



WORLD MUN ROME 2016

Rules of Procedure

General Rules

Rule #1: Scope

The rules included in this guide are applicable to all committees of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Councils and Regional Bodies, and the Security Council. The Rules of Procedure for Crisis and Historical Committees are entirely at the discretion of the committee chair. 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, which includes discussing committee topics in unmoderated caucus or outside of committee. This is to prevent the creation of language-based blocs that may exclude non-speakers of a language.

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 or two delegates and will have one vote on each Committee.

If two delegates represent a Member State of a Committee, the delegates can present speeches together without formally yielding as long as only one delegate speaks at any given time.

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. 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. 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 Committee 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, or Crisis and Historical 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 and several Assistant Chairs. Each Committee session will be announced open and closed by the 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 at all times 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. For double delegation committees, at least one delegate from each pair must be present in the room at all times.

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: Electronic Aids

Delegates are not permitted to use any type of electronic device, including laptops, phones, etc., in the committee room when the committee is in session. All laptop use must occur outside of the committee room unless otherwise specified by the

Chair. The Chair may grant the use of electronic dictionaries at his or her discretion, such as during an unmoderated caucus.

Rule # 12: Delegate Conduct

Delegates are warned that WorldMUN 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 # 13: Absences

If a delegate is not present during roll call, he or she is considered absent until a note 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.

Rule # 14: Agenda

The Agenda decides the order in which the topics will be discussed in committee. Therefore 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 "I move 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 his or her 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. The chair will recognize speakers 'for' and 'against' in alternation.

Debate over the Agenda can only be closed by a motion to close debate after the Committee has heard from two speakers for the motion and from two against. As stated in Rule 19, the Chair will recognize two speakers against the motion to close debate. A vote of two-thirds of the committee in favor of closure is required for closure of debate on the agenda. In the situation where the Speakers-For or the Speakers-Against 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 on the motion to set the agenda, the Committee will move to an immediate vote on the motion to set the agenda, 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 to proceed requires a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting to pass.

All motions for caucus shall be ruled out of order during consideration of the agenda. Also, delegates will not be allowed to yield their time (Rule 26).



Rule # 15: Debate

Setting the Agenda is followed by the opening of a new, continuous Speakers List, which is used to conduct general debate. This 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 # 16: Unmoderated 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 his or her decision is not subject to appeal. 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 #17: 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 room. 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 his or her decision is not subject to appeal. Like unmoderated caucuses, a Consultation of the Whole may only be extended once.

Rule # 18: 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 his or her 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 his or her 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. 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 can and will 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 imme-

diately 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 # 19: 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 choice of topic, the topic itself, or an amendment that has been introduced. The Chair may, subject to appeal, 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 closure of debate, the Committee Chair may ask the delegates if there are any objections to voting by acclamation (Rule 37). If there are no objections, the motion to close debate will automatically be adopted and the Committee will move immediately to substantive voting procedure.

Rule # 20: Suspension or Adjournment of the Meeting

The suspension of the meeting means the postponement of all Committee functions until the next session. 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 dilatory; 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 # 21: 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 and will be debatable to the extent of one speaker in favor and one opposed. 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 an amendment, draft resolution, or topic on which debate has been postponed will require a simple majority to pass and will be debatable to the extent of one speaker in favor and one opposed. Resumption of debate will cancel the effects of postponement of debate.

Rule # 22: 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 # 23: Appeal

An appeal can only be made to procedural matters, but not substantive ones (Rules 35, 36). 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 # 24: Speakers List

The Committee shall at all times have an open Speakers List for the Topic Area being discussed. The Chair will either set a speaking time or entertain motions to set a speaking time. Separate Speakers Lists will be established as needed for procedural motions and debate on amendments. A member may add its name to the Speakers List by submitting a request in writing to the Chair, provided that member is not already on the Speakers List, and may remove its name from the Speakers List by submitting a request in writing to the Chair. At any time the Chair may call for members that wish to be added to the Speakers List. The names of the next several members to speak will always be posted for the convenience of the Committee. The Speakers List

for the second Topic Area will not be open until the Committee has proceeded to that topic. The Speakers List is the default activity of the Committee. If no motions are on the floor, debate automatically returns to the Speakers List. A motion to close any Speakers List is never in order; nor is a motion to return to the Speakers List ever in order. No delegate may address a session outside of formal debate without having previously obtained the permission of the Chair. The Chair may call a speaker to order if his or her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion, or are offensive to Committee members or staff. Delegates are required to make all speeches from the 3rd person perspective. There can be no speeches made from the 1st person unless the approval of the Chair is received. Props may be used during speeches only with the prior approval of the chair.

Rule # 25: 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 # 26: Yields

A delegate granted the right to speak through the course of the Speakers List may yield in one of three ways before the conclusion of his or her speech: to another delegate, to questions, or to the Chair. If a delegate does not declare a yield at the conclusion of his or her speech and time remains in the delegates' speech, the delegate will be considered to have yielded to the Chair. Yield to another delegate: The delegates' remaining

time will be offered to that delegate. If the delegate accepts the yield, the Chair shall recognize the delegate for the remaining time. The second delegate speaking may not yield. To turn the floor over to a co-delegate of the same member state is not considered a yield.

Yield to questions: should the Chair judge that sufficient speaking time remains, the Chair will select up to two questioners who will be limited to one question each. Follow-up questions are out of order. The Chair will call to order any delegate whose question is, in the opinion of the Chair, rhetorical, leading, and/or not designed to elicit information. The Chair may press a speaker to respond to the question if, in the opinion of the Chair, the question has been evaded. Only the speaker's answers to questions will count toward the remaining speaking time. **Yield to the chair:** Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish his or her speech to be subject to questions or comments. The Chair will then move to the next speaker.

Only one yield is allowed per speech. There are no yields allowed if the delegate is speaking on a procedural matter. A delegate must declare any yield before the conclusion of his or her speaking time. If a delegates' speaking time expires, no yield can be made.

Rule # 27 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 or 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 # 28: Purpose of Points

At Harvard World Model United Nations, 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 # 29: 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 # 30: 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 # 31: 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 the Path to a Draft Resolution

Rule # 32: Working Papers

Delegates may propose working papers for Committee consideration. Working papers are intended to aid the Committee in its discussion and formulation of draft resolutions. Working papers need only the approval of the Chair, who will distribute approved Working papers to the committee. Working papers need not be written in draft resolution format, and need no signatories. 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. No document may be referred to as a “working paper” until it has been introduced and distributed to the committee. No motion or vote is required to introduce a working paper.

Rule # 33: Introduction of Draft Resolutions

A draft resolution may be submitted to the chair when it is signed by 20 members in the General Assembly, 10 members in the Economic and Social Council and Regional Bodies, or 5 members in the Specialized Agencies. The number of required signatories for a draft resolution is subject to modification by the Committee Chair. Signing a draft resolution need not indicate support of the draft resolution, and the signatory has no further rights or obligations. There are no official sponsors of draft resolutions. Signatories should be listed in alphabetical order on every draft resolution.

Once a draft resolution has been approved, copied, and distributed by the Chair, delegates may move to introduce the draft resolution. The Chair,

time permitting, may read the operative clauses of the draft resolution. Alternatively, the Chair may recognize a certain number of delegates (at the Chair’s discretion) to come forward to answer questions on the resolution to which they were signatories. In addition, the Chair may also allow for a suspension of the rules for the presentation of the resolutions. No document may be referred to as a “draft resolution” until it has been introduced. The Chair may limit the number of draft resolutions that can be introduced at his or her discretion.

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 or her discretion, may answer any clarifying points on the draft resolution. More than one draft resolution may be on the floor at any one time. A draft resolution will remain on the floor until it is tabled, until debate on that specific draft resolution is postponed, or until a resolution on the Topic Area has passed. Debate on draft resolutions proceeds according to the general Speakers List for that Topic Area, and delegates may refer to the draft resolution by its designated number. No delegate may refer to a draft resolution until it is formally introduced.

Rule #34: 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 Specialized Agencies. The number of required signatories for a draft resolution is subject to modification by the Committee Chair. 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, meaning all amendments must be debated and voted upon. If a 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. Preambulatory phrases may not be amended.

A motion to introduce an approved amendment may be introduced when the floor is open and when the Chair has approved, copied, and distributed the proposed amendment. After this motion, the Chair may read the amendment aloud, time permitting. The motion to introduce the amendment will pass if there is a simple majority in favor. 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 at least two speakers for the amendment and from at least two speakers against. A two-thirds majority is required to close debate on an amendment. When debate is closed on the amendment, the Committee will move to an immediate vote. Amendments require a simple majority to pass. The final vote on the amendment is substantive; NGOs, Observer Nations, and Third Party Actors will not be allowed to vote on amendments. After the vote, debate will resume according to the general Speakers List.

Rules Governing Voting

Rule # 35: 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 # 36: 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.

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 # 37: Voting by Acclamation

Before the beginning the vote on a particular motion, draft resolution or amendment, the Committee Chair has the right to ask his or her members if there are any objections to a vote by acclamation. If no committee member expresses an objection, then the motion will automatically be adopted without the committee going into voting procedure. Any objection to voting by acclamation will mean that the committee will go into normal voting procedure.

Rule # 38: Reordering Draft Resolutions

A Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions will only be in order immediately after entering voting procedure, and before voting has started on any draft resolutions. The motion will immediately be put up to a procedural vote, and will require a simple majority to pass. If the motion passes, the Chair will take all proposals to reorder draft resolutions and then vote on them in the order in which they were proposed. Voting will continue until either a proposal to reorder passes with a simple majority, or all proposals fail, in which case the Committee will move into voting procedure, voting on the draft resolutions in their original order.

Rule # 39: Division of the Question

After debate on any topic has been closed and immediately before the substantive vote on a resolution, a delegate may move that the operative parts of the draft resolution at hand be voted on separately. Preambulatory 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. If the motion receives a simple majority, the Chair will take proposals on how to divide the question and prioritize 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 with 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 tabled (Rule 21).

Parts of the draft resolution that are subsequently passed, along with the original preambulatory clauses, will be recombined into a final document. The final document will be put to a substantive vote.

Rule # 40: Roll Call Voting

A delegate may motion for a roll call vote after debate on a topic or amendment is closed, and the motion is immediately put to a procedural vote requiring a simple majority to pass. A roll call vote can only be in order for substantive votes.

In a roll call vote, the Chair will call all voting members in alphabetical order starting with a randomly selected member. In the first sequence, delegates may vote “Yes,” “No,” “Abstain,” or “Pass.” A delegate who voted “Pass” during the first sequence of the roll call must vote “Yes” or “No” and cannot abstain during the second sequence.

The Chair shall then call for changes of votes. All delegates wishing to change their vote may stand, and the Chair will call on all delegates in any order the Chair sees fit, and the delegates will announce their changed votes.

The Chair will then announce the outcome of

the vote.

Precedence of Motions

Motions will be considered in the following order:

1. Point of Personal Privilege (Rule 29)
2. Point of Order (Rule 30)
3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry (Rule 31)
4. Adjournment of the Meeting (Rule 20)
5. Suspension of the Meeting (Rule 20)
6. Unmoderated Caucus (Rule 16)
7. Consultation of the Whole (Rule 17)
8. Moderated Caucus (Rule 18)
9. Introduction of Draft Resolution (Rule 33)
10. Introduction of an Amendment (Rule 34)
11. Postponement of Debate (Rule 21)
12. Resumption of Debate (Rule 21)
13. Closure of Debate (Rule 19)

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 29)
2. Point of Order (Rule 30)
3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry (Rule 31)
4. Reordering Draft Resolutions (Rule 38)
5. Division of the Question (Rule 39)
6. Motion for a Roll Call Vote (Rule 40)