



*Singapore MUN 2026*

**Rules of  
Procedure  
(ROP)**

# Rules of Procedure (ROP)



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## Section I: General Rules

### **Rule 1.1**

The following document shall be adopted as the official Rules of Procedure for Singapore Model United Nations (henceforth referred to as “SMUN”) 2026.

### **Rule 1.2**

Each rule within this document is self-reliant unless otherwise modified by the committee Chairpersons (also referred to as the “Dais”), with the approval of the Academics Directorate. These modifications will supersede any rules stated in this document. If a situation that has not been addressed by the Rules of Procedure and/or Special Rules of Procedure arises, the committee Chairpersons, under the guidance of the Academics Directorate, will have the final authority to decide on the procedure to follow.

### **Rule 1.3**

No other rules external to this document stipulating SMUN’s Rules of Procedure shall apply, unless otherwise stated in **Rule 1.2**.

### **Rule 1.4**

English will be the only official working language of the conference.

### **Rule 1.5**

Delegates are to abide by the Delegates’ Code of Conduct, as stipulated in the **Academics Guide**. Any breach(es) of the Code of Conduct may result in disciplinary action(s) at the discretion of the SMUN 2026 Secretariat; which can include: a formal letter of warning issued to the delegate and their respective affiliated institution(s), dishonourable dismissal from the conference without appeal or refund, and if necessary, escalation to the relevant authorities for further investigation.

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## Section II: Representation, Voting Rights, and Quorum

### **Rule 2.1**

Each member state in a committee will be represented by a single delegate. Observer entities will also be represented by a single delegate.

The double-delegate committees for SMUN 2026 are: the International Maritime Organisation (IMO), the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC), and the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). These councils will be exceptions to this rule, in which each member state or observer entity will be represented by a delegation consisting of **two (2)** delegates. Each double-delegation will have **one (1)** vote on procedural and substantive matters.

### **Rule 2.2**

Observer entities have the same rights and privileges as member states, except that they may not participate in voting on substantive matters or sponsor Draft Resolutions and Amendments.

### **Rule 2.3**

A **Simple Majority** is a majority greater than **one-half ( $>1/2$ )** of the number of delegates present. When the number of delegates present is even, it will be **one-half plus one ( $1/2 + 1$ )**. When the number is odd, it will be **one-half, rounded up to the nearest whole number**.

### **Rule 2.4**

A **Substantive Majority** is a majority of at least **two-thirds ( $2/3$ )** of the number of delegates present and voting, **rounded up to the nearest whole number**.

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## Rule 2.5

A **Procedural Vote** is a vote to decide on committee matters involving debate procedure. Procedural Votes require a **simple majority** to pass. Abstentions are not allowed in Procedural Votes.

## Rule 2.6

A **Substantive Vote** is a vote to decide on committee matters relating to Resolutions and Amendments. Substantive Votes require a **substantive majority** to pass. Abstentions are allowed in Substantive Votes, and the total vote count will exclude abstaining member states.

## Rule 2.7

The quorum for all committees is set at **one-third** ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ) of the total number of allocated members, **rounded up to the nearest whole number**, unless otherwise ruled by the Academics Directorate.

## Rule 2.8

The committee shall only commence proceedings once the quorum is reached. Any committee that does not meet the quorum may only commence proceedings with the approval of the Academics Directorate.

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## Section III: Roll Call, Agenda Setting, and Opening Speeches

### **Rule 3.1**

At the start of each committee session, the Dais will conduct a Roll Call to take the attendance and voting status of delegates in the committee. Delegates may respond with one of the following statements:

**Present** — The delegate's attendance is recorded, and the delegate will have procedural voting rights for the duration of the committee session. However, they will not be entitled to vote on substantive matters or sponsor Draft Resolutions and Amendments. Observer entities may only state “Present” as their voting status.

**Present and Voting** — The delegate's attendance is recorded, and the delegate has voting rights for both procedural and substantive matters for the duration of the committee session. They are also allowed to sponsor Draft Resolutions and Amendments.

### **Rule 3.2**

Once a delegate has indicated their voting status, they are not permitted to change their status during the committee session.

### **Rule 3.3**

Delegates who have missed Roll Call are to indicate their attendance by sending a note to the Dais, stating their country or portfolio representation and their voting status.

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## Rule 3.4

If the committee has more than one topic to discuss, the committee shall proceed to set the agenda for debate once the first committee session is declared open, following the procedures in **Rules 3.5-3.8**.

## Rule 3.5

Delegates wishing to change the default order of the topics may raise a *Motion to Set the Agenda*. This Motion requires a **procedural vote** to pass.

## Rule 3.6

Upon the passage of the *Motion to Set the Agenda*, the Dais shall recognise **two (2)** speakers speaking “For” and **two (2)** speakers speaking “Against” the default order of the topics. Each speaker will have **ninety (90)** seconds to make their speech.

## Rule 3.7

At the end of all the speeches, the committee will conduct a **procedural vote** on changing the order of the topics. The order of topics which receives a simple majority will be adopted as the official order of the topics for the committee.

## Rule 3.8

In any of the following situations, the agenda-setting procedure will lapse automatically, and the committee will follow the default order of topics:

- a. In the event that the *Motion to Set the Agenda* does not receive a procedural majority and is not passed, or
- b. In the event that the procedural vote on changing the order of the topics fails, or
- c. In the event that there are no speakers who wish to speak “For” or “Against” the default order of the topics.

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## Rule 3.9

Following the conclusion of the agenda-setting process, the committee will proceed with opening speeches on the first topic. Every delegate is required to give an opening speech, and will be given **sixty (60)** seconds to make their opening speech. Yielding is not in order during opening speeches.



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## Section IV: General Speakers' List

### Rule 4.1

After Opening Speeches have concluded, the General Speakers' List (GSL) will be opened. The default speaking time on the GSL is **sixty (60)** seconds. Only the time used by the speaking delegate will count towards the speaking time.

### Rule 4.2

Following the conclusion of the delegate's speech on the GSL, the delegate must yield their time using **one (1)** of the following yields:

a. Yield to Points of Information

This yield allows other delegates to ask the speaking delegate questions related to the speech.

b. Yield to Another Delegate

This yield allows the speaking delegate to pass on the remaining time on their GSL speech to another delegate. If the first yield to another delegate is refused, the speaking delegate may attempt to yield **once more** to another delegate.

c. Yield to the Dais

This yield signals a delegate's conclusion of their speech and allows the Dais to call upon the next speaker.

### Rule 4.2.1

When yielding to Points of Information or to another delegate, the delegate must have a minimum of **fifteen (15)** seconds of speaking time left.

### Rule 4.2.2

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Yields to the second degree, defined as an attempt to yield to any entity other than the Dais following a successful first-degree yield, will not be in order.

## Rule 4.2.3

In the following scenarios, the time will automatically be yielded back to the Dais:

- a. When the speech timer elapses after a successful yield to Points of Information or to another delegate, or
- b. When there are no more Points of Information to be answered by the delegate, or
- c. When the delegate who accepted a yield from another delegate completes their speech before the speech timer elapses, or
- d. When **two (2)** delegates have refused yields from the same delegate in the same speech.

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## Section V: Points

### Rule 5.1

The following Points will be in order for SMUN 2026:

a. Point of Personal Privilege

A delegate may raise this Point if the environment causes the delegate to face difficulties in focusing on the committee proceedings. A Point of Personal Privilege on the basis of audibility is the only Point that may interrupt a speaker.

b. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

If the delegate is uncertain about the Rules of Procedure or any procedural matter regarding the ongoing debate, the delegate may raise this Point to clarify the issue with the Dais. This Point shall only be used to clarify committee-related matters.

c. Point of Order

If the delegate believes that the Dais has deviated from or made an error with regard to the Rules of Procedure, the delegate may raise this Point to correct such deviations or errors.

d. Right to Reply

If a delegate (**A**) believes that another delegate (**B**) has insulted either **A** or the nation **A** is representing, **A** may raise a *Right to Reply* at the end of **B**'s speech. The Dais will request **A**'s reason for the *Right to Reply*, after which they will determine if the *Right to Reply* is valid. If the Dais finds **A**'s *Right to Reply* to be valid, they may compel the offending delegate **B** to publicly apologise for their remarks, and may subject **B** to further disciplinary action.

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## Section VI: Motions

### Rule 6.1

A **Motion** is a formal proposal raised by a delegate to request that the committee take certain specific actions. The Dais may choose to budget out specific timings in which delegates are invited to raise Motions.

### Rule 6.2

Any delegate wishing to raise a Motion may raise their placard until they are recognised by the Dais. When recognised, the delegate is to state the Motion they are proposing clearly.

### Rule 6.3

In the event that multiple delegates have raised Motions, the Motions will be voted upon according to the *Order of Precedence*.

### Rule 6.4

The committee will then vote on the Motion. If the Motion passes, the committee acts on the Motion. If the Motion fails, the committee will either move to vote on the next proposed Motion, or carry on with its present undertaking if there are no other proposed Motions.

### Rule 6.5

**Procedural Motions** are Motions that concern the procedures of debate and require a **procedural vote** to pass.

Before the commencement of a procedural vote, the Dais will ask for seconds and objections for the Motion. Any Motion with seconds and no objections will automatically pass, while any Motion with no seconds will automatically fail. If there are both seconds and objections, the committee will move to a **procedural vote** for the Motion.

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## Rule 6.6

**Substantive Motions** are Motions that concern substantive actions of consequence which the committee desires to or is refraining from executing, namely, the passing or tabling of Draft Resolutions and Unfriendly Amendments. Substantive Motions require a **substantive vote** to pass.

## Rule 6.7

If the delegate would like the committee to temporarily narrow the scope of discussion, the delegate may raise a *Motion for a Moderated Caucus*. The committee will then conduct a **procedural vote** on the Motion.

### Rule 6.8.1

Moderated Caucuses operate similarly to a GSL, with a set number of speakers to speak on the topic of the Moderated Caucus for a fixed duration per speaker.

### Rule 6.8.2

When raising a *Motion for a Moderated Caucus*, the delegate will have to state the intended topic of discussion, total speaking time, and the duration of speech for each speaker.

### Rule 6.8.3

If a delegate wishes to extend the duration of the Moderated Caucus, they may do so by raising a *Motion to Extend Moderated Caucus*, specifying the duration of the extension. Such a Motion will then be put to a **procedural vote**. A *Motion to Extend Moderated Caucus* must be raised before the time for the Moderated Caucus elapses.

### Rule 6.8.4

The total speaking time for a Moderated Caucus, excluding extensions, cannot exceed **twenty (20)** minutes. With extensions under the *Motion to Extend Moderated Caucus*, the total time of the Moderated Caucus cannot exceed **thirty (30)** minutes.

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The total speaking time should also be perfectly divisible by the individual speaking time.

## **Rule 6.8.5**

If a delegate (**A**) has raised a *Motion for a Moderated Caucus*, and another delegate (**B**) wishes to retain the selected topic but modify the total or individual speaking time, **B** will have to raise it as a separate Motion.

## **Rule 6.8.6**

In the event there is more than **one (1)** *Motion for a Moderated Caucus* raised at any point in time, the Moderated Caucus with a greater total duration is deemed more disruptive, followed by the Moderated Caucus that can accommodate a greater maximum number of speakers.

## **Rule 6.8.7**

Upon the passage of a *Motion for a Moderated Caucus*, the delegate who raised the Motion may indicate to the Dais whether they would like to speak first or last in the Caucus. Thereafter, other delegates may indicate their interest in speaking on the Caucus by raising their placard once the Dais has called for speakers. Delegates are not allowed to change the speaking order on the list once recognised by the Dais.

## **Rule 6.8.8**

If the full duration of the Caucus is not utilised after the last recognised speaker on the Moderated Caucus has spoken, the Dais may open the floor to more speakers at their discretion. This rule only applies if the delegate who raised the Moderated Caucus has either spoken as the first speaker of the Caucus or has yet to make their speech as the last speaker of the Caucus.

## **Rule 6.8.9**

A delegate may not speak more than once in the same Moderated Caucus.

## **Rule 6.9.1**

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If the delegate would like the committee to discuss various issues in a more informal manner, the delegate may raise a *Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus*. When raising this Motion, the delegate will have to state the total time of the Unmoderated Caucus. No topic is required to be stated for an Unmoderated Caucus. The committee will then conduct a **procedural vote** on the Motion.

## Rule 6.9.2

Assuming the Motion passes, formal committee proceedings will be temporarily suspended during the Unmoderated Caucus, allowing delegates to freely move around and speak to other delegates.

## Rule 6.9.3

If a delegate (A) has raised a *Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus*, and the delegate (B) wishes to modify the total Caucus time, B will have to raise it as a separate Motion to the Dais.

## Rule 6.9.4

If a delegate wishes to extend the duration of the Unmoderated Caucus, they may do so by raising a *Motion to Extend Unmoderated Caucus*, specifying the duration of the extension. Such a Motion will then be put to a **procedural vote**. A *Motion to Extend Unmoderated Caucus* must be raised before the time for the Unmoderated Caucus elapses.

## Rule 6.9.5

The total time of the Unmoderated Caucus, excluding extensions, cannot exceed **twenty (20)** minutes. With extensions under the *Motion to Extend Unmoderated Caucus*, the total time of the Unmoderated Caucus cannot exceed **thirty (30)** minutes.

## Rule 6.9.6

Upon the conclusion of the Unmoderated Caucus, the delegate who raised the Motion will be recognised by the Dais and must give a speech of no longer than

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sixty (60) seconds, summarising what the committee has discussed during the Unmoderated Caucus.

## **Rule 6.10**

If delegates wish to change the speaking time on the GSL, a *Motion to Amend the Speaking Time on the General Speakers' List* may be raised, which will require a **procedural vote** to pass.

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## Section VII: Working Papers

### **Rule 7.1**

**Working Papers** are documents drafted by delegates in order to highlight or propose certain ideas to the committee.

### **Rule 7.2**

Working Papers have no standardised format, but must be presented in the form of a Portable Document Format (.pdf) file, or a Microsoft Word (.docx) document. Delegates may submit a Working Paper for approval by sending it directly to the committee email.

### **Rule 7.3**

Working papers must be properly cited where necessary, using the Chicago Manual of Style (18th Edition), Notes-Bibliography (NB) system.

### **Rule 7.4**

Working Papers do not require Signatories, but must mention the member state(s) (co-)submitting them.

### **Rule 7.5**

Delegates are not permitted to reference the Working Paper in formal debate before it has been approved by the Dais.

### **Rule 7.6**

The Dais reserves the right to reject any Working Paper for cause.

### **Rule 7.7**

Delegates may request the Dais to screen any approved Working Paper during GSL speeches and Moderated Caucus speeches, subject to the approval of the Dais.

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## Section VIII: Draft Resolutions

### Rule 8.1

A **Draft Resolution** (henceforth referred to as “Resolution”) is a written solution to the problems discussed within the committee, and is to be written in the form of a single, continuous sentence.

### Rule 8.2

**Sponsors** are delegates who are the main writers and supporters of the Draft Resolution or Unfriendly Amendment.

### Rule 8.3

**Signatories** are delegates who are interested in seeing a Draft Resolution or Unfriendly Amendment being introduced to formal debate, and generally support the Draft Resolution, but may not necessarily support the entire Resolution.

### Rule 8.4

A Resolution consists of two sections — preambulatory clauses and operative clauses.

- a. **Preambulatory clauses** describe the issue being discussed, acknowledge and reference past actions taken, explain the purpose of the Resolution, and offer support for the operative clauses that follow. Each clause begins with an *italicised verb* in continuous tense and ends with a comma.
- b. **Operative clauses** state the appropriate discussed actions, ideally in detail, to be undertaken by the committee. Each clause begins with an underlined active verb in the present tense, and ends with a semicolon (;) except for the last clause, which ends with a full stop (.).

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## Rule 8.5

Each Resolution shall have a minimum of **two (2)** Sponsors, and a maximum of **five (5)** Sponsors or **twenty per cent (20%)** of the members present in committee, whichever is lower.

## Rule 8.6

A minimum of at least **twenty per cent (20%)** of the members present in committee, **rounded up to the nearest whole number**, must be either a Sponsor or Signatory for the Resolution to be introduced.

## Rule 8.7

Draft Resolutions must be presented in the form of a Microsoft Word (.docx) document only. Delegates may submit a Draft Resolution for approval by sending it directly to the committee email.

## Rule 8.8

Delegates are not permitted to reference any Resolution(s) in their speeches before they have been officially introduced.

## Rule 8.9

The Dais reserves the right to reject any Draft Resolution for cause.

## Rule 8.10.1

Once the Dais has vetted and approved the Resolution, a Sponsor may proceed to introduce their Resolution by raising a *Motion to Introduce Draft Resolution*. The committee will then conduct a **procedural vote** on the Motion.

## Rule 8.10.2

Upon passing the *Motion to Introduce Draft Resolution*, the committee will be given **five (5)** minutes to read the Resolution. The Dais may amend the amount of reading time given at their discretion.

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## Rule 8.10.3

After the reading time has elapsed, the committee will enter a **ten (10)** minute Question and Answer (Q&A) session with all Sponsors of the Resolution, following the format of *Points of Information*, where delegates will raise their placards and await to be recognised by the Dais before rising to ask a question. Each question may only be answered by one Sponsor.

## Rule 8.10.4

After the time for the Q&A session has elapsed, the committee will re-enter Open Debate.

## Rule 8.11

All Resolutions introduced to council through a *Motion to Introduce Draft Resolution* may be referenced during formal debate.

## Rule 8.12

If at least **one-half** ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) of the Operative Clauses in the Resolution are substantially modified or removed, or the number of Sponsors falls below the minimum number required, the Resolution will automatically be tabled.

## Rule 8.13

If a delegate would like to withdraw any Resolution from being discussed in Open Debate, the delegate may raise a *Motion to Table Draft Resolution*. The Dais may, at their discretion, recognise the delegate who is raising this motion to justify their actions to the committee through a formal speech of no longer than **sixty (60)** seconds. Following this, the committee will then conduct a **procedural vote** on the passage of the Motion.

## Rule 8.14

In a *Motion to Table Draft Resolution*, the committee will conduct a **substantive vote** on whether to table the Draft Resolution in question. Should this vote be successful,

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the Resolution will be tabled. Should this vote be unsuccessful, the committee will move back to its present undertaking.

## **Rule 8.15**

A tabled Resolution must be submitted as a new Resolution should delegates wish to discuss it once more, following the procedures outlined in this document. However, a **simple majority** of the clauses must be amended for the new Resolution to be valid.

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## Section IX: Amendments

### **Rule 9.1**

If a delegate would like to make modifications to the Resolution, the delegate may do so by introducing either a *Friendly Amendment* or an *Unfriendly Amendment*.

### **Rule 9.2**

Similar to a Draft Resolution, a delegate is not permitted to reference any Amendments in the delegate's speeches if it has not been introduced to formal debate.

### **Rule 9.3**

The Dais reserves the right to reject any Amendment for cause.

### **Rule 9.4**

**Friendly Amendments** are Amendments that are submitted and agreed upon by **all** Sponsors. These Amendments do not require any formal voting procedures to be passed and executed.

### **Rule 9.5.1**

The delegate submitting the Friendly Amendment is to obtain the consent of **all** Sponsors of the Resolution upon drafting a Friendly Amendment to said Resolution.

### **Rule 9.5.2**

The delegate is to send a copy of their Friendly Amendment to the committee email for vetting by the Dais, with all Sponsors of the Resolution carbon copied ("CC") in the email.

### **Rule 9.5.3**

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Once the Dais has vetted and approved the delegate's Friendly Amendment, the Dais will announce and automatically execute the stipulated Amendments on the Resolution without requiring the committee to vote.

## Rule 9.6

**Unfriendly Amendments** are Amendments which do not have the full consent of **all** Sponsors of the Resolution. Unfriendly Amendments may be raised by any member of the committee.

## Rule 9.7

Unfriendly Amendments must be voted upon and require a **substantive majority** to be passed and executed.

## Rule 9.8

Unfriendly Amendments may have a minimum of **one (1)** Sponsor, and a maximum of **five (5)** Sponsors or **twenty per cent (20%)** of the members present in committee, whichever is lower.

## Rule 9.9

A minimum of at least **ten per cent (10%)** of the members present in committee, **rounded up to the nearest whole number**, must be either a Sponsor or Signatory for the Unfriendly Amendment to be introduced.

## Rule 9.10

The delegate is to send a copy of their Unfriendly Amendment to the committee email for vetting by the Dais, with all Sponsors of the Unfriendly Amendment carbon copied ("CC") in the email.

## Rule 9.11.1

Once the Dais has vetted and approved the Unfriendly Amendment, the delegate may raise a *Motion to Introduce Unfriendly Amendment*. The committee will then conduct a **procedural vote** on the Motion.

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## Rule 9.11.2

Upon passing this Motion, the committee moves into Closed Debate on the Unfriendly Amendment. The format for Closed Debate will follow the format for Closed Debate in Direct Voting Procedure on Draft Resolutions. However, the Dais reserves the right to amend the speaking time or number of speakers for Closed Debate on Unfriendly Amendments.

## Rule 9.11.3

Upon the conclusion of Closed Debate on the Unfriendly Amendment, the committee will automatically move into Direct Voting Procedure on the Unfriendly Amendment and conduct a **substantive vote** on the Unfriendly Amendment.

## Rule 9.11.4

If the substantive vote is successful, the stipulated Amendments proposed in the Unfriendly Amendment will be executed on the Resolution.

## Rule 9.11.5

In the event an Unfriendly Amendment fails a substantive vote, a delegate may raise a *Motion to Divide the Question*, following the procedure for such Motions. If an Unfriendly Amendment fails substantive voting **twice**, it will be automatically tabled.

## Rule 9.11.6

A delegate who has sponsored a Draft Resolution is allowed to withdraw from being a Sponsor should any passed Unfriendly Amendments go against the stance of the delegate's stakeholder. They may do so by sending a note to the Dais.

## Rule 9.11.7

The Dais may, at their discretion, recognise the delegate who is withdrawing as a Sponsor to a Resolution to justify their actions to the committee through a formal speech of no longer than **sixty (60)** seconds.

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## Section X: Direct Voting Procedure on Draft Resolutions

### **Rule 10.1**

At any point in time during Open Debate, a delegate may raise the *Motion to Close Debate and Move into Direct Voting Procedure on Draft Resolution (DVP)*. This Motion requires a **procedural vote** to pass.

### **Rule 10.2**

Once passed, all Resolutions presently introduced to the committee will be consecutively put to a vote. The order of voting will be based on the initial order of introduction, unless modified by a *Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions*.

### **Rule 10.3**

Immediately after the committee has moved into Direct Voting Procedure, Delegates may raise a *Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions*. This Motion may only be raised once at the start of each Direct Voting Procedure, and if there are multiple Resolutions on the floor. If passed, this Motion will change the order of the Resolutions being voted on. A *Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions* requires a **procedural vote** to pass. Only one *Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions* may pass in each Direct Voting Procedure.

### **Rule 10.4**

During Direct Voting Procedure, the doors to the committee venue shall be sealed, and delegates will not be allowed to enter or leave the committee room. Delegates not present in the committee venue will be considered absent for the purposes of the substantive vote.

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## Rule 10.5

Before voting on each Resolution, the committee will move into Closed Debate on the specific Resolution that will be voted upon next, where the Dais shall recognise **two (2)** delegates speaking “For” and **two (2)** delegates speaking “Against” the Resolution in question. Each speaker in the Closed Debate will be allotted **ninety (90)** seconds for their speech.

## Rule 10.6

Once Closed Debate on the Resolution has elapsed, the committee will vote on the Resolution in question.

## Rule 10.7

All Resolutions require a **substantive majority** to pass.

## Rule 10.8

Abstentions during substantive voting will be in order. In the event of abstentions, the committee attendance will be adjusted to remove the abstaining delegates to determine the new substantive majority.

## Rule 10.9

The following Motions may be raised when the committee has entered Direct Voting Procedure, and all require a **procedural vote** to pass. These Motions shall only apply to the current Resolution being discussed. The Motions may only be raised before voting on the incumbent Resolution, or immediately following a failed substantive vote on a Resolution or Unfriendly Amendment, and may be enforced simultaneously:

a. Motion to Divide the Question

The *Motion to Divide the Question* forces a substantive vote to be conducted on individual components of the Resolution or Unfriendly Amendment in question, as opposed to the Resolution or Unfriendly Amendment as a whole. The process of such a Motion is described below.

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A delegate raising this Motion must specify how the Question should be divided (i.e., Divide by Article or Divide by Clause). If passed, individual components of the Resolution or Unfriendly Amendment require a **substantive majority** to be retained, and any components failing to reach that threshold will be struck off. All the retained components will then be compiled as a new Resolution or Unfriendly Amendment, and the new Resolution or Unfriendly Amendment will immediately go through substantive voting, requiring a **substantive majority** to pass.

b. Motion for a Roll Call Vote

A *Motion for a Roll Call Vote* requires delegates to individually cast their vote for the Resolution or Unfriendly Amendment in question, in the alphabetical order of their country names.

There will be two rounds of voting. In the first round, delegates may vote “For”, “Against”, “Abstain”, or “Pass”. A delegate who has voted “Pass” would be taken to have not participated in the first round of voting and will be required to vote in the second round. In the second round, delegates who have voted “Pass” in the first round will now vote “For”, “Against”, or “Abstain” on the Resolution or Unfriendly Amendment. The total number of votes cast for “For”, “Against” and “Abstain” are tallied from both rounds of voting.

## **Rule 10.10**

Once a Resolution is passed, all discussions on the current topic will be concluded. Any Resolution which has not yet been voted on will be automatically tabled.

## **Rule 10.11**

If a Resolution has failed substantive voting **twice**, it shall be automatically tabled. The committee will then continue with Closed Debate and substantive voting on the next Resolution, if there are multiple Resolutions on the floor. If no Resolutions are

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passed at the end of the Direct Voting Procedure, the committee will revert to the General Speakers' List.

## **Rule 10.12**

A delegate may also raise a *Motion to Table the Question*, subject to chair's discretion, and requiring a **substantive majority** to pass. If passed, the committee will immediately conclude all discussions on the current topic. The *Motion to Table the Question* may be raised at any point during committee discussions on the topic, except when DVP is in progress.

## **Rule 10.13**

If there is a second topic, the committee will move on to the second topic, beginning with opening speeches, following the passage of a Resolution for the first topic or a successful *Motion to Table the Question*.

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## Section XI: Conclusion of Debate

### Rule 11.1

The following Motions may be raised at the end of committee sessions to conclude debate.

a. Motion to Suspend Debate

A *Motion to Suspend Debate* may be raised when the committee is temporarily pausing the debate for administrative reasons, such as a lunch break.

b. Motion to Adjourn Debate

A *Motion to Adjourn Debate* may be raised when the committee is permanently ending debate during the last committee session of the conference.

# Rules of Procedure (ROP)



## Section XII: Order of Precedence

### Rule 12.1

The following Points and Motions are listed in order from most disruptive to least disruptive:

- a. Point of Personal Privilege
- b. Point of Order
- c. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
- d. Right to Reply
- e. Motion to Adjourn Debate
- f. Motion to Suspend Debate
- g. Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus
- h. Motion for a Moderated Caucus
- i. Motion to Extend Moderated/Unmoderated Caucus
- j. Motion to Introduce Draft Resolution
- k. Motion to Introduce Unfriendly Amendment
- l. Motion to Table Draft Resolution
- m. Motion to Close Debate and Move into Direct Voting Procedure on Draft Resolution
- n. Motion to Table the Question
- o. Motion to Amend the Speaking Time on the General Speakers' List
- p. Motion to Set the Agenda

# Rules of Procedure (ROP)



## **Rule 12.2**

When the committee is in voting procedure on a Draft Resolution, the following Motions are deemed most to least superseding:

- a. Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions
- b. Motion to Divide the Question by Clause
- c. Motion to Divide the Question by Article
- d. Motion for a Roll Call Vote