or decisions, and is ruled upon by a vote. An objection to the Chair's ruling or decision shall not be interpreted as an objection to the Chair. An **Appeal** shall not be considered as an amendment to the RoP. Any delegate or Director shall not revise this RoP under any circumstance. A motion to **Appeal**:

- a) can only be applied to the Chair's ruling or decision, where the Chair's explanation for the RoP and statements of voting results are not considered as ruling or decision, and members shall not **Appeal** if the Chair's ruling or decision is based on Chapter I and Chapter II of this RoP;
- b) is in order when another member has the floor;
- c) needs no less than a fourth of all the delegates present to second;

- d)is debatable, with the Chair engaging in, and on which all members except the Chair can speak only once;
- e)is not amendable;
- f)requires a simple majority to pass;
- g)can be **Reconsidered**.

62. An **Objection** allows any member, including the Chair, to object to any **Main Motion** or motion to **Amend** when he or she deem it unnecessary to discuss, in order to reject the discussion on it. An **Objection**:

- a)can only be applied to a **Main Motion** or a motion to **Amend**, and shall only be raised after the Chair asks for seconds and before the Chair announces the commencement of the debate;
- b)shall be explained by the initiator with the Chair's approval;
- c)is deemed out of order when another member has the floor;
- d)does not need a second;
- e)is not debatable;
- f)is not amendable;
- g)requires an absolute majority to pass;
- h)can be **Reconsidered** exclusively when it passes.

63. A motion to **Change the Limits of Debate** aims to limit or extend the length of the speech time for each delegate. Once passed, the time limit for each speaker will be changed until another motion to **Change the Limits of Debate** is adopted. A motion to **Change the Limits of Debate**:

- a)can only be applied to debatable motions, and the initiator shall specify the new time limit;

- b) is deemed out of order when another member has the floor;
- c) needs a second;
- d) is not debatable;
- e) of which the time limits are amendable;
- f) requires an absolute majority to pass;
- g) can be **Reconsidered**.

64. A **Discussion by Paragraph or Clause** allows any member of the assembly, including the Chair, to divide the pending motion into certain parts so that it can be discussed by paragraph or clause, when the pending motion is deemed too lengthy or difficult. Once this motion is passed, members of the assembly cannot raise a **Division of the Topic** on the same issue. The pending motion that is discussed by paragraph or clause shall still be voted as a whole rather than separately. A **Discussion by Paragraph or Clause**:

- a) can only be applied to a **Main Motion** or a motion to **Amend**, and the initiator shall state clearly how to divide it into paragraphs or clauses;
- b) is deemed out of order when another member has the floor;
- c) needs a second;
- d) is not debatable;
- e) is amendable;
- f) requires a simple majority to pass;
- g) cannot be **Reconsidered**.

65. A **Division of the Topic** allows members to divide a pending motion engaging several topics that can stand as separate motions. A **Division of the Topic**:

- a) can only be applied to a **Main Motion** or a motion to **Amend**, and the initiator shall state clearly how to divide;
- b) is deemed out of order when another member has the floor;
- c) needs a second;
- d) is not debatable;
- e) is amendable;
- f) requires a simple majority to pass;
- g) cannot be **Reconsidered**.

**66. Requests and Inquiries** allow any member to obtain extra information or approval from the assembly for certain actions. **Requests and Inquiries:**

- a) include **Inquiry about Rules of Procedure, Point of Information, Request for Permission to Withdraw or Modify a Motion, Request for Permission to Read a Statement**, and others;
- b) are deemed out of order when another member has the floor;
- c) do not need a second;
- d) are not debatable;
- e) are not amendable;
- f) do not require a vote;
- g) cannot be **Reconsidered**.



## IX. MOTION THAT BRINGS A QUESTION AGAIN BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY

67. Motions That Bring a Question Again Before the Assembly are those which request to reconsider the questions that have already been dealt with when new pieces of information occur or otherwise necessary. Generally, Motions That Bring a Question Again Before the Assembly include:

- a) **Reconsider;**
- b) **Take from the Table;**
- c) **Rescind or Amend an Adopted Main Motion.**

68. **Reconsider** allows the assembly to bring back for further consideration a motion which has already been voted on. The purpose of the motion to **Reconsider** is to permit correction of hasty, ill-advised, or erroneous actions, or to take into account added information or a changed situation that has developed since the vote. If the previous motion has already been partially enforced or can be adjusted through other means in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, the motion cannot be **Reconsidered**. Once the motion to **Reconsider** has been passed, the assembly should immediately revote on the previous motion. A motion to **Reconsider**:

- a) can be raised only by one who is for the motion if the motion involved was adopted, or who is against the motion if the motion was lost, where the initiator may state the reason to **Reconsider**;
- b) is deemed out of order when another member has the floor;
- c) needs a second;
- d) is not debatable;
- e) is not amendable;
- f) requires a simple majority to pass;
- g) cannot be **Reconsidered**.

69. A motion to **Take from the Table** allows the assembly to restart the discussion on a motion that is previously laid on the table. A motion to **Take from the Table**:
- a) can only be applied to a motion that is previously **laid on the table**;
  - b) is deemed out of order when another member has the floor;
  - c) needs a second;
  - d) is not debatable;
  - e) is not amendable;
  - f) requires a simple majority to pass;
  - g) cannot be **Reconsidered**.
70. A motion to **Rescind or Amend an Adopted Main Motion** allows the assembly to change its previous decisions by rescinding or amending an adopted **Main Motion**. As soon as this motion is passed, the adopted **Main Motion** that is rescinded will be deleted from the resolution, whereas the adopted **Main Motion** that is amended will automatically replace the corresponding adopted **Main Motion** passed before. A motion to **Rescind or Amend an Adopted Main Motion**:
- a) can only be applied to an adopted **Main Motion**, where the initiator shall explicitly state how to amend if it is desired to **Amend an Adopted Main Motion**;
  - b) is deemed out of order when another member has the floor;
  - c) needs a second;
  - d) is debatable;
  - e) is amendable;
  - f) requires an absolute majority to pass;
  - g) can be **Reconsidered** exclusively when a motion to **Rescind or Amend an Adopted Main Motion** fails.

## APPENDIX I: SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

### Position Paper

**Committee:** United Nations General Assembly

**Topic:** Combating New Forms of Terrorism

**Country:** The United States of America

**Delegate:** Groot

Terrorism nowadays constitutes one of the most serious threat to the international peace. In the past few years, the casualties caused by terrorist attacks around the world have been soaring, and the situation worsening. Combating the terrorism has been a long-standing goal around the world which became a driving force to enrich and preserve the human society. As the world faces the dark effects of endless terrorist attacks, the United States of America urges every country to develop an action plan in order to pave the way for opposing the new waves of terrorism.

The United Nations and other sides altogether have been fighting with terrorism for decades, and tons of achievements and progresses have been made. Apart from the success of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism strategy in 2006, the international legal instrument developed under the guidance of the United Nations and related agencies. The legal instrument includes specific measures and details to deal with terrorism, which includes physical protection of nuclear materials, suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft and so on. All the efforts the United Nations accomplished have offered a comprehensive understanding and instructive solutions to the world. What's more, many major countries involved in the terrorist attacks made constructive contributions. America is no exception.

The call towards solving the terrorist actions has inspired America to become a leader in making this goal not just paper policies, but words accompanied with quick action and implementation. Examples of the United States' devotion in counter-terrorism are countless. Firstly, in various agencies and teams, all-rounded improvements and enhancements have been fulfilled in the face of terrorist actions. For example, the Joint Terrorism

Task Force, Field Intelligent Group, Foreign Terrorist Tracking Task Force all assume responsibility for collecting terrorist information, and tracing terrorists' whereabouts. Also all the intelligence agencies' annual budget is more than that of the diplomacy. The high technology, experience personnel and new managements used in those agencies are the priority in the country's developing strategy. Secondly, the law systems against terrorism were implemented. Just one month after the 9.11, the USA Patriot Act was established and later revised to fit the current situation in America. This action provides the solid lawful foundation for the United States when it comes to terrorism. What's more, the daily routine to fight against terrorism has also been put into effect in America. Take the airport as an example, the security check is stricter and taken more seriously. With all the efforts Americans have been made in the past few years, the world is able to notice the improvements and successes.

In order to combat new forms of terrorism, the United States of America firmly upholds that domestic efforts as well as worldwide cooperation are the keys to achieving a sustainable and secure future. Therefore, Member States should attach special importance to the following issues:

## **I. Domestic Policies of Defense and Combat**

With the globalization of terrorism and the targets of terrorist attacks keep expanding, no country could escape from the threat of terrorism, as well as the responsibility to combat them. After 9.11, the United States established the Department of Homeland Security. By cooperating with other departments like CIA and FBI, it effectively reduced the number of terrorist attacks. America believes that every Member State should build or advance its defense system, enact stricter laws and regulations, improve border inspection, better identity registration and verification system, establish national database for counter-terrorism information and relevant emergency responding mechanism.

Most extreme terrorism is influenced by extreme religious beliefs. Meanwhile, incorrect religious or ethnic policies might as well provoke extreme terrorism. Countries with stable political situation should take suitable educational policy and provide efficient guidance

to protect their people from extreme terrorism. However, those policies should respect the freedom of religion and ethnic groups. During the period of dictatorship or tyrant, the basic human rights are deprived and the gap between the poor and the rich is widened. Without the stability of the society, terrorism occurs. Therefore, every member country should spare no efforts building democratic political systems and protect basic human rights.

## II. Regional and International Cooperation

With the expansion of terrorism, new forms of terrorism are committed across borders, which brings huge challenges to preventing crimes, tracing and arresting criminals. So regional cooperation is of great necessity and efficiency to combat terrorism.

Regional organizations like OAS, AU, ASEAN and LAS successfully coordinated together to combat terrorism from various perspectives. Meanwhile, agreements and treaties should be signed to better define the responsibilities and regulate the tasks. On the other hand, Member States should cooperate with different international organizations such as the UN, IAEA or OPCW for better implementation of anti-terrorism actions. What's more, these organizations could play roles as supervisors over detailed procedures of contracted agreements.

The United States observes that a global information database or an information sharing mechanism is necessary in improving the efficiency of data exchange and international cooperation. The database could be established either under the UN or an individual organization led by major countries in combating terrorism.

The international society must also pay extra attention on cracking down black-market transactions, money laundry and individual donations, drug exportation and illegal trade of oil. Only by vigorously cutting off terrorists' financial resource can we finally hit the needle of terrorist groups.

## III. High-tech Terrorism

The United States expressly recognizes the importance of high-tech terrorism, which has become a potential danger in the evolution of new forms of terrorism. High-tech terrorism

is mainly composed of the usage of Weapons of Mass Destruction(WMDs), spreading and conducting of terrorism through Internet and other new forms of terrorism such as space terrorism.

The United States seeks to maintain a reliable, safe, and secure arsenal so that high-tech weapons including nuclear warheads, biochemical weapons and advanced firearms can be prevented from being acquired by terrorists. Key to this enterprise are the laboratories and facilities that research, design, produce, and maintain nuclear weapons and other high-tech aggressive weapons. All Member States should combat terrorism by prioritizing the Stockpile Surveillance Program to assess the reliability, safety, and security of the arsenal, minimizing risks of storing plutonium, highly enriched uranium and other weapon-related resources, ramping up research on the dismantlement of high-tech weapons.

As for the Internet part, the United States has already launched campaign through cooperation to diminish the influence of terrorist and extremist propaganda. Intelligence agencies have worked with companies like Google and Facebook to acquire information about the functioning, activities and even targets of terrorist organizations and to send messages that may demonstrate empathy with the underlying issues which contribute to radicalization, such as political and social conditions, and highlight alternatives to violent means of achieving the desired outcomes. For the sake of preventing space terrorism and ensuring space security, the United States encourages every Member State to develop military space systems. The US is also willing to take the lead in general capabilities to detect rocket launches and the development of advanced technologies to detect direct attacks on satellites.

In general, the United States of America holds that multilateral agreements and cooperation will definitely help address the current problems. However, on the other hand, maintaining its own military deterrence is deemed as a guarantee that it can play a leading role in all counter-terrorism activities. Thus, the United States of America would like to proudly reiterate its special contribution and the anticipation of further and deeper cooperation among all the Member States in combating new forms of terrorism.

## APPENDIX II: MOTION RANKING LIST

The Beijing Rules of Procedure (Motion-Oriented) takes "Priority" as the core. To ensure the smooth progress of the assembly, while multiple motions are in hand, the committee would accept the motion with the highest priority. The following is the Motion Ranking List of the Beijing Rules of Procedure (Motion-Oriented). This list sorts all motions involved in this RoP in a descending order of priority, and all motions are explained with examples. The order of accepting motions should be strictly in accordance with the list.

Motions	Examples
<b>Reconsider</b>	In the voting procedure of Amendment One, Delegate A casted an affirmative vote and Amendment One was passed. During the informal consultation with other delegates, Delegate A obtained the latest information and materials and realized that Amendment One is unreasonable to some extent. Most of the delegates were misled in the voting procedure because they didn't have this information. Then, Delegate A may motion to <b>Reconsider</b> the motion to <b>Amend</b> , the content of which was Amendment One, and explain the reasons.
<b>Adjourn</b>	When coming to an end of a session, delegates can motion to <b>Adjourn</b> the meeting.
<b>Recess</b>	If the delegates have reached a deadlock on the floor and need an informal consultation, they can motion to <b>Recess</b> .
<b>Raise a Point of Privilege</b>	If Delegate A believes that the delegate on the floor has made a personal abuse to him, Delegate A may interrupt the speech and motion to <b>Raise a Point of Privilege</b> .



<b>Raise a Point of Order</b>	If Delegate A believes that the Chair has violated the priority rule of motions in the Beijing Rules of Procedure (Motion-Oriented) when presiding over the meeting, Delegate A may motion to <b>Raise a Point of Order</b> .
<b>Division of the Assembly</b>	When a vote was conducted by voice or other voting methods without counting the number of the two sides, and the result was too close to call, delegate who questions the result can motion for <b>Division of the Assembly</b> and request a vote by roll call.
<b>Lay on the Table</b>	The assembly is discussing the <b>Main Motion One</b> . When the Chair announces that there is a Crisis on the floor, the Delegates should motion to <b>Lay on the Table</b> to suspend the discussion of <b>Main Motion One</b> .
<b>Appeal</b>	Delegate A <b>Raises a Point of Order</b> , but it is deemed invalid by the Chair. If Delegate A finds the result unjustified, the delegate can motion to <b>Appeal</b> .
<b>Objection</b>	After the assembly officially recognized the <b>Main Motion One</b> and before the debate starts, if Delegate A finds it inappropriate or meaningless to discuss <b>Main Motion One</b> , the delegate can motion for <b>Objection</b> to interrupt.
<b>Close the Debate</b>	If Delegate A believes that the delegates have already spent too much time on the pending motion, and all aspects have already been fully covered, Delegate A may motion to <b>Close the Debate</b> .



<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Change the Limits of Debate</b></p>	<p>The RoP stipulates that each delegate has three minutes to deliver a speech. However, during the conference, if Delegate A believes that three minutes are too long or too short to clarify himself, Delegate A may motion to <b>Change the Limits of Debate</b> to modify each delegate's speaking time.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Postpone to a Certain Time</b></p>	<p>During the conference, if delegates are caught in a deadlock over one <b>Main Motion</b>, and Delegate A believes that there are other more important topics left unaddressed, and this pending <b>Main Motion</b> should be postponed to a designated time, Delegate A may motion to <b>Postpone to a Certain Time</b> and move on to the discussion of other <b>Main Motions</b>, offering more consultation time for the postponed <b>Main Motion</b>.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Discussion by Paragraph or Clause</b></p>	<p>The assembly receives <b>Main Motion One</b>, which contains so many parts that the assembly can't cover them all at once. However, <b>Main Motion One</b> focuses on a single issue, which makes it inappropriate to divide it into two independent <b>Main Motions</b>. Under this circumstance, delegates may motion to <b>Discussion by Paragraph or Clause</b>. Thus, delegates will have further discussions on <b>Main Motion One</b>. When it comes to the voting procedure, delegates should vote for the whole <b>Main Motion</b> rather than voting for each paragraph or clause.</p>

<b>Division of the Topic</b>	<p>The assembly receives <b>Main Motion One</b>, which addresses two or more different issues. Under this circumstance, delegates can motion for <b>Division of the Topic</b> to divide the <b>Main Motion</b> into two separate <b>Main Motions</b>. Delegates will discuss these two motions and vote for them one by one.</p>
<b>Amend</b>	<p><b>Main Motion One</b> requires the committee to provide technical, personnel, and capital support for a certain program, but Delegate A considers that the committee can't bear the cost, then Delegate A can motion to <b>Amend</b>, asking to delete part of the contents. Delegates may motion to <b>Amend</b> by "adding words", "deleting words" or "adding and deleting words".</p>
<b>Requests and Inquiries</b>	<p>After Delegate A completed his speech and yielded his time to <b>Points of Information</b>, if Delegate B has questions about Delegate A's speech, Delegate B can then motion for a <b>Point of Information</b>. Delegate B is allowed to post related questions with the permission of Delegate A.</p>
<b>Postpone Indefinitely</b>	<p>After the assembly received <b>Main Motion One</b>, Delegate A considers it inappropriate to make a final decision on the <b>Main Motion</b>, for either passing or failing it will lead to possible negative consequences. Under this circumstance, Delegate A may motion to <b>Postpone Indefinitely</b> and leave this <b>Main Motion</b> unsettled.</p>

<b>Main Motion</b>	When the Chair announces that there is no pending Main Motion on the floor and the floor is open, Delegate A may motion for a Main Motion after being recognized by the Chair.
<b>Take from the Table</b>	The assembly early on laid Main Motion One on the table to solve a crisis. Now the crisis is solved, delegates may motion to Take from the Table and continue the discussion on Main Motion One.
<b>Proceed with the Next Agenda Item</b>	The Chair declares that there is no Main Motion pending, then Delegate A can motion to Proceed with the Next Agenda Item when he thinks the assembly has already had a thorough discussion on the current agenda item.
<b>Rescind or Amend an Adopted Main Motion</b>	When Delegate A finds that the approved Main Motion One is not logically coherent, he can motion to Rescind or Amend an Adopted Main Motion and state how to amend it.

## APPENDIX III: SAMPLE MAIN MOTION

Promotes the application of new energy and new materials in the UAV industry by:

- a)Conveying experts to form a UAV research and developing group, working on complicated issues;
- b)Calling on relevant academic institutes to set up scholarships to stimulate the academy research to break the bottleneck of energy and materials industry currently used in drones;
- c)Initiating public prizes to strengthen social awareness and encourage innovations on Unmanned Aerial Vehicle System (UAVS) to proceed to the next step;
- d)Exploring the variations of applications of the rare earth element to try to find more possibilities of the relevant breakthrough to better develop the drone fuselage, batteries and wings;
- e)Emphasizing the importance of drone technological knowledge in elementary education by adding scholastic courses.

## **APPENDIX IV: SAMPLE PROVISIONAL AGENDA**

### **Provisional Agenda**

**Committee:** The Ocean Conference

**Topic:** Sustainable Use of Marine Resources

- A. Reduction of Marine Pollution**
- B. Enhancement of Scientific Knowledge, Research Capability, and Technology Transfer**
- C. Legal Framework of Marine Resource Utilization**
- D. Sustainable Management of Marine and Coastal Ecosystems**

## APPENDIX V: SAMPLE SUPPLEMENTARY ITEM

### Supplementary Item

**Committee:** The Ocean Conference

**Topic:** Sustainable Use of Marine Resources

**Submitter:** China

Request for the inclusion of a supplementary item<sup>1</sup> in the agenda:

**A.Advancement of Marine Economies**

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<sup>1</sup> Should a delegation wish to submit multiple supplementary items, change "a supplementary item" into "supplementary items".

## **Statement on the Adoption of Beijing Rules of Procedure by Organizers of Model United Nations Activities**

Beijing Rules of Procedure (Motion-Oriented) is drafted by the Editorial Board of Beijing Rules of Procedure, approved and released by China Foreign Affairs University Model United Nations Association. The Editorial Board will aperiodically revise and adjust this Rules of Procedure, so as to ensure accuracy, efficiency and impartiality.

Any non-profit individual or organization with reasonable purposes may adopt this Rules of Procedure, without the need to obtain approval from China Foreign Affairs University Model United Nations Association. The user of this document should preserve the integrity of this Rules of Procedure, including this Statement; however, he could delete or modify the clauses (except the Statement) according to the practical needs of specific committees in the form of an Amendment. The organizers of Model United Nations conferences reserve the right of interpretation and alternation of this Rules of Procedure. However, the interpretation does not represent the official position or values of the Editorial Board or China Foreign Affairs University Model United Nations Association and the alternation shall not be considered as a revision to this Rule of Procedure.

Notwithstanding, the Editorial Board suggests those individuals or organizations preparing for the adoption of Beijing Rules of Procedure to put on records to the Secretariat of China Foreign Affairs University Model United Nations Association via the official mailbox [contact@bimun.org.cn](mailto:contact@bimun.org.cn) for keeping us informed of the updated text and valuable advice concerning the adoption of this Rules of Procedure. The organizers can also consult the Editorial Board about questions related to the Rules of Procedure. However, the interpretation of the Editorial Board shall have no additional influence upon the rights of interpretation and alternation of the organizers during the Model United Nations conferences they held. Apart from proposing suggestions concerning Beijing Rules of Procedure, the organizers can also apply for a more comprehensive version of Rules of Procedure and academic support from China Foreign Affairs University Model United Nations Association.