**Motion for Roll Call-** Though this is not one of the official motions of procedure, it is a functional motion that is often adopted by chairs and delegates alike. At the beginning of every session, the chairs have to take roll of delegates that are present. To make this motion, state, ***“The United States motions for roll call.”***

**Motion to Open the Speakers’ List-** The speakers’ list is the starting point of all debate. This is a list of all delegates wishing to speak about the topic. This motion only needs to be made once, as the speakers’ list remains open throughout the session to allow delegates to add their names to the list so they can have an opportunity to speak. The more common speakers’ list is established in general debate. To make this motion say, ***“The Delegate of Sudan motions to open the speakers’ list.”***

\*As a side note, if you are wanting to speak about the topic and are given the chance to make this motion, say instead, ***“The Delegate of Sudan motions to open the speakers’ list, and be placed upon it,”*** just to give the chair a hint you would like to speak. Often the chair will place you as the first or one of the first speakers’ on the list.

**Motion to Set the Speaking Time-** After opening the speakers’ list, the committee must establish the time limit that each delegate is allowed to speak on the speakers’ list. Common speaking times for the speakers’ list range from one minute to two minutes. To make this motion state, ***“The Delegate of Mexico motions to set the speaking time at one minute and thirty seconds.”***

\*You can also add questions or comments. Making a motion for a ***“one minute speaking time with two questions,”*** will allow delegates to ask the speaker two questions in formal debate after she has finished her one minute speech.

**Motion for a Moderated Caucus-** A moderated caucus is basically a faster version of the speakers’ list. A motion for a moderated caucus consists of three parts: The motion for the moderated caucus, the speaking time for each speaker, and the duration of the caucus. To make this motion state, ***“The Delegate of Ghana motions for a five minute moderated caucus with thirty second speaking time,”*** or a similar variation.

**Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus-** An unmoderated caucus is a break in debate to allow delegates to get up from their seats and discuss the issues in an informal manner. To make this motion state, ***“The Delegate of Sweden motions for a ten minute unmoderated caucus.”***

**Motion to Adjourn Meeting-** A motion to adjourn is used at the end of the final session, signaling the end of your committee’s time together. To make this motion state, ***“The Delegate of Chile Motions to adjourn the meeting,”*** and then you are off to closing ceremonies.

**Point of Inquiry-** Many times during a session, delegates have questions for the chair regarding events in the committee. Unfortunately, you cannot just ask your question, you must first say, ***“Point of Inquiry.”*** You can really say this at any time in committee. At an appropriate time, raise our placard and say, ***“Point of Inquiry.”*** The chair will then look your way, recognize you, and then you are free to ask a question.

**Point of Personal Privilege-** If for any reason you have a personal issue you need resolved, use this point of personal privilege. I can only think of one reason to use point of personal privilege, and that is to tell the chair you cannot hear the speaker. Like point of inquiry, use point of personal privilege at an appropriate time, wait to be recognized, and then tell the chair your concern.