

# ACIBADEM

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## MODEL UNITED NATIONS

The background of the cover features a large, light blue United Nations emblem. It consists of a world map centered on the Atlantic Ocean, surrounded by a laurel wreath. The emblem is semi-transparent, allowing the white text to stand out.

# RULES OF PROCEDURE

(ALL COMMITTEES)

## **Article 1: Duties of the Secretariat**

The Secretariat shall receive, print and distribute documents, reports, and resolutions of the Committee to the members of the United Nations or other international bodies, and generally perform all other work that the Committee may require in accordance with Article 98 of UN Charter. The decisions of the President are final.

For purposes of these rules, the Under Secretaries-General who are designates and agents of the President, are collectively referred to as the Secretariat.

## **Article 2: Scope**

The Rules of Procedure of Acıbadem University Model United Nations Conference (hereinafter referred to as ACUMUN) as they provided in this document are applicable to all Committees hosted by ACUMUN, along with the Charter of the United Nations.

Rules of Procedure of ACUMUN shall have precedence in case of a contradiction between these rules and the Charter of the United Nations.

In case of a situation that is not addressed in neither these Rules of Procedure nor the Charter of the United Nations, the Committee Directors will have final authority upon the matter.

## **Article 3: Arbitration**

Interpretation of the rules shall be reserved exclusively to the President or designated members of the Secretariat. Such interpretation shall be in accordance with the philosophy and principles of ACUMUN, and in furtherance of its mission.

## **Article 4: Language**

English is the official written, spoken and working language of ACUMUN. If a delegate wishes to present a document in any other language, the translation of this document in English must be

provided to the Committee Director. The Committee Director may allow any such document to be distributed within the committee.

### **Article 5: Representation**

A member of the Committee is a representative who is officially registered with the Conference. In all the Committees, representation is at permanent representative level.

### **Article 6: 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 President. 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 President.

### **Article 7: Courtesy**

Delegates are supposed to show courtesy and respect to other delegates and the Secretariat, and show outstanding behavior towards the hosts. The Committee Director will immediately call to order any delegate who fails to comply with this rule.

### **Article 8: Dress Code**

The dress code is Western business attire and applies throughout all official sessions of the Conference. Permission from the Secretariat will must be granted to the delegate in case he or she wishes to wear traditional attire as a reflection of the culture of the nation he or she is representing.

### **Article 9: General Powers of the Committee Directors**

Each committee hosted in ACUMUN will be directed by the Committee Board, composed of two Committee Directors and a Rapporteur. This order shall be altered due to the number of delegates that are allocated or in accordance to the theme of Crisis Committee. The Committee Directors are

mandated to direct the committee with the powers granted to them by this document. The Rapporteurs are mandated to assist the Directors in their duties and prepare reports on the committee proceedings for the information of the Secretariat.

In addition to exercising the powers of conferred upon him or her elsewhere by these rules, the Director shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Committee and its sessions, direct the discussions, ensure observance of current Rules of Procedure, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. The Director, subject to the current Rules of Procedure, shall have complete control of the proceedings of the Committee and over the maintenance of order at its meetings.

The Committee Director may temporarily choose to suspend the current Rules of Procedure in order to clarify certain substantive or procedural issues. The Committee Director also has the right to interrupt the Committee proceedings in order to show presentation, or to bring in a guest speaker or an expert witness.

The Committee Directors may temporarily transfer his or her duties to another member of the Committee Board or the Secretariat. The Committee Directors may also advise delegates on the possible course of debate. In the exercise of these functions, the Committee Directors will be at all times subject to these rules and responsible to the President.

### **Article 10: Quorum**

Quorum denotes the minimum number of delegates who need to be present in order to start a debate session. The presence of delegates of a majority of the Member States of the body concerned is required for any decision on a substantive motion. United Nations Security Council shall proceed with the presence of five permanent members. The presence of nine Member States is required for any decision on a substantive motion. Committee Directors should declare a committee opens to begin debating if the Quorum is met. A quorum will be assumed to present unless specifically challenged and shown to be absent by a roll call.

Challenging a quorum shall be done by using a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, Point of Order, or via a message paper sent to the Committee Board.

### **Article 11: Statements by the Secretariat**

The President or a member of the Secretariat designated by him/her may, at any time make either written or oral statements to the Committee.

### **Article 12: Appeal to the Committee Directors' Decisions**

A delegate can appeal only to the procedural matters unless it is explicitly specified as non-appealable by the current Rules of Procedure. The delegate can only appeal a ruling immediately after it has been made. The Director may speak briefly in defense of the ruling. The appeal shall then be put to a procedural vote, and the decision of the Committee Director shall stand unless overruled by at least two-thirds of those members present. A "Yes" vote indicates support of the Committee Director's ruling ; a "Note" vote indicates opposition to that ruling. The Chair's ruling shall stand unless overruled by at least two thirds voting "No".

The Committee Director's decision not to sign a draft resolution or an amendment is never appealable.

### **Article 13: Electronic Devices**

Usage of electronic devices that allow communication is not allowed during sessions, with an exception of the unmoderated caucuses unless a specific permission is given by the Committee Directors.

### **Article 14: Notes**

Written notes are the means of communication between Delegates, or between Delegates and Committee Staff. All notes must be in English, written in a formal manner and in relation with the agenda item of the committee. If the note is contrary to these rules, administrative staff has a rights to take the note to the Committee Board and the Member of the Board may decide not to pass the note.

Note-passing is automatically suspended during roll-call, unmoderated caucuses, and voting procedures. If deemed necessary, the Committee Directors have the authority to suspend note-passing, where only the notes directed to the Directors will be delivered.

### **Article 15: Roll Call**

At the beginning of each session, Committee Directors will call on Member States in English alphabetical order, which is called “roll call” procedure, and the Member States are expected to state their status of presence replying as either “present” or “present and voting”, where “present and voting” means the Member State cannot abstain in any substantive vote during that session.

### **Article 16: Agenda Setting**

Each Committee shall begin its first meeting with the consideration of the agenda after the opening speeches have been heard for both agendas.

In many of the ACUMUN committees, there are multiple topics a motion should be made to prioritize the topics. Only one motion to set the agenda shall be entertained at once. Motions to set an agenda out of the scope provisioned by the Secretariat can be overruled by the Committee Board, and their decision is not appealable.

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. A motion to close debate will be in order after the Committee has heard at least two speakers for and at least two speakers against the motion for the consideration of the agenda. In cases where there is no party against the motion among the delegations, this necessity shall not apply.

Having heard the speakers against the motion to close debate, the Director shall move to a procedural vote, which will require a vote of two-thirds of the members. When the debate is closed, the Committee will move to an immediate vote on the motion for the consideration of the agenda. A simple majority is required for adoption. If the motion fails, the other topic area will automatically be placed first on the agenda.

A motion to proceed to the second topic is in order only after the Committee has voted on a resolution on the first topic.

In the event of an international crisis or emergency, the President or his/her representative may call upon a Committee to table the debate on the current agenda item so that the more urgent matter may be attended to immediately. When the crisis topic has been dealt with after the adoption of a resolution, the Committee will return to debate on the tabled Agenda Item at the discretion of the member of the Secretariat designated to the committee exclusively for the crisis situation.

The Delegates cannot yield their time during speeches made for the consideration of the agenda.

### **Article 17: Debate**

After the opening speeches are delivered to the Committee and the previously-set agenda item is introduced to the committee, debate on the topic automatically begins by the establishment of the General Speakers' List (hereinafter referred to as "GSL"). The GSL is opened by the Committee Director and will show the order of speakers on the topic. The debate shall proceed in three modes. (1) Formal Debate, (2) Moderated Caucus, (3) Unmoderated Caucus. Formal debate is the default setting of the debate. Formal debate collectively refers to the general debate on the agenda item, debates on amendments and draft resolutions. It is governed by a (General) Speakers' List (GSL/SL) and will continue unless superseded by a procedural motion.

The committee will have an open GSL for Agenda Item being discussed. Each member state may add its name to the GSL by submitting a request in writing to the Committee Director, provided that the Member State is not already on the GSL. In order to be registered to the GSL, a note to the Director of the Committee shall be sufficient. Directors may also explicitly ask to see placards of the delegates wishing to be added on the GSL. The Committee Directors have the authority to add delegates to the GSL on their own discretion. Any delegate who wishes to be removed from GSL may send a note to the Committee Directors before being recognized.

The GSL will remain open throughout the duration of debate on that topic of the Agenda. The decision to announce the list of speakers is within the discretion of the Committee Director and

should not be the subject of a motion by the Committee and should not be appealed. During the formal debate, speakers may speak generally on the topic (agenda item, amendment/draft resolution discussed) and may address any document currently on the floor.

Same rules will apply to the Speakers' Lists of debates on amendments and draft resolutions.

### **Article 18: Unmoderated Caucus**

Unmoderated Caucus is a form of debate that takes place within the formal proceedings of the Committee Session. It acts as a formal lobbying time for negotiations and working on documents.

A motion for an Unmoderated Caucus can be entertained at any time when the floor is open. The time limit – not to exceed twenty minute- and the purpose should be specified while making the motion. The motion will be put to vote and a simple majority is required for the motion to pass. In the case of multiple motions proposing unmoderated caucuses, the Director will rank the motions in descending order of length and the Committee members will vote accordingly.

The Committee Director may decide to alter the duration of such a motion or rule the motion out of order and such decisions are not subject to appeal. The Committee Director may prematurely terminate an unmoderated caucus if s/he feels that the caucus has ceased to be productive and this decision is not subject to appeal.

An unmoderated caucus may be extended twice with a timeframe not exceeding the original caucus or the previous extension. The Director may overrule a motion to extend the unmoderated caucus and his or her decision is not subject to appeal.

### **Article 19: Moderated Caucus**

Moderated Caucus is a form of debate that takes place under the ruling of the Committee Directors and it aims to facilitate substantive debate on critical junctures in the discussion. In a Moderated Caucus, the Director will temporarily depart from the Speakers' List and call on delegates to speak at his or her discretion. A motion for a Moderated Caucus can be proposed at any time when the



floor is open. The time limit of caucus shall not exceed 20 minutes while the time allotted per speaker shall not exceed the time allotted per speaker in the Speakers' List.

The motion will be put to vote and simple majority is required for the motion to pass. In the case of multiple motions proposing Moderated Caucuses, the Director will rank the motions in descending order of length and the Committee Members will vote accordingly. The Director may rule a motion out of order and his or her decision is not subject to appeal.

No motions are in order between speeches during a Moderated Caucus. A delegate can and will be ruled out of order if the delegate's speech does not address the topic of the moderated caucus. If there is no delegate wishing to speak, the Committee Director may announce the moderated caucus terminated.

A motion for an extension of the current Moderated Caucus can only be raised right after the Caucus ends. A Moderated Caucus can only be extended twice with a timeframe not exceeding the original caucus ,or the extension in the case of a proposal for a second extension. The Director may overrule a motion to extend the moderated caucus and his or her decision is not subject to appeal.

#### **Article 20: Closure of the Debate**

A delegate may at any time move the closure of debate on the item currently under discussion, whether it is the general topic, debate on the agenda ,or debate on an amendment ; a delegate may propose a motion to close such debate when the floor is open, whether or not any other delegate has signified his or her wish to speak. The Director may overrule this motion and it is subject to appeal.

When the motion is entertained, permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded only to two delegates opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be put to a procedural vote. Passing of this motion requires two-thirds majority of the house voting in favor of the closure of debate. When the debate is closed, the Committee may decide to have a roll call vote, divide the House, divide the question or reorder the draft resolutions ; or move to the voting procedure. In case where no further motions are raised, the Committee automatically moves to the voting procedure, without a need for a further motion.

## **Article 21: Suspension and 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.

A delegate may raise a motion to suspend or adjourn the meeting when the floor is open. The Committee Directors can overrule these motions, and cannot be appealed. If any such motion is entertained, the house will vote on the motion immediately, without entertaining any for or against speeches. A simple majority is required to suspend or adjourn the meeting.

A motion to adjourn the meeting shall be overruled before two-thirds of the conference duration expires.

## **Article 22: Tabling and Resumption of the Debate**

A delegate may raise a motion to table the debate on an agenda item, a draft resolution or an amendment under discussion, which is the postponement of the current debate. This motion is debatable. With this regard, permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded only to two delegates favoring and two opposing the motion, or in case only one delegate wishes to oppose the motion, one speaker for and one speaker against the motion shall be recognized where after the motion shall be put to an immediate vote. A two-thirds majority is required for the motion on tabling to pass. If this motion passes, no debate will be allowed on the tabled agenda item, draft resolution or amendment unless it is resumed by a motion. The Director may overrule such a motion and it is subject to appeal.

## **Article 23: Reconsideration**

A motion to reconsider 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 Director 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. If the voting system of the proposal subject to reconsideration was altered, then the alterations shall apply reconsidering. Member States may raise motions to further alter the voting system.

#### **Article 24: Speeches**

No delegate may address a session without having previously obtained the permission of the Committee Director. The Committee Director 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 the Secretariat, with incidents of personal offense or infringing the sovereignty can interrupt the speaker if he/she exceeds the time limit.

#### **Article 25: Yields**

A delegate granted the right to speak during the formal debate may yield any remaining time in one of these three ways:

(a) Yield to another delegate

The delegate's remaining time will be offered to the delegate specified by the former delegate. If the latter delegate accepts the yield, the Committee Director shall recognize that delegate for the remaining time. The second delegate speaking may only yield back to the Director.

(b) Yield to questions

Questioners will be selected by the Committee Director and limited to one question each. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Committee Director. Only the speaker's answer shall be deducted from the speaker's remaining time. The Committee Director will have the right to call to order any delegate whose question is, in the opinion of him or her, rhetorical, leading and/or not designed to elicit information.

(c) Yield to the Director

Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish his/her speech to be subject to questions. The Committee Director will then move to the next speaker.

Speeches during moderated caucuses and procedural matter (debates and motions) shall not end with yielding, since not the floor is granted to the speakers during moderated caucuses, but the right to speak is. Yielding a yielded time is not allowed. Only one yield is allowed per speech.

### **Article 26: Right of Reply**

A delegate whose national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may request a Right of Reply. It should be submitted in writing. The Committee Director shall determine an appropriate time limit for the reply. The Director's decision whether to grant the Right of Reply is not open to appeal. A Right of Reply to a Right of Reply is out of order.

For purposes of this rule, a remark that impugns a delegate's 'national integrity' is one directed at the governing authority of that Member State and/or one that puts into question that Member State's sovereignty or a portion thereof.

### **Article 27: Points of Personal Privilege**

A delegate may raise a Point of Personal Privilege whenever there is something that hinders the participation of the delegate to the Committee and request that discomfort to be corrected.

### **Article 28: Point of Order**

A delegate may raise a Point of Order if there is impropriety in the implementation of the parliamentary procedure. A delegate may not, in rising to a Point of Order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. The Point of Order will be decided by the Committee Director in accordance with the rules of procedure.

### **Article 29: Point of Parliamentary Inquiry**

A delegate may raise a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, if the delegate has a question regarding the parliamentary procedure. The Committee Director will answer it according to the present rules of procedure.

Questions regarding issues other than parliamentary procedure should not be asked by raising a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, rather a note should be sent to the Committee Director.

### **Article 30: Point of Information**

A delegate may raise a Point of Information, if the delegate has a question regarding the agenda item or the debate proceedings.

### **Article 31: Interrupting a Speech with a Point**

No point can interrupt a speech with the exception of two cases:

(a) A “point of personal privilege due to audibility” may be raised when another person is speaking, if the delegate cannot hear the speech. In this case, the reason (“due to audibility”) shall be explicitly states when raising the point; otherwise the delegate raising the point will be called to order.

(b) A point or order may be raised when another person is speaking where there is a serious violation of the rules of procedure in the speech.

### **Article 32: Working Paper**

Working papers are tools for guiding the committee in its discussion and helping it in the way to create a draft resolution. Working papers are not official documents and may be presented in any format approved by the Committee Directors, but do require the signature of the Committee Director to be copied and distributed. After the distribution, delegates may refer to the working paper by its designated number. Working papers do not require any signatories to be submitted. No document may be referred to as a “working paper” until it has been introduced.

The Director or the Secretariat may decide not to print working papers. In such a case, presentation of the document to the committee shall be sufficient.

### **Article 33: Final Documents**

The expected final document of all committees is a resolution. In addition to a resolution, The United Nations Security Council may produce presidential statements and press statements.

In the interpretation of the related rules, “resolution” refers to all expected final documents, unless otherwise is explicitly stated.

### **Article 34: Draft Resolutions**

A draft resolution may be introduced when it is signed by one-fifth of the number of delegations that are present at the Committee at the time of the submission and receives the approval of the Director. The Director’s decision not to approve a resolution or an amendment is never appealable.

Signing a resolution need not indicate support of the resolution, and the signer has no further obligations. Signing a draft resolution only indicated a desire for the draft resolution to be discussed in the Committee. There are no official sponsors or submitters of draft resolution. A draft resolution requires a simple majority of members present to pass. Only one draft resolution may be passes per topic. After a draft resolution passes, voting procedure will end and all the draft resolutions on the floor will be considered as failed.

In the interpretation of this rule, “present” refers collectively to all the members participating in that session, regardless of their statuses of presence.

### **Article 35: 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. Amendments shall be submitted in writing to the Directors. An amendment may be introduced when it is signed by one-eighth of the number of delegations that are present at the Committee at the time of the submission and receives the approval of the Director.

Amendments to amendments are out of order; however, an amended part of a draft resolution may be further amended. Amendments have no official sponsors, nor are friendly amendments recognized. Perambulatory phrases may not be amended. The final vote on the amendment is substantive; the same voting procedure as in the case of draft resolutions applies.

Procedure:

1. A motion to introduce an approved amendment may be introduced when the floor is open.
2. After this motion, the Director may read the amendment aloud, time permitting. Then the motion to introduce is put to vote, requiring a simple majority to pass.
3. If the committee moves to introduce the amendment, general debate will be suspended and the Speakers' List will be established with Member States 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. Two-thirds majority is required for the motion to close the debate to pass.
4. If there are no speakers against the motion to close debate, the Committee Director can propose to move to voting by acclamation. If rejected by the committee or delegations spoke against 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.

**Article 36: Introducing Substantive Documents**

Once a substantive document, namely a draft resolution or an amendment, is approved by the Committee Director and distributed, it has to be introduced by a motion in order to be addressed as a draft resolution or an amendment. Simple majority is required for the documents to be introduced. The Committee Director, time permitting, may read the document or ask the delegate who raised the motion to introduce that draft resolution to read it out. In case of a draft resolution, only the operative clauses shall be read out. More than one draft resolution may be on the floor at any one time.

When a draft resolution is introduced, the debate is limited to the extent of that draft resolution. Therefore, a new Speakers' List shall be established and the debate is governed by that List until tabled or closed. A motion to table or close the debate on that particular draft resolution may also be raised before the establishment of the Speakers' List.

In order to make the document remain on the floor and include it in the general debate, the debate on an amendment or a draft resolution shall be tabled. If the debate is closed, then the document shall immediately be voted upon. In case a draft resolution is voted upon and passes, the general debate shall be considered as closed, since only one resolution may be passed per agenda item.

### **Article 37: Withdrawing a signature on a substantive Documents**

A signatory of a draft resolution or an amendment may withdraw its signature at any time before the debate on the regarded item is closed. When the number of the signatories is below the required percentage after the withdrawal; the item in question will be considered as automatically withdrawn. A draft resolution or an amendment thus withdrawn may be reintroduced any delegate at any time.

### **Article 38: Competence**

A motion to question the competence of the Committee to discuss a resolution or an amendment is in order only immediately after the resolution or amendment has been introduced. The motion requires a majority to pass and is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and one against.

## **III. Rules Governing Voting**

### **Article 39: Voting Rights**

Each member of the Committee, including observers, shall have one vote on procedural motions. Substantive voting on a resolution or a part thereof will be taken among the Member States only.



## **Article 40: Procedural Voting**

Procedural voting is in order in all cases except for voting on a resolution or substantive amendment. Procedural voting does not accommodate abstaining. Note passing is automatically suspended during Procedural Voting.

- For motions that require simple majority to pass; the Directors shall ask for first seconds and then objections as “Are there any seconds/ objections?”. Delegates who are in favour of the motion shall say “Second!” while those who are against shall say “Objection!” accordingly. If there are no seconds raised, the motion shall automatically fail and if there are no objections raised, the motion shall automatically pass without a voting procedure.
- For motions that require 2/3 majority to pass; the Directors shall ask for first seconds “Are there any seconds?” Delegates who are in favour of the motion shall say “Second!” If there are no seconds raised, the motion shall automatically fail. If there are seconds to the motion; the Directors shall then move on to objections. In case no objections are raised, the Committee Directors shall repeat “Are there any objections?” to a total of three times. If the consent of the Committee is thus confirmed; the Committee shall surpass the procedure envisaged in relevant Articles.

## **Article 41: Substantive Voting**

Substantive voting refers to voting on any draft resolution, an amendment thereto, or a portion of a draft resolution divided out by motion (to divide the question). When formal debate on a topic or an amendment has been closed, the committee will move to consider passing any (part of) draft resolutions or amendments by substantive voting.

Voting rights shall only be accorded to Member States; each member shall carry one vote unless otherwise stated. Each member can move to either vote in favor, against or abstain from the voting. Abstaining members are not considered to be voting and are not counted in the consideration of the outcome of the vote.

In cases where the House is divided by a motion, each member can vote in favor or against, without a possibility to abstain from voting.

The committee shall only pass one resolution per topic. When committee moves into formal substantive voting, the chambers of the Committee shall be closed and note-passing shall be suspended. All points and motions other than: Division of the Question, Motion to vote by acclamation, Motion for a Roll Call Vote, Point of Personal Privilege, Point of Parliamentary Inquiry and Point of Order shall be considered out of order.

All formal votes shall happen by a show of placards, unless a motion for a roll call vote is accepted.

A tie in the number of for and against votes designates a failure for the substantive document.

#### **Article 41: Majorities**

A simple majority requires more votes in favor than against; the matter fails in case of a tie. A two-thirds majority requires more affirmative votes than twice of the negative votes.

Except for the ones explicitly stated to require two-thirds majority; all matters require a simple majority to pass.

In the Security Council, matters require 9 affirmative votes, be the required majority simple or two-thirds, except for special cases where the unanimity requiring all members to vote in favor – is required, e.g. voting on a presidential statement. No veto powers may be performed in procedural matters while the permanent members can veto any substantive matter. A vote against a substantive motion by one of the five permanent members in the Security Council shall be considered as a vote, while an abstention from one of them does not have the same effect.

#### **Article 42: Motion to Reorder a Substantive Proposal**

A Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions will only be in order immediately after the entering voting procedure, and before voting has started on any draft resolutions. 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 to reorder passes with a simple majority, or all of the motions fail, where the Committee will move into voting on the draft resolutions in their original order.

Motions to reorder require two-thirds majority to pass.

For purposes of this rule, ‘proposal’ means any draft resolution, or a portion of a draft resolution divided out by motion (to divide the question).

#### **Article 43: Voting by Acclimation**

Just prior to a vote on a particular matter, be it a motion, an amendment or (part of) a draft resolution, the Director may ask if there are any objections to passing matter by acclimation, or a member may motion to accept the matter by acclimation. If there is no objection to the proposal or motion, then the resolution is adopted without vote. Any objection will be considered as request for a vote.

#### **Article 44: Division of the Question**

Before the substantive voting on a draft resolution, a delegate may move to motion to divide the Question. Division of the Question means that before the final vote on the draft resolution, it is divided into some parts to be voted separately. A draft resolution may be divided so that each of its operative clauses will be voted upon separately, or the division may group the clauses into two or more.

Perambulatory to speak on the motion for division shall be given only to two speakers in favor and two speakers against. In case of the existence of only one delegate wishing to speak against the motion, only one delegate shall be recognized to speak in favor the motion. If the motion receives the simple majority required to pass in the substantive voting, the resolution or the amendment will be divided accordingly, and a separate substantive vote will be taken on each divided part to determine whether or not it is included in the final draft.

Parts of the resolution that are subsequently passed will be recombined into a final document and will be put to a substantive vote in the case of a resolution. The final vote requires a simple majority to pass. If all of the operative parts of a resolution are rejected, the proposal will be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

For purpose of this rule, ‘most radical division’ means the division that will remove the greatest substance from the draft resolution, but not necessarily the one that will remove the most words or clauses.

## **Article 45: Division of House**

Immediately after the closure of the debate, a motion to divide the House may be introduced. This motion requires two-thirds majority. If the motion passes, abstentions on that draft resolution will be ruled out of order; meaning that each member will only have the right to either vote in favor or against, unattached to their status during the roll call. The division of the House is only in order in voting on draft resolutions; it cannot be introduced on voting amendments.

## **Article 46: Roll Call Voting**

Before the substantive voting on a draft resolution, a delegate may move to motion for a Roll Call vote. During a Roll Call vote, the Director shall call upon all member states present on that session in English Alphabetical order, where “present” refers collectively to all the members participating in that session, regardless of their statuses of presence.

In the first sequence, delegates may vote in favor with rights, against, against with rights, abstain or pass. Delegates voted “with rights” reserve the right to be granted the right to speak, before the voting results are announced to explain the delegation’s vote only when the delegate is voting against the policy of his or her sovereign authority. The time will be set by the Director. Delegations shall only be allowed to explain votes in favor or against, abstentions from voting shall not be granted rights to explain.

Delegates stated their status as presence as “present and voting” shall not abstain from voting in neither the first nor the second sequences. Delegated who “passes” in the first sequence shall either vote in favor or against in the second sequence, with the possibility to vote with rights and without the possibility to abstain from voting.

## **IX. Precedence of Points and Motions**

Points are always considered prior to motions in the following order of preference:

1. Point of Personal Privilege
2. Point of Order

3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

4. Point of Information

Motions will be considered in the following order of preference: When there is no agenda item set:

1. Adjournment of the Meeting

2. Suspension of the Meeting

3. Reconsideration of an Agenda Item/Draft Resolution

4. Setting the Agenda

5. Resumption of the Debate on a Tabled Agenda Item

When discussing an agenda item:

1. Extension (of previous moderated/unmoderated caucus)

2. Suspension of the Meeting

3. Closure of the Debate on the Current Agenda Item/Amendment

4. Tabling of the Debate on the Current Agenda Item/Amendment

5. Competence
6. Unmoderated Caucusing
7. Moderated Caucusing.
8. Introduction of an Amendment or a Draft Resolution

After the debate has been closed and the Committee has not moved to the voting procedure:

1. Reordering Draft Resolutions
2. Division of the House
3. Division of the Question
4. Motion for a Roll Call Vote

Upon the proposal of more than one unmoderated caucus, the longer unmoderated caucus motion shall put to the vote first. Same rule applies for moderated caucus.

Upon the proposal of more than one method to divide the question, the most disruptive one shall be put to the vote first.

### **Resolution Phrases**

Preambulatory Phrases:

Acknowledging...

Affirming...

Alarmed...

Anxious...

Approving...

Aware ...

Bearing in mind ...

Being convinced ...

Believing ...

Cognizant ...

Concerned ...

Confident ...

Conscious...

Considering...

Contemplating...

Convinced...

Declaring...

Deeply disturbed...

Desiring...

Determined...

Emphasizing...

Encouraged...

Endorsing...

Expressing...

...appreciation...

...deep appreciation..

Expecting...

Fulfilling...

Fully...

...aware...

...believing..

...bearing in mind...

Grived ...

Guided by ...

Having ...

... adopted ...

... approved ....

...considered...

...examined further...

...received...

Reviewed...

Keeping in mind...

Mindful...

Noting...

...further...

...with approval...

...with concern...

...with deep concern...



...with grave concern...

...with regret...

...with satisfaction...

Observing...

Reaffirming...

Realizing...

Recalling...

Recognizing...

Referring...

Regretting...

Reiterating...

Seeking...

Stressing...

Welcoming...

**Operative Phrases:**

Accepts...

Adopts...

Affirms...

Appeals...

Appreciates...

Approves...

Authorizes...

Calls upon...

Commends...

Concurs...

Condemns...

Confirms...

Congratulates...

Considers...

Decides...

...accordingly...

Instructs...

Invites...

Emphasizes...

Encourages...

Endorses...

Expressing...

..its appreciation..

...its conviction...

...its regret...

...its sympathy...

...its thanks...

...the belief...

...the hope...

Further...

...concur...

...invited...

...proclaims...

...reminds...

...recommends...

...requests...

...resolves...

Deplores...

Notes...

...with appreciation

...with interest

Reaffirms...

..its belief...

Recognizes...

Recommends...

Regrets...

Reiterates...

Renews its appeal...

Repeats...

Suggests...

Strongly...

Supports...

Takes note of...

Transmits...

Urges...

Welcomes...

Declares...

Designates...

Directs...

...with approval

...with satisfaction