

CHAPTER VIII. RULES OF PROCEDURE: GENERAL ASSEMBLY & ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1. ADMINISTRATIVE

1.1 The Secretariat. The Secretariat consists of the volunteer staff members of American Model United Nations. The Rules Committee of the Secretariat shall be composed of the President of the General Assembly, the Senior Vice President of the General Assembly, and a third person, appointed by the Secretary-General.

1.2 Credentials. All questions concerning the validity of Representative credentials shall be submitted in writing to the Secretariat,

- The Secretariat has sole authority to decide all questions concerning credentials,
- Representatives must wear approved credentials at all times while on the conference premises.

1.3 Quorum/Majority. A quorum will be one-fourth of the member delegations in attendance at the conference,

- A quorum must be present at all times during Committee/Council sessions,
- A majority is required for a substantive question to be put to a vote,
- Questions concerning quorum or majority should be directed to the Chair,
- It is the responsibility of the Chair to ensure that a quorum is present at all times.

1.4 Committee/Council Officers. The Secretariat of AMUN shall select persons to serve as President / Chairperson, Vice President / Vice Chairperson and Rapporteur for each Committee/Council, and shall select any other positions necessary to help conduct the sessions of AMUN.

1.5 General Authority of the Chairperson. In addition to exercising such authority conferred upon the Chair elsewhere in these rules, the Chair shall;

- Declare the opening and closing of each session,
- Ensure the observance of the rules,
- Direct the discussions of the Committee/Council, and accord the right to speak,
- Advise the Committee/Council on methods of procedure that will enable the body to accomplish its goals,
- Rule on Points of Order and Procedure, and subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings of the Committee/Council and the maintenance of order at its meetings,

During the course of the session the Chair may propose;

- Limits on Debate, Closure of Debate, and Suspension and Adjournment of the Meeting,

The Chairperson is under the direct authority of the Rules Committee, and may be directed to inform the body on matters of procedure and/or the body's topical competence if such action is deemed necessary by the Rules Committee. If the assigned Chairperson finds it necessary to be absent, an individual will be assigned to perform the duties with the same authority. At no time will the Chair be accorded the right to vote.

1.6 Number of Accredited Representatives. Each delegation is allowed two Representatives per Committee/Council on which it is a member, plus one Permanent Representative.

1.7 Selection of Agenda Items. Agenda items shall be selected by the Secretariat prior to the start of the conference. Once selected, these items are fixed for the duration of the conference.

1.8 Observer Status. Those delegations recognized as having Observer Status by AMUN shall be accorded all rights in the Committee/Council except the following:

- They may not vote on any item,
- They may not make or second the following motions;
 - Adjournment of the Meeting (rule 7.2),
 - Adjournment of Debate (rule 7.3),
 - Closure of Debate (rule 7.4)
 - Decision of Competence (rule 7.7).

2. GENERAL RULES

2.1 Statements by the Secretariat. The Secretary-General or any member of the Secretariat may make verbal or written statements to a Committee/Council at any time during the conference.

2.2 Diplomatic Courtesy. Representatives must accord diplomatic courtesy to all other Representatives and Secretariat members at all times,

- Representatives who persist in obvious attempts to disrupt the session shall be subject to expulsion from the Committee/Council by the Chair,
- The Secretariat reserves the right to expel any Representative/delegation from the conference,
- Decisions of the Chair on diplomatic courtesy are not appealable.

2.3 Speeches. No delegation may address the Committee/Council without obtaining the permission of the Chair,

- Delegations are called upon in the order in which they signify their desire to speak,
 - Delegations, not Representatives, are recognized to speak; more than one Representative from the same delegation may speak when the delegation is recognized,
 - Speakers must keep their remarks germane to the subject under discussion,
 - A time limit may be established for speeches (rule 7.9),
 - Representatives, at the conclusion of a substantive speech, will be allowed, if they are willing, to answer questions concerning their speech,
 - A delegation that desires to ask a question should signify by raising a Point of Inquiry (rule 6.3),
 - All questions and replies are made through the Chair,
 - A speaker who desires to make a motion may do so after their speech and questioning, but prior to yielding the floor,
 - By making a motion the speaker yields the floor,
 - Motions may not be made from; Points of Order (rule 6.1), Information (rule 6.2), Inquiry (rule 6.3), or from any procedural speeches.
- 2.4 Recognition of Speakers.** Delegations wishing to speak on an item before the body will signify by raising their placards,
- The exception to this rule occurs on any Point of Order (rule 6.1), Information (rule 6.2), or Inquiry (rule 6.3), at which time a Representative should raise their placard and call out “Point of _____” to the Chair,
 - Points will be recognized in the order of their priority,
 - Speakers will be recognized in a fair and orderly manner,
 - Speakers lists will not be used.
- 2.5 Right of Reply.** The Chair may accord a Right of Reply to any Representative if a speech by another Representative contains unusual or extraordinary language clearly insulting to personal or national dignity,
- Requests for a Right of Reply shall be made in writing to the Chair,
 - The request shall contain the specific language which was found to be insulting to personal or national dignity,
 - The Chair’s decision is not subject to appeal,
 - There shall be no reply to a reply,
 - The Chair may limit the time allowed for a reply.

- 2.6 Withdrawal of Motions.** A motion may be withdrawn by its proposer at any time before voting on it has begun, provided the motion has not been amended,
- Seconds to a motion may also be withdrawn; if a withdrawn sponsorship or second brings the proposal below the required number the motion is withdrawn,
 - A withdrawn motion, sponsorship or second may be reintroduced, either verbally or in writing, by any other delegation.

- 2.7 Dilatory Motions.** The Chair may rule out of order any motion repeating or closely approximating a recent, previous motion on which the Committee/Council has already rendered an opinion,
- This ruling is not subject to appeal.

3. RULES THAT RELATE TO THE RULES

- 3.1 Rule Priority and Procedure.** The rules contained in this handbook are the official rules of procedure of American Model United Nations and will be used for all Committee/ Council sessions.
- These rules take precedence over any other set of rules.

- 3.2 Precedence of Rules.** Proceedings in the Committees/Councils and General Assembly sessions of AMUN shall be conducted under the following precedence of rules;

1. AMUN Rules of Procedure,
2. AMUN GA/ECOSOC Precedence Short Form (see page 43),
3. Rulings by the Rules Committee,
4. Historical Usage of the AMUN Rules of Procedure,
5. The Charter of the United Nations.

- 3.3 The Order of Precedence of Procedural Motions.** The order of precedence of procedural motions is listed, in order of priority in both the GA/ECOSOC Precedence Short Form (see page 43) and in these rules under Section 7, *Procedural Motions In Order of Priority*. These motions, in the order given, have precedence over all other proposals or motions before a Committee/Council or the General Assembly.

- 3.4 Rule Changes.** The Rules Committee reserves the right to make changes in these rules at any time. Should a change occur, it will be communicated to the Representatives in a timely manner.

4. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS & AMENDMENTS

- 4.1 Definition of Draft Resolutions.** A draft resolution is a proposal consisting of at least one preambular and one operative clause.

4.2 Draft Resolutions. Representatives will receive a packet containing “Draft Resolutions” submitted by participating delegations,

- For a Draft Resolution to be considered on the floor, it must have a minimum of 25% of the delegations in attendance listed as sponsors,
 - The final number of signatories will be determined by the Rules Committee at conference registration and announced at the opening of each committee session,
- Draft Resolutions in the packet should be brought to the Committee/Council Vice Chair or Chair for acknowledgment upon receipt of the 25% sponsoring signatures,
- Additional draft resolutions may be submitted at the Conference,
 - Draft resolutions submitted at the Conference must have 25% minimum signatures of delegations in attendance, as well as the signature of the Committee/Council Chair or Vice Chair,
 - After acceptance by the Chair or Vice Chair, draft resolutions shall be processed in the order in which they are received and distributed to all delegations as soon as feasible,
- The Chair shall announce each Draft Resolution in the initial packet as being available for discussion on the floor when it receives the requisite 25% signatures,
 - The Chair shall announce additional draft resolutions which are available for discussion on the floor as they are ready for distribution.
- Once a draft resolution is on the floor for discussion, additional sponsors may only be added to that draft resolution with the consent of the original sponsors,
- See also rule 7.14.

4.3 Definition of Amendments. An amendment is a motion that adds to, deletes from or revises any part of a draft resolution.

4.4 Amendments. All amendments to draft resolutions must be signed by 15% of the delegations in attendance,

- The final number of signatories will be determined by the Rules Committee at conference registration and announced at the opening of each committee session,

An amendment is submitted on an official amendment form to the Committee/Council Vice Chair for approval. Amendments will be approved if they are legible, organized in content and flow, and in the proper format,

- Approved amendments will be assigned an identification code by the Vice Chair,
- Typographical errors will be corrected by the Chair and announced to the body,

One or more amendments may be considered on the floor at any given time,

- See also rule 7.11, Consideration of Amendments, for bringing an amendment to the floor,
- See also rule 7.4, Closure of Debate, for bringing amendments to a vote,

An amendment will be considered “friendly” if all sponsors of the draft resolution are also sponsors of the amendment,

- A friendly amendment becomes part of a draft resolution upon receipt by the Chair,
- The Chair shall announce the acceptance of a friendly amendment on the first opportunity at which no speaker has the floor,
- No vote is required to add a friendly amendment to a draft resolution.

5. VOTING

5.1 Voting Rights. Each member delegation shall have one vote in each Committee/Council on which it is represented,

- No Representative/delegation may cast a vote on behalf of another country.

5.2 Simple Majority. Unless otherwise specified in these rules, decisions in the Committee/Council shall be made by a majority vote of those nations present and voting. If there is an equal division between yes and no votes, the motion fails,

- The phrase “nations present and voting” refers to members casting affirmative or negative votes. Members which cast a final abstention are not voting.

5.3 Adoption by Consensus. The adoption of amendments and draft resolutions by consensus is desirable when it contributes to the effective and lasting settlement of differences, thus strengthening the authority of the United Nations,

- Any Representative may request the adoption of an amendment or draft resolution by consensus at any time after Closure of Debate has passed,
- The Chair shall ask whether there is any objection to a consensus, and shall ask if any nations wish to abstain from consensus,
 - If there is no objection, the proposal is approved by consensus,
 - If any Representative objects to consensus, voting shall occur as otherwise stated in these rules.



5.4 Method of Voting. The Committee/Council shall normally vote by a show of raised placards. The Chair may grant a request by a delegation for a roll-call vote on any substantive matter and the Chair's decision on such a request is not subject to appeal,

- Roll-call votes, when applicable, shall be called in English alphabetical order beginning with a nation selected at random by the Vice Chair,
- Representatives shall reply "yes," "no," "abstain" or "abstain from the order of voting"
- A nation may abstain from the order of voting once during a roll-call; a second abstention from the order of voting will be recorded as an abstention.

5.5 Conduct During Voting. Immediately prior to a vote, the Chair shall describe to the Committee/Council the item to be voted on, and shall explain the consequences of a "yes" or a "no" vote. Voting shall begin upon the Chair's declaration "we are in voting procedure," and end when the results of the vote are announced,

- Once in voting procedure, no Representative shall interrupt the voting except on a Point of Order or Information concerning the actual conduct of the vote.
- Following Closure of Debate, and prior to entering voting procedure, the Chair shall pause briefly to allow delegations the opportunity to make any relevant motions,
 - Relevant motions prior to a vote include: Suspension of the Meeting (7.1), Adjournment of the Meeting (7.2), Decision of No Action (7.5), Decision of Competence (7.7), Division of the Question (7.10), Important Question (7.13) or Adoption by Consensus (5.3).

5.6 Changes of Votes. At the end of roll-call, but before rights of explanation and the subsequent announcement of the vote, the Vice Chair will ask for any vote changes. Any delegation that desires to change its recorded vote may do so at that time.

5.7 Rights of Explanation. Rights of explanation are permitted on all substantive votes after voting. Rights of explanation may be limited in time by the Chair.

6. POINTS OF PROCEDURE IN ORDER OF PRIORITY

6.1 Point of Order. During the discussion of any matter, a Representative may rise to a Point of Order if he/she believes that the Committee/ Council is proceeding in a manner contrary to these rules,

- The Representative will be immediately recognized by the Chair and the point ruled on,

- If a Representative's ability to participate in the Committee/Council's deliberations is impaired for any reason, the Representative may rise to a Point of Order,
- A Point of Order may interrupt a speaker.

6.2 Point of Information. A Point of Information is raised to the Chair if a Representative wishes to obtain a clarification of procedure or a statement of the matters before the Committee/ Council,

- Representatives may not interrupt a speaker on a Point of Information.

6.3 Point of Inquiry. During substantive debate, a Representative may question a speaker by rising to a Point of Inquiry,

- Questions must be directed through the Chair and may be made only after the speaker has concluded his/her remarks, but before he/she has yielded the floor,
- Representatives may not interrupt a speaker on a Point of Inquiry,
- See also rule 2.3, Speeches.

7. PROCEDURAL MOTIONS IN ORDER OF PRIORITY

7.1 Suspension of the Meeting. During the discussion of any matter, a Representative may move to suspend the meeting, except when such a motion would interrupt a speaker. Suspending a meeting recesses it for the time specified in the motion,

- Second required and majority vote for passage,
- The motion is not debatable,
- The Chair may request the mover to modify the time of suspension,
- If the motion passes, the Committee/ Council, when it reconvenes, will continue its business from the point at which the suspension was moved.

7.2 Adjournment of the Meeting. The motion of adjournment means that all business of the Committee/Council has been completed, and that the Committee/Council will not reconvene until the next annual session,

- Second required and majority vote for passage,
- The Chair may refuse to recognize a motion to adjourn the meeting if the Committee/ Council still has business before it,
 - This decision is not appealable,
- A motion to adjourn is not debatable, and will be put to an immediate vote.

7.3 Adjournment of Debate. During the discussion of any resolution or amendment, a Representative may move the Adjournment of Debate on that matter,



- Adjournment of Debate on a draft resolution or amendment has the effect of tabling that item and allows the Committee/Council to move onto another draft resolution/amendment,
- Second required and majority vote for passage,
- Two delegations may speak in favor of the motion, and two opposed; the motion shall then be put to a vote,
- An item upon which debate has been adjourned must pass a vote of Reconsideration before it may be brought back to the floor for consideration, (see also rule 7.12 on Reconsideration)

7.4 Closure of Debate. A Representative may move to close debate on an issue before the Committee/Council at any time, except when such a motion would interrupt a speaker,

- If closure passes, the item upon which debate was closed will be put to a vote,
- Second required and majority vote for passage,
- Two delegations may speak against closure, and the motion will then be put to a vote,
- When discussing an amendment, Representatives should specify whether the motion for closure applies to the amendment in question or to the draft resolution,
- If closure passes on the draft resolution, all amendments on the floor will be voted on in the reverse order from which they were moved to the floor,
 - After voting on all amendments is completed, the draft resolution shall be voted upon in accordance with these rules.

7.5 Decision of No Action. Applicable only in the General Assembly Plenary (see rule 8.6).

7.6 Appealing a Decision of the Chair. Rulings of the Chair are appealable unless otherwise specified in these rules,

- Second required and majority vote for passage,
- Two delegations may speak in favor of the motion and two opposed,
- An appeal must be made immediately following the ruling in question,
- The Chair shall put the vote thusly: “Shall the decision of the Chair be sustained?” A “yes” vote supports the Chair’s decision; a “no” signifies objection,
- The decision of the Chair shall be sustained by a tie,
- Rulings by the Chair on the following rules or motions are not appealable: Diplomatic Courtesy (rule 2.2), Right of Reply (rule 2.5), Dilatory Motions (rule 2.7), granting of a roll call vote (rule 5.4), Adjournment of the Meeting (rule 7.2),

and any time a ruling by the Chair is a direct quotation from these rules of procedure.

7.7 Decision of Competence. A motion calling for a decision on the competence of the Committee/Council to discuss or adopt a proposal is in order at any time prior to the proposal being put to a vote,

- Second required and majority vote for passage,
- Two delegations may speak in favor of the motion and two opposed,
- If a Committee/Council decides it is not competent to discuss or vote on an amendment or draft resolution, the effect is the same as adjourning debate. (see also 7.12 on Reconsideration)

7.8 Consideration of Agenda Items. Agenda items will be considered in the order in which they appear in the draft resolution packet, unless that order is altered by the passage of a motion for Consideration of Agenda Items,

- Second required and majority vote for passage,
- The motion is not debatable.

7.9 Limits on Debate. A motion to limit or extend the time allotted to each delegation, or limit the number of times each delegation can speak on a proposal, is in order at any time. This motion may be proposed by the Chair or a delegation,

- Second required and majority vote for passage,
- Two delegations may speak in favor of the motion and two opposed,

It may also be moved to limit the time allowed for debate on an agenda topic, a draft resolution or an amendment.

7.10 Division of the Question. A motion to divide the question, proposing that clauses of an amendment or draft resolution be voted on separately, is in order at any time prior to entering into voting procedure on it,

- Second required and majority vote for passage,
- Two delegations may speak in favor of the motion and two opposed,
- The first motion for division to receive a majority vote shall determine the order in which the amendment/draft resolution parts are to be voted on. Those clauses of the amendment/draft resolution which are approved shall then be put to a vote as a whole.
- If division causes the draft resolution to no longer be in the proper format (see rule 4.1), the proposal as a whole is rejected.

7.11 Consideration of Amendments. To bring an amendment to the floor for discussion a delegation must first be recognized by the Chair,

- No verbal second is required,

- The Chair will present the amendment to the body,
- The delegation moving consideration will be allowed to speak first on the amendment, if desired.

7.12 Reconsideration of Proposals. A motion to reconsider is in order on an amendment or draft resolution which has passed or failed when put to a final vote. The motion is also in order for proposals on which debate has been adjourned (see rule 7.3), on proposals on which No Action was decided (see rule 7.5) and on proposals upon which the Committee/ Council has decided it was not competent to discuss or adopt (see rule 7.7),

- A motion to reconsider requires a second and two-thirds majority vote for passage,
- Two delegations may speak opposed to the motion,
- If the motion passes it brings the issue back before the body for debate, and to be voted on again.

7.13 Important Question. Applicable only in the General Assembly Plenary (see rule 8.7).

7.14 Consideration of Draft Resolutions. Draft resolutions with at least 25% sponsoring delegations may be considered, one at a time, from the floor. A draft resolution may be moved to the floor by a motion for Consideration of Draft Resolutions,

- Second required and majority vote for passage,
- The motion is not debatable,
- If the motion passes, the delegation moving consideration will be allowed to speak first on the draft resolution, if desired,
- Draft resolutions with fewer than the required number of sponsoring delegations may not be moved to the floor,
- If no draft resolution has the required number of sponsoring delegations, discussion may focus on the topic area under consideration, or the Chair may suggest a Suspension of the Meeting for delegations to consider the draft resolutions available.

8. RULES RELATING ONLY TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY

8.1 Interchangeability of Rules. All Committee/Council rules apply to the conduct of business in the General Assembly, except where noted below.

8.2 Quorum. A quorum in the General Assembly Plenary session will be one-third of the member delegations in attendance at the conference.

8.3 Officers. The President of the General Assembly shall act as the principal Chair of the Assembly, with the Senior Vice President and Committee Chairpersons serving as supporting officers. The officers shall have all the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the Committee Officers, as described in rule 1.6.

8.4 Order of Consideration of Committees. The Secretariat will distribute an agenda for the General Assembly prior to its first session. The agenda will establish the order in which Committees are to be considered. The agenda order may be altered by a majority vote of the Assembly. The General Assembly *must* consider one topic from each Committee before considering a second topic from any Committee.

- When a draft resolution is brought to the floor of the General Assembly, an automatic limit of debate of 45 minutes is imposed on the draft resolution; after 45 minutes (including debate and caucus time) have expired the draft resolution will come to an immediate vote as if Closure of Debate had been passed,
 - This Limit may be lengthened, extended, or repealed through the passage of a Limits on Debate motion,
- For the purposes of this rule, a topic has been “considered” when Closure of Debate is successfully moved (or the automatic limit has expired) and a vote, either passing or failing, has been taken on a draft resolution pertaining to the topic.

8.5 Consideration of Draft Resolutions. Draft resolutions passed by a General Assembly Committee are available for discussion in the General Assembly with no additional signatures needed. Additional draft resolutions may also be submitted from the floor in the General Assembly Plenary,

- Draft resolutions submitted from the floor must have a minimum of 25% signatures of delegations in attendance, as well as the signature of the President or Vice President,
- After acceptance by the President or Vice President, draft resolutions shall be processed in the order in which they are received and distributed to all delegations as soon as feasible,
- The President shall announce additional draft resolutions for discussion on the floor as they are ready for distribution.

8.6 Decision of No Action. During the discussion of any resolution or amendment, a Representative may move that the body take no action on that matter;

- Second required and majority vote for passage,



- Two delegations may speak in favor of the motion and two opposed,
- If the General Assembly decides to take no action on an amendment or draft resolution, the effect is the same as adjourning debate. (See also 7.12 on Reconsideration.)

8.7 Important Question. General Assembly Important Questions require a *two-thirds majority* vote of *all members present and voting* for passage. Amendments to draft resolutions dealing with Important Questions also require a two-thirds majority vote for passage. Decisions on Important Questions are applicable only to the General Assembly. When discussed in Committees, these issues are debated and voted upon utilizing normal Committee rules. Such questions shall include:

- recommendations with respect to maintenance of international peace and security (only when the Security Council fails to act);
- admission of new members to the UN;
- suspension of rights and privileges of membership;
- expulsion of member nations;
- questions in relationship to the Trusteeship system;
- budgetary questions.

Draft resolutions which fall into these categories are automatically Important Questions, and will be designated as such by the President of the General Assembly. Determination of additional categories of Important Questions may be made by a simple majority vote of the members present and voting, before a vote is taken on any part of a proposal dealing with the subject. If Important Question status is moved, there shall be two speakers in favor and two opposed, followed by an immediate vote on the change of status.

8.8 Security Council Priority Relating to Issues Concerning the Maintenance of International Peace and Security. The Security Council, as established in the United Nations Charter, shall have priority over the General Assembly on issues that pertain to the maintenance of international peace and security. Issues of this type, while under discussion in the Security Council, shall be seized from General Assembly action. Accordingly, any General Assembly draft resolution pertaining to a seized issue cannot be put to a final vote until the Security Council has completed its deliberations on the subject,

- General Assembly draft resolutions that deal with a seized issue may be discussed and amended, but no final vote on the draft resolution may be taken,

- The Security Council will be considered to have completed its deliberations on a seized issue once a draft resolution on the subject has been put to a vote and a topic closed, or after a two hour time period has elapsed since the Security Council last considered any aspect of the topic,
- Throughout the General Assembly, Representatives will be kept informed by the Secretary-General of any seized issues.

8.9 Applications for Admission of New Member States. Any state which desires to become a member shall submit an application to the Secretary-General. Applications shall contain a declaration, made in a formal instrument, that the State in question accepts the obligations contained in the UN Charter,

- The Secretary-General shall inform the Security Council and the General Assembly of any applications.

8.10 Consideration of Applications and Decisions Thereon. If the Security Council recommends the application of a State for membership, the General Assembly shall consider whether the applicant is a peace-loving state and is able and willing to carry out the obligations contained in the UN Charter,

- Any draft resolution on admission is automatically an Important Question,
- If the Security Council does not recommend the applicant State for membership, or if it postpones consideration of the application, the General Assembly may, after full consideration of the special report of the Security Council, send the application back to the Council, together with a full record of the discussion of the General Assembly, for further consideration and recommendation.

8.11 Notification of the Decision and Effective Date of Membership. The Secretary-General shall inform the applicant state of the decision of the General Assembly. If the application is approved, membership shall become effective on the date on which the General Assembly makes its decision on the applicant.

9. RULES RELATING ONLY TO THE ECONOMIC & SOCIAL COUNCIL

9.1 Interchangeability of Rules. All Committee/Council rules apply to the conduct of business in the Economic & Social Council. The priority of rules for motions specific to the Council shall be in the order in which they are listed under Section 9, and they shall follow all other GA/ECOSOC rules in overall precedence.

- 9.2 Participation of Non-Member States.** The Council may invite a non-represented state or inter-governmental organization to participate in its discussions on any item before the body. This includes all United Nations member states, recognized non-member states, and any organization or individual recognized by the United Nations whose participation would enhance the proceedings of the Council,
- Non-members may be invited into the Council by a request made to the Chair from any member state,
 - Non-member states of the Council shall have all rights as observers (rule 1.9) in the General Assembly,
 - Organizations or individuals may speak, but have no rights to make any motion or vote.
- 9.3 Consultative Session.** The Council may choose to suspend its rules and enter an informal, consultative session if the members determine that this process will enhance members understanding on a particular issue,
- The motion to move into a consultative session must include the amount of time that such a session is to be in effect,
 - The Council will move immediately into a formal session at the conclusion of discussions on the consultative topic.
- 9.4 Formation of Committees.** A delegation may propose the formation of a Committee to deal with any issue(s), including topics not already on the agenda of the Economic and Social Council. The motion must be submitted in writing to the Chair prior to being made from the floor, and must contain the following:
1. Membership of the Committee;
 2. Issue(s) to be investigated;

3. Objectives of the Committee;
4. Duration of the Committee's existence.

A Committee, once established, shall elect its own officers and determine its rules of procedure, within the bounds of the Council rules,

- The motion to form a Committee requires a second and is debatable,
- Upon the conclusion of the Committee's work, it will report its findings to the Council.

- 9.5 Formation of Commissions.** The Council has the authority to establish commissions on topics that require long-term consideration,
- A commission may be established to develop a convention, treaty, or deal with an issue that requires more in-depth deliberation than the Council can provide,
 - The motion to establish a commission should be in the form of a draft resolution, it should detail the commission's membership, and establish the mandate for its formation,
 - Once the establishment of a commission has been recommended by the Council, the Secretariat will review the proposal for potential implementation at the next year's conference,
 - Upon the conclusion of the commission's work, it will report to the Council as a whole for approval on its findings.
- 9.6 Creation of Conventions and Treaties.** The Council may decide to draft a convention or treaty on any given topic. The format of such a document shall be determined by the Council,
- Conventions and treaties, upon conclusion, shall be sent to the General Assembly Plenary session for approval and ratification by all member nations.

