



JNAMUN'22 ONLINE CONFERENCE

RULES OF PROCEDURE

A. GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

Article 1: Scope

1. These rules of procedures shall, in their entirety, apply to all sessions of Nesibe Aydin Junior Model United Nations Conference 2022 (hereinafter referred to as JNAMUN 2022, the Conference) unless otherwise is stated by the Secretariat.
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.

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 JNAMUN 2022 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 JNAMUN 2022 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, World Health Organization, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and United Nations Human Rights Council are simulated in JNAMUN 2022.

Article 10: Quorum

1. The Committees shall commence the parliamentary discussions when at least a 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 at 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 message papers handed to Admins.

Article 11: Members of the Committee

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

Article 12: Committee Staff

1. The Committee Staff consists of Committee Directors.
2. 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.
3. 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.

4. The Committee Staff may also advise Delegations on the possible course of any given debate.
5. The Committee Staff will always be bound by these rules and responsible to the Secretary-General.
6. 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 JNAMUN 2022.

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 a motion if the decision is appealable.
2. The Directors may speak briefly in defense 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.
2. Notes are to be distributed by the Administrative Staff present in each Committee.
3. 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 (For the face-to-face conferences)

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 some committee themes, all electronic devices might be strictly prohibited at all times in a 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 favor 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 favor 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 the 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 favor 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 to 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 speaker's 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 the 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 and the speaking times for all Committees are to be 1 minute.

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 floor 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 Chair: 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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 at his/her discretion and a Delegate granted a right of reply would not address the Committee except at the request of the Director.

Additionally, online:

The chat section of the ZOOM will only be opened to chairs and co-chairs. Admins will be granted access 5 minutes early to the committees and be assigned as co-hosts. S/He will read the messages and convey them to the related delegate.

Article 23: Unmoderated Caucus

1. Unmoderated caucus is a caucus that takes place within the formal proceeding of the Committee sessions. Its purpose is to facilitate a formal lobbying time to work 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 speaker in the Speakers' List. The Chair board 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 Chair board may rule the motion out of order, and appealing his/her decision is not possible.
7. If the motion passes, the Chair board 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 Chair board to entertain further points or motions.

Article 25: Extension of Caucuses

1. When the time allocated for moderated or unmoderated caucuses, 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 a 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 Chair Board may rule such a motion out and his/her decision is not subject to appeal.
3. Upon the motion, the Chair Board 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 Chair board 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 favor 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 favor 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 that 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 audibility or when face to face room temperature.
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 to 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 Chair board in accordance with these Rules of Parliamentary Procedure. The Chair board 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 chair board 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 Chair board a question regarding the rules of the procedure.
2. This point cannot 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 Chair board 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.
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 signatories, 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 the 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 resolutions may be addressed in the Committee.

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 JNAMUN 2022. 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 Chair board shall read the amendment before putting it on a 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 favor and two speakers against the amendment. If a 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 the 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, the 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 requiring 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 (hands if online) 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 a simple majority to pass; the Chair boards shall ask for the first seconds and then objections as “Are there any seconds/objections?”. Delegates who are in favor 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 the first seconds “Are there any seconds?” Delegates who are in favor 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 Chair boards shall then move on to objections. In case no objections are raised, the Chair boards 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 Chair board 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 JNAMUN 2022 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 the 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 Chair board 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 the 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 a 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 on and group the operative clauses accordingly.
5. If the motion passes the draft resolution shall be voted on a 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:

- I. Point that may interrupt a speaker
 - A. Point of Personal Privilege
- II. Points in order only when the floor is open
 - A. Point of Order
 - B. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
 - C. Point of Information
- III. Procedural motions that are in order when the floor is not open for motions
 - A. Motion to Terminate a Caucus
- IV. Procedural motions that are not debatable
 - A. Motion to Appeal to the Committee Director's Decision
 - B. Motion to Adjourn the Meeting
 - C. Motion to Suspend the Meeting
 - D. Motion to Extend The Previous Caucus
 - E. Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus
 - F. Motion for a Moderated Caucus
 - G. Motion to Change the Speaking Time
 - H. Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution
 - I. Motion to Introduce an Amendment
- V. Procedural motions that are applicable to a resolution or amendment under consideration
 - A. Motion to Close the Debate
 - B. Motion to Table (Postpone) the Debate
 - C. Motion for Reconsideration
 - D. Motion to Reorder the Resolutions
 - E. Motion to Divide the House

F. Motion to Divide the Question

G. Motion to Question the Competence

VI. Substantive motions

A. Motion to Conduct a Roll Call Voting

VII. Other Procedural Motions

A. Motion to Set the Agenda

B. Motion to Resume the Debate

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