

Phrases

Roll call – переключка – before the debates, The Chair pronounces the names of the countries-participants in order to know who is present, who is absent, who is present & voting.

Present – присутствую - when the delegate says “present” during the roll call it means he can be abstain during the voting procedure.

Present & voting – присутствую и голосую - if the delegate says ‘present & voting’ during the roll call it means he can’t be abstain, he has to be only in favor or against.

5 permanent members of The SC MUST BE ALWAYS present & voting.

Simple majority – простое большинство - the 50% of the participants + 1, this number is used during the voting procedure to define how many are in favor/against

The individual speaker’s time – индивидуальное время – it’s set up in order to limit the speech of delegates during formal debates and moderate cocas.

The speaker’s list – список стран - the list of the countries whose delegates want to present their speeches

Motion – предложение – a suggestion:

- 1) Adjournment the Meeting – перенести сессию (например, на следующий день) – to suspend all Committee functions for the duration of the Conference.
- 2) Suspend the Meeting (for moderated/unmoderate cocas) – перенести встречу - to suspend all Committee functions until the next meeting
- 3) Closure of debate

Yields – уступки – a delegate granted the right to speak may give the opportunity to the other delegates at the conclusion of his/her speech:

- Yield to another delegate – his/her remaining time will be given to the another delegate
- Yield to questions – questioners will be selected by the Chair and limited to one question each. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Chair. The Chair will have the right to call to order any delegate whose question is, in the opinion of the Chair, rhetorical and leading and not designed to elicit information.
- Yield to the Chair – such a yield can be made if the delegate doesn’t wish his/her speech to be subject to questions. The chair can decide himself how it should be spend, also he can obliged the delegate to yell it to the question.

Right of reply – a delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may request a right of reply (for this to race the placard). A delegate granted a Right of reply will not address the committee except at the request of the Chair. A Right of reply to a Right of replay is out of order.

Points – замечания:

- Points of personal privilege – whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort, he/she can request that the discomfort be corrected
- Points of order – to indicate an instance of improper parliamentary procedure
- Points of parliamentary inquiry – to ask the chair a question regarding the rules of procedure.

The debating process can be divided on 2 parts: formal and informal debating

During the formal debates delegates present their speeches following a particular order, according to the speaker list; speaker’s time is limited; the questions to the speaker follow after the speech; the time for the questions is limited.

During informal debates there are no any limits for speeches or questions; but informal debates are limited!!!

Procedure

1. Roll call
2. The counting of the simple majority
3. To set up the speaker's time: The Chair asks: Are there any motions on the floor?
After that delegates suggest their individual speaker's time.
2 delegates, who are in favor & who are against the particular motions have 30sec to present their opinions.
After that the voting procedure starts and according to the simple majority the ind. speaker's time is set up.
4. The speaker's list is formed. The Chair asks: Are there any motions on the floor?
The delegate should raise the placard and say: (Name of the country) wants to be add to the speaker's list. During the whole debates it must be 3 countries at least in the speaker's list!!! Otherwise it means the draft resolution has been submitted and the voting procedure has started.
5. The formal debates start: delegates present their speeches according to the speaker's list and speaker's time. If the delegate has finished the speech before the speaker's time ends, he/she can:
 - Yield it to the chair – the chair can decide himself how it should be spend, also he can obliged the delegate to yell it to the question
 - Yield it to the question – other delegates get the chance to ask their questions to the speaker
 - Yield it to the next delegate – the speaker's time of the next delegate becomes longer
6. After each speech The Chair should ask whether there are any motions.
If the delegate has them: he should raise the placard, present the country and pronounce the motion. One of these motions can be stopping the formal debates and starting informal ones (immoderate cocas). In this case it should be noticed the topic of the cocas and time (not longer than 20 min)
After each motion the voting procedure starts, and according to the simple majority the motion can be passed, fail or automatically passed.
Using the power of chair, The Chair can choose 2 speakers who are against of this motion and 2 who are in favor (30sec)
7. The result of the debates is the draft resolution, submitted to the Chair
8. After that the speaker's list is closed and the voting procedure starts.