



Antalya Private Yükseliş College Model United Nations Conference 2025



RULES of PROCEDURE

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1. General Rules

Rule #1: SCOPE

The rules outlined in this guide shall apply to all committees of Yükseliş College (hereinafter referred to as YKMUN 2025), unless otherwise amended by the Secretariat. No alternative rules of procedure shall be considered valid. The procedural framework for Crisis and Special Committees shall remain entirely at the discretion of their respective directors. In circumstances not explicitly covered by these Rules of Procedure, the Committee Chair shall serve as the final authority in determining the appropriate course of action. At the discretion of the Chair or the Secretariat, these rules may be modified to ensure the smooth conduct of debate. Any such modifications will be announced clearly to the committee as a whole and shall take precedence over the provisions set forth in this document.

RULE #2: LANGUAGE

English will be the official and working language of the conference. Delegates may not carry out any activities during the committee sessions in any language other than English, which includes both moderated and unmoderated caucuses.

RULE #3:

REPRESENTATION

A member of the Committee is a representative who is officially registered with the Conference. Accredited observers will not have the same right to be recognized and address the committee in debate as a member state. Any observer or other 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.

The delegates representing a country, a company or an organization must refer themselves with plural pronouns (e.g. we, our, us) instead of singular pronouns (e.g. I, me, mine) considering that they represent a collective institution. The delegates representing a character are allowed to use singular pronouns since they represent a person.

RULE #4: STATEMENTS BY THE SECRETARIAT

The Secretary-General or a member of the Secretariat whom they designate may at any time make either written or oral statements to the Committee. The Secretary-General shall refrain from any actions that might undermine their position as an international official responsible only to the

YKMUN 2025 in accordance with Article 100 of the UN Charter. Decisions taken by Secretary-General in this context are final.

RULE #5: GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMITTEE STAFF

The Committee Chairboard consists of the President Chair, Deputy Chair and Rapporteur. 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 Chairboard. Committee Chairboard 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 Chairboard will be at all times subject to these rules and responsible to the Secretary-General.

RULE #6: QUORUM

The Chair may declare a Committee open and permit debate to proceed when at least one-fourth of the voting members of the Committee are present. A member of the Committee is considered present if at least one delegate representing that member is in the Committee chamber. The presence of a majority of the members will be required for the vote on any substantive motion. A quorum will be assumed to be present unless specifically challenged by a Point of Order and shown to be absent. Committee Directors should declare a committee opens to begin debating if the Quorum is met.

RULE #7: 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. The Secretariat reserves the right to make the final decision regarding the delegate's misconduct.

RULE #8: USAGE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICES

No laptops, tablets, cell phones, or other electronic devices may be used in the Committee room during a formal debate or moderated caucus. Computers may be used outside the Committee room at any time, or in the Committee room during an unmoderated caucus at the discretion of the Chair.

RULE #9: ABSENCES

If a delegate is not present during roll call, they are considered absent until a note is sent to the chairboard. 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 certificates of participation and awards, delegates can not miss more than 3 sessions.

RULE #10: DELEGATE CONDUCT

Delegates are warned that YKMUN 2025 has a zero-tolerance policy for slandering, disparaging or any kind of violation of safe zone. 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. In addition, delegates can not directly address one another during official debates (in moderated caucuses and Speakers' List Speeches). A

delegate wishing to address an other delegate must either use the title of the delegate or address the chair to direct his/her intent.

RULE #11: DRESS CODE

The dress code is formal business attire and is mandatory during the Conference. Formal business attire mandates tie (or equivalents) for male participants and blazers (or equivalents) for all participants during Speakers' List Speeches. The Secretariat reserves the right to warn and to take the necessary actions regarding the participants' misconduct regarding the dress code.

RULE #12: COMMUNICATION:

Written notes are to be distributed by the Administrative Staff present in each Committee. Delegates may not convey message papers to other delegates themselves.

All notes must be in English, written in a formal manner, and be about the agenda of the committee; otherwise the Administrative Staff may take the note to the Committee Directors for investigations and the Committee Directors may decide not to pass the note if the language or the content is found to be inappropriate.

1. Rules Governing Debate

RULE #13: ROLL-CALL

At the beginning of each session, the Committee Staff shall record the statuses of the members present and determine the required majorities. The roll-call shall be performed in alphabetical order. Delegates of Member States shall state their statuses as either “present” or “present and voting”. Delegates must acknowledge that if they state their statuses as “present and voting” they can not remain abstain during substantive votings.

RULE #14: AGENDA

The first order of business for the Committee, if the Committee has more than one Agenda Item to discuss, will be the consideration of the agenda. If the committee has only one Agenda Item, the agenda is automatically adopted. To set the agenda:

- A motion should be made to set the agenda to one of the Committee’s Agenda Items as stated by the Chairboard members in the committee background guide.
- Two speakers lists will be established, one in favor of the motion, one opposed to the motion, and one in favor of the other topic. The Committee will hear alternating speakers from these lists. No motions for

moderated or unmoderated caucuses are permitted during this time.

- A motion to close debate will be in order after the Committee has heard at least two speakers for the motion and two against, or when one of the speakers' list is exhausted. In accordance with the normal procedure, the Chairboard Members will recognize two speakers against the motion to close the debate, and a two-thirds majority is required for closure of the debate on the agenda.
- When the debate is closed, the Committee will proceed to an immediate vote on the motion. A simple majority is required for passage. If the motion fails, the other Agenda Item will automatically be placed before the Committee.
- When the voting procedure is complete on the first Agenda Item, the second Agenda Item is automatically placed before the Committee.
- In the event of an international crisis or emergency, the Secretariat 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. Under such circumstances, a delegate may motion to table

the topic and temporarily set the agenda for the crisis situation.

RULE #15: DEBATE

Setting the agenda is followed by a motion to open debate. This motion is not debatable and requires a simple majority to pass. A motion to open debate, if it passes, results in the opening of a new, continuous Speakers List, which is used to conduct a general debate. This Speakers List will decide the order of speakers for all debates on the Agenda Item, except when superseded by procedural motions, amendments, or the introduction of a draft resolution. Speakers may speak generally on the Agenda Item 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 Agenda Item.

RULE #16: 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. Although the default is to only call one speaker at a time, the

Chair, at their discretion, may create a list of up to a maximum of five speakers at any time. The Chair cannot create a list of all the speakers of a moderated caucus. A motion for a moderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of the debate. The delegate rising 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. Delegates must remember that raising a motion with the exact same wording with a motion that has been introduced before is out of order. The delegate must rephrase their motion in order to talk about the topic.

Once the motion passes, the sponsor delegate of the motion may request to be the first speaker of the motion. With that being said, the delegate can not request to be the last speaker of that specific motion considering that the Chairboard is unable to control the motion's duration.

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 Chairboard can use their authority to select the next speaker randomly. The motion for termination is also in order if the current motion is unbeneficial end. A moderated caucus may be extended only once, but only after the caucus has ended. The caucus elapses when the total time left is shorter than the individual speaking time stated previously. Delegates cannot yield their remaining speaking time during moderated caucuses.

RULE #17: UNMODERATED CAUCUS

A delegate may motion for an unmoderated caucus after two moderated caucuses when the floor is open, prior to the closure of the 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 length of an extension to an unmoderated caucus may not exceed the length of that unmoderated caucus.

RULE #18: SEMI-MODERATED CAUCUS

Semi-moderated caucus is a type of debate that takes place within the formal proceedings of the Committee Session. Semi-moderated caucus is a special form of moderated caucus. The delegates can not determine the total time or the individual speaking time. The caucus topic shall remain and the determination of a total time shall be at the discretion of the Chair. The delegates shall remain sitting during the semi-moderated caucus' and will be able to speak their words in the atmosphere of a free-discussion.

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 general topic, debate on the agenda, or debate on an amendment. When the debate is closed on the agenda item

under discussion, this motion has the effect of the committee entering into the voting procedure on draft resolutions. The Chair may, subject to appeal, rule any motion to close debate dilatory. When the closure of the debate is applied, 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 voting by unanimous consent. If there are no objections, the motion to close the debate will automatically be adopted and the Committee will move immediately to the 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 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 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 the debate on a resolution or amendment currently on the floor. The motion, otherwise known as "tabling", will require a two-thirds majority to pass and will be debated by two speakers in favor and two opposed. No debate or action will be allowed on any resolution or amendment on which debate has been postponed, and if the debate on a resolution or amendment has not been resumed before the debate is closed, that resolution or amendment may not be voted upon. A motion to resume debate on an amendment or resolution on which debate has been postponed will require a simple majority to pass and will be debated by two speakers in favor and two 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.

2. Rules Governing Speeches

RULE #23: SPEAKERS LIST

The Committee shall at all times have an active Speakers' List for the Agenda Item to be discussed. The Chair will either set a speaking time or entertain motions to set a speaking time. A member may add their name to the Speakers' List by submitting a request in writing to the Chair, provided that the 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 Agenda Item 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.

RULE #24: SPEECHES

No delegate may address a session without having previously obtained the permission of the Chairboard. The Chairboard may call a speaker to order if their remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion, or are offensive to committee members or staff. Delegates who were absent when recognized by the dais automatically forfeit their time, and debate will continue.

The Chair may limit the time allotted to each speaker. The minimum time limit will be ten seconds. When a delegate exceeds their 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.

RULE #25: 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.

- Yield to another delegate: The delegate's remaining time will be offered to another delegate. If the delegate accepts the yield, the Chair shall recognize the delegate for the remaining time.
- Yield to questions: Questioners will be selected by the Chair and limited to one question each. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Chair. 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 counted against the speaking time.
- 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. Yields are in order only during substantive speeches and not during moderated caucus.

RULE #26: 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 their 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.

3. Rules Governing Points

RULE #27: POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort, which impairs his or her ability to participate in the proceedings, they 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: POINT 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 interrupt a speaker where there is a serious violation of the rules of procedure in the speech.

RULE #29: POINT 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.

RULE #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. This point cannot interrupt a speaker.

4. Rules Governing Committee Documents

RULE #31: WORKING PAPERS

Delegates may propose working papers for committee consideration.

Working papers are intended to aid the committee in its discussion and formulation of resolutions and need not to be written in resolution format. Working papers are not official documents, and do not require a formal introduction, but do require the signature of the Director to be copied and distributed. Working papers do not have signatories.

RULE #32: RESOLUTIONS

A resolution may be introduced when it receives the approval of the Director. Signing a resolution need not indicate support of the resolution, and the signatory has no further rights or obligations and may sign more than one draft resolution. There are no official sponsors of resolutions. The Director's decision not to sign a resolution or amendment may not be appealed. Resolutions require a simple majority to pass unless otherwise stated in specific committee rules. More than one resolution may be on the floor at any time, but at most one resolution may be passed per Agenda Item. After a draft resolution is passed, voting procedure will end and the committee will move

directly into the second Agenda Item.

RULE #33:

INTRODUCTION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION

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. Each motion will specify one draft resolution to introduce. The order in which draft resolutions are introduced is the default order for substantive voting on the draft resolutions. 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 their discretion, may allow a brief presentation of the resolution in a manner determined by the Chair. Alternatively, the Chair, at their discretion, may answer any clarificatory points on the draft resolution. Any substantive points will be ruled out of order during any presentation or clarificatory period, and the Chair may end any of these periods for any reason, including time constraints. A draft resolution will remain on the floor until the debate on that specific draft resolution is postponed or a Resolution on that Agenda Item has been passed. Debate on draft resolutions proceeds according to the general Speakers' List for that Agenda Item 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 #34: AMENDMENTS

Delegates may amend any draft resolution that has been introduced by adding to, inserting into, deleting from, or revising parts of it. Only one amendment may be introduced at any given time. 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. Preambulatory phrases may not be amended. The final vote on the amendment is substantive and Observer Nations will not be allowed to vote on the amendment.

A motion to introduce an approved amendment may be made 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 both sides in the case that one or both sides only has one speaker wishing to speak.

The Chair will recognize up to two speakers against the motion to close the debate, and a vote of two-thirds is required for closure. If there are no speakers against the motion to close debate, the motion passes by unanimous consent and no vote on the motion to close debate is necessary. When the debate is closed on the amendment, the Committee will move to an immediate vote. Amendments need a simple majority to pass. Votes on amendments are substantive votes. After the vote, the debate will resume according to the general Speakers' List.

RULE #35: DIRECTIVES

Directive is the main tool to address a crisis or an issue with detailed actions. The actions that are expected to be taken and in what means that they will be taken must be specified in the directive. There are two types of directives: Committee Directive and Personal Directive

Committee Directive is shorter and simpler version of a working paper. A committee directive is only in order in the committees that entertain crises. The committee directive must be voted upon and requires a simple majority to become legitimate.

Personal Directive is sent to the crisis team members by the delegate

who represents a character. Personal directives are written in order for the delegate to succeed in his/her personal motives. Because of this personal structure of the directive, it must not be voted upon.

RULE #36: PRESS RELEASE

Press Release is a formal document of the committee which is used to address the mediatic issues arise in the committee. Press Release is the memberstates' mean of solving the problems that are brought into public awareness. Press Release must be voted upon and requires a simple majority to become legitimate.

5. Rules Governing Voting

RULE #37: PROCEDURAL VOTING

Voting on any matter other than draft resolutions and amendments is considered procedural. 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. Note passing is automatically suspended during Procedural Voting.

RULE #38: SUBSTANTIVE VOTING

Substantive voting includes voting on draft resolutions and amendments. Once the committee closes the debate on the general Agenda Item, it will move into substantive voting procedures on resolutions. 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 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 the 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 Agenda Item.

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 #39: VOTING BY ACCLAMATION

Before the beginning of 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 taking a vote. Any objection to voting by acclamation will mean that the committee will go into normal voting procedure.

RULE #40: 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. The Committee Director 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.

RULE #41: 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. Preambulatory clauses and sub-operative clauses may not be altered by the division of the question.

First, a motion to divide the question in general (divide the question at all) is in order. A vote will then be held on whether to divide the question at all. 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 prioritize them from most severe to least severe. If the motion fails, then the voting procedure will continue and no further motions to divide the question are in order.

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 is subsequently passed will be recombined into a final document. The final document will be put to a substantive vote along with the other draft resolutions in the relevant order.

RULE #42: DIVISION OF THE HOUSE

Immediately after the closure of the debate, a motion to divide the House may be introduced. A two-thirds majority is required for this motion. If the motion passes, abstentions on the resolution paper will be out of order. Each member state must vote in favor or against, nonaffiliated 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. Division of the House is generally used in the cases when the votes in favor and against are extremely close, therefore abstaining members create a problem in the committees function.

RULE #43: ROLL CALL VOTING

A delegate has the right to request a roll call vote after debate on a draft resolution is closed or for any other substantive vote. A roll call vote is only in order for substantive votes. 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 their vote only when the delegate is voting against the policy of their country. The delegate will only be allowed to explain an affirmative or negative vote, not an abstention from voting.

Delegates stated their status as presence as “present and voting” shall not abstain from voting in neither the first nor the second sequences. 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 their 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 on 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.

6. Precedence of Points and Motions

The following are incidental motions which are dealt with immediately when they arise and thus have no precedence: 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: 5. Adjournment of the Meeting

6. Suspension of the Meeting

7. Unmoderated Caucusing

8. Moderated Caucusing/Semi-Moderated Caucusing

9. Introduction of Draft Resolution

10. Introduction of an Amendment

11. Postponement of Debate

12. Resumption of Debate

13. Closure of Debate

At the start of voting procedure, the following points and motions are in order, in the following order of precedence 1. Reordering Draft Resolutions

2. Division of the Question

3. Motion for a Roll Call Vote

