



Rhodes Model Regional Co-operation 2026

University Edition

The Rules of Procedure

RHODES MODEL REGIONAL CO-OPERATION

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CHAPTER 1. RULES GOVERNING THE CONFERENCE

1.1 General Authority of the RhodesMRC Secretary-General

The RhodesMRC Secretary-General shall have final authority over the interpretation and application of these Rules of Procedure and shall rule on any matter not expressly provided for herein.

Any deviation from the Provisional Agenda shall require the approval of the RhodesMRC Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General may delegate these powers to designated members of the RhodesMRC Secretariat. Decisions of the Secretary-General, or of members of the Secretariat acting on their behalf, shall be final.

1.2 Language

English shall be the sole official and working language of RhodesMRC.

Delegates shall address their Committee and its Board exclusively in English.

1.3 General Etiquette

Delegates shall maintain diplomatic decorum and conduct themselves in a professional manner throughout the proceedings of RhodesMRC.

All participants shall adhere to the principles of civility, respect, and professional conduct throughout RhodesMRC.

The Board may call any Delegate to order whenever necessary.

Serious breaches of conduct may be referred to the RhodesMRC Secretariat and may result in suspension from the Committee or removal from RhodesMRC.

1.4 Credentials

Delegates, Observers, members of the Board and Secretariat, Conference Staff, and other participants shall wear their approved RhodesMRC credentials at all times.

The RhodesMRC Secretary-General shall be the final arbiter of the validity of all credentials.

1.5 Dress Code

Participants shall adhere to the RhodesMRC business formal dress code. Attire that celebrates and promotes the culture of the State represented shall also be considered acceptable.

1.6 General Appeals

Decisions of Conference Staff, Committee Boards, and members of the RhodesMRC Secretariat may be appealed to the RhodesMRC Secretary-General.

Decisions of the RhodesMRC Secretary-General, or of members of the Secretariat acting on their behalf, shall not be open to appeal.

1.7 Plagiarism

Delegates shall not present as their own any material substantially produced by another individual or source.

Any suspected case of plagiarism shall be brought to the attention of the Board. The Board may investigate the matter and, where appropriate, refer it to the RhodesMRC Secretariat for further consideration and the imposition of appropriate measures.

1.8 Use of Pre-Written Material

The use of pre-written material in written proposals, including Draft Documents or parts thereof, shall not be permitted during Committee sessions.

1.9 Use of Artificial Intelligence Tools

The use of Artificial Intelligence tools, including generative AI tools, in position papers, written proposals, Draft Documents, speeches, or other material produced for use during RhodesMRC sessions shall not be permitted.

Suspected violations shall be treated in accordance with the provisions on plagiarism.

CHAPTER 2. RULES GOVERNING THE COMMITTEE

2.1 Competence of the Board

The competence of the Board may not be questioned by Delegates.

2.2 Authority of the Board

The Board shall direct the proceedings of the Committee and maintain order during its sessions.

The Board shall have authority to:

- interpret and apply these Rules of Procedure;
- maintain order and decorum;
- facilitate debate;
- rule upon procedural matters;
- entertain, suggest, or rule Motions out of order; and
- take appropriate action in cases of disruptive or dilatory conduct.

The Board may temporarily suspend or alter the application of these Rules where necessary to address a substantive or procedural issue, following consultation with the RhodesMRC Secretariat.

The Board may briefly halt proceedings at any time for an internal caucus.

The Board shall at all times remain accountable to the RhodesMRC Secretary-General and designated members of the RhodesMRC Secretariat, who may address the Committee at any time.

2.3 Participation of Member States

Each Member State shall be represented by one Delegate, unless otherwise specified in these Rules.

Delegates representing Member States shall enjoy full speaking rights and one vote on procedural and substantive matters.

2.4 Participation of Observer States and Entities

Observers shall enjoy the same speaking rights as Member States but shall not vote on substantive matters.

Observers may sponsor or sign Draft Documents and Amendments, submit Working Papers, and shall vote on procedural matters.

2.5 Committee-Specific Procedures

Certain Committees may follow procedures that differ from these General Rules in order to better reflect the work of the body being simulated.

Such provisions are established in Chapter 9 or, where applicable, in separate Rules of Procedure. Committee-specific provisions shall prevail over these General Rules where the two differ.

CHAPTER 3. RULES CONCERNING PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

3.1 Quorum

The Board may declare a session open and permit debate when at least one-third (1/3) of the Committee is present.

Quorum shall be established through Roll Call. Thirty (30) minutes after the scheduled beginning of a session, quorum may be assumed unless otherwise instructed by the RhodesMRC Secretariat.

A Delegate may raise a Motion to Verify the Quorum when the floor is open.

3.2 Roll Call

At the beginning of each session, the Board shall call Member States and Observers in English alphabetical order to confirm their attendance.

Member States may reply “Present” or “Present and Voting”. A Member State declaring itself “Present and Voting” may not abstain from substantive votes during that session.

Observers shall reply “Present”.

In Committees operating by consensus, “Present and Voting” shall not apply.

A Delegate arriving after Roll Call shall be considered absent until their presence has been acknowledged by the Board.

3.3 Setting the Agenda

Only topics included in the RhodesMRC Provisional Agenda may be considered.

At the beginning of debate, a Delegate may raise a Motion to Set the Agenda on a Topic.

The Motion requires a Second and a two-thirds (2/3) majority to pass.

3.4 Precedence of Motions

When more than one Motion is on the floor, Motions shall be considered from most to least disruptive.

Where two or more Motions of the same type are proposed, the Motion proposing the longer duration shall take precedence. If their duration is identical, the Motion proposing the longer speaking time shall take precedence. If both are identical, the Motion raised first shall take precedence.

3.5 Order of Disruptiveness

The order of disruptiveness of Motions, from most to least disruptive, shall be:

1. Motion to Adjourn the Meeting;
2. Motion to Suspend the Meeting;
3. Motion to Close Debate on the Topic;
4. Motion to Table Debate on the Topic;

5. Motion to Resume Debate on the Topic;
6. Motion to Introduce a Draft Document;
7. Motion to Introduce Amendments;
8. Motion to Adopt a Public Statement;
9. Motion to Introduce a Public Statement;
10. Motion to Extend the Previous Caucus;
11. Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus;
12. Motion for a Moderated Caucus.

3.6 International Crisis

In the event of an international crisis, the RhodesMRC Secretary-General, their representative, or the Board may call upon a designated Crisis Committee to temporarily suspend debate on its regular topic and address the crisis.

A Delegate shall raise a Motion to Table Debate on the Topic, after which the Committee shall temporarily direct its work towards the international crisis.

While the crisis is under consideration, the Board may introduce crisis updates, reports, intelligence briefings, diplomatic communications, or other developments relevant to the crisis scenario at any point during the proceedings. The Board shall determine the format and timing of such updates.

The Committee may respond to the crisis through deliberation and negotiation, the adoption of Committee Directives or other measures available to the body being simulated within its mandate, and, where appropriate, the issuance of a Public Statement expressing its collective position or response.

Committee Directives shall be short, action-oriented proposals setting out measures to be taken by the Committee in response to the crisis. Their form and method of consideration shall be determined by the Board, taking into account the mandate and practice of the body being simulated.

A Public Statement shall follow the format designated by the RhodesMRC Secretariat and must be approved by the Board before being formally introduced. A Delegate may raise a Motion to Introduce a Public Statement and, when the Committee is prepared to consider its adoption, a Motion to Adopt a Public Statement. The procedures established in Chapters 7 and 8 shall apply accordingly.

The Committee may resume debate on its regular topic when the immediate consideration of the crisis has concluded. A Motion to Resume Debate on the Topic shall normally be required, unless otherwise determined by the RhodesMRC Secretary-General, their representative, or the Board.

A Delegate may issue a National Statement on behalf of the State they represent. Two or more Delegations may cooperate in issuing a Joint Statement.

National and Joint Statements shall be submitted to the Board for approval before being officially issued. At its discretion, the Board may call upon the Delegate or Delegates issuing a Statement to elaborate on the position expressed therein.

CHAPTER 4. RULES CONCERNING DEBATE

4.1 Open Debate

Following the adoption of the Agenda, a Delegate may raise a Motion to Launch Open Debate on the Topic under Discussion.

The Delegate raising the Motion shall propose the default speaking time. The Motion requires a Second and shall be decided by procedural vote should objections be raised.

Once Open Debate is launched, the Board shall establish and maintain a Speakers' List. Delegates may request to be added to or removed from the Speakers' List.

Open Debate shall constitute the default mode of formal debate. Delegates may address the Agenda item and any Working Papers, Draft Documents, or Amendments currently on the floor.

4.2 Raising Motions

The Board may open the floor for Motions whenever it deems appropriate and may close the floor after sufficient Motions have been raised.

A Motion requires a Second. A Second from the Delegate proposing the Motion shall not count.

If there are no Seconds, the Motion shall fail. If there are Seconds and no Objections, the Motion shall pass without a vote. If both Seconds and Objections are raised, the Motion shall be decided by procedural vote.

Motions shall be considered according to their order of disruptiveness. If a Motion passes, all remaining Motions shall be removed from the floor.

Unless otherwise specified, procedural Motions require a simple majority to pass.

4.3 Moderated Caucus

When the floor is open for Motions, a Delegate may raise a Motion for a Moderated Caucus.

The Delegate raising the Motion shall specify the purpose of the Caucus, its total duration, which shall not exceed twenty (20) minutes, and the speaking time for each intervention, which shall not exceed two (2) minutes.

The Motion requires a Second and shall be decided by procedural vote should objections be raised.

During a Moderated Caucus, the Board shall recognise Delegates to speak from their seats in accordance with the established speaking time. The proposer may choose to speak first or last.

Yields and Rights of Reply shall not be in order during a Moderated Caucus.

Upon expiration of the established duration, a Delegate may raise a Motion to Extend the Moderated Caucus for a period not exceeding its original duration. An extension may not itself be extended.

The Board may rule a Moderated Caucus or its extension out of order if it considers it detrimental to the effective conduct of debate.

4.4 Unmoderated Caucus

When the floor is open for Motions, a Delegate may raise a Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus.

The Motion shall specify its purpose and a total duration not exceeding thirty (30) minutes. It requires a Second and shall be decided by procedural vote should objections be raised.

During an Unmoderated Caucus, normal parliamentary procedure shall be suspended and Delegates may engage in free discussion and negotiation. The Board shall continue to monitor proceedings.

Yields and Rights of Reply shall not be in order.

Upon expiration of the Caucus, a Delegate may raise a Motion to Extend the Unmoderated Caucus for a period not exceeding its original duration. An extension may not itself be extended.

The Board may rule an Unmoderated Caucus or its extension out of order.

4.5 Question and Answer Period

During Open Debate, a Delegate may raise a Motion for a Question and Answer Period for the purpose of questioning another Delegate on a matter relevant to debate.

The Motion requires a Second and shall be decided by procedural vote should objections be raised.

The Delegate being questioned may determine how many questions they are willing to answer, up to a maximum of five (5), and may decline to answer any question.

The time available for each answer shall correspond to the default speaking time.

The Board may rule the Motion out of order.

4.6 Tabling Debate on the Topic

A Motion to Table Debate on the Topic temporarily suspends discussion of the current Agenda item in order to address a pressing matter.

The Motion requires a Second and a two-thirds (2/3) majority to pass. The Board may recognise one speaker in favour and one against before the vote.

The Board may rule the Motion out of order if it considers it dilatory.

4.7 Resuming Debate on the Topic

Where debate has previously been tabled, a Delegate may raise a Motion to Resume Debate on the Topic.

The Motion requires a Second and a two-thirds (2/3) majority to pass. The Board may recognise one speaker in favour and one against before the vote.

The Board may rule the Motion out of order.

4.8 Closing Debate on the Topic

A Motion to Close Debate on the Topic requests the conclusion of discussion and the commencement of voting procedures on the Draft Documents before the Committee.

The Motion requires a Second and a two-thirds (2/3) majority to pass. The Board may recognise one speaker in favour and one against before the vote.

The Board may rule the Motion out of order if it considers that further debate is necessary.

Following closure of debate and completion of voting procedures, the Committee shall proceed to adjournment.

4.9 Suspension of the Meeting

A Motion to Suspend the Meeting requests a temporary halt to proceedings, including for scheduled breaks or the end of a daily session.

The Motion requires a Second and shall be decided by procedural vote should objections be raised.

The Board may rule the Motion out of order or suspend the meeting at its own discretion. The RhodesMRC Secretary-General or a designated member of the Secretariat may also suspend the meeting.

4.10 Adjournment of the Meeting

A Motion to Adjourn the Meeting requests the conclusion of the Committee's work at the current session of RhodesMRC.

The Motion shall only be in order during the final Committee session.

The Motion requires a Second and a two-thirds (2/3) majority to pass.

CHAPTER 5. RULES CONCERNING SPEECH

5.1 Right to Speak

No Delegate may address the Committee without first being recognised by the Board, except during an Unmoderated Caucus.

Delegates shall speak in the third person and observe parliamentary and diplomatic decorum.

The Board may call a Delegate to order where their remarks are irrelevant, personally offensive, contrary to the sovereignty of a Member State, discourteous, or otherwise contrary to the rules and spirit of RhodesMRC.

No Delegate may audibly or physically impede another Delegate from speaking.

5.2 Time Limit on Speeches

Unless otherwise specified, speaking time shall be between thirty (30) seconds and two (2) minutes.

During Open Debate, a Delegate may raise a Motion to Alter Speaking Time. The Motion shall specify the proposed speaking time, requires a Second, and shall be decided by procedural vote should objections be raised.

The Motion shall not affect the speaking time of a Moderated Caucus.

The Board may call a Delegate to order when the allotted speaking time has expired.

5.3 Yields

At the conclusion of a speech during Open Debate, a Delegate may yield any remaining time:

- **To another Delegate**, who may use the remaining time but may not yield it further;
- **To Questions**, in which case the Board shall recognise Delegates to ask short and relevant questions; or
- **To the Board**, thereby ending the Delegate's intervention.

A Delegate may decline a yield from another Delegate.

5.4 Right of Reply

A Right of Reply may be requested during Open Debate where a Delegate considers that another Delegate has insulted the national integrity of the State they represent or the Delegate's personal integrity.

A remark concerning national integrity shall be understood as one directed against the governing authority of the State or one that calls into question its sovereignty. Mere disagreement with another Delegate's speech shall not justify a Right of Reply.

A request may not interrupt a speaker and shall be made immediately after the relevant speech. The requesting Delegate shall briefly explain the grounds for the request when asked by the Board.

If granted, the Board shall determine the speaking time. The Board's decision shall not be open to appeal. A Right of Reply to a Right of Reply shall not be in order.

CHAPTER 6. RULES CONCERNING POINTS

6.1 Raising Points

A Delegate may raise any Point provided for in this Chapter whenever appropriate, provided that it does not interrupt a speaker except as permitted under Article 6.2.

The Delegate shall raise their placard, identify the Point, and wait for recognition by the Board before elaborating.

Points shall take precedence over Motions.

6.2 Point of Personal Privilege

A Delegate may raise a Point of Personal Privilege where personal discomfort or another circumstance prevents them from participating fully in proceedings.

This may include an inability to hear a speaker, see material being presented, or a medical or technical issue requiring immediate attention.

A Point of Personal Privilege may interrupt a speaker only where the Delegate cannot hear the speaker or where an immediate circumstance requires the attention of the Board.

6.3 Point of Order

A Delegate may raise a Point of Order where these Rules of Procedure have not been correctly observed by the Board or another Delegate.

A Point of Order shall concern procedure only and may not address the substance of debate or interrupt a speaker.

The Board shall immediately rule upon the Point. Its decision shall not be open to appeal.

6.4 Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

When the floor is open, a Delegate may raise a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the Board a question concerning these Rules of Procedure.

A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may not interrupt a speaker.

Questions concerning substantive or administrative matters shall instead be raised through a Point of Information.

6.5 Point of Information

When the floor is open, a Delegate may raise a Point of Information to ask the Board a substantive or administrative question not concerning these Rules of Procedure.

A Point of Information may concern, among other matters, the mandate or competence of the Committee, relevant institutional practice, budgetary considerations, or administrative arrangements.

A Point of Information may not interrupt a speaker.

CHAPTER 7. RULES CONCERNING WRITTEN PRESENTATIONS

7.1 Working Papers

A Working Paper is an informal document intended to assist discussion and the preparation of Draft Documents.

Working Papers do not require a Sponsor or Signatories and need not follow formal Committee Document format.

They may be presented during Open Debate or informal debate and shall normally be shared electronically.

7.2 Draft Documents

A Draft Document is a proposal intended, following discussion, possible amendment, and adoption, to become a formal Document of the Committee.

A Draft Document shall follow the form, grammar, and style of the documents adopted by the body being simulated.

Before being formally introduced, a Draft Document must be approved and assigned a number by the RhodesMRC Secretariat, have one Sponsor, and bear the signatures of at least one-fifth (1/5) of the members, including Observers, present at the beginning of the session.

The Sponsor shall have substantially contributed to the drafting of the Draft Document and shall support its contents. A Signatory indicates only a willingness to discuss the Draft Document and does not necessarily support its contents.

Observers may serve as Sponsors or Signatories. A Delegate may be a Signatory to more than one Draft Document and may add or withdraw their signature at any time before voting begins.

The Sponsor may withdraw their sponsorship where substantial Amendments have significantly altered the scope or spirit of the Draft Document.

A Draft Document shall be withdrawn if it loses its Sponsor or if the total number of Sponsors and Signatories falls below one-fifth (1/5) of the members present.

7.3 Introducing a Draft Document

Once approved, numbered, and distributed, the Sponsor may raise a Motion to Introduce the Draft Document.

The Motion requires a Second and shall be decided by procedural vote should objections be raised.

If the Motion passes, the Sponsor shall read the operative clauses and shall then be recognised for up to five (5) minutes to speak in favour of the Draft Document.

More than one Draft Document may be on the floor simultaneously, but only one Document may be adopted for each Agenda item.

7.4 Amendments

An Amendment proposes the addition, deletion, or revision of one or more operative clauses of a Draft Document.

An Amendment requires one Sponsor and at least two Signatories and shall be submitted to the Board within the time established for that purpose.

The Board may approve, reject, merge, or edit submitted Amendments to facilitate procedure.

Non-substantive corrections concerning form, grammar, or punctuation may be incorporated automatically.

Amendments to preambulatory clauses and Amendments to the second degree shall not be in order.

Observers may sponsor or sign Amendments but may not vote on them.

7.5 Introducing Amendments

Once the Board has reviewed and numbered the approved Amendments, a Delegate may raise a Motion to Introduce Amendments.

The Motion requires a Second and shall be decided by procedural vote should objections be raised.

The Board shall present each Amendment and ask the Sponsor of the Draft Document to classify it as Friendly or Unfriendly.

7.6 Friendly Amendments

An Amendment accepted as Friendly by the Sponsor of the Draft Document shall be incorporated automatically without a substantive vote.

7.7 Unfriendly Amendments

An Amendment classified as Unfriendly shall be decided by substantive vote.

Before voting, the Board shall recognise one speaker in favour and one against the Amendment.

If adopted, the Amendment shall be incorporated into the Draft Document. A failed Amendment shall not be reconsidered.

After all Amendments have been considered, the Board shall present the operative clauses of the Draft Document as modified.

CHAPTER 8. RULES CONCERNING VOTING

8.1 Procedural Voting

Each Member State and Observer shall have one vote on procedural matters.

Delegates shall vote “in favour” or “against” by show of placards. Abstentions shall not be in order.

Unless otherwise specified, procedural matters shall require a simple majority.

8.2 Substantive Voting

Substantive voting shall apply to Draft Documents, Unfriendly Amendments, and other substantive matters provided for in these Rules.

Member States may vote “in favour”, “against”, or “abstain”. Member States registered as “Present and Voting” may not abstain.

Observers shall not vote on substantive matters.

Once substantive voting has begun, no Delegate may interrupt the procedure except through a Point of Personal Privilege or a Point of Order concerning the conduct of voting. Delegates shall not leave the room until voting has concluded.

Committees operating by consensus shall instead follow Article 8.11.

8.3 Definition of Majority

A simple majority requires more than half of the members present to vote in favour. In substantive votes, abstentions shall not be counted as votes in favour or against.

A tie shall result in the failure of the proposal.

A two-thirds (2/3) majority requires at least two-thirds of the members present to vote in favour.

8.4 Unanimity

A decision shall be considered unanimous where all voting Members vote in favour or abstain.

Any vote against shall prevent unanimity.

8.5 Motion to Reorder Draft Documents

Draft Documents shall normally be considered in the order in which they were introduced.

After closure of debate and before substantive voting begins, a Delegate may raise a Motion to Reorder Draft Documents, specifying the proposed order.

The Motion requires a Second and shall be decided by procedural vote should objections be raised.

8.6 Motion to Divide the Question

After closure of debate and before substantive voting begins, a Delegate may raise a Motion to Divide the Question, requesting that specified operative clauses of a Draft Document be considered separately.

Preambulatory clauses and sub-operative clauses may not be divided separately.

The Motion requires a Second and a two-thirds (2/3) majority to pass. The Board shall recognise one speaker in favour and one against for up to one (1) minute each.

If the Motion passes, each divided part shall be voted upon separately and the adopted parts shall be recombined before the final vote on the Draft Document.

8.7 Motion to Split the House

After closure of debate and before substantive voting begins, a Delegate may raise a Motion to Split the House, requiring all Member States to vote either in favour or against the Draft Documents under consideration.

The Motion requires a Second and a two-thirds (2/3) majority to pass.

If adopted, abstentions shall not be permitted during voting on the Draft Documents.

8.8 Motion for a Roll Call Vote

After closure of debate and before substantive voting begins, a Delegate may raise a Motion for a Roll Call Vote on one or more Draft Documents.

The Motion requires a Second and shall be decided by procedural vote should objections be raised.

If adopted, the Board shall call Member States individually. Delegates may reply "In favour", "Against", "In favour with Rights", "Against with Rights", "Abstain", or "Pass".

A Delegate who passes shall be called again at the end of the Roll Call and must then vote "In favour" or "Against".

8.9 Order of Disruptiveness Before Voting

Before substantive voting begins, Motions shall be considered in the following order:

1. Motion to Split the House;
2. Motion to Reorder Draft Documents;
3. Motion to Divide the Question;
4. Motion for a Roll Call Vote.

8.10 Right to Explain Vote

During substantive voting, a Delegate may vote "In favour with Rights" or "Against with Rights" where their vote requires exceptional explanation.

At its discretion, the Board may recognise the Delegate after voting has concluded for a brief explanation limited solely to the reasons for their vote.

8.11 Consensus Decision-Making

Where Chapter 9 provides that a Committee takes substantive decisions by consensus, no formal substantive vote shall be held.

Consensus shall be understood as the absence of an objection to the adoption of the decision in question.

When the widest possible agreement has been reached on a Draft Document, a Delegate may raise a Motion to Approve the Draft Document. The Motion requires a Second and shall be decided by procedural vote should objections be raised.

If the Motion passes, the Board shall ask whether any Member State objects to adoption. In the absence of an objection, the Document shall be adopted by consensus.

If an objection is raised, the Board shall invite the objecting Delegate or Delegates to explain their concerns and shall facilitate further consultations. The Board may also conduct a Tour de Table.

Following further negotiations and any agreed modifications, the Board shall again test for consensus. If no Member State objects, the Document shall be adopted. Otherwise, adoption shall fail.

Observers may participate in drafting and discussion but may not prevent consensus.

The same consensus procedure shall apply to substantive Amendments.

8.12 Tour de Table

In a Committee operating by consensus, the Board may conduct a Tour de Table where negotiations have reached a stalemate or whenever it considers one useful.

Each Delegate shall be recognised in turn to briefly outline their position on the matter under discussion.

The Board shall determine the speaking time, which shall not exceed two (2) minutes per Delegate.

CHAPTER 9. COMMITTEE-SPECIFIC RULES

The provisions of this Chapter supplement the General Rules of Procedure. Where a Committee-specific provision differs from the General Rules, the Committee-specific provision shall prevail.

9.1 Middle East Peace Conference (MEPC)

The Middle East Peace Conference follows separate Rules of Procedure specifically designed for the simulation.

Delegates participating in the MEPC shall refer exclusively to the corresponding MEPC Rules of Procedure published by RhodesMRC.

9.2 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

The NATO Committee shall simulate the North Atlantic Council (NAC). Delegates shall assume the role of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Member State they represent.

The North Atlantic Council shall adopt Communiqués to address the topic on its Agenda.

All substantive decisions shall be taken by consensus in accordance with Article 8.11. No formal substantive vote shall be held.

The NATO Committee is a designated Crisis Committee. Where debate on the regular topic has been tabled to address an international crisis, the North Atlantic Council may address the crisis through the procedures provided for in Article 3.6.

Where the North Atlantic Council decides to issue a Public Statement, its adoption shall require consensus.

9.3 European Council (EUCO)

The EUCO Committee shall simulate the European Council. Delegates shall assume the role of the Head of State or Government of the Member State they represent.

The European Council shall adopt Conclusions to address the topic on its Agenda.

Substantive decisions shall normally be taken by consensus in accordance with Article 8.11. Where the Treaties provide for a formal vote, such a vote shall take place at the initiative of the Board.

The EUCO Committee is a designated Crisis Committee. Where debate on the regular topic has been tabled to address an international crisis, the European Council may address the crisis through the procedures provided for in Article 3.6.

Where the European Council decides to issue a Public Statement, its adoption shall require consensus.

9.4 Council of Europe (CoE)

The CoE Committee shall simulate the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. Delegates shall assume the role of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Member State they represent.

The Committee of Ministers shall adopt Recommendations to address the topic on its Agenda.

Substantive decisions shall require a unanimous vote.

9.5 Union for the Mediterranean (UfM)

The UfM Committee shall simulate a Union for the Mediterranean Ministerial Meeting. Delegates shall assume the role of the Minister responsible for the topic under discussion of the Member State they represent.

The Ministerial Meeting shall adopt Declarations to address the topic on its Agenda.

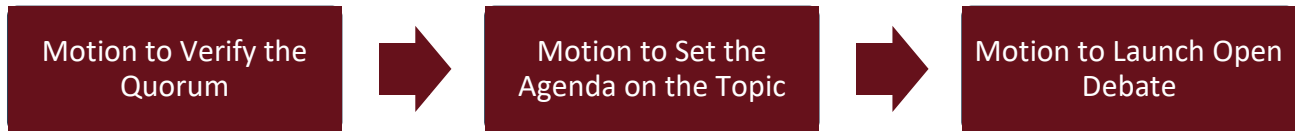
Substantive decisions shall require a unanimous vote.

APPENDIX I. SUMMARY OF MOTIONS

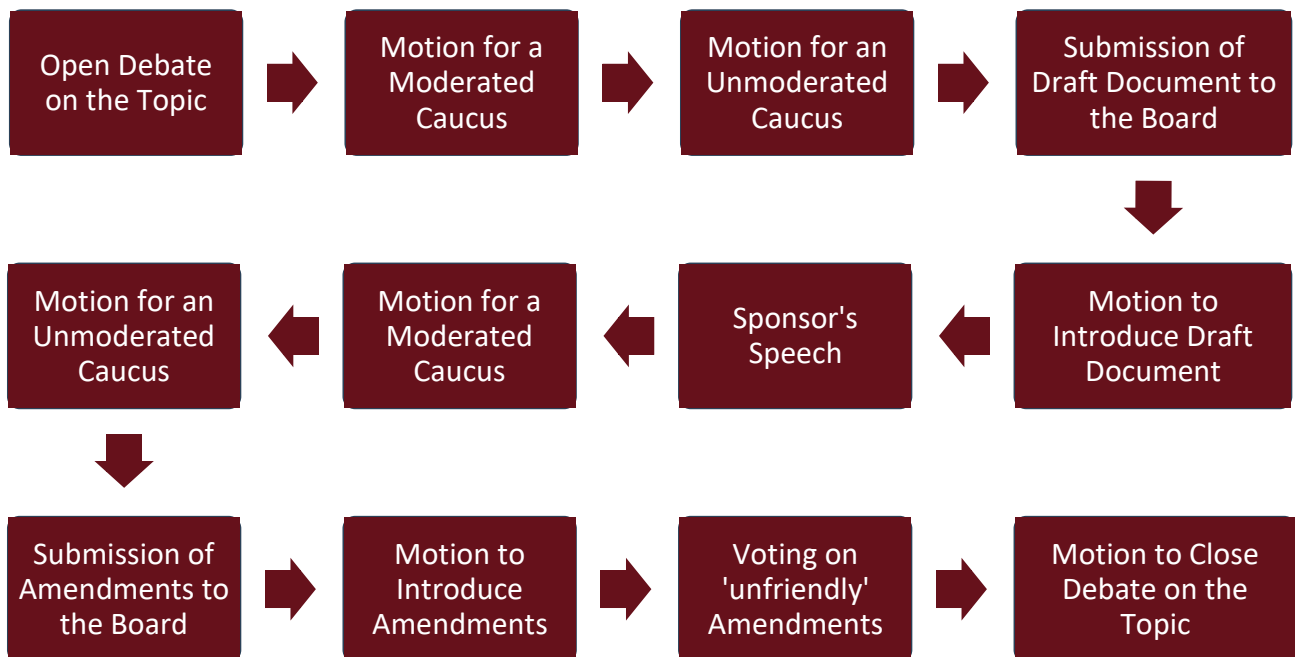
Motion	Does it require a Second?	Procedural vote with speakers?	Majority required?
Verify the Quorum	No	No	No vote
Set the Agenda	Yes	No	2/3
Launch Open Debate	Yes	No	Simple
Alter Speaking Time	Yes	No	Simple
Moderated Caucus	Yes	No	Simple
Unmoderated Caucus	Yes	No	Simple
Extend the Previous Caucus	Yes	No	Simple
Question and Answer Period	Yes	No	Simple
Table Debate on the Topic	Yes	Yes	2/3
Resume Debate on the Topic	Yes	Yes	2/3
Close Debate on the Topic	Yes	Yes	2/3
Suspend the Meeting	Yes	No	Simple
Adjourn the Meeting	Yes	No	2/3
Introduce a Public Statement	Yes	No	Simple
Adopt a Public Statement	Yes	No	Simple
Introduce a Draft Document	Yes	No	Simple
Introduce Amendments	Yes	No	Simple
Adopt a Draft Document (Consensus decision-making)	Yes	No	Simple
Reorder Draft Documents	Yes	No	Simple
Divide the Question	Yes	Yes	2/3
Split the House	Yes	No	2/3
Roll Call Vote	Yes	No	Simple

APPENDIX II. FLOW OF PROCEDURE

1. Opening of Committee meeting (only done during the 1st Committee session):



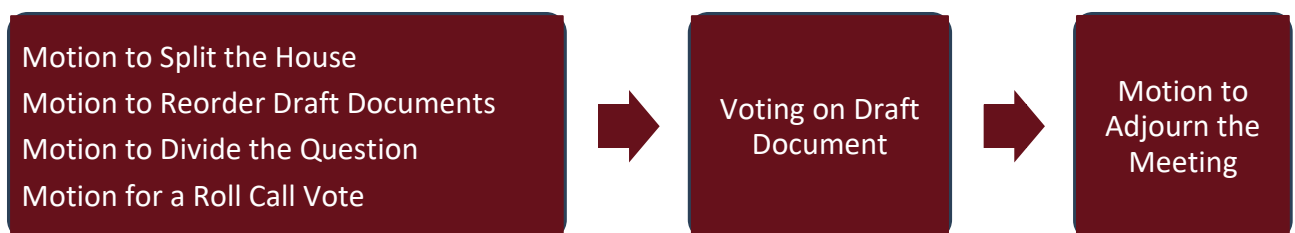
2. Debate on the topic and drafting of Committee documents:



3. Before closure of debate, when appropriate:



4. Substantive Voting and adjournment of Committee meeting:



APPENDIX III. ORDER OF DISRUPTIVENESS OF MODERATED CAUCI

Order of Disruptiveness of Moderated Cauci		
Order	Prerequisites	Example
1.	Total Duration	Motion A (20' Total) > Motion B (15' Total)
2.	Individual Speaker's Time	Motion A (20' Total - 2' Individual) > Motion B (20' Total - 1' Individual)
3.	Order in which the Motions were raised	Motion A (20' Total - 2' Individual) > Motion B (20' Total - 2' Individual)