



PACIFIC MODEL UNITED NATIONS

LONG FORM PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

General Rules

I. Scope

- A. The rules henceforth will be applicable to every committee of the third annual session of Pacific Model United Nations, with the exception that some rules will not apply of the International Court of Justice, the Historical Crisis Committee, and the Joint Crisis Committee. No other rules apply for the duration of the conference. However, the following rules may be altered by the dais at any point in time (see Dais' Discretion).

II. Delegate Conduct

- A. For the duration of the conference all delegates will act in a respectful manner and obey all official Pacific Model United Nations officers, secretariat members, and staff members. During committee session delegates will maintain decorum. Delegates who feel as though they are being treated unfairly in any regard are strongly encouraged to discuss their concerns with their director or a member of secretariat.
- B. All delegates are expected to be present at the beginning of all committee sessions at which point, in accordance with the flow of debate, roll call will be taken. If a delegate cannot attend a committee session or is late for any reason, the said delegate is expected to communicate this by email or verbally with his or her dais as well as advisor.
- C. The official working language of Pacific Model United Nations is limited to only English. Furthermore, delegates are required to speak normally and conversely without an accent. In accordance with the Pacific Model United Nations dress code, national costumes are not permitted; delegates must wear western business attire (see Dress Code).

III. Electronic Devices

- A. During all committee sessions, cellular phones and any other electronic device that could be considered distracting are required to be turned off and put away. During informal debate laptops are permitted; however, laptops are to be used appropriately and for conference purposes. Internet will be provided during committee sessions at Pacific Model United Nations 2016. Should this policy be violated in any way, the Dais will first issue a warning and then inform the Secretariat. In order to share Resolution Papers among delegates and Dais members, use of Google Docs is encouraged. Use of cellphones and other electronic devices will be permitted outside of committee sessions.

IV. Powers of the Secretariat

- A. The Secretary-General as well as all members of the 2016 Pacific Model United Nations Secretariat reserve the right to modify or suspend these rules at any time for any reason. Additionally, a member of the secretariat may serve as any member of the committee staff and grant any speaker permission to address the committee.

V. The Dais and their Discretion

- A. The Dais of Pacific Model United Nations 2016 will be comprised of the Director, the Chair, the Assistant Director(s), and in some committees the Crisis Staff.
- B. The parliamentary procedure within this document will be executed and interpreted at the discretion of the Dais. If the Dais feels that official procedure must be broken in order to improve committee experience, the rules may be infringed upon. If a delegate feels a Dais has wrongfully breached the rules of procedure, he or she is welcome to diplomatically address this via a "Point of Order" (see Point of Order).
- C. Each committee session will be opened and closed by a vote of the members present and announced by the Chair. The Chair as well as other members of the dais will direct the flow of debate, grant the right to speak, announce decisions, ask questions, rule on points of order, enforce and ensure the adherence to rules and procedures of this document.

VI. Quorum, Roll Call, and Majorities

- A. Quorum is the minimum number of voting members who must be present for debate to open. The minimum number of delegates for

quorum to be met at Pacific Model United Nations is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the committees' members. A quorum is assumed to be present unless a delegate specifically requests the dais to re-establish quorum via a motion.

- B. At the beginning of every committee session, in accordance with the flow of debate, the Chair will take roll call. The roll call will be taken in alphabetical order, and at the time the delegate's country is called out, the delegate will respond with either "present," which allows for abstention during voting bloc, (but does not allow a delegate to abstain from procedural votes) or "present and voting," which requires the delegate to cast a vote during voting bloc. In the event a delegate shows up after roll call has been taken, the delegate should send a note to the dais denoting that he or she is present, or present and voting. Delegates in committee who do not inform the dais of their presence through any of the aforementioned approved methods will not be recognized to speak by the chair or allowed to vote during any matter before the committee.
- C. Majorities will be defined for the purposes of all Pacific Model United Nations committee sessions as follows:
1. Simple Majority- In a committee with an even number of members present, a simple majority requires $\frac{1}{2}$ of the number of committee members present + 1 votes to pass. In a committee with an odd number of members present a simple majority requires $\frac{1}{2}$ rounded up to the nearest whole number votes to pass.
 2. $\frac{1}{3}$ Minority requires- A $\frac{1}{3}$ minority will be used to determine quorum and requires $\frac{1}{3}$ the number of members in the committee to be present. In the event the total number of members in a committee is not divisible by three the number will be divided by three and rounded to the nearest whole number.
 3. $\frac{2}{3}$ Majority requires- A $\frac{2}{3}$ majority requires the number of votes in favor being at least twice the number of votes against.

Rules Governing Debate

VII. Flow of Debate

- A. See the Pacific Model United Nations flowchart for a visual representation of the flow of debate. Throughout the flow of debate delegates may make points or motions at the appropriate times. No delegate should raise their placard while someone is speaking except in extreme circumstances.

VIII. Opening of debate

- A. A delegate will “motion to open debate” after roll call has been taken at the beginning of the first committee session, or “motion to reopen debate” during any of the succeeding committee sessions. This motion is a procedural matter and as such every present member must vote and it requires a simple majority to pass.

IX. The General Speaker’s List

- A. The general speaker’s list may be opened by a “Motion to Open the Primary Speaker’s List” following the motion to open debate during the first committee session. This motion is a procedural matter and as such every present member must vote and it requires a simple majority to pass. Exhaustion of the General speaker’s list closes debate.
- B. See rules governing speeches for more.

X. Agenda

- A. The agenda is the specific order in which the topics the committee will be focusing on throughout the conference will be dealt with. Between the General Speaker’s list and the Secondary Speaker’s list the dais will entertain a “motion to set the agenda.” The motioning delegate should follow the motion by stating “The delegate of X motions to set the agenda to topic B followed by topic A.” This motion will require two delegates to speak in favor and two opposed, and in accordance with this subsequently the Chair will pick delegates who wish to speak. This motion is a procedural matter and as such every present member must vote and it requires a simple majority to pass.
- B. The only other time that a motion to set the agenda will be entertained is after a draft resolution fails. If all draft resolutions fail and “motion to exit voting bloc” passes any present member of the committee may “motion to set the

agenda” and move into the second topic as opposed to return to the secondary speaker’s list on the current topic.

XI. The Secondary Speaker’s List

- A. After the agenda is set, the dais will entertain a “motion to open the secondary speaker’s list.” This motion is a procedural matter and as such every present member must vote and it requires a simple majority to pass. If the motion to open the secondary speaker’s list passes the dais will call delegates with their placards raised to be added to the list. The secondary speaker’s list can be followed by the following:
 - 1. A motion for a moderated caucus (see Moderated Caucuses)
 - 2. A motion for an unmoderated caucus (see Unmoderated Caucuses)
 - 3. A motion to introduce a working paper (see Working Papers)
 - 4. A motion to introduce an amendment (see amendments)
 - 5. A motion to introduce a draft resolution (see draft resolutions)
- B. Exhaustion of the secondary speaker’s list automatically moves the committee into voting bloc and if there are no approved draft resolutions debate will be closed.
- C. See rules governing speeches for more.

XII. Moderated Caucuses

- A. The purpose of a moderated caucus is to direct debate to a specific subtopic within the greater topic. A moderated caucus can be motioned for when the Chair asks the committee if there are any points or motions on the floor. A moderated caucus is a suspension of formal debate and is moderated by the dais.
- B. If a delegate wishes to motion for a moderated caucus the motioning delegate should state “The delegate of X motions for a (Y minute) moderated caucus with a (Z minute/second) speaking time, on the topic of (ABC).” This motion is a procedural matter and as such every present member must

vote and it requires a simple majority to pass. If the motion passes the motioning delegate may opt to speak first or last.

- C. In the event there are multiple motions for a moderated caucus on the floor the committee will vote on them in ascending order of length.
- D. When the committee is in a moderated caucus the Chair will call upon delegates with their placards raised. During the moderated caucus the dais will entertain points, but will not entertain any other motions.
- E. Moderated Caucuses may be extended once (see Extensions)

XIII. Unmoderated Caucuses

- A. An unmoderated caucus may be motioned for by a delegate at any time the dais asks for points or motions. If this motion passes an unmoderated caucus suspends debate and delegates are free to stand up and speak freely unmoderated by the dais. During this time delegates are encouraged to lobby other delegates in an informal setting, or collaborate on working papers, draft resolutions, or amendments.
- B. If a delegate wishes to motion for an unmoderated caucus the motioning delegate should state "The delegate of X motions for a (Y minute) unmoderated caucus. The delegate does not need to specify a topic for the unmoderated caucus. Between the time the motioning delegate has made the motion and the time the motions are being voted upon, a member of the dais or any present member of the committee may in the form of a point of inquiry implore the motioning delegate to amend the unmoderated caucus to a different length. The motioning delegate then has the choice to amend his motion or to keep it the same. This motion is a procedural matter and as such every present member must vote and it requires a simple majority to pass.
- C. At the Chair's discretion the motion will be entertained or ruled dilatory.

XIV. Round Table Debate

- A. Round Table debate gives each present member state, in alphabetical order, 30 seconds unless otherwise specified, to speak on the topic specified by the motioning delegate.

- XV. If a delegate wishes to motion for a Round Table the motioning delegate should state "The delegate of X motions for a Round Table with a speaking time of Y minutes/seconds, on the topic X." This motion is a procedural matter and as such every present member must vote and it requires a simple majority to pass.

XVI. Extensions

- A. Extensions may be motioned for in the case of productive moderated or unmoderated caucuses. If a delegate wishes to motion for an extension the motioning delegate should state "The delegate of X motions for a (Y minute) extension of the previous (un)moderated caucus." This motion is a procedural matter and as such every present member must vote and it requires a simple majority to pass.
- B. Should the extension be for a moderated caucus and pass, the motioning delegate may opt to speak first or last. All other rules of the moderated and unmoderated caucuses apply (see moderated caucuses & unmoderated caucuses).
- C. No moderated or unmoderated caucus may be extended more than once. In the case of a motion to extend an unmoderated caucus the motion will be either entertained or ruled dilatory at the discretion of the Chair.

XVII. Crises

- A. In the event of a simulated crisis or simulated emergency, the secretariat or the dais may set aside the current topic of debate in order to address the crisis at hand. Following the resolution of the crisis the committee will either motion to close debate, or continue on with the previous topic.
- B. During the crisis many of the rules governing regular debate will be suspended. Crises will have their own Rules of Procedure. During a crisis the dais will maintain its discretion as outlined in section V.

XVIII. Tabling, Recess, Closure and Adjournment of Debate

- A. When the dais calls for points or motions a delegate may table, recess or close debate in the following ways:
 - 1. A delegate may "Motion to Table Debate." This motion ends debate on the current topic and automatically opens a new secondary speaker's list on the new topic.

This motion is a procedural matter and as such every present member must vote and it requires a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority to pass.

2. A delegate may “Motion to Recess.” This motion is used during the scheduled end time of a committee session and is used to suspend debate until the committee meets again. This motion is a procedural matter and as such every present member must vote and it requires a simple majority to pass.
3. A delegate may close debate by a “Motion to Move into Voting Bloc.” This motion ends debate on the current topic and moves the committee into voting procedure. This motion will require one delegate to speak in favor and one opposed, and in accordance with this subsequently the Chair will pick delegates who wish to speak. This motion is a procedural matter and as such every present member must vote and it requires a simple majority to pass.
 - a) See rules governing voting for more.
4. A delegate may “Motion to Adjourn” at the end of the last committee session as well at the end of closing ceremonies. This motion permanently closes all debate for the duration of the conference. This motion is a procedural matter and as such every present member must vote and it requires a simple majority to pass.

Rules Governing Speeches

XIX. Speeches and Time Limits

- A. All delegates speaking during formal debate, moderated caucuses, and voting bloc must be first recognized by the Chair. The Chair has the authority to call a speaker to order or end a speaker's time if their remarks are off topic or impertinent.
- B. The Chair may limit the time allotted to each speaker. The Chair may also entertain a “Motion to Set the Speaking Time,” in which the motioning delegate will specify the requested

speaking time to the Chair; it is the discretion of the Chair whether the speaking time will be in order or dilatory. This motion is a procedural matter and as such every present member must vote and it requires a simple majority to pass.

- C. Once the speaking time has been set and a delegate begins speaking their time begins. When the speaker has ten seconds left to speak the Chair will signify so with the tap of the gavel. When a speaker's time is exhausted the Chair will call the speaker to order; however, at the discretion of the Chair a speaker may be allowed to exceed the speaking time to complete a thought.
- D. A delegate may "Motion to Add Comments" to the end of formal speeches. This motion adds two thirty second speeches at the completion of the formal speech. The Chair will call upon two delegates with their placards raised to comment on the speech. This motion is a procedural matter and as such every present member must vote and it requires a simple majority to pass.
- E. A delegate may "Motion to Introduce Party to Dispute" at any time during debate. This motion requests a Non-Present Member State to appear before the committee. This motion will be entertained at the discretion of the Chair. This motion is a procedural matter and as such every present member must vote and it requires a simple majority to pass.

XX. Yields

- A. During formal debate when a delegate is recognized to speak from the General Speaker's List or the Secondary Speaker's List, the speaking delegate must yield their remaining time when finished speaking. In the event a delegate does not yield their time when finished the Chair will remind the delegate to yield the remainder of their time in the future. A delegate who speaks for the entirety of their time does not technically need to yield their time, however it is courteous to yield the remainder of their time to the chair. The speaker may yield their remaining time in four different ways;

1. Yield to the Chair: The remainder of the speaker's time will be yielded to the Chair at which time the Chair will thank the delegate for their gracious yield.
2. Yield to another delegate in the committee: A delegate recognized to speak by the Chair during the General or Secondary Speaker's List may yield all of the remainder of their time to another delegate present in the committee. The delegate that the former speaker yielded their time to has the opportunity to either accept or decline the yield. If the yielded to delegate accepts the yield the Chair will recognize that delegate to speak for the remainder of the time. The latter delegate cannot yield their time as you cannot yield on a yield. If the latter delegate declines the former delegate's yield, and the yield was made at the beginning of his or her speaking time the former delegate may speak for the remainder of their time or yield their time to the Chair; in the event the latter delegate declines the initial yield the former delegate may only yield to the Chair.
3. Yield to questions: The delegate recognized by the Chair during the General or Secondary Speaker's List may yield their time to questions at which time the Chair will select a delegate with their placard raised to ask a question, unless that authority is given to the speaking delegate by the Chair. When called upon the questioning delegate may only propose one question to the speaking delegate, and no follow up questions will be permitted. The Chair or the speaking delegate will continue to call upon delegates with their placards raised until the speaking time is exhausted. The chair may call to order a questioning delegate if their question is rhetorical or does not elicit information. The speaking delegate may refuse to answer any question at their own discretion. In the event no delegates raise their placard to ask a question, at the Chair's discretion the remainder of the time will automatically be yielded to the Chair.

- a) The speaking delegates time will only be counted while that delegate is answering the question.
- 4. Yield to comments: When a speaking delegate that has been recognized by the Chair during the General or Secondary Speaker's List has completed their speech they may yield their time to comments. The Chair will select a commenting delegate with their placard raised to comment on the speaking delegates speech for twenty seconds. Between delegates comments the speaking delegate will not be allowed to respond. The Chair will continue to recognize speakers until the original speaker's time is exhausted; however, if the time exhausts during a commenting delegate's time that delegate will be allowed to speak for the entirety of their twenty seconds.
- 5. Note that delegates should not yield during moderated caucuses.

XXI. Right of Reply

- A. A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate during a speech to the committee may raise their placard and request a right of reply. The committee does not vote on this as it is an appeal to the Chair. The Chair will either grant or deny the delegate a right of reply; this decision is not appealable and is solely at the digression of the Chair. If the Chair grants the right of reply that delegate may speak for a time not exceeding two minutes.
- B. A right of reply to a right of reply is out of order, however should the delegate speaking during their right of reply be offensive to any member of the committee or their national integrity the Chair will immediately call that delegate to order.
- C. A right of reply should not interrupt a speech and should be proposed verbally to the chair immediately after the offending speech or sent to the Chair written in a note shortly thereafter.

Rules Governing Points

XXII. Point of Inquiry

- A. When the Chair calls for points or motions a delegate may rise a point of inquiry regarding the parliamentary procedure or an inquiry regarding the committee by raising their placard. A point of inquiry may not interrupt a speaker. A delegate with a substantive inquiry should not raise this point, but should rather send it to the Dais in a note or approach the Dais during a recess or unmoderated caucus.

XXIII. Point of Order

- A. At any time during committee with the exception of while a delegate is speaking, a delegate may rise a point of order by raising their placard. A point of order will be ruled upon by the Chair in a manner that best facilitates debate, at their discretion. A Chair's ruling on the point is final and unappealable. In the event the Chair is unsure of the parliamentary procedure he or she may refer up to the head parliamentarian or other member of secretariat for clarification.

XXIV. Point of Personal Privilege

- A. A point of personal privilege is made by a delegate to express their personal discomfort or danger, which impairs their ability to participate in the proceedings of the committee. A delegate may raise a point of personal privilege to receive needed assistance or to request that the discomfort be corrected. A point of personal privilege superceded any committee proceedings. To exercise this point a delegate will raise their placard and say "point of personal privilege."

Rules Governing Resolutions

XXV. Working Papers

- A. Delegates may work together to write working papers to be taken into consideration by the committee. Working papers are not official documents and in accordance with this they do not need to follow the format of a draft resolution until submission. Working papers may be worked on jointly between more than one delegate during unmoderated caucuses and while the committee is in recess. As working

papers are not official documents they cannot be projected for the committee in any fashion. Until the crafters of the working paper have submitted the working paper for edition and received it back from the dais the working paper must not be referenced during any speech to the committee. Working papers do not need to have a sponsor and signatory list but may list the authors.

B. Progression from bundle of ideas to working paper

XXVI. Draft Resolutions

- A. Depending on the size of the committee, draft resolutions require a minimum number of signatories and have a maximum number of sponsors to be listed in alphabetical order following the correct format. Given that the paper has enough support from the committee it may be submitted to the dais for approval. The signatories of an approved draft resolution do not necessarily support the paper and have no rights or obligations to it, they do however wish to see the paper discussed further in the committee. Delegates may be signatories of multiple draft resolutions before the committee on a given topic.
- B. Once a draft resolution has been approved a delegate may “Motion to Introduce Draft Resolution (state the identifier assigned by the dais).” This motion allows the Chair to temporarily suspend the rules of procedure in order for the draft resolution to be distributed and allow the sponsors of the draft resolution to come before the committee to informally introduce it. The reading and introduction may be followed by a brief question and answer period between the sponsors and the rest of committee, facilitated by the Chair of the committee at their discretion. This motion is a procedural matter and as such every present member must vote and it requires a simple majority to pass.
- C. More than one draft resolution may be approved and on the floor at any given time on a certain topic until any of the following have occurred;
 - 1. The committee has passed a resolution on the topic, at which time all other approved draft resolutions will not be considered.

2. If a delegate brings forth a “motion to table draft resolution (state the identifier assigned by the dais)” and the motion passes. The motion can be stated at any time the Chair calls for points or motions and there is an approved draft resolution on the floor. This motion will require two delegates to speak in favor and two opposed, and in accordance with this subsequently the Chair will pick delegates who wish to speak. This motion is a procedural matter and as such every present member must vote and it requires a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority to pass. Should this motion pass the draft resolution will no longer be considered or debated by the committee, and may only be revisited by a “Motion to Reconsider.” This motion revisits the motion to table the draft resolution and may only be made in this regard if the committee has not already passed a resolution on the topic. This motion will require two delegates to speak in favor and two opposed, and in accordance with this subsequently the Chair will pick delegates who wish to speak. This motion is a procedural matter and as such every present member must vote and it requires a simple majority to pass. Should the motion pass the tabled draft resolution is again open to consideration by the committee, allowed to be referred to during debate, may be introduced to and voted on by the committee.
 3. The draft resolution has been rejected by the committee during voting procedure.
- D. The paper should not be referred to as a draft resolution until it has been approved by the dais and subsequently given an identifier.
- E. After a draft resolution has been had been debated a delegate may “Motion to Move into Voting Bloc” on the topic. This motion will require one delegate to speak in favor and one opposed, and in accordance with this subsequently the Chair will pick delegates who wish to speak. This motion is a procedural matter and as such every present member must vote and it requires a simple majority to pass.
1. See rules governing voting for more.

XXVII. Amendments

- A. Delegates may anticipate an approved draft resolution and begin drafting amendments, however the chair will not accept any said amendments until a working paper has been edited, received the title of draft resolution, and been introduced to the committee. The Chair will not accept any amendments to amendments. There are two types of amendments:
1. Friendly Amendments- This amendment to a draft resolution must be submitted to the Chair between the time the draft resolution is presented and the motion to enter voting bloc. An amendment is deemed friendly by the Chair should all sponsors verbally agree to its inclusion in the draft resolution. Once all sponsors verbally agree to the amendment the Chair will amend the official copy of the draft resolution. The amendment will need to be announced to the committee so that all present members are aware of the change to the presented draft resolution.
 2. Unfriendly Amendments-This amendment to a draft resolution must be submitted to the Chair between the time the draft resolution is presented and the motion to enter voting bloc. An amendment is deemed unfriendly by the Chair should there be one or more sponsors that verbally alert the Chair that they do not agree to the amendment to the draft resolution. An unfriendly amendment requires a minimum of one sponsor, however, the dais may require more at their discretion. Amendments do not have sponsors but require the minimum amount of signatories and the approval of the Chair. When the minimum amount of signatories and the Chair has approved the unfriendly amendment a delegate may "Motion to Introduce Amendment (list the amendment identifier)." This motion is a procedural matter and as such every present member must vote and it requires a simple majority to pass.

XXVIII. Question the Competence

- A. This motion requests the committee to vote on whether the body is competent to deal with the issues addressed in a working paper. If the motion passes the resolution is effectively tabled. This motion may be overturned by a motion to reconsider. This motion will require two delegates to speak in favor and two opposed, and in accordance with this subsequently the Chair will pick delegates who wish to speak. This motion is a procedural matter and as such every present member must vote and it requires a simple majority to pass.
 1. Competence for the aforementioned is a committee's jurisdiction to address the topic at hand.

XXIX. Table a Draft Resolution

- A. A delegate may "Motion to Table a Resolution." This motion will only be entertained after a draft resolution has been introduced. The motioning delegate should specify which resolution they wish to table. This motion will require two delegates to speak in favor and two opposed, and in accordance with this subsequently the Chair will pick delegates who wish to speak. This motion is a procedural matter and as such every present member must vote and it requires a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority to pass. Should the motion pass the draft resolution is tabled effective immediately and cannot be voted on during voting bloc. This motion tables a draft resolution until it is reopened with a motion to reconsider.

Rules Governing Voting

XXX. Procedural Voting:

1. Whenever delegates vote on matters with the exception of draft resolutions and amendments the vote is considered to be procedural. Procedural votes must be voted upon by every member of the committee and delegates may not abstain. The committee will vote on procedural matters using the "vote by placard method" except delegates may not abstain. Different procedural votes require different majorities to pass.
- B. Substantive Voting

1. Whenever delegates vote on either amendments or draft resolutions, the vote is considered to be substantive. In a substantive vote delegates have many different options on how to cast their vote. Delegates may vote for, against, abstain, for with rights, and against with rights. To vote for counts as one vote in favor of the draft resolution or amendment passing. To vote against is to signify that the delegate does not wish the draft resolution or amendment to pass. To abstain means that the delegate does not wish to cast a vote on the substantive matter and will not be included in the total count. Delegates who answered "Present and Voting" during roll call are not eligible to abstain from substantive voting procedures. Additionally sponsors of draft resolutions are required to vote in favor of the document. To vote for or against with rights allows a delegate to vote as stated above but with the right to explain their rationale for their vote after all present members have cast their vote. Voting with rights allows the delegate to speak for no longer than 30 seconds.
2. To enter substantive voting procedures a delegate must "Motion to Move into Voting Bloc." This motion will require one delegate to speak in favor and one opposed, and in accordance with this subsequently the Chair will pick delegates who wish to speak. This motion is a procedural matter and as such every present member must vote and it requires a simple majority to pass.
3. Should at any time the Speaker's list be exhausted, the committee will automatically enter substantive voting procedure.
4. Should the motion pass the Chair will call for the doors to be barred and no person will be permitted to enter the room. Delegates may exit the room under extreme circumstances but will not be allowed to reenter the room until voting bloc had been exited. Delegates may not talk and note passing will be suspended. These measures are in place to ensure that

delegates are not influenced to vote a certain way during voting bloc.

5. During voting bloc, the Chair will only entertain the following motions: "Motion to Change the Voting Order," "Motion to Vote by Acclamation," "Motion to Vote by Roll Call," "Motion to Divide the Question," and "Motion to Exit Voting Bloc."

6. Motion to Change the Voting Order

- a) Delegates may "Motion to Change the Voting Order" immediately after the committee enters voting bloc, before the committee votes on a draft resolution or method of voting. The motion may not be made while draft resolutions are being voted upon or after the committee has voted upon a method of voting. The motioning delegate must specify the new voting order in which the draft resolutions shall be voted upon. This motion will require two delegates to speak in favor and two opposed, and in accordance with this subsequently the Chair will pick delegates who wish to speak. This motion is a procedural matter and as such every present member must vote and it requires a simple majority to pass. If no delegate motions to change the voting order, the committee will vote on the draft resolutions in the order they were introduced to the committee. There may be more than one motion to change the voting order on the floor at the same time as long as the motioning delegate does not specify a voting order which has already been requested or request the default voting order.

7. Motion to Vote by Acclamation

- a) Delegates may "Motion to Vote by Acclamation" during voting bloc, before the committee votes on a draft resolution. This motion is a procedural matter and as such every present member must vote and it requires a simple majority to pass.

The motion may not be made while draft resolutions are being voted upon. This motion asks if any parties dissent to draft resolution. The Chair will ask the committee three times, "Is there any dissent?" If no delegates dissent, the draft resolution is adopted unanimously. If one or more delegates rise dissent, the voting procedure will automatically revert to the default voting method, voting by placard.

(1) See voting by placard.

- b) Should the motion to vote by acclamation pass, and a delegate rise dissent, the Chair will not entertain any motion to change the method. As stated above the committee will automatically revert to the default voting method.

8. Motion to Vote by Roll Call

- a) Delegates may "Motion to Vote by Roll Call" during voting bloc, before the committee votes on a draft resolution. This motion is a procedural matter and as such every present member must vote and it requires a simple majority to pass. The motion may not be made while draft resolutions are being voted upon. Should this motion pass, each country to individually cast votes. Delegates may respond with any of the responses outlined in section XXVI.B.1. A draft resolution requires a simple majority to pass during a roll call vote.

(1) When voting by roll call, delegates additionally have to option to "Pass." If a delegate chooses to pass during the first round of voting, the Chair will continue to ask all present members how they vote until every member has responded. When the first round is finished, the Chair will call for the votes of the delegates who opted to pass during the first round. If a delegate opts to pass, they forfeit their

right to abstain. The delegate may still vote with rights.

9. Motion to Divide the Question

- a) Delegates may “Motion to Divide the Question” during voting bloc, before the committee votes on a draft resolution. This motion will require two delegates to speak in favor and two opposed, and in accordance with this subsequently the Chair will pick delegates who wish to speak. This motion is a procedural matter and as such every present member must vote and it requires a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority to pass.
- b) Should the motion to divide the question pass, the members of the committee will on each individual Operative clause of a draft resolution separately. This does not conflict with passage of Acclamation, or Roll Call Vote. Sub-Operative clauses will not be voted upon individually and will either be retained or discarded through the vote of their broader clause. An operative clause will require a simple majority to pass. If over 75% of the operative clauses pass all the preambulatory clauses will be included in the resolution. Should 75% or less of the operative clauses pass, then the resolution will only include the operative clauses and their corresponding preambulatory clauses.

10. Vote by Placard

- a) When the committee enters voting bloc, the default voting method is by placard. Should there be no motions for a change in voting method, or in the event all other methods of voting fail, the committee will vote by placard. Because voting by placard is the default method of voting delegates may not motion to vote by this method. In this method of voting, the present members of the committee will use their placard to either vote for, against, or

abstain. When voting by placard a draft resolution needs a simple majority to pass.

11. Motion to Exit Voting Bloc

- a) After a draft resolution passes or all draft resolutions fail, the Chair will entertain a motion to exit voting bloc. This motion exits the voting bloc and can be followed by the secondary speaker's list of the current topic (should all draft resolutions fail) or the second topic. This motion is a procedural matter and as such every present member must vote and it requires a simple majority to pass.

XXXI. Precedence of Motions

When more than one motion that is in order are on the floor at the same time, the first motion that the committee passes will take effect and no other motions will be honored at that time unless otherwise stated. Points will always take precedence and subsequently motions will be voted upon from most disruptive to least disruptive.