



PragueMUN 2015

RULES OF PROCEDURE

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Abstain - During a vote on a substantive matter, delegates may abstain rather than vote in favour or against. This generally signals that a state does not support the resolution being voted on, but does not oppose it enough to vote against it. Abstentions are not possible during procedural votes.

Adjourn - All UN or Model UN sessions end with a vote to adjourn. This means that the debate is suspended until the next meeting.

Agenda - The order in which the issues before a committee will be discussed. The first duty of a committee following the roll call is usually to set the agenda.

Amendment - A change to a draft resolution on the floor. It can be of two kinds: a "friendly amendment" is supported by all of original draft resolution's sponsors, and is passed automatically, while an "unfriendly amendment" is not supported by all the original sponsors and must be voted on by the committee as a whole.

Bloc - A group of Member States a similar geographical region or with a similar opinion on a particular topic.

Caucus - A break in formal debate in which Member States can more easily and informally discuss a topic. There are two types: moderated caucus and unmoderated caucus.

Chair - A member of the Dais that moderates debate, keeps time, rules on points and motions, and enforces Rules of Procedure.

Co-chair - A member of the Dais that moderates debate, keeps time, rules on points and motions, and enforces Rules of Procedure.

Dais - Chair and/or co-chair/s of a committee.

Debate - Discussion taking place during Model UN conference.

Decorum - The order and respect for others that all delegates at a Model UN conference must exhibit. The Chair will call for decorum when he or she feels that the committee is not being respectful of a speaker, of the dais, or of their roles as ambassadors.

Delegate - A representative of a member state or as an observer in a Model UN committee.

Draft resolution - A document that seeks to fix the problems addressed by a Model UN committee. If passed by the committee, the draft resolution will become a resolution.

Flow of debate - The order in which events proceed during a Model UN conference.

Gavel - A tool, shaped like a small wooden hammer, the Chair uses to keep order within a Model UN committee. Many conferences give the gavel used in the committee to the delegate recognized by the dais as the best in that committee; therefore, the term is frequently used to refer to the award given to the best delegate, even in cases where no actual gavel is given.

Formal debate - A "standard" type of debate at a Model UN conference, in which delegates speak for a certain time in an order based on a speakers' list.

Main Submitter - A Member State that introduces the draft resolution paper and must give a speech introducing the resolution draft.

Member State - A country that has ratified the Charter of the United Nations and whose application to join has been accepted by the General Assembly and Security Council. Currently, there are 193 Member States.

Moderated Caucus - A type of caucus in which delegates remain seated and the Chair calls on them one at a time as they raise their placards to speak for a short period of time, enabling a freer exchange of opinions than would be possible in formal debate.

Motion - A request made by a delegate that the committee as a whole do something. Some motions might lead into a caucus, adjournment, introduction of a draft resolution, or moving into voting procedure. See our Charts of Rules and Motions.

Observer - A state, national organization, regional organization, or non-governmental organization that is not a member of the UN but participates in its debates. Observers can vote on procedural matters but not substantive matters. An example is the Holy See.

On the floor - At a Model UN conference, when a working paper or draft resolution is being written, it may not be discussed in formal debate. It first needs to be accepted by the Chair and can then be introduced to the committee. Once introduced, it is put "on the floor" and may be discussed.

Operative clause - A part of a resolution which describes how the UN will address a problem. It begins with an action verb (decides, establishes, recommends, etc.).

Page - A delegate in a Model UN committee that has volunteered to pass notes from one delegate to another or from a delegate to the dais, for a short period of time.

Placard - A piece of cardstock with a Member State's name on it that a delegate raises in the air to signal to the Chair that he or she wishes to speak.

Point - A request raised by a delegate for information or for an action relating to that delegate. Examples include a point of order, a point of inquiry, and a point of personal privilege. See our Charts of Rules and Motions.

Policy Statement - Summary of a Member State's position on a topic, written by a delegate before a Model UN conference and addressed to the committee in the Opening Speech.

Preambulatory Clause - Introductory clause which describes previous actions taken on the topic and reasons why the resolution is necessary. It begins with a participle or adjective (noting, concerned, regretting, aware of, recalling, etc.).

Procedural - Having to do with the way a committee is run, as opposed to the topic being discussed. All delegates present must vote on procedural matters and may not abstain.

Quorum - A minimum number of delegates needed to be present for a committee to meet. In the General Assembly, a quorum consists of one third of the members to begin debate, and a majority of members to pass a resolution. In the Security Council, no quorum exists for the body to debate, but nine members must be present and vote in favour to pass a resolution. In other bodies the quorum is one quarter of the committee.

Resolution - A document that has been passed by a body of the UN that aims to address a particular problem or issue. When passed, it is an official recommendation of the respective UN body to all UN member states. Only resolutions passed in the Security Council are binding for all member states.

Right of Reply - In formal debate only. A right to speak in reply to a previous speaker's comment, invoked when a delegate feels personally

insulted by another's speech. Generally requires raised placard to be invoked. Granted at the discretion of the Chair.

Roll Call - The first order of business in a Model UN committee during which the Chair reads aloud the names of each member state in the committee. When a delegate's Member State's name is called, he or she must respond "present" or "present and voting".

Rules of Procedure - Rules by which a Model UN committee is run. See our Charts of Rules and Motions.

Second - Agreement with a motion being proposed. Many motions must be seconded before they can be brought to a vote.

Secretariat - The most senior staff at a Model UN conference.

Secretary-General - The leader of a Model UN conference.

Signatory - A Member State that wishes a draft resolution to be put on the floor and signs the draft resolution to accomplish this. A signatory doesn't need to support a resolution; it only wants it to be discussed. Usually, Model UN conferences require some minimum number of sponsors and signatories for a draft resolution to be accepted.

Simple majority - More than half of present delegates in a committee. The amount needed to pass most votes.

Speakers' List - A list that determines the order in which delegates will speak. Whenever a new topic is opened for discussion, the Chair will create a speakers' list by asking all delegates wishing to speak to raise their placards and calling on them one at a time. During debate, a delegate may indicate that he or she wishes to be added to the speakers' list by sending a note to the dais.

Sponsor - One of the writers of a draft resolution. A friendly amendment can only be created if all sponsors agree.

Unmoderated Caucus - A type of caucus in which delegates leave their seats to mingle and speak freely. It enables free sharing of ideas to an extent not possible in formal debate or even a moderated caucus. Frequently used to sort Member States into blocs and to write working papers and draft resolutions.

Working Paper - A document in which the ideas of some delegates on how to resolve an issue are proposed. Frequently it is the precursor to a draft resolution.

Veto - The ability, held by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States to prevent any draft resolution in the Security Council from passing by voting no.

FLOW OF THE DEBATE

ROLL CALL

The Chairperson will announce each Member State's name. When delegates hear the name of their respective Member state, they should answer "present" or "present and voting".

SETTING THE AGENDA

When Model UN committees have more than one topic available, the body must set the agenda to begin working on one of these issues. At this time a delegate typically makes a motion, stating "The Member State of [name] moves to place [topic A] first on the agenda, followed by [topic B]." If there is no opposition to the motion, it will pass automatically. If at least one delegate objects to the motion, up to two delegations will speak in favour of the motion, and up to two other delegations will speak against it. If there are two delegates wishing to speak for one side, but only one for the second side, only one will be allowed to speak on each sides. These speeches should alternate between those in favour and those opposed. Once these speeches have been given, a vote is taken. Setting the agenda requires a simple majority vote.

OPENING SPEECH

After setting the agenda, delegates are asked to state their state's position in an opening speech. Opening speech will have one minute thirty seconds time limit. Delegates give their speeches in alphabetical order of Member states starting with a randomly selected delegate. The delegate is selected by the Dais, this decision is not subject to appeal.

DEBATE

Formal Debate: Formal debate revolves around a speakers list. The Chair begins by asking all delegates interested in addressing the other members to raise their placards. The Chair then chooses delegates to be placed on the speakers list. A Member State may only be on the speakers list once, but delegates may add their Member State to the end of the list after their speech.

Informal Debate: Informal debate involves discussion outside of the speakers list. During moderated caucuses, the Chair calls on delegates one-by-one so that each delegate can address the committee in short speeches. During unmoderated caucuses, the committee breaks for a temporary recess so that delegates may meet with each other and discuss ideas.

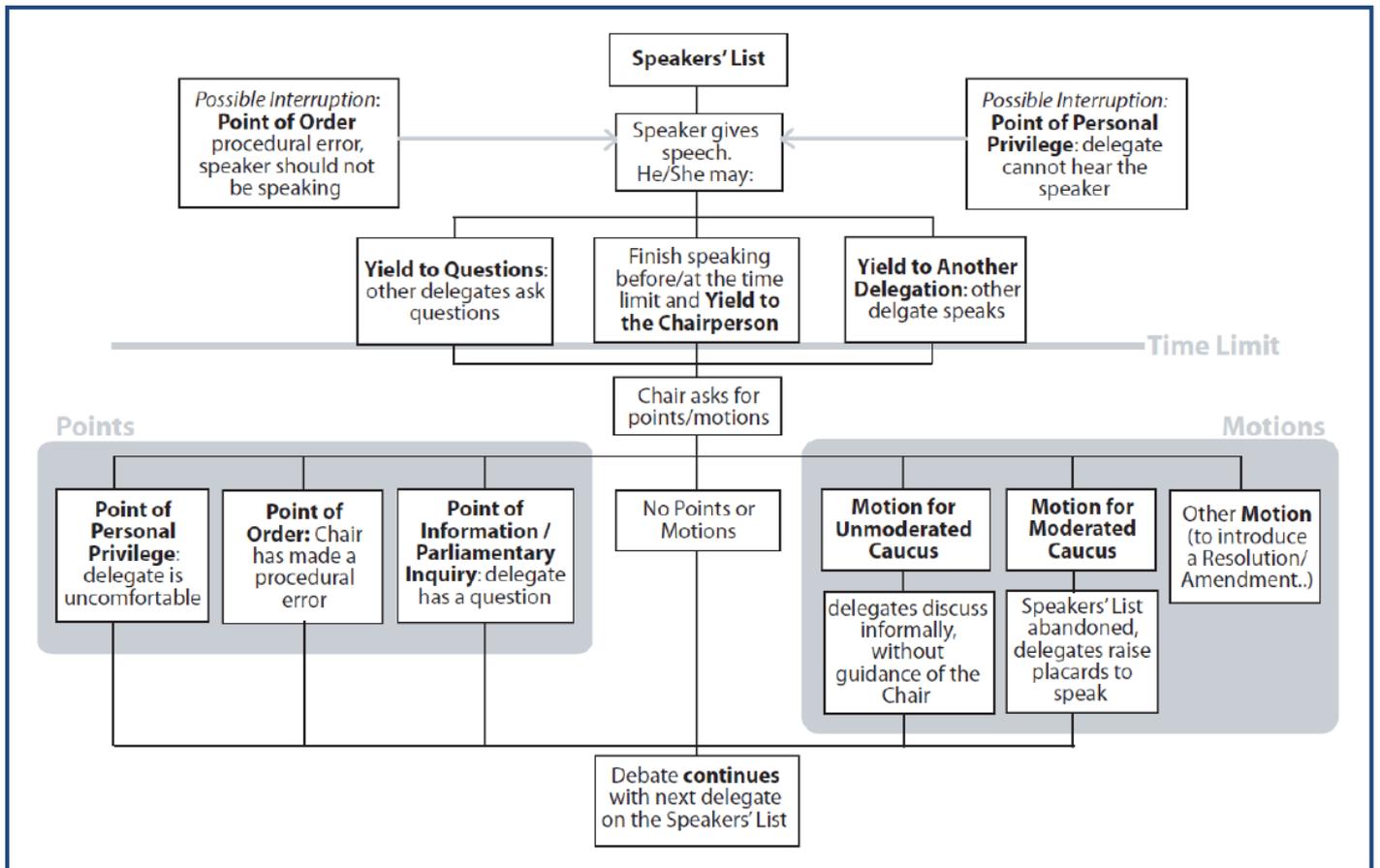
CLOSURE OF DEBATE

Once the speakers list is exhausted, the committee automatically moves to the voting procedure. Also, once a delegate feels that his or her Member State's position is clear to others and that there are enough draft resolutions on the floor, he or she may make a motion to proceed into voting procedure by moving for the closure of debate.

VOTING PROCEDURE

Once a motion to close debate has been approved, the committee moves into voting procedure. Once all of the proposals are voted on, the committee moves to the next topic on the agenda.

CHART OF THE DEBATING HIERARCHY



RULES OF PROCEDURE

GENERAL RULES

1. SCOPE: These rules apply to all the Committees and Subsidiary Bodies of the 2015 edition of the Prague Model United Nations Conference, except for modifications provided by the Secretariat, and will be considered adopted in advance of the session.
2. LANGUAGE: English will be the official and working language of the conference.
3. DELEGATIONS: Each participatory member state will be represented by only one delegate at each Committee. Representatives of accredited observers will have the same rights as those of full members, except that they may not sign or vote on resolutions. The Secretariat will provide a list of member states and accredited observers for each committee.
4. PARTICIPATION OF NON-MEMBERS: A guest speaker, expert witness, or representative of an entity that is neither a member of the committee nor an accredited observer may address a committee only with the prior approval of the Secretary-General.
5. CREDENTIALS: The credentials of all delegations have been accepted upon registration. The Secretary-General shall be the final arbiter of the validity of all credentials.
6. STATEMENTS BY THE SECRETARIAT: The Secretary-General or a member of the Secretariat whom he or she designates may at any time make either written or oral statements to the committee.
7. GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMITTEE STAFF: The Chair will declare opening and closing of each meeting and may propose the adoption of any procedural motion to which there is no significant objection. Subject to these rules, the Chair will have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting. The Dais will direct discussions, accord the right to speak, put questions, announce decisions, rule on points of order, and ensure and enforce the observance of these rules. The Co-chair may temporarily transfer his or her duties to another member of the Committee staff or other designates of the Chair. Committee staff members may also advise delegations on the course of debate. In the exercise of these functions, the Committee staff will be at all times subject to these rules and responsible to the Secretary-General.

8. APPEAL: Any decision of the Dais, with the exception of those matters for which the Committee Rules of Procedure explicitly prohibit appeal, may be appealed immediately by a delegate. The Dais may speak briefly in defense of the ruling. The appeal will then be put to a vote, and the decision of the Dais will stand unless overruled by a two-thirds majority. The Chair has ultimate discretion on any ruling, whether it is appealed successfully or not. The decision of Chair can be overturned by Secretary-General.

9. QUORUM: The Dais 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 the delegate representing that member is in the Committee chamber. The presence of a majority of 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. A roll call is not? required to determine the presence of a quorum.

10. COURTESY: Delegates will show courtesy and respect to the Committee staff and to other delegates. The Dais will immediately call to order any delegate who fails to comply with this rule.

11. ELECTRONIC DEVICES: Notebooks, tablets, computers, cell phones, or other electronic devices may be used in the Committee room during formal and informal debate.

RULES GOVERNING DEBATE

12. AGENDA: The first order of business for the Committee will be the consideration of the agenda. To set the agenda:

- i. A motion should be made to set the agenda to one of the Committee's Topic Areas as stated by the Dais in the committee background guide.
- ii. If there is no opposition to the motion, the agenda is adopted automatically.
- iii. If there is opposition to this motion two speakers lists will be established, one in favour of the motion, and one opposed to the motion and 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.
- iv. A motion to close the debate will be in order after the Committee has heard at least two speakers for the motion and two against, or when the speakers lists is exhausted.

- v. When debate is closed, the Committee will proceed to an immediate vote on the motion. A simple majority is required for passing. If the motion fails, the other Topic Area will automatically be placed before the Committee.
- vi. When voting procedure is complete on the first Topic Area, the second Topic Area is automatically placed before the Committee.
- vii. In the event of an international crisis or emergency, the Secretary-General or his or her representative may call upon a Committee to table debate on the current Topic Area 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 to the crisis situation. After a resolution has been passed on the crisis, the Committee will return to debate on the tabled topic.

13. DEBATE: After the agenda has been determined, one continuously open speakers list will be established for the duration of the Topic Area, except when interrupted by procedural points or motions, caucuses, discussion of amendments, and introduction of draft resolutions. Speakers may speak generally on the Topic Area being considered and may address any working paper or any draft resolution currently on the floor. A draft resolution can only be referred to as such once it has been introduced to the committee.

14. UNMODERATED CAUCUS: An unmoderated caucus temporarily suspends formal debate and allows members to discuss ideas informally in the committee room. A motion for an unmoderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate. The delegate making the motion will briefly explain the purpose of the motion and specify a time limit for the caucus, not to exceed twenty minutes. The motion will be put to a vote immediately, and a simple majority is required for passage. The Dais may rule the motion dilatory and his or her decision is not subject to appeal. The Dais may prematurely end an unmoderated caucus if the Dais feels that the caucus has ceased to be productive, and this decision is not subject to appeal.

15. MODERATED CAUCUS: The purpose of a moderated caucus is to facilitate substantive debate at critical junctures in the discussion. 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 specify a topic, a speaking time, and an overall time limit, not to exceed thirty minutes, for the caucus. Once raised, the motion will be voted on immediately, with a simple majority required for passage. The Dais may rule the motion dilatory and his or her decision is not subject to appeal. If the motion passes, the Dais will call on delegates to speak at his or her discretion for the stipulated time. Only speeches will be counted against the overall

time of the caucus. If no delegate wishes to speak, the moderated caucus will immediately conclude, even if time remains in the caucus. The Dais may also decide, subject to appeal, to suspend the caucus early.

16. CLOSURE OF DEBATE: When the floor is open, a delegate may move to close debate on the substantive or procedural matter under discussion. The Dais may, subject to appeal, rule such a motion dilatory. When closure of debate is moved, the Dais may recognize up to two speakers against the motion. No speaker in favor of the motion will be recognized. Closure of debate requires a two-thirds majority to pass. If the Committee is in favour of closure, the Dais will declare the closure of debate, and the resolutions or amendment on the floor will be brought to an immediate vote. If the speakers list is exhausted and no delegations wish to add their name to the list, debate on the topic at hand is immediately closed.

17. POSTPONEMENT OF DEBATE: When the floor is open, a delegate may move to postpone debate on the substantive matter under discussion. The Dais may, subject to appeal, rule such a motion dilatory. When postponement of debate is moved, the Dais may recognize up to two speakers against the motion. No speaker in favour of the motion will be recognized. Postponement of debate requires a two-thirds majority to pass. If the Committee is in favour of postponement, the debate on the current issue is immediately aborted without a final substantive vote on the matter. During debate on an amendment or resolution, this means an immediate return to formal debate. During regular formal debate, it means the next topic on the agenda is to be discussed. The postponed debate can be taken up again later during the conference.

18. SUSPENSION OF THE MEETING: Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the suspension of the meeting, to suspend all Committee functions until the next meeting. The Dais may rule such motions dilatory; this decision is not subject to appeal. When in order, such a motion will not be debated but will be immediately put to a vote and will require a simple majority to pass.

19. ADJOURNMENT OF THE MEETING: Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the adjournment of the meeting, to suspend all Committee functions for the duration of the Conference. A motion to adjourn will not be in order until three quarters of the time scheduled for the last session have elapsed. The Dais may rule such motions dilatory; this decision is not subject to appeal. When in order, such a motion will not be debated but will be immediately put to a vote and will require a simple majority to pass.

RULES GOVERNING SPEECHES

20. **SPEAKERS LIST:** The Committee will have an open speakers list for the Topic Area being discussed. Separate speakers lists will be established as needed for motions to set the agenda and debate on amendments and resolutions. A delegation present may add its name to the speakers list by submitting a request in writing or by raising their placard upon being requested by the Chair, provided that delegation is not already on the speakers list, and may similarly remove their name from the list by a similar request. At his or her discretion (usually only when a new general speakers list is opened) the Dais may solicit nations to be added to the speakers list in alphabetical order starting with a randomly selected member. The speakers list for the second Topic Area will not be open until the Committee has proceeded to that topic.

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

22. **SPEAKING TIME:** When any speakers list is opened, the speaking time is automatically set to one minute. Delegates may also motion to set a new speaking time at any time when points or motions are in order during formal debate. This motion requires a simple majority to pass.

23. **YIELDS:** A delegate granted the right to speak from a speakers list may, after speaking, yield in one of three ways:

- i. Yield to another delegate: Any remaining time will be given to that delegate, who may not, however, then yield any remaining time.
- ii. Yield to questions: Questioners will be selected by the Dais and limited to one question each. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Dais. Only the speaker's answers to questions will be deducted from the speaker's remaining time.
- iii. Yield to the chair: Such a yield should be made if the delegate has finished speaking and does not wish his or her speech to be subject to comments. The Dais will then move to the next speaker. A yield to the chair is in order, but not automatic, when a speaker's time has elapsed.
- iv. Yields are in order only on substantive speeches and not during moderated caucus.

24. COMMENTS: If a substantive speech is followed by no yields, the Dais may recognize two delegations, other than the initial speaker, to comment for thirty seconds each on the specific content of the speech just completed. Commenter may not yield. No comments will be in order during debate on procedural motions, moderated caucus, or debate on amendments.

25. RIGHT OF REPLY: A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may immediately, upon the speech in question has been concluded, request a Right of Reply. The Reply, if granted, will take the form of a thirty-second speech. The Dais's decision whether to grant the Right of Reply cannot be appealed, and a delegate granted a Right of Reply will not address the committee until requested to do so by the Dais.

POINTS

26. POINT 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. While a Point of Personal Privilege may interrupt a speaker, delegates should use this power with the utmost discretion.

27. POINT OF ORDER: During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise a Point of Order to indicate an instance of improper use of parliamentary procedure. The Point of Order will be immediately ruled upon by the Dais in accordance with these Rules of Procedure. The Dais may rule out of order those points that are dilatory or improper; such a decision cannot be appealed. A representative rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. A Point of Order may only interrupt a speaker when the speech itself is not following proper parliamentary procedure.

28. POINT OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY: When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the Dais 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 at an appropriate time.

RULES GOVERNING SUBSTANTIVE MATTERS

29. 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 be written in resolution format. Working papers are not official documents, and do not require formal introduction, but do require the approval of the Chair to be copied and distributed. Working papers do not have signatories neither sponsors.

30. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS: A draft resolution may be introduced when it receives the approval of the Chair and is signed by at least one fourth of present members at all Committees and Councils with at least 3 indicated sponsors. Signing a working paper for it to become a draft resolution need not indicate support of it, and the signatory has no further rights or obligations and may sign more than one working paper. Becoming a sponsor to a draft resolution obliges such member states to vote in favor of the resolution when being voted upon. Sponsors also have the right to propose friendly amendments. Draft resolutions require a simple majority to pass and to become an official Resolution of the Committee unless otherwise stated in specific Committee rules.

31. INTRODUCING RESOLUTIONS: Once a resolution has been approved as stipulated above and has been copied and distributed, a delegate may make a motion to introduce the resolution. This motion requires only authorization by the Dais. The Dais staff, time permitting, may choose to read the operative clauses of the resolution. Once a draft resolution has been introduced and distributed, the Dais may entertain non-substantive clarificatory points, typically used to address typographical, spelling, or punctuation errors. A resolution will remain on the floor until debate is postponed or a resolution on that Topic Area has been passed.

32. AMENDMENTS: Delegates may amend any resolution that has been introduced. An amendment submitted by a sponsor and signed by all the remaining sponsors is considered friendly and is adopted without voting upon. An amendment submitted by a non-sponsor member is considered unfriendly and must have the approval of the Dais and the signatures of at least one eighth of present members in all the Committees and Councils. Amendments to amendments are out of order; however, an amended part of a resolution may be further amended. There are no official sponsors of amendments and all amendments on the floor must be debated and voted upon:

- i. An approved amendment may be introduced when the floor is open. General debate will be suspended and two speakers lists will be established, one for and one against the amendment.
- ii. A motion to close debate will be in order after the Committee has heard two speakers for the motion and two against, or when one of the speakers lists is exhausted. In accordance with the normal procedure described in Rule 16,

the Dais will recognize two speakers against the motion to close debate, and a two-third majority is required for closure of debate on the agenda.

- iii. When debate is closed on the amendment, the Committee will move to an immediate vote. Votes on amendments are substantive votes. After the vote, debate will return to the general speakers list..

RULES GOVERNING VOTING

33. DIVISION OF THE QUESTION: After debate on a Topic Area or amendment has been closed, a delegate may move to divide the question on any item which is about to be voted on. Division of the question means that a specified set of operative clauses may be voted on separately from the rest. Preambulatory clauses may not be removed by division of the question. The motion may be debated to the extent of two speakers for and two speakers against. This motion requires a simple majority to pass:

- i. If the motion passes, the Dais will accept proposals on how to divide the question. Such proposals may divide the question into two or more parts. After all proposals have been accepted, the Dais will arrange them from most severe to least, and each will be voted on, in that order. If no division passes, the resolution remains intact.
- ii. If any proposal passes, all other proposals are discarded and the resolution or amendment is divided accordingly. A substantive vote must then be taken on each divided part to determine whether or not it is included in the final draft. A simple majority is required for inclusion of each part.
- iii. After all divided parts have been voted on those that were voted to be included are recombined into the final draft resolution and specifically highlighted in the Annex of the resolution. The resolution must finally be voted upon under regular Rules of Procedure. If all of the operative parts of the substantive proposal are rejected, the proposal will be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

34. REORDERING RESOLUTIONS: The default order in which resolutions are voted on is the order in which they were introduced. After debate on a topic has been closed, a delegate may move to change the order in which resolutions on the Committee floor will be voted on. Such a motion must specify a desired order. Once such a motion has been made, the Dais will accept alternative proposals for ordering. This motion takes precedence over a motion to divide the question on a

resolution. Proposals will be voted on in the order in which they were received and require a simple majority to pass; once a proposal has been passed, all others are discarded and resolutions will be voted on in that order.

35. VOTING: Once Committee is in voting procedure and all relevant motions have been entertained, the committee will vote on the matter on the floor. In all matters, both substantive and procedural, each Member State will have one vote. A procedural vote is a vote on any matter besides an amendment or resolution, and requires every Member State to vote either "In favour" or "Against" on the question. Each substantive vote may be: "In favour", "Against", or "Abstain". Members that declared themselves "Present and voting" cannot "Abstain" from a substantive vote. All matters will be voted upon by placards, except in the case of a roll call vote. After the Dais has announced the beginning of voting, no delegate will interrupt the voting except on a Point of Personal Privilege or on a Point of Order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting. A simple majority requires more "In favour" votes than "Against" votes; abstentions are not counted toward either total. A two-thirds majority vote requires at least twice as many "In favour" votes as "Abstain" votes.

36. ROLL CALL VOTING: A motion for a roll call vote is in order only for substantive motions. The Dais's decision whether to accept the motion for a roll call vote may not be appealed. Such a motion may be made from the floor and must be seconded by at least 2 members. All substantive votes are roll call votes in the Security Council. Voting will be at the discretion of the Chair in all other Committees. In a roll call vote, the Dais will call all countries noted by the dais to be in attendance in alphabetical order starting with a randomly selected member. Delegates may vote only "In favour", "Against", "Abstain" or "Pass". Members that declared "Pass" will then move to a second round of voting, where they are obliged to vote "In favour" or "Against". It is forbidden to "Abstain" at the second round of voting. The Dais will then announce the outcome of the vote.

37. VOTING IN SECURITY COUNCIL: General procedural rules for voting apply. Each Member State has one vote. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of permanent members, provided that a party to dispute shall abstain from voting. Veto is held by five permanent members of the Security Council; China, France, Russian Federation/Soviet Union, United Kingdom, United States of America. Veto applies only to substantive matters, there is no veto during procedural matters.

PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS

38. PRECEDENCE: Motions will be considered in the following order of preference. If a point or motion is on the floor, points or motions lower on this list are out of order.

- 1) Parliamentary Points:
 - a) Points that may interrupt a speaker:
 - i. Points of Personal Privilege (Rule 26)
 - ii. Points of Order (Rule 27)
 - b) Points in order only when the floor is open:
 - iii. Points of Parliamentary Inquiry (Rule 28)

- 2) Procedural motions that are not debatable:
 - a) Adjournment of the Meeting (Rule 19)
 - b) Suspension of the Meeting (Rule 18)
 - c) Unmoderated Caucus (Rule 14)
 - d) Moderated Caucus (Rule 15)
 - e) Motion to change the speaker's time (Rule 22)
 - f) Introduction of a draft resolution (Rule 31)
 - g) Introduction of an amendment (Rule 32)

- 3) Procedural motions that are applicable to a resolution or amendment under consideration:
 - a) Closure of Debate (Rule 16)
 - b) Postponement of Debate (Rule 17)
 - c) Division of the Question (Rule 33)
 - d) Reordering Resolutions (Rule 34)

- 4) Substantive motions:
 - a) Amendments (Rule 32)
 - b) Resolution (Rules 29-31)