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## General

### Scope

- The rules included in this document are applicable to all committees of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Security Council and the Crisis Committees with the exception of the International Court of Justice.
- Each rule is self-reliant unless modified by the Secretariat, in which case, the modification will be deemed adopted from before the session begins. No other rules of procedure apply.
- If a situation arises which has not been addressed by the Rules of Procedure, the Chairperson will be the adjudicator on which rule to apply; if no consensus is able to be reached then the Secretary General/President's decision on the matter will be final and binding.
- For the Crisis Committees and committees like the Lok Sabha, the rules can be adapted by the Chairperson to reflect the rules of the actual body that is being simulated and these adapted rules will take precedence unless explicitly specified by the Chairperson or Secretary General/President.

### Language

- English will be the official and working language of the conference.
- If a delegate wishes to present a document written in a language other than English, the delegate will have to provide a translation to the committee staff that will then distribute the translated version to the rest of the committee. The only exception will be in special language committees of the Crisis Committees and these exceptions will be announced in advance by the Chairperson.

### Representation

- A portfolio or country of the Committee will be represented by a student who is officially registered with the Conference. Each such country or portfolio will be represented by one or two delegates and will have one vote in each Committee.

### Credentials

- The credentials of all delegations will be accepted upon registration. Actions relating to the modification of rights, privileges, or credentials of any member

may not be initiated without the written consent of the Secretary-General/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 Secretary-General/President.

### Participation Of Non-Members

- Representatives of Accredited Observers will have the same rights as those of full members, except that they may not sign or vote on draft resolutions or amendments.
- These representatives reserve the right to vote only on procedural matters but not substantive matters.
- A representative of an organization that is not a member of the United Nations or an Accredited Observer may address a Committee only with the prior approval of the Chairperson.

### Participation Of Non-Governmental Organizations

Representatives of Non-Governmental Organizations reserve the same rights as a full member of the committee, with the exception of the right to vote on substantive matters, or the right to sponsor (or sign) draft resolutions. At the discretion of the Chairperson, the delegates of Non-Governmental Organizations hold certain unique procedural rights stated below:

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

### Statements By The Secretariat

- The Secretary-General/President or a member of the Secretariat designated by him may at any time reserve the right to make either written or oral statements to the Committee.

## General Powers Of The Committee Staff

- The Committee Dias consists of the Chairperson and two Deputy Chairpersons. The International Court of Justice's Dias consists of two Presidents and two Vice Presidents. The Joint Crisis Committee's Dias consists of The Head of State and The Deputy Head of State of the Nation and a Crisis Director. The Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha's Dais will have a Speaker and two Deputy Speakers. All the above positions are hereby referred to as Chairperson.
- Each Committee session will be announced open and closed by the Chairperson who may also propose the adoption of any procedural motion to which there is no significant objection.
- The Chairperson, subject to these rules, will have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting. The Chairperson will direct the flow of debate, grant the right to speak, ask questions, announce decisions, rule on points of order, and ensure and enforce the adherence to these rules. If necessary and given no objections, the Chairperson may choose to suspend the rules in order to clarify a certain substantive or procedural issue.
- The Chairperson 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 Chairperson can choose to temporarily transfer his or her duties to another member of the Committee Dais. Committee Dais members may also advise delegations on the possible course of debate. In the exercise of these functions, the Committee Dais will be at all times subject to these rules and responsible to the Secretary-General/President.

## Quorum

- Quorum denotes the minimum number of delegates who need to be present in order to open debate. Quorum is met and the Chairperson declares a Committee open to proceed debate when at least one-quarter of the members of the Committee (as declared at the beginning of the first session) are present.
- A quorum will be assumed to be present unless specifically challenged and shown to be absent. A roll call is never required to determine the presence of a quorum. In order to vote on any substantive motion, the Committee must establish the presence of a simple majority of members. A simple majority is defined as when the number of "yes" votes exceeds the number of "no" votes.

## Appeal

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

## Courtesy

- Every delegate will be courteous and respectful to the Committee staff and to other delegates. The Chairperson will immediately call to order any delegate who does not abide by with this rule. Any delegate who feels that he or she is not being treated respectfully is encouraged to report the incident to the Chairperson of the committee who will then follow the appropriate protocol.

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## Debate

### Agenda

- The Agenda decides the order in which the topics will be discussed in committee. Therefore the first matter the Committee decides on will be setting the agenda. The only motion in order at this time will be in the form of “I move that Agenda X be placed first on the Agenda.” This motion requires a second.
- Delegates may only propose those Agendas listed in the Background Guide.
- A Committee in which only one agenda has been listed will be considered to have automatically adopted that agenda without debate.
- A Speakers List will be established ‘for’ and ‘against’ the motion consisting of two speakers each.
- Debate over the Agenda can only be closed by a motion after the Committee has heard from two speakers for the motion and from two against. The Chairperson will recognize two speakers against the motion to close debate. A vote of two-thirds is required for closure of debate on the agenda. In the situation where the Speakers List on setting the agenda is exhausted, debate will automatically be closed even if a motion to close debate would not normally be in order.
- Once debate is closed, the Committee will move to an immediate vote on the motion, which will require a simple majority to pass. If the motion fails, the other Agenda will automatically be placed first on the agenda.
- A motion to proceed to the second Agenda is in order only after the Committee has adopted or rejected a resolution on the first Agenda. A motion to proceed to the second agenda item after a resolution has failed requires a second and is debatable to the extent of one speaker in favor and one against. This motion requires a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting to pass.
- In the event of a simulated international crisis or emergency, the Secretary-General/President, members of the Secretariat or the members of the Committee Staff may call upon the delegates of a certain Committee to set aside or table debate on the current Agenda so that the more pressing issue may be attended to immediately. After a directive has been passed on the crisis topic, the Committee will return to debate on the tabled topic. If a draft resolution on the crisis topic fails, the Committee may return to debate on the tabled Agenda only at the discretion of the Committee Staff.

- Comments are not in order during debate on the agenda, since deciding the Agenda is a procedural question.
- All motions for caucus shall be ruled dilatory during the consideration of the agenda. Also, delegates will not be allowed to yield their time.

### Un-moderated Caucus

- A delegate may motion for an un-moderated caucus at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate. The delegate making the motion must specify a time limit and a topic of discussion 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 un-moderated caucuses, the Chairperson will rank the motions in descending order of length and the Committee members will vote accordingly. The Chairperson may rule the motion out of order and his/her decision is not subject to appeal. An un-moderated caucus may be extended only twice by half the time of the previous one.

### Moderated Caucus

- The purpose of a moderated caucus is to facilitate substantive debate at critical junctures in the discussion. In a moderated caucus, the Chairperson will temporarily depart from the General Speakers' List and call on delegates to speak at his/her discretion. Delegates must only speak about the topic of the moderated caucus.
- A motion for a moderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate. The delegate making the motion must briefly explain its purpose and specify a time limit for the caucus, not to exceed twenty minutes, and a time limit for the individual speeches. If only one moderated caucus is raised, the motion will be voted on immediately, with a simple majority of members required for passage.
- In the case of multiple moderated caucuses, the Chairperson will rank the motions in descending order of disruptiveness and the Committee members will vote accordingly.
- The Chairperson may rule a motion out of order and his/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 no delegate wishes to speak during a moderated caucus, the caucus shall



immediately end. A moderated caucus may be extended only twice but only after the caucus has ended.

## Challenge

- The purpose of a challenge is to facilitate substantive and focused debate at critical junctures in the discussion amongst countries which are centrally involved in the said topic of discussion. The Chairperson may also recommend that two delegates carry out a challenge in order to get a clearer understanding of the said focused topic.
- A motion for a challenge is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate. The delegate making the motion must briefly explain its purpose and specify the country it wishes to challenge. If only one challenge is raised and the challenged country accepts, the motion will be voted on immediately, with a simple majority of members required for passage. The Chairperson may also pass said challenge with his own discretion.
- The format of the challenge is as follows; the challenging nation will first get 90 second to explain its view; followed by the challenged nation getting 90 seconds to express its views and rebut the view of the challenger. The challenger then gets 45 seconds to reinstate its views and the challenged gets 45 seconds to give its final views.
- In the case of multiple challenges, the Chairperson will pick the most pertinent challenge.
- The Chairperson may rule a challenge out of order and his decision is not subject to appeal. No challenges are permitted between speeches or 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 challenge directly.

## 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. The Chairperson may, subject to appeal, rule such a motion dilatory.
- When closure of debate is moved, the Chairperson may recognize up to two speakers' against the motion. No speaker in favour 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 Chairperson will ask the delegates if there are any objections to voting by acclamation.

- If there are no objections, the motion to close debate will automatically be adopted and the Committee will move immediately to substantive voting procedure.

### 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 Chairperson may rule such motions out of order; these decisions shall not be subject to appeal. When in order, such motions will not be debatable but will be immediately voted upon, barring any motions taking precedence, and will require a simple majority to pass.
- A motion to adjourn will be out of order prior to the lapse of three-quarters of the time allotted for the last meeting of the Committee. In the case of a real emergency as declared by the Secretary-General/President, members of the Secretariat or the Committee Staff, debate will automatically be suspended without any exceptions.

### Postponement And Resumption Of Debate

- Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the postponement of debate on a draft resolution, amendment, or topic currently on the floor.
- The motion, otherwise known as "tabling," will require a two-thirds vote to pass and will be debatable to the extent of one speaker in favor and one opposed. No debate or action will be allowed on any draft resolution, amendment, or topic on which debate has been postponed.
- A motion to resume debate on an amendment, draft resolution, or topic on which debate has been postponed will require a simple majority to pass and will be debatable to the extent of one speaker in favor and one opposed. Resumption of debate will cancel the effects of postponement of debate.

## 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 Chairperson will recognize 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.



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## Speeches

### Speakers List

- The Committee shall at all times have an open General Speakers' List for the Agenda being discussed. The Chairperson will either set a speaking time or entertain motions to set a speaking time.
- Separate Speakers' Lists will be established as needed for procedural motions and debate on amendments. A member may add its name to the Speakers' List by submitting a request in writing to the Chairperson, provided that member is not already on the Speakers' List, and may remove its name from the Speakers' List by submitting a request in writing to the Chairperson. At any time the Chairperson may call for members that wish to be added to the General Speakers' List. The names of the next several members to speak will always be posted for the convenience of the Committee.
- The General Speakers' List for the second Agenda will not be open until the Committee has proceeded to that topic. The General Speakers' List is the default activity of the Committee. If no motions are on the floor, debate automatically returns to the General Speakers' List. A motion to close any Speakers' List is never in order.
- No delegate may address a session without having previously obtained the permission of the Chairperson.
- The Chairperson may call a speaker to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion, or are offensive to Committee members or staff.

### Time Limit On Speeches

- The Chairperson may limit the time allotted to each speaker. The minimum time limit will be ten seconds and maximum will be 2 minutes.
- When a delegate exceeds his/her allotted time, the Chairperson may call the speaker to order without delay. However, the Chairperson has the discretion to be flexible (within reason) about the time limit to allow a delegate to finish his or her thought in order to account for the varying fluency of English among conference attendees.

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## 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 Chairperson.
- A delegate must declare any yield at the conclusion of his or her speech.
  - Yield to Points of Information: Questioners will be selected by the Chairperson and limited to one question each. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Chairperson. The Chairperson will have the right to call to order any delegate whose question is, in the opinion of the Chairperson, rhetorical, leading and/or not designed to elicit information. Only the speaker's answers to questions will be considered. Points of Information are only allowed in the case of speeches in the General Speakers' List. In a moderated caucus, time can only be yielded to Points of Information if the speaker has time left on his speech.
  - Yield to the Chairperson: Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish his/her speech to be subject to questions. The Chairperson will then move to the next speaker.
- Only one yield is allowed per speech (i.e. no yields on yielded time). There are no yields allowed if the delegate is speaking on a procedural matter. A delegate must declare any yield by the conclusion of his/her speech. Even if a delegate's time has elapsed, he/she must still yield. Yields only need to be made when in a Speakers' List.

## 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 Chairperson will grant the Right of Reply at his/her discretion; this decision is not appealable. A delegate granted a Right of Reply will not address the Committee except at the request of the Chairperson.
- A Right of Reply to a Right of Reply is out of order.

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## Points

### Points Of Information

- A point of information is a question on the matter of debate to a delegate who has just spoken, regarding the speech he/she just made. Delegates may only rise to a Point of Information when a speaker yields his/her time to the same. The admittal of a Point of Information is on the discretion of chair. Only the speaker's answer to the Point of Information will be considered.
  - Plea to Follow Up: When a delegate's question has been incompletely answered or raises more questions, the delegate can request for a plea to follow on, admitted only on the discretion of Chairperson, not subject to appeal.

### Points Of Personal Privilege

- Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort, which impairs his/her ability to participate in the proceedings, he/she may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege to request that the discomfort be corrected.
- A Point of Personal Privilege may only interrupt a speaker if the delegate speaking is inaudible. Otherwise, the delegate rising on the Point of Personal Privilege must always wait till the end of the speech to raise the Point.

### Points Of Order

- During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a Point of Order to indicate an instance of improper parliamentary procedure. The Point of Order will be immediately decided by the Chairperson in accordance with these rules of procedure.
- A Point of Order can also be raised to shed light on a factual inaccuracy in another delegate's speech. Such a conflict is resolved by presenting reliable sources for the facts in conflict. It is the Chairperson's discretion to consider the Point of Order.
- The Chairperson may rule out of order these points which are dilatory or improper; such a decision is not appealable. A representative rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

- A Point of Order may not interrupt a speaker during the speech. The delegate who rises to a point of order must wait till the end of the speech. Additionally, the Chairperson has the right to address a delegate if proper parliamentary procedure is not being followed.

#### Points Of Parliamentary Inquiry

- When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the Chairperson 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.



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## Draft Resolutions

### Directives

- In the case of Crisis Situations, the committee does not have the time to pass a Draft Resolution. The Crisis Situation needs immediate attention and therefore a directive needs to be passed.
- A Directive is a short operative document regarding the crisis at hand. It can be hand written as well and doesn't need preambulatory clauses. Although, a Directive does need a minimum of 20% of the committee as signatories. All directives in presentable format need to be submitted to the Chairperson before presentation.
- A Directive needs to be first introduced in Committee on the discretion of the Chairperson when the floor is open. A motion to this effect needs to be raised and passed by simple majority. If the motion to introduce passes, the Chairperson will read the directive for the benefit of the Committee.
- If there are more than one directive, then all directives need to be introduced, in the order that the Chairperson received them, before moving on to voting.
- The Committee then moves to voting on the Directive(s). A simple majority is required to pass the Directive, following which the Directive is put into effect.
- More than one Directive can be passed in a Committee if they do not contradict the operative clauses of another Directive.

### Working Papers

- Delegates may propose working papers for Committee consideration. Working papers are intended to aid the Committee in its discussion and formulation of draft resolutions and need not be written in draft resolution format.
- Working papers need to be introduced in committee to be discussed. The working paper requires a minimum of 20% of the committee as signatories to make it valid for presentation. The Chairperson can rule out any working papers he deems inappropriate. Working papers do not require votes of approval.
- Working papers are not official documents and may be presented in any format approved by the Chairperson, but do require the signature of the Chairperson to be copied and distributed.



- After introducing working papers, they can be referred to in the consequent speeches by the numbers allotted to them in the order that the Chairperson received them.

## Draft Resolutions

- A draft resolution may be introduced when it receives the approval of the Chairperson and is signed by 25% of the total strength of the committee.
- Signing a draft resolution need not indicate support of the draft resolution, and the signatory has no further rights or obligations. Signing a draft resolution only indicates a desire for the draft resolution to be discussed in Committee. Signatories should be listed in alphabetical order on every draft resolution.
- Every Resolution needs to have at least one Author. A maximum of three Authors are allowed for a draft resolution. No special signatories or co-authors are allowed.
- The Author has an obligation of supporting the Draft Resolution and defending it. An author has to vote for his/her draft resolution. Authors also have the right to consider an amendment friendly, following which the amendment will directly be implemented without vote. This can only occur when all Authors agree to it.
- A draft resolution requires a simple majority of members present to pass. Only one draft resolution may be passed per Agenda. After a draft resolution is passed, voting procedure will end and the Committee will move directly into the second Agenda (following the rules governing the setting of the agenda).

## Introduction To Draft Resolutions

- Once a draft resolution has been approved as stipulated above and has been copied and distributed, the authors may move to introduce the draft resolution. The Chairperson, 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 Authors along with one other member or any four members on the discretion of the authors can come up and read the draft resolution clause by clause, in the process explaining it. A question answer question following the reading will take place. The time limit for this will be

decided by the Chairperson. They should answer any clarificatory points on the draft resolution. Any substantive points will be ruled out of order during this period, and the Chairperson may end this clarificatory question-answer period' for any reason, including time constraints.

- More than one draft resolution may be on the floor at any one time. A draft resolution will remain on the floor until debate on that specific draft resolution is postponed or a Resolution on that Agenda has been passed. Debate on draft resolutions proceeds according to the General Speakers' List for that Agenda 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.

## Amendments

- Delegates may amend any draft resolution that has been introduced by adding to, deleting from or revising parts of it. Only one amendment may be introduced at any given time. An amendment must have the approval of the Chairperson and the signatures of 20% of the committee.
- Delegates must follow the correct format for amendments. The chairperson can rule out any amendment that doesn't follow the proper format.
- 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.
- Amendments can be deemed friendly if all the authors agree to it. Such an amendment doesn't require voting or discussion. Any amendment that is unacceptable by any one of the authors will be considered unfriendly.
- If a the submitted amendment contains a typographical error, the corrected version should be submitted to the Chairperson only and does not need to be circulated to the entire committee. The Chairperson, at his or her discretion will announce the corrections made in the latter version.
- The Chairperson can also put a limit on the total number of amendments he will be accepting, not subject to appeal.
- The final vote on the amendment is substantive; NGOs and Observer Nations will not be allowed to vote on amendments.
- A motion to introduce an approved amendment may be introduced when the floor is open after the introduction of the draft resolution. After this motion, the Chairperson 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.

- Following this, 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.



## Voting

### Procedural Voting

- Voting on any matter other than draft resolutions and amendments is considered procedural.
- Each and every member of the committee, including representatives of Accredited Observers and of NGO must vote on all procedural motions, and no abstentions will be allowed. A simple majority shall be considered achieved when there are more “Yes” votes than “No” votes. A two-thirds vote will require at least twice as many “Yes” votes than “No” votes. If there is not the required number of speakers’ for or against a motion, the motion will automatically fail or pass.

### Substantive Voting

- Substantive voting includes voting on draft resolutions and amendments. Once the committee closes debate on the general Agenda, it will move into substantive voting procedures.
- At this point of time, the chambers are sealed and no interruptions will be allowed. The only points and motions that will be in order are: Division of the Question, Reordering Draft Resolutions, Motion to vote by acclamation, Motion for a Roll Call Vote, Point of Personal Privilege, Point of Parliamentary Inquiry and Point of Order. If there are no such motions, the Committee will vote on all draft resolutions.
- 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. All matters will be voted upon by a show of placards, unless a motion for a roll call vote is accepted. Abstentions are not counted in the total number of votes cast. A simple majority requires more “Yes” votes than “No” votes (i.e. more countries voting in the affirmative than the negative).
- Once any Resolution has been passed, the voting procedure is closed, as only one Resolution may be passed per Agenda. 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. NGOs and Observer Nations will not be able to vote on draft resolutions and/or amendments.

## Voting By Acclimation

- Before the beginning the vote on a particular motion, draft resolution or amendment, the Chairperson has the right to ask his or her members if there are any objections to a vote by acclimation. If the committee members have no objections, then the motion will automatically be adopted without the committee going into voting procedure.
- A single objection to voting by acclimation will mean that the committee will go into normal voting procedure.

## Reordering Draft Resolutions

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

## 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 division of the question.
- The motion can be debated to the extent of two speakers' for and two against, to be followed by an immediate procedural vote on that motion.
- If the motion receives the simple majority required to pass, the Chairperson will take motions on how to divide the question and prioritize them from most severe to least severe.
- The Committee will then vote on the motions in the order set by the Chairperson. If no division passes, the resolution remains intact. Once a division has been passed, requiring a simple majority, the draft resolution will be divided accordingly, and a separate procedural vote will be taken on each divided part to determine whether or not it is to be included in the final draft resolution. If all of the operative parts of the substantive

proposal are rejected, the draft resolution will be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

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

### Roll Call Voting

- A delegate has the right to request a roll call vote after debate on a draft resolution is closed. A roll call vote can only be in order for substantive votes. A motion for a roll call vote may be made from the floor and seconded by 20 members of the General Assembly, 10 members of the Economic and Social Council and Regional Bodies and 5 members of the Crisis and Historical Committees
- In a roll call vote, the Chairperson will call members in alphabetical order starting with a randomly selected member.
- In the first sequence, delegates may vote “Yes”, “Yes with Rights”, “No”, “No with Rights”, “Abstain”, or “Pass”. Delegates who vote either “Yes with Rights” or “No with Rights” reserve the right to explain his/her vote only when the delegate is voting against the policy of his/her country. The delegate will only be allowed to explain an affirmative or negative vote, not an abstention from voting.
- A delegate who voted “Pass” during the first sequence of the roll call must vote (i.e. may not abstain or pass) during the second sequence. The same delegate may not request the right to explain his/her vote.
- The Chairperson 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 Chairperson, not to exceed thirty seconds.
- The Chairperson will then announce the outcome of the vote.

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## Precedence Of Motions

Motions will be considered in the following order of preference:

1. Point of Personal Privilege
2. Point of Order
3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
4. Adjournment of the Meeting
5. Suspension of the Meeting
6. Unmoderated Caucusing
7. Moderated Caucusing
8. Introduction of Draft Resolution
9. Introduction of an Amendment
10. Postponement of Debate
11. Resumption of Debate
12. Closure of Debate

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

1. Point of Personal Privilege
2. Point of Order
3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
4. Reordering Draft Resolutions
5. Division of the Question
6. Motion for a Roll Call Vote



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