

Rules of Procedure

LUMUN XXI

Table of Contents

RULES OF PROCEDURE	3
RULES GOVERNING DEBATE	6
RULES GOVERNING SPEECHES	10
RULES GOVERNING POINTS	11
RULES GOVERNING PATH TO A DRAFT RESOLUTION	12
RULES GOVERNING VOTING	14
PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS	17

LUMUN XVII

RULES OF PROCEDURE

RULE # 1: SCOPE

The rules included in this guide are applicable to all committees of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Councils, and the Security Council. The Rules of Procedure for Crisis, Historical Committees, and for the Pakistan National Assembly (PNA) overlap with these but rely substantially on the discretion of the committee chair. ICJ and EU adhere to these ROPs alongside any specialized ROPs that chairs have incorporated. If a situation arises that has not been addressed by the Rules of Procedure, the Committee Chair will be the final authority on what procedure to follow. At the discretion of the Chair or Secretariat, these rules can be modified to better facilitate healthy debate, and any modification of the rules will be announced clearly to the entirety of the committee and will take precedence over any rules written in this document.

RULE # 2: LANGUAGE

English will be the official and working language of the conference. If a delegate wishes to present any document or part therein written in a language other than English, the chair may at their discretion permit the introduction of the document alongside a full English translation of the document to be distributed to the entirety of the committee. Delegates may not carry out any activities relevant to their committees in any language other than English. This is to prevent the creation of language-based blocs that may exclude non-speakers of a language.

For PNA and the Historical Bilingual Crisis, debate and procedures can be conducted in English and Urdu. This exception is only for these committees.

RULE # 3: REPRESENTATION

A member of the Committee is a representative who is officially registered with the Conference. Each member will be represented by one delegate and will have one vote on each Committee. For Double Delegate Committees, both delegates will, combined, have one vote.

RULE # 4: CREDENTIALS

The credentials of all delegations have been accepted upon registration. Actions relating to the modification of rights, privileges, or credentials of any member may not be initiated without the written consent of the Secretary-General. Any representative whose admission raises an objection by another member will provisionally be seated with the same rights as other representatives, pending a decision from the Secretary-General.

RULE # 5: PARTICIPATION OF NON-MEMBERS

Accredited Observers will have the same right to be recognized and address the committee in debate as a member state, except that they may not vote on draft resolutions, amendments, or procedural motions. Chairs may waive this caveat as per their discretion, allowing accredited observers to vote. A conference participant that does not represent a member of the United

Nations and is not an Accredited Observer may address a Committee only with the prior approval of the Chair

RULE # 6: PARTICIPATION OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Representatives of Non-Governmental Organizations (“NGOs”) reserve the same rights as a full member of the committee, with the exception of the right to vote on substantive matters. Chairs may waive this caveat as per their discretion, allowing accredited observers to vote. NGOs may be signatories on draft resolutions. At the discretion of the committee Chair, delegates of NGOs hold certain unique procedural rights stated below:

- **Introductory Statements to Committee:** If desired, an NGO holds the right to submit a written introduction to the Committee Chair that elaborates on the position and powers of the NGO. The Chair reserves the right to postpone the introduction of the NGO if necessary.
- **Written or oral announcements:** An NGO is allowed to address the committee in oral or written form, stating its stance on the topic being discussed and the possible contributions it can make. This announcement will also be made at the discretion of the Chair.

RULE # 7: STATEMENTS BY THE SECRETARIAT

The Secretary-General or a member of the Secretariat designated by him/her reserves the right to make either written or oral statements to the Committee at any time. Delegates should expect to receive an address from the relevant Under-Secretary-General for their committee, either of the General Assembly, Economic and Social Council and Regional Bodies, Crisis and Specialised Committees at least once per day for committee feedback and announcements.

RULE # 8: GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMITTEE STAFF

The Committee Dais Staff consists of the Committee Chair(s) and several Assistant Chairs. Each Committee session will be announced open and closed by a Committee Chair, who may also propose the adoption of any procedural motion to which there is no significant objection. The Chair, subject to these rules, will have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting. The Chair will direct the flow of debate, grant the right to speak, ask questions, announce decisions, rule on points of order, and enforce adherence to these rules. If necessary and given no objections, the Committee Chair may choose to suspend the rules in order to clarify a certain substantive or procedural issue. The Committee Chair also has the right to interrupt the flow of debate in order to show a presentation or to bring in a guest speaker or an expert witness. The Chair can choose to temporarily transfer his or her duties to another member of the Committee Dais staff. Committee Dais staff members may also advise delegations on the possible course of debate. Further, no handouts may be circulated to the committee body without the knowledge and explicit approval of the Chair. In the exercise of these functions, the Committee Dais staff will be always subject to these rules and responsible to the Secretary-General.

RULE # 9: QUORUM

Quorum denotes the minimum number of delegates who need to be present in order to open debate. When at least one-quarter of the members of the Committee (as declared at the

beginning of the first session) are present, quorum is met, and the Chair declares a Committee open to proceed with debate. A quorum will be assumed to be present unless specifically challenged and shown to be absent. A roll call is never required to determine the presence of a quorum. In order to vote on any substantive motion, the Committee must establish the presence of a simple majority of members.

RULE # 10: COURTESY

Every delegate will be courteous and respectful to the Committee staff and to other delegates. The Chair will immediately call to order any delegate who does not abide by this rule. Any delegate who feels that he or she is not being treated respectfully is encouraged to speak to the Chair, who will then take the appropriate action.

RULE # 11: DELEGATE CONDUCT

Delegates are warned that LUMUN has a zero-tolerance policy for slandering, disparaging, or acting in any other way that is inflammatory to other delegates. Neither speeches nor debates with other delegates may contain remarks of this nature. Those delegates who believe that their countries' policies merit such conduct are advised to consult the Chair before taking any action. This rule shall not be misconstrued to prohibit robust and vigorous substantive debate over disagreements between delegates' national policies, so long as such debate is conducted with courtesy and respect.

RULE # 12: ABSENCES

If a delegate is not present during roll call, he or she is considered absent until a message is sent to the dais staff. A delegate who is recognized but is not present when called upon yields his or her time to the Chair, and debate shall continue unabated. In order to receive fee waivers and financial aid awards, delegates are required to attend all sessions. Delegates found to be missing sessions may be subject to disqualification, at the discretion of the Secretariat. In case of an emergency causing a delegate to miss a session, they must inform the committee staff of the issue in a timely manner.

RULES GOVERNING DEBATE

RULE # 13: AGENDA

The Agenda decides the order in which the topics will be discussed in the committee. Accordingly, the first matter the Committee decides on will be setting the agenda. The only motion in order at this time will be in the form of "The delegate of Afghanistan moves that Topic Area X be placed first on the Agenda."

- A motion shall be made to put a Topic Area first on the agenda. This motion requires a second.
- Delegates may only propose those Topic Areas listed in the preparation materials. The Chair holds the right to modify these Topic Areas at their discretion.
- A Committee in which only one Topic Area may be proposed for the agenda will be considered to have automatically adopted that Topic Area without debate.

- A Speakers List will be established ‘for’ and ‘against’ the motion; speakers ‘for’ will speak in support of the Topic Area suggested, speakers ‘against’ will speak in favor of the other Topic Area.
- Debate over the Agenda can only be closed by a motion after the Committee has heard from two speakers for the motion and from two against, or all the speakers on one side and at least two on the opposite side. As stated in Rule 16, the Chair will recognize two speakers against the motion to close debate. A vote of two-thirds is required for closure of debate on the agenda. In the situation where the Speakers List on setting the agenda is exhausted, debate will automatically be closed even if a motion to close debate would not normally be in order.
- Once debate is closed, the Committee will move to an immediate vote on the motion, which will require a simple majority to pass. If the motion fails, the other Topic Area will automatically be placed first on the agenda.
- A motion to proceed to the second Topic Area is in order only after the Committee has adopted or rejected a resolution on the first Topic Area. A motion to proceed to the second agenda item after a resolution has failed requires a second and is debatable to the extent of one speaker in favor and one against. This motion requires a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting to pass.
- In the event of a simulated international crisis or emergency, the Secretary-General, members of the Secretariat or the members of the Committee Staff may call upon the delegates of a certain Committee to set aside or table debate on the current Topic Area so that the more pressing issue may be attended to immediately. After a draft resolution has been passed on the crisis topic, the Committee will return to debate on the tabled topic. If a draft resolution on the crisis topic fails, the Committee may return to debate on the tabled Topic Area only at the discretion of the Committee Staff.
- Comments are not in order during debate on the agenda, since deciding the Agenda is a procedural question.
- All motions for caucus shall be ruled dilatory during the consideration of the agenda.
- Delegates will not be allowed to yield their time.
- Time Parameters for the debate by be decided by the proposing delegate, unless otherwise stated by the Committee Chair

Setting of the Agenda is only entertained in the case of a Committee having more than one topic. The procedure is otherwise skipped, and the committee simply proceeds immediately to substantive debate.

RULE # 14: DEBATE

Setting the Agenda is followed by the opening of a new, continuous General Speakers List, which is used to conduct general debate. This General Speakers List will decide the order of speakers for all debate on the Topic Area, except when superseded by procedural motions, amendments, or the introduction of a draft resolution. Speakers may speak generally on the Topic Area being considered and may address any working paper or draft resolution currently on the floor. Once a draft resolution has been introduced, it remains on the floor and may be debated until it fails, the Committee postpones debate on it, or the Committee moves to the next Topic Area.

RULE # 15: UN-MODERATED CAUCUS

A delegate may motion for an unmoderated caucus at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate. The delegate making the motion must specify a time limit for the caucus, not to exceed twenty minutes. The motion will immediately be put to a vote and will pass given a simple majority. In the case of multiple unmoderated caucuses, the Chair will rank the motions in descending order of length, and the Committee members will vote accordingly. The Chair may rule the motion dilatory, and their decision is not subject to appeal. In an Unmoderated Caucus, delegates are allowed to talk freely without interruption from the committee staff, unless necessary. Delegates will be allowed to move within the committee. Delegates are expected to follow the LUMUN Spirit and otherwise be courteous and respectful of each other. All unmoderated caucuses will be monitored by one or more members of the committee staff, unless otherwise decided by the Committee Chair. An unmoderated caucus may be extended only once, and the combined length of an unmoderated caucus and its extension may not exceed twenty minutes.

RULE # 16: CONSULTATION OF THE WHOLE

At the discretion of the Chair, delegates may motion for a Consultation of the Whole in which the rules of parliamentary procedure are suspended, and an informal discussion is carried out in the committee. Speaking times as well as the order of speakers are determined on an ad-hoc basis at the informal discretion of the delegates and ultimately the chair. The delegate making the motion must specify a time limit and a topic of discussion for the consultation of the whole, not to exceed ten minutes. The motion will be put to a vote and will pass given a simple majority. During the execution of this motion, delegates not speaking will be expected to remain in their seats and be respectful of speakers at all times. The Chair may rule the motion dilatory or end the Consultation of the Whole at any point for any reason, and their decision is not subject to appeal. Like unmoderated caucuses, a Consultation of the Whole may only be extended once, with the total time of the consultation and its extension not exceeding 10 minutes.

RULE # 17: MODERATED CAUCUS

The purpose of a moderated caucus is to facilitate substantive debate at critical junctures in the discussion. In a moderated caucus, the Chair will temporarily depart from the Speakers List and call on delegates to speak at their discretion. A motion for a moderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate. The delegate making the motion must briefly explain its purpose and specify a time limit for the caucus, not to exceed twenty minutes, and a time limit for the individual speeches. The Chair may rule such a motion dilatory, and their decision is not subject to appeal. Once raised, the motion will be voted on immediately, with a simple majority of members required for passage. In the case of multiple moderated caucuses, the Chair will rank the motions in descending order of length. Moderated caucuses of the same length will be ranked in descending order of number of speakers. (Example of precedence of motion for moderate caucus: 10 minutes total time (TT) and 1 minute individual speaking time (IST) → 10 minutes TT 2 minutes IST → 7 minutes TT 1 minute IST). Moderated caucuses that differ only in topic will be ranked in the same order that they were proposed. No motions are in order between speeches during a moderated caucus. A delegate who has been recognized to speak during a moderated caucus may be ruled out of order if the delegate's speech does not address the topic of the moderated

caucus. If no delegate wishes to speak during a moderated caucus, the caucus shall immediately end. A moderated caucus may be extended only once, but only after the caucus has ended, and the combined length of a moderated caucus and its extension may not exceed 20 minutes. Delegates cannot yield their remaining speaking time during moderated caucuses.

RULE # 18: CLOSURE OF DEBATE

When the floor is open, a delegate may move to close debate on the substantive or procedural matter under discussion. Delegates may move to close debate on the general topic, debate on the agenda, or debate on an amendment. Debate automatically closes when the Speakers List is exhausted. The Chair may rule such a motion dilatory. When closure of debate is moved, the Chair may recognize up to two speakers against the motion. No speaker in favor of the motion will be recognized. Closure of debate requires the support of two-thirds of the members present and voting. If there are no speakers against the closing debate, the Committee Chair will ask the delegates if there are any objections to moving to vote. If there are no objections, the motion to close debate will automatically be adopted and the Committee will move immediately to substantive voting procedures.

RULE # 19: SUSPENSION OR ADJOURNMENT OF THE MEETING

The suspension of the meeting means the postponement of all Committee functions until the next meeting. The adjournment of the meeting means the postponement of all Committee functions for the duration of the Conference. Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the suspension of the meeting or adjournment of the meeting. The Chair may rule such motions out of order; these decisions shall not be subject to appeal. When in order, such motions will not be debatable but will be immediately voted upon, barring any motions taking precedence, and will require a simple majority to pass. A motion to adjourn will be out of order prior to the lapse of three-quarters of the time allotted for the last meeting of the Committee. In the case of a real emergency as declared by the Secretary General, members of the Secretariat or the Committee Staff, debate will automatically be suspended without any exceptions.

RULE # 20: POSTPONEMENT AND RESUMPTION OF DEBATE

Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the postponement of debate on a draft resolution, amendment, or topic currently on the floor. The motion, otherwise known as “tabling,” will require a two-thirds vote to pass. No debate or action will be allowed on any draft resolution, amendment, or topic on which debate has been postponed. A motion to resume debate on a draft resolution or amendment on which debate has been postponed will be debatable to the extent of two speakers for and two speakers against the motion. A motion to resume debate on an amendment, draft resolution, or topic on which debate has been postponed will require a simple majority to pass. Resumption of debate will cancel the effects of postponement of debate. A motion for it requires simple majority to pass but may also pass at the discretion of the Chair.

RULE # 21: RECONSIDERATION

A motion to reconsider a draft resolution is in order when a draft resolution or amendment has been adopted or rejected, and must be made by a member who voted with the majority on

the substantive proposal. The Chair will recognize up to two speakers opposing the motion after which the motion will be immediately voted upon. A two-thirds majority of the members present is required for reconsideration. If the motion passes, the Committee will immediately vote again on the draft resolution or amendment being reconsidered without further debate.

RULE # 22: APPEAL

An appeal can only be made to procedural matters, but not substantive. A delegate may appeal any procedural decision of the Chair unless it is one that cannot be appealed as stated by the rules of procedure. The delegate can only appeal a ruling immediately after it has been pronounced. The delegate will be given thirty seconds in order to explain the reasoning behind the appeal. The Chair may speak briefly in defense of the ruling. The appeal shall then be put to a vote, and the decision of the Chair shall stand unless overruled by two-thirds of those members present and voting. The Chair's decision not to sign a draft resolution or amendment is never appealable. A "Yes" vote indicates support of the Chair's ruling; a "No" vote indicates opposition to that ruling.

RULES GOVERNING SPEECHES

RULE # 23: TIME LIMIT ON SPEECHES

The Chair may limit the time allotted to each speaker. The minimum time limit will be ten seconds. When a delegate exceeds his or her allotted time, the Chair may call the speaker to order without delay. However, the Chair may exercise his or her discretion to allow a delegate to finish his or her thought before calling the delegate to order. This rule is intended to account for the varying fluency in English among conference attendees.

RULE # 24: YIELDS

A delegate granted the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield in one of three ways at the conclusion of his/her speech: to another delegate, to questions, or to the Chair. A delegate must declare any yield at the conclusion of his or her speech. This is usually applicable to speeches under the general speakers' list.

- Yield to another delegate. His or her remaining time, a minimum of 10 seconds, will be offered to that delegate. If the delegate accepts the yield, the Chair shall recognize the delegate for the remaining time. To turn the floor over to a co-delegate of the same member state is not considered a yield. The second delegate speaking may not yield back to the original delegate.
- Yield to questions. Questioners will be selected by the Chair and limited to one question each. The Chair will have the right to call to order any delegate whose question is, in the opinion of the Chair, rhetorical, leading and/or not designed to elicit information. Only the speaker's answers to questions will be timed and should not exceed 30 seconds.
- Yield to the chair. Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish his/her speech to be subject to questions. The Chair will then move to the next speaker. Only one yield is allowed per speech (i.e. no yields on yielded time). There are no yields allowed if the delegate is speaking on a procedural matter. A

delegate must declare any yield by the conclusion of his/her speech. Even if a delegate's time has elapsed, he/she must still yield. Yields only need to be made when in a Speakers' List.

RULE # 25: RIGHT OF REPLY

A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may submit a Right of Reply only in writing to the Committee staff. The Chair will grant the Right of Reply at his/her discretion; this decision is not appealable. 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 Reply is out of order.

RULES GOVERNING POINTS

RULE # 26: PURPOSE OF POINTS

At LUMUN, Points are used exclusively to facilitate procedure and may never be used to make substantive remarks of any kind. Points of Information and Points of Inquiry are not recognized.

RULE # 27: POINTS OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort, which impairs his or her ability to participate in the proceedings, he or she may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege to request that the discomfort be corrected. A Point of Personal Privilege may only interrupt a speaker if the delegate speaking is inaudible.

RULE # 28: POINTS OF ORDER

At any point when a committee is in session, a delegate may rise to a Point of Order to indicate their belief that the rules of procedure are not being properly followed. The Point of Order will be immediately decided by the Chair in accordance with these rules of procedure. A representative rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. A Point of Order may never interrupt a speaker.

RULE # 29: POINTS OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the Chair a question regarding the rules of procedure. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker. Delegates with substantive questions should not rise to this Point, but should rather approach the Committee staff during caucus or send a note to the dais.

RULES GOVERNING PATH TO A DRAFT RESOLUTION

The ultimate goal of the committee debate is to come up with comprehensive and practical solutions compiled in a document called the resolution paper. The process of producing a resolution in a committee consists of two stages of written documents: the working paper and the draft resolution.

RULE # 30: WORKING PAPERS

Working papers are essentially brief documents that introduce and recommend ideas for addressing a few aspects of the topic area being discussed. The working paper serves as a precursor to the draft resolution, primarily in the sense that working papers allow delegates to introduce ideas and outline areas on which they would like to focus in the process of fashioning an eventual solution to the issues in question. Delegates may propose working papers for Committee consideration. Working papers are not official documents and may be presented in any format approved by the Chair, but do require the signature of the Chair to be copied and distributed. Once distributed, delegates may consider that working paper introduced and begin to refer to that working paper by its designated number. Working papers do not require signatories or votes of approval. Working papers include a presentation and Q&A session as part of their introduction. This allows for initial discussion and feedback on the ideas presented in the working paper

RULE # 31: INTRODUCTION OF: DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

The central mechanism by which the UN operates, pivotal to its process of problem-solving, is the resolution, a formal document that specifically details how the committee envisions action must be taken in order to solve the issue set by the committee agenda. A draft resolution may be introduced when it receives the approval of the Chair and is signed by 25 members in the General Assembly, 15 members in the Economic and Social Council and Regional Bodies, or 5-members in the Crisis Committees. Signing a draft resolution need not indicate support of the draft resolution, and the signatory has no further rights or obligations. Signing a draft resolution only indicates a desire for the draft resolution to be discussed in Committee. There are no official sponsors of draft resolutions; it is the intellectual property of the entire committee. Signatories should be listed in alphabetical order on every draft resolution. A draft resolution requires a simple majority of members present to pass. Only one draft resolution may be passed per Topic Area. A draft resolution must include some response to the QARMA questions as presented in the study guide. After a draft resolution is passed, voting procedure will end and the Committee will move directly into the second Topic Area (following the rules governing the setting of the agenda)

RULE # 32: PROCEDURAL VOTING

Once a draft resolution has been approved as stipulated above and has been copied and distributed, a delegate(s) may move to introduce the draft resolution. The Chair, time permitting, may read the operative clauses of the draft resolution. A procedural vote is then taken to determine whether the resolution shall be introduced. Should the motion receive the simple majority required to pass, the draft resolution will be considered introduced and on the floor. The Chair, at his/her discretion, may answer any clarificatory points on the draft resolution. Any substantive points will be ruled out of order during this period, and the Chair may end this 'clarificatory question-answer period' for any reason, including time constraints. More than one draft resolution may be on the floor at any one time. A draft resolution will remain on the floor until debate on that specific draft resolution is postponed or a Resolution on that Topic Area has been passed. Debate on draft resolutions proceeds according to the general Speakers' List for that Topic Area and delegates may then refer to the draft resolution by its designated number. No delegate may refer to a draft resolution until it is formally introduced.

RULE #33: AMENDMENTS

Delegates may amend any draft resolution that has been introduced by adding to, deleting from, or revising parts of it. Only one amendment may be introduced at any given time. An amendment must have the approval of the Chair and the signatures of 12 members in the General Assembly, 5 members in the Economic and Social Council and the Regional Bodies, or 3 members in the Crisis Committees. Amendments to amendments are out of order; however, an amended part of a draft resolution may be further amended. There are no official sponsors of amendments. As there are no official sponsors of draft resolutions, there can be no friendly amendments. If the submitted amendment contains a typographical error, the corrected version should be submitted to the Chair only and does not need to be circulated to the entire committee. The Chair, at his or her discretion will announce the corrections made in the latter version. Perambulatory phrases may not be amended. The final vote on the amendment is substantive; NGOs and Observer Nations will not be allowed to vote on amendments unless allowed by the Chair. The procedure for voting on an amendment is carried out on the Chair's discretion.

- A motion to introduce an approved amendment may be introduced when the floor is open. After this motion, the Chair may read the amendment aloud, time permitting. The motion will pass by a simple majority. General debate will be suspended and a Speakers' List will be established for and against the amendment.
- A motion to close debate will be in order after the Committee has heard from two speakers' for the amendment and from two speakers' against or from all the speakers' on one side and at least two on the other side.
- The Chair will recognize two speakers' against the motion to close debate, and a vote of two-thirds is required for closure. If there are no speakers' against the motion to close debate, the Committee Chair will ask to move to voting by acclamation.
- When debate is closed on the amendment, the Committee will move to an immediate vote. Amendments need a simple majority to pass.
- After the vote, debate will resume according to the general Speakers' List.

RULES GOVERNING VOTING

RULE # 34: SUBSTANTIVE VOTING

Substantive voting includes voting on draft resolutions and amendments. Once the committee closes debate on the general Topic Area, it will move into substantive voting procedures. At this time, the chambers are sealed, and no interruptions will be allowed. The only motions that will be in order are: Motion to Divide the Question, Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions, Motion to Vote by Acclamation, and Motion for a Roll Call Vote. If there are no such motions, the Committee will vote on all draft resolutions in the order in which they were introduced. For substantive voting, each member will have one vote. Each vote may be a 'Yes', 'No', or 'Abstain'. Abstaining members are not considered to be voting, and are subtracted from quorum for the purposes of calculating a simple majority. All matters will be voted upon by a show of placards, unless a motion for a roll call vote is accepted. A simple majority requires more "Yes" votes than "No" votes. Once any Resolution has been passed, the voting procedure is closed, as only one Resolution may be passed per Topic Area. NGOs,

Observer Nations, and Third Party Actors will not be able to vote on draft resolutions and/or amendments unless by descretion of the Chair. In the Security Council, the five permanent members have the power to veto any substantive vote. A “No” vote by one of the five permanent members in the Security Council is considered a veto, and the draft resolution will not pass if it receives a veto.

RULE # 35: VOTING BY ACCLAMATION

Voting by Acclamation shall only be in order during substantive matters. If the Chair deems the motion to be in order, s/he will ask if there are objections to the amendment or draft resolution. Delegates who would vote “no” in a standard vote on the document should raise their placard to register an objection. If there are no objections, the document will pass. If one or more delegates object, standard voting must be used. This motion speeds up the voting process and shows the Committee is united in support of the amendment or draft resolution. Thus, it is advised to refrain from this method unless delegates are confident that the draft resolution will pass with full consensus, or if the committee in question is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which requires full consensus for any resolution to pass.

RULE # 36: PROCEDURAL VOTING

Voting on any matter other than draft resolutions and amendments is considered procedural. Each and every member of the committee, including representatives of Accredited Observers and NGOs present in the room must vote on all procedural motions, and no abstentions will be allowed. A simple majority shall be considered achieved when there are more “Yes” votes than “No” votes. A two-thirds vote will require at least twice as many “Yes” votes than “No” votes.

RULE # 37: REORDERING DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

A Motion to Reorder Draft resolutions will only be in order immediately after entering the voting procedure, and before voting has started on any draft resolutions. If the motion receives the simple majority required to pass, the Chair will take all motions to reorder draft resolutions and then vote on them in the order in which they were introduced. Voting will continue until either a motion passes, receiving a simple majority, or all of the motions fail, in which case the Committee will move into voting procedure, voting on the draft resolutions in their original order. Only one motion to reorder draft resolutions is in order in each round of voting procedures.

RULE # 38: DIVISION OF THE QUESTION

After debate on any topic has been closed, a delegate may move that the operative parts of a draft resolution be voted on separately. Perambulatory clauses and sub operative clauses may not be altered by division of the question.

- The motion can be debated to the extent of two speakers’ for and two against, to be followed by an immediate procedural vote on that motion.
- If the motion receives the simple majority required to pass, the Chair will take motions on how to divide the question and prioritise them from most severe to least severe.
- The Committee will then vote on the motions in the order set by the Chair. If no division passes, the resolution remains intact. Once a division has been

passed, requiring a simple majority, the draft resolution will be divided accordingly, and a separate procedural vote will be taken on each divided part to determine whether or not it is to be included in the final draft resolution. If all of the operative parts of the substantive proposal are rejected, the draft resolution will be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

- Parts of the draft resolution that are subsequently passed will be recombined into a final document. The final document will be put to a substantive vote.

RULE # 39: ROLL CALL VOTING

A delegate has the right to request a roll call vote after debate on a draft resolution is closed. A roll call vote can only be in order for substantive votes. A motion for a roll call vote may be made from the floor and passed by a simple majority of the committee

- In a roll call vote, the Chair will call members in alphabetical order starting with a randomly selected member.
- In the first sequence, delegates may vote “Yes,” “Yes with Rights,” “No,” “No with Rights,” “Abstain,” or “Pass.” Delegates who vote either “Yes with Rights” or “No with Rights” reserve the right to explain his/her vote only when the delegate is voting against the policy of his/her country. The delegate will only be allowed to explain an affirmative or negative vote, not an abstention from voting.
- A delegate who voted “Pass” during the first sequence of the roll call must vote (i.e. may not abstain or pass) during the second sequence. The same delegate may not request the right to explain his/her vote.
- The Chair shall then call for changes of votes; no delegate may request a right of explanation if he or she did not request it in the previous two sequences. All delegates who had requested the right of explanation will be granted time to explain their votes. The speaking time will be set at the discretion of the Chair, not to exceed thirty seconds.
- The Chair will then announce the outcome of the vote.

PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS

Motions will be considered in the following order of preference:

1. Point of Personal Privilege (Rule 27)
2. Point of Order (Rule 28)
3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry (Rule 29)
4. Adjournment of the Meeting (Rule 19)
5. Suspension of the Meeting (Rule 19)
6. Extension of an Unmoderated Caucus (Rule 15)
7. Unmoderated Caucusing (Rule 15)
8. Consultation of the Whole (Rule 16)
9. Extension of a Moderated Caucus (Rule 17)
10. Moderated Caucusing (Rule 17)
11. Introduction of Draft Resolution (Rule 31)

12. Introduction of an Amendment (Rule 33)
13. Postponement of Debate (Rule 20)
14. Resumption of Debate (Rule 20)
15. Closure of Debate (Rule 18)

At the start of voting procedure, the following points and motions are in order, in the following order of precedence:

1. Point of Personal Privilege (Rule 27)
2. Point of Order (Rule 28)
3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry (Rule 29)
4. Reordering Draft Resolutions (Rule 37)
5. Division of the Question (Rule 38)
6. Motion for a Roll Call Vote (Rule 39)