**A. GENERAL PROVISIONS ON THE CONFERENCE**

**Article 1: Scope**

1. These rules of procedure shall, in their entirety, apply to all sessions of Nesibe Aydın Model United Nations Conference 2020 (hereinafter referred to as NAMUN 2020, the

Conference) unless otherwise is stated by the Secretariat. Russian Revolution, and North Atlantic Treaty Organization Committees shall follow the specific rules of procedure that are explained further in these rules of procedure.

2. The rules are self-sufficient, except for modifications provided by the Secretariat, and

will be considered adopted in advance of the session.

3. Only the rules mentioned within this document and the United Nations (hereinafter

referred to as UN) Charter are applicable throughout the Conference. In the case of a

contradiction between these two documents, Rules of Parliamentary Procedure shall

hold precedence.

**Article 2: Official Language**

1. English shall be the only official and working language of the Conference.

**Article 3: Dress Code**

1. The dress code is formal business attire and is mandatory during the Conference.

**Article 4: Participation**

1. Member States are participants who form a Delegation and constitute the

parliamentary discussion within the Committees individually.

2. Advisors are the participants who are allowed to join the sessions, but they do not

represent any State or Organization. Thus, they are deprived of any official

contribution to sessions or informal talks. The status of an advisor is limited to only

‘observing’ the process of the entire Conference. They are not allowed to participate in or disrupt the proceeding of the Conference, and to communicate with any of the participants while the session is in progress.

3. The Russian Revolution sessions shall follow the same proceedings as the other committees in NAMUN 2020.

**Article 5: Credentials**

1. The credentials of all Delegations have been accepted upon registration.

2. 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.

3. Any representative to whose admission a Member objects will provisionally be seated

with the same rights as other representatives, pending a decision from the Secretary-

General.

**Article 6: Secretariat**

1. The Secretary-General or a member of the Secretariat designated by him/her at any

time may deliver either written or oral statements to the Committees.

2. The decisions of the Secretariat shall not be appealed.

**Article 7: The Secretary-General**

1. The Secretary-General shall act in full capacity in all meetings of as NAMUN 2020 and

shall perform other functions as are entrusted to him/her by the organs of the UN in accordance with Article 98 of the UN Charter. Decisions taken by the Secretary-General

in this context are final.

2. The Secretary-General shall refrain from any actions that might undermine his/her

position as an international official responsible only to the NAMUN 2020 in accordance

with Article 100 of the UN Charter.

3. Each delegation undertakes to exclusively respect the international character and the

responsibilities of the Secretary-General and his/her staff and not to seek to influence

them in the discharge of their responsibilities in accordance with Article 100 of the UN

Charter.

**Article 8: Courtesy**

1. All participants shall show diplomatic courtesy at all times.

2. Participants behaving in a crude manner may be subject to academic warnings,

restricted rights, or expulsion based on the decision of the Secretary-General.

**B. GENERAL RULES ON THE COMMITTEE: COMPOSITION AND SESSIONS**

**Article 9: Definition**

1. In these Rules of Parliamentary Procedure, the Committee shall refer to the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund, International Olympic Committee, United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Russian Revolution 1917  simulated in NAMUN 2020.

**Article 10: Quorum**

1. The Committees shall commence the parliamentary discussions when at least one-

quarter of their members (as declared at the beginning of the Conference) are present

in the Committee room.

2. Substantive voting necessitates the presence of a majority of the members of the

Committee.

3. A quorum will be assumed to be present during sessions, unless specifically challenged

and shown to be absent or deemed as such by the Committee Staff.

4. A quorum can only be challenged in the very beginning of a session, and before moving

on to the substantive voting procedure. Challenging a quorum shall be done by using

a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, Point of Order, or via the Chat part of the used application sent to the

Admins.

**Article 11: Members of the Committee**

1. The Committee consists of Delegates referred in Article 4 and the Committee Board.

2. Representations in Russian Revolution 1917 shall have the same rights and obligations as Delegates of other Committees unless otherwise is provided.

**Article 12: Committee Staff**

1. The Committee Staff consists of Committee Directors.

2.Committee Directors of Russian Revolution 1917 and the Council Director of North Atlantic Treaty Organization shall have the same rights and obligations as other Committee Directors unless otherwise is provided.

3. The Committee Directors will declare the opening and closing of each meeting and may

propose the adoption of any procedural motion to which there is no significant

objection unless there is a motion to appeal to the decision of the Directors as per

Article 14.

4. The Committee Staff, subject to these rules, will have complete control over the

proceedings at any meeting. The Directors are those who direct discussions, accord

the right to speak, put questions, announce decisions, rule on points, and ensure and enforce the observance of these rules. The Directors may temporarily transfer their

duties to another member of the Committee Staff.

5. The Committee Staff may also advise Delegations on the possible course of any given

debate.

6. The Committee Staff will always be bound by these rules and responsible to the

Secretary-General.

8. The Committee Staff shall refrain from any action that might undermine their

credibility and impartiality within their position as an international official responsible

only to NAMUN 2020.

**Article 13: Delegates**

1. Each Member State will be represented by one Delegate with one vote in each

Committee.

**Article 14: Appeal to the Committee Directors’ Decisions**

1. Any decision of the Committee Staff, with the exception of matters that are explicitly

stated to be non-appealable, may be appealed immediately by a Delegate. Appealing

to a decision is done by raising a motion to appeal. Committee Directors cannot

overrule such motion if the decision is appealable.

2. The Directors may speak briefly in defence of the ruling. The appeal will then be put to

a vote, and the decision of the Director will stand unless overruled by a two-thirds

majority of the Committee.

3. The Director’s decision not to sign a resolution or amendment is never appealable.

4. A ‘Yes’ vote indicates support of the Director’s ruling; a ‘No’ vote indicates opposition

to that ruling.

**Article 15: Communication**

1. Written notes are the means of communication between Delegates or between

Delegates and Committee Staff.

3. Notes are to be distributed by the Administrative Staff present in each Committee.

Delegates may not convey message papers to other delegates themselves.

4. 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 investigation and the Committee Directors may decide not to

pass the note if the language or the content is found to be inappropriate.

5. Note-passing can be suspended at any time upon the decision of the Committee Staff.

This decision of the Committee Staff is not appealable.

6. Note-passing is automatically suspended during roll-call, unmoderated caucuses, and

voting procedures.

**Article 16: Electronic Devices**

1. The use of any electronic devices that allow the participants to communicate among

themselves or the exteriors of the Committee room is strictly prohibited.

2. The Committee Directors may allow the Delegates to use electronic devices for

substantive drafting.

3. In order to ensure the authenticity of Russian Revolution 1917, all electronic devices are strictly prohibited at all times in the Committee.

**C. RULES GOVERNING PARLIAMENTARY DISCUSSIONS**

**Article 17: Roll-Call**

1. At the beginning of each session, the Committee Staff shall record the statuses of the

members present and determine the required majorities.

2. The roll-call shall be performed in alphabetical order.

3. Delegates of Member States shall state their statuses as either present or present and

voting; the first allowing abstentions and the latter indicating the delegate shall either

vote in favour or against in substantive matters.

4. Delegates that have not replied to the roll-call will be treated as absentees, even if

they are physically in the Committee, until they send a message paper to the

Committee Staff stating their status as either present or present and voting.

5. Delegates that have missed more than half of the time allocated for the session cannot

alter their statuses from absent. Such Delegates cannot join the debate, nor exercise

their voting rights.

6. Delegates marked absent may not join the debate or vote until their status is changed

by the Committee Staff.

**Article 18: Agenda-Setting**

1. Each Committee shall begin its first meeting with the consideration of the agenda after which the opening speeches will be heard for the agenda which is set.

2. In cases where the agenda consists of multiple topics or is open, a motion should be

made to prioritize the topics.

3. Motions to set an agenda out of the scope provisioned by the Secretariat can be

overruled by the Committee Staff, and their decision is not appealable.

4. A Speakers List will be established ‘for’ and ‘against’ the motion; speakers ‘for’ will

speak in support of the topic area suggested, speakers ‘against’ will speak in favour of

the other topic area.

5. A motion to close debate will be in order after the Committee has heard at least two

speakers for and at least two speakers against the motion for the consideration of the

agenda. In cases where there is no party against the motion among the delegations,

this necessity shall not apply. In accordance with Article 27, upon the motion to close

the debate, the Directors shall allow two speakers against the motion to close debate.

In the event that no speakers are entertained for the consideration of the agenda, the

debate is assumed to be automatically closed.

6. Having heard the speakers against the motion to close debate, the Director shall move

to a procedural vote, which will require a vote of two-thirds of the members.

7. When the debate is closed, the Committee will move to an immediate vote on the

motion for the consideration of the agenda. A simple majority is required for adoption.

8. If the motion fails, the other topic area will automatically be placed first on the agenda.

9. A motion to proceed to the second topic is in order only after the Committee has voted

on a resolution on the first topic. A motion to proceed to the second topic is debatable

to the extent of one speaker in favour and one against. This motion requires a simple

majority of the members in order to pass. If such motion is not given, the Committee

Staff may declare the second agenda to be adopted.

10. For Committees with only agenda item, the agenda item will be adopted automatically

upon the motion for its consideration without a voting procedure.

11. Should an event of international emergency or crisis occur, the Secretary-General or

his/her deputy or representative may request the tabling of the current topic in order

to quickly and effectively respond to what the crisis necessitates. After a resolution is

adopted on the crisis topic, the Committee may return to debate on the tabled topic

only at the discretion of the Secretary-General or his/her deputy or representative.

12. All motions for caucuses shall be ruled out during the consideration of the agenda.

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

the agenda.

**Article 19: Debate and the Speakers’ List**

1. Having set the agenda, the Directors shall establish a permanent Speakers’ List that

will be followed for the current topic. Speakers may speak generally on the topic.

Unless interrupted by procedural motions and amendments, the session proceeds

with the Speakers’ List.

2. In order to be registered for the Speakers’ List, a note to the Committee Staff shall be

sufficient. Directors may also explicitly ask to see placards of the delegates wishing to

be added on the Speakers’ List.

3. If the delegation was late for the roll-call of the session, a note should be sent to the

Director requesting for being noticed and being eligible for the Speakers’ List.

4. Once a resolution has been introduced, it remains on the floor and may be debated

until it fails, the Committee postpones debate on it, or the Committee moves to the

next topic.

5. Every draft resolution is treated as a separate agenda item. Only one draft resolution

may be discussed at once, and upon introduction, a new Speakers’ List has to be

established.

6. The Speakers’ List is continuously open until a motion for a closure of the debate has

been passed by a two-thirds majority vote.

**Article 20: Speeches**

1. When a speakers list is opened, the speaking time is automatically set to one and a half minutes. The Director may use his/her discretion to set a new speaking time. Delegates may also make a 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.

2. No Delegate may address the Committee without the permission of the Director.

3.When a Delegate exceeds the allotted time, the Director may call the speaker to order.

4. Speeches made by Delegations must be kept relevant to the topic under discussion.

The Director may interrupt or even terminate the speech of the delegate if there is no

relevance with the current topic. This also applies when the Director feels that the

remarks of a certain Delegate are offensive to the Committee members or to another

Delegation. This decision of the board is not appealable.

5. The Opening Speeches are to comply with the general rules regarding speeches but the speaking times for North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Roman Senate are to be 1 minute 30 seconds while they are to be 1 minute for all other Committees.

**Article 21: Yields**

1. Yields can only be made during General Speaker’s List.

2. A Delegate granted the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield its remaining

time of speech to: another Delegate, to questions, or to the Staff. Yields are to be

declared by the conclusion of the speeches.

3. The aforementioned yields are defined as follows:

* Yield to another delegate: Any remaining time will be given to that delegate, who may not, however,then yield any remaining time to a third delegate. To turn the oor over to a co-delegate is not considered a yield.
* Yield to questions: Questioners, who will be allowed one question each, will be selected by the Director, at whose discretion follow-up questions may also be allowed. Only the speaker’s answers to questions will be deducted from the speaker’s remaining time.
* Yield to the Staff: This yield should be made if the delegate has finished speaking without a wish to yield to another delegate or to questions. The next speaker will be given the floor after this yield. This yield is automatic when a speaker’s time has elapsed.

4. No yields are allowed during procedural speeches or if the Delegate’s time has expired.

5. Only one yield can be made per speech.

6. If the remaining time of a speech is yielded to another Delegate; this Delegate can

deliver their remarks upon the agenda item provided that they accept the yield. If the

yield is not accepted; the floor is automatically yielded back to the Committee Staff.

8. Concerning the time yielded for questions, the Director shall select questioners, which

are granted one question each. Only the speaker’s answer shall be deducted from the

speaker’s remaining time.

9. Director shall have the right to call to order any Delegate whose question is, in the

opinion of the Director, rhetorical and leading and not designed to elicit information.

10. Should the remaining time be yielded to the Staff, the Director will then move to the

next speaker.

**Article 22: Right of Reply**

1. A Delegate whose personal or national integrity has been infringed by another

Delegate may submit a right of reply only in writing to the Committee Staff.

2. The message paper sent by the Delegate asking for a right of reply should comprise of

what part of the given speech breaches the Delegate’s personal or national integrity,

and the response that the Delegate wishes to give.

3. The Director will grant the right of reply on his/her discretion and a Delegate granted

a right of reply would not address the Committee except at the request of the Director.

**Article 23: Unmoderated Caucus**

1. Unmoderated caucus is a caucus that takes place within the formal proceeding of the

Committee’s session. Its purpose is to facilitate a formal lobbying time for working on

Committee documents.

2. The motion for an unmoderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open.

3. The delegate introducing the motion must briefly explain the purpose of the caucus

and specify a time limit, not to exceed twenty minutes. The Director may alter the time

limit for the caucus.

4. The motion will then be put to a vote and its adoption requires a simple majority of

the delegates.

5. The Director may rule the motion out of order and appealing his/her decision is not

possible.

6. In accordance with Article 16, Delegates are strictly forbidden to access any electronic

device that is not used for the purpose of drafting a document (i.e. Cell phones) during

the unmoderated caucuses.

**Article 24: Moderated Caucus**

1. Moderated caucus is a caucus that takes place within the formal proceeding of the

Committee’s session. Its purpose is to facilitate the debate on specific issues.

2. This motion temporarily suspends the Speakers’ List for a specified time and the

motion can be raised at any time when the floor is open.

3. The Delegate making the motion must briefly explain the purpose of the moderated

caucus and specify a time limit, not to exceed twenty minutes, and a time limit for the

individual speeches, not to exceed the time limit per speakers in the Speakers' List. The

Director may alter the time limit and the limit for individual speeches.

4. If the Committee Staff sees there is a similar motion for a moderated caucus with a

time allocation more beneficial for the committee proceedings, the Committee Staff

can ask the Delegate to withdraw their motion. The Delegates can also ask at any time

for their motion to be withdrawn.

5. The motion will then be put to a vote and its adoption requires a simple majority of

the delegates.

6. The Director may rule the motion out of order, and appealing his/her decision is not

possible.

7. If the motion passes, the Director shall call upon Delegates, who signify their desire to

speak by raising their placards, at his/her discretion.

8. At no point in time during the moderated caucuses can two Delegates be giving a

speech.

9. When the time limit for the moderated caucus expires, the Speakers’ List is resumed

and it is within the discretion of the director to entertain further points or motions.

**Article 25: Extension of Caucuses**

1. When the time allocated for a moderated or an unmoderated caucus, motions for

extensions shall be in order. Motion for an extension shall be given right after a caucus

has lapsed.

2. The extension shall never exceed the time determined for the original caucus.

3. A moderated or an unmoderated caucus shall only be extended once.

4. Shall the extension motion be given for a moderated caucus; the individual speaker

time shall remain the same as the original caucus

**Article 26: Termination of Caucuses**

1. At any time during a moderated or unmoderated caucus, any delegate may raise a

motion for the termination of the caucus. This motion shall immediately be put to a

vote.

2. For a motion for the termination of the caucus to be given, the Committee Staff does

not have to announce that the floor is open.

3. The motion requires simple majority to pass.

4. The Committee Director may overrule this motion and his/her decision is non-

appealable.

**Article 27: Closure of Debate**

1. A Delegate may propose a motion for closure of debate at any time when the floor is

open.

2. The Director may rule such a motion out and his/her decision is not subject to appeal.

3. Upon the motion, the Director may recognize up to two speakers against the motion.

4. Closure of debate necessitates a two-thirds majority.

5. After closure of debate, the Committee proceeds to an immediate vote on the

resolutions and amendments on the floor.

**Article 28: Suspension and Adjournment of the Meeting**

1. A Delegate may propose a motion for a suspension of the meeting for a specified time

and purpose to suspend all Committee functions until the next session.

2. A Delegate may propose a motion for the adjournment of the meeting to suspend all

Committee functions for the duration of the Conference.

3. The Director may rule such motions out of order and these decisions are not subject

to appeal.

4. There are no debates for these motions, for they are immediately put to vote and will

require a simple majority to pass.

5. Given there is an objection by a Delegate to either the suspension or the adjournment,

the Committee Staff cannot, in any way, declare the session to be suspended/adjourned.

6. A motion to adjourn the meeting will be out of order until three-quarters of the time

allotted for the last session has elapsed.

**Article 29: Tabling (Postponement) and Resumption of Debate**

1. At any time the floor is open, a Delegate may rise for the postponement of debate on

a resolution currently on the floor.

2. This motion requires a two-thirds majority to pass and will be debatable to the extent

of one speaker in favour and one against.

3. No debate or action will be allowed on any resolution on which debate has been

postponed.

4. A motion to resume debate on a resolution or a substantive amendment on which

debate has been postponed will require a simple majority to pass and will be debatable

to the extent of one speaker in favour and one against.

**Article 30: Reconsideration**

1. A motion to reconsider is in order when a resolution or substantive amendment has

been adopted or rejected.

2. The motion to reconsider a resolution or a substantive amendment which had been rejected can only be given by a delegate other than the sponsors or the signatories of the documents.

3. The Director shall recognize two speakers opposing the motion after which the motion

shall be immediately put to a vote.

4. A two-thirds majority of the members present is required for reconsideration.

5. If the motion for the reconsideration passes, the procedure continues from when the

voting procedure started.

**D. RULES GOVERNING POINTS**

**Article 31: Point of Personal Privilege**

1. Delegates may request the Director to correct discomforts that hamper their ability to

participate in the proceedings such as the room temperature or audibility.

2. Since the point of personal privilege due to audibility is the only point that may

interrupt the speaker, delegates are kindly requested to pay utmost attention in its

usage.

**Article 32: Point of Order**

1. During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a point of order to indicate

an instance of improper parliamentary procedure.

2. The point of order will be immediately decided by the Director in accordance with

these Rules of Parliamentary Procedure. The Director may rule out of order those

points that are improper.

3. A Delegate rising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter

under discussion, unless the director specifically requests the delegate to do so in a

limited amount of time specified by the director.

4. A point of order may only interrupt a speaker if the speech is not following proper

parliamentary procedure. A point of order concerning other parliamentary procedures

shall be raised after the Delegates have finished his/her speech.

**Article 33: Point of Parliamentary Inquiry**

1. A delegate may rise to a point of parliamentary inquiry to ask the Director a question

regarding the rules of the procedure.

2. This point can never interrupt a speaker.

**Article 34: Point of Information**

1. A Delegate may request the Director to explain a term or an abbreviation that one

uses.

2. This point cannot interrupt a speaker.

**E. RULES GOVERNING COMMITTEE DOCUMENTS**

**Article 35: Working Papers**

1. Delegates may propose working papers for the consideration of the Committee. They

are intended to direct and elaborate the discussion or to specify the position of a

certain Delegation or Delegations.

2. Working papers can be an individual effort of a Delegate, or collectively prepared.

3. Working papers do not have to be formulated within the Committee sessions.

4. Working papers do not require signatories to be presented to the Committee.

5. Working papers are not subject to resolution formatting rules.

6. Working papers are not official documents but they still need to be approved by the

Director and made available to the whole Committee.

7. An approved working paper needs a motion to be introduced to the Committee, yet

the motion shall not be put to vote.

8. Working Papers shall not be voted upon.

**Article 36: Final Documents of the Committees**

1. The final document of the Committees will be a resolution except for:

a. Roman Senate which will consider legislations. These legislations shall be in the format of the NATO documents─ Directive, Order or Decision.

b. North Atlantic Treaty Organization whose final documents can take the form of

Communiqué, Directive, Order, or Decision.

2. No final document can include ideas, terms, solutions, etc. that were not mentioned during a session.

3. Rules of Parliamentary Procedure shall apply to all forms of final documents unless

otherwise is explicitly provided.

**Article 37: Draft Resolution**

1. A draft resolution may be introduced when it is approved by the Director and signed

by one-fifth of the number of delegations that are present at the beginning of the

Committee session.

2. Signing a draft resolution does not automatically amount to support the resolution,

but it just indicates the will of the signatory Delegation to bring that resolution on the

floor. There are no official sponsors of resolutions.

3. Introducing either pre-written resolutions prior to the Committee sessions or

resolutions that are formulated by other delegates outside the Committee is strictly

forbidden and will not receive the approval of the Director. All the documents

presented will be scanned against plagiarism.

**Article 38: Introducing a Draft Resolution**

1. After the approval of the Director, the draft resolution needs to be made available to

all Delegations of the Committee before it can be entertained on the floor.

2. A motion to introduce a draft resolution requires a simple majority to pass.

3. Once the motion to introduce a draft resolution passes one of the signatory

Delegations may rise to introduce the resolution. The content of such an introduction

will be limited to reading the operative clauses of the resolution. This introduction is a

procedural matter and thus is not subject to yields.

4. Upon the introduction of the resolution by one of the signatory Delegations, it is

debatable.

5. The introduced draft resolution is considered to be a separate agenda item, and a new

Speakers’ List should be established.

6. A resolution remains on the floor until debate on that specific resolution is postponed

or closed.

7. Debate on resolutions proceeds according to the Speakers’ List.

**Article 39: Adoption of a Resolution**

1. As a general rule, resolutions require a simple majority of the Delegations to pass, and

the vote is substantive in the Committees.

2. Once a resolution has been adopted by the Committee, no other substantially

contradictory resolution may be addressed in the Committee.

3. North Atlantic Treaty Organization shall adopt its final documents with consensus.

**Article 40: Competence**

1. A motion to question the competence of the Committee to discuss a resolution or

amendment is in order only immediately after the draft resolution has been

introduced.

2. This motion needs a simple majority to pass and is debatable to the extent of one

speaker for and one against.

3. If the motion to question the competence of the Committee passes; the substantive

document subject to the questioning shall automatically fail.

**Article 41: Amendments**

1. Delegates may amend a resolution that has been introduced.

2. Amendments to amendments are out of order, yet amended parts of a resolution may

be further amended.

3. The signatory states are not official sponsors.

4. Pre-ambulatory clauses cannot be amended.

5. The procedural and substantive amendments are the two kinds of amendments used

in NAMUN 2020. An amendment is procedural if it only aims to change the grammar

mistakes or typing errors and voting on such amendments is considered to be

procedural voting and the delegates are not allowed to abstain as in all procedural

votes. A substantive amendment, on the other hand, changes the content of a clause,

subtracts, or adds new clauses to the resolution introduced. Voting on such

amendments are substantive and delegates are allowed to abstain.

6. Amendments can be sent to the Committee Staff electronically or via message papers.

7. Amendments shall clearly state whether they are adding a clause, striking a clause, or

changing a clause. In the case of adding a new clause, the amendment should specify

the exact location within the draft resolution such amendment will be added.

**Article 42: Introducing an Amendment**

1. Upon the approval by the Director and signatures of one-eighth of the delegations, the

amendment may be brought to the floor through a motion to introduce an

amendment.

2. When the motion to introduce an amendment is raised, the Director shall read the

amendment before putting it on vote.

3. A motion to introduce an amendment requires a simple majority of the votes to pass.

4. The Directors shall entertain two speakers in favour and two speakers against the

amendment. If need is obvious they may use their discretion to allow more speakers.

5. A motion to close debate is in order after the Committee has heard two speakers for

the amendment and two against or all speakers on one side and at least two on the

other side. Motion to close the debate requires a two-thirds vote.

6. If no Delegates have given a speech for or against the amendment, since debate has

not started, the motion to close the debate is not required. Debate is assumed to be

automatically closed in any circumstances where it is non-existent.

7. When the debate is closed on the amendment, the Committee will move to an

immediate vote.

8. After the vote, debate will continue in accordance with the Speakers’ List. Simple

majority is required to pass an amendment.

**F. RULES GOVERNING VOTING PROCEDURES**

**Article 43: Procedural Voting**

1. Procedural voting is in order in all cases except for voting on a resolution or substantive

amendment.

2. Procedural voting does not accommodate abstaining, thus requires all delegations to

cast an affirmative vote or a negative vote. In the event that the counted votes are less than the number of Delegates present; the Committee Staff shall take the vote

repetitively until the number is met.

3. Note passing is automatically suspended during Procedural Voting.

4. Procedural voting procedures will be exercised through raising placards unless the

Committee Directors choose to ease the process via seconds and objections. The

procedure in that case shall go as follows:

a. For motions that require simple majority to pass; the Directors shall ask for first

seconds and then objections as “Are there any seconds/objections?”. Delegates

who are in favour of the motion shall say “Second!” while those who are against

shall say “Objection!” accordingly. If there are no seconds raised, the motion

shall automatically fail and if there are no objections raised, the motion shall

automatically pass without a voting procedure.

b. For motions that require 2/3 majority to pass; the Directors shall ask for first

seconds “Are there any seconds?” Delegates who are in favour of the motion

shall say “Second!” If there are no seconds raised, the motion shall

automatically fail. If there are seconds to the motion; the Directors shall then

move on to objections. In case no objections are raised, the Committee

Directors shall repeat “Are there any objections?” to a total of three times. If

the consent of the Committee is thus confirmed; the Committee shall surpass

the procedure envisaged in relevant Articles.

**Article 44: Substantive Voting**

1. The only substantive voting is on final documents or substantive amendments with

each delegate having one vote.

2. Note passing is automatically suspended during Substantive Voting.

3. Each vote may be a ‘yes’, ‘no’ or ‘abstain’ in accordance with Article 17 unless

otherwise is provided in these Rules of Parliamentary Procedure.

4. All matters will be voted upon by placards unless otherwise is provided in these Rules

of Parliamentary Procedure.

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

document.

6. Abstentions shall be added to both for and against votes.

7. Abstentions shall not damage consensus.

8. After the Director has announced the beginning of voting, no delegate shall interrupt

the voting except on a point of personal privilege or on a point of order in connection

with the conduct of the voting.

**Article 45: Reordering Resolutions**

1. Because NAMUN 2020 only allows one resolution to be passed on each topic, delegates

may propose to reorder the order in which resolutions are voted on for strategic

purposes.

2. A motion to reorder resolutions requires simple majority to pass and shall be debated

to the extent of one for and one against speech.

**Article 46: Roll Call Voting**

1. Immediately after debate is closed on any draft resolution, any delegate may request

a roll call vote.

2. A motion for a roll call vote is in order only for draft resolutions and substantive

amendments.

3. A motion for a roll call vote requires simple majority of the votes to pass.

4. In a roll call vote, the Director will call countries in alphabetical order.

5. In the first sequence, Delegates may vote ‘Yes’, ‘No’, ‘Abstain’, or ‘Pass’. A delegate

may request the right to explain his or her vote only when the Delegate is voting

against the policy of his or her country; such a vote is termed ‘with Rights’. The

Delegate may only explain an affirmative or negative vote, not an abstention from

voting.

6. A Delegate who passes 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.

7. 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 Director, not

to exceed thirty seconds. The Director can call the Delegate to order, if the substance

of the speech is not pertaining to their vote.

8. The Director will then announce the outcome of the vote.

**Article 47: Dividing the Question**

1. Immediately after debate is closed on the agenda item, any Delegate may request the

division of the question.

2. A motion for the division of the question is in order only for voting draft resolutions.

3. A motion for the division of the question requires simple majority of the votes to pass.

4. The delegate raising the motion shall indicate how he/she wishes to divide the draft

resolution that is to be voted and group the operative clauses accordingly.

5. If the motion passes the draft resolution shall be voted on segment by segment first,

which is procedural voting; and then voted as a whole, which is substantive voting.

**Article 48: Dividing the House**

1. Immediately after debate is closed on the agenda, any delegate may request the

division of the house.

2. Motion for the division of the house requires two-thirds majority of votes in order to

pass.

3. A motion for the division of the house is in order only for voting draft resolutions.

4. If the motion passes, abstentions shall not be in order for the voting procedure of the

draft resolution.

**Article 49: Explanation of a Vote**

1. Before and after a draft resolution is adopted or rejected, Delegates can send a note to the Director to request the right to explain their vote. This right is not to be granted to the main sponsor or the co-sponsors of a draft resolution. An explanation of the vote concerning a divided question can only be made after action is taken on the whole resolution.

**G. PRECEDENCE**

**Article 50: Precedence of Points and Motions**

1. Points shall always have precedence over motions.

2. The precedence of points and motions is as follows:

1. Point that may interrupt a speaker
	1. Point of Personal Privilege
2. Points in order only when the floor is open
	1. Point of Order
	2. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
	3. Point of Information
3. Procedural motions that are in order when the floor is not open for motions
	1. Motion to Terminate a Caucus
4. Procedural motions that are not debatable
	1. Motion to Appeal to the Committee Director’s Decision
	2. Motion to Adjourn the Meeting
	3. Motion to Suspend the Meeting
	4. Motion to Extend The Previous Caucus
	5. Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus
	6. Motion for a Moderated Caucus
	7. Motion to Change the Speaking Time
	8. Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution
	9. Motion to Introduce an Amendment
5. Procedural motions that are applicable to a resolution or amendment under consideration
	1. Motion to Close the Debate
	2. Motion to Table (Postpone) the Debate
	3. Motion for Reconsideration
	4. Motion to Reorder the Resolutions
	5. Motion to Divide the House
	6. Motion to Divide the Question
	7. Motion to Question the Competence
6. Substantive motions
	1. Motion to Conduct a Roll Call Voting
7. Other Procedural Motions
	1. Motion to Set the Agenda
	2. Motion to Resume the Debate

3. Upon the proposal of more than one unmoderated caucus, the longer unmoderated

caucus motion shall put to the vote first. Same rule applies for moderated caucus, if

the total length of the proposed moderated caucuses are also the same the one with

the longer individual speakers time shall be put to vote first.

4. Upon the proposal of more than one method to divide the question, the most

disruptive one shall be put to the vote first.