



**SINGAPORE
MODEL UNITED NATIONS
2022**



RULES OF PROCEDURE

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1 Scope and Working Language

1.0.0.1 The rules in this document are applicable to all committees at Singapore Model United Nations 2022 (SMUN).

1.0.0.2. This document is self-reliant unless otherwise modified by the Academics Directorate of the SMUN 2022 Secretariat; these modifications will automatically be deemed adopted and supersede any rules stated in this document.

1.0.0.3. No other rules external to this document stipulating SMUN's Rules of Procedures shall apply.

1.0.0.4. If a situation that has not been addressed by the Rules of Procedure arises, the Committee Head Chairperson, under the guidance and direction of the SMUN Academics Directorate, will be the final authority on the procedure to follow.

1.0.0.5. The committee chairpersons may modify some of these rules to better reflect the specialized rules of the actual body being simulated, with said modifications reflected in either the committee's Topic Guide or in a separate explanatory text.

1.0.0.6. English will be the official working language of the conference. All debate conducted and documents circulated must be in the working language unless expressly permitted by the Academics Directorate.

2 Representation and Voting Rights

2.0.0.1 Each member state in a committee will be represented by a single delegate. Observers (such as non-member states, Non-Governmental and Intergovernmental Organisations), where applicable, will also be represented by a delegate.

2.0.0.2. Representatives of Accredited Observers will have the same rights and privileges as those of full members, except that they may not participate in voting on substantive matters. They are also precluded from sponsoring draft resolutions or amendments.

3 Quorum

3.0.0.1. Quorum for all committees is set at one-third of the total members of the committee, rounded up to the nearest whole number, unless ruled otherwise by the Academics Directorate.

3.0.0.2. The committee shall only commence debate when quorum is reached or upon the discretion of the Head Chairperson.

4 Composition and Powers of the Dais

4.0.0.1. The Dais shall comprise a Head Chairperson and several Assistant Chairpersons.

4.0.0.2. The Dais shall work closely with the SMUN Secretariat in the conduct of its duties.

4.0.0.3. The Dais shall be responsible for monitoring and presiding over debate within their respective committees on a rotational basis.

4.0.0.4. The Dais shall monitor the substantive debate, grant delegates the permission to speak, and decide on procedural matters, thereby ensuring that debate within the committee is carried out in an efficient and productive manner.

4.0.0.5. The Dais reserves the right to suspend or modify the Rules of Procedure in the interest of debate.

5 Definition of Key Terms

5.0.0.1. This section contains the definitions of several technical terms that will be commonly used throughout this document and during the course of the conference.

- a. Chairs - The individuals helming the committees and moderating committee discussions. They are the first points of contact for any questions delegates may have. They may also be referred to collectively as 'Dais', or individually as 'Chairpersons'.
- b. Simple Majority - The act of achieving a majority greater than one-half ($1/2$) of the committee's delegates, rounded up to the nearest whole number, who are present and voting in favour of a certain committee matter.
- c. Two-thirds Majority - The act of achieving a majority equal to or greater than two-thirds ($2/3$) of the committee's delegates, rounded up to the nearest whole number, who are present and voting in favour of a certain committee matter.
- d. Procedural Vote - A vote to decide on committee matters relating to decisions involving procedure which usually involves reaching a simple majority to pass.
- e. Substantive Vote - A vote to decide on committee matters relating to resolutions and amendments to resolutions which usually involves reaching at least two-thirds majority to pass the subject of the vote. The total vote count excludes all member states who had voted to abstain.
- f. Abstention - The act of declining to vote on substantive matters. Abstentions are not allowed in procedural votes.
- g. Motion - A formal proposal raised by a delegate to request for the committee to take certain specific actions. Motions are fully expounded upon in Section 7.3.1.
- h. Sponsor - Sponsors are delegates who have submitted a Draft Resolution, and are typically the main writers and supporters of the content in the Draft Resolution.
- i. Signatory: Signatories are delegates who are interested in seeing a Draft Resolution or Unfriendly Amendment being formally discussed in the committee, regardless of whether these delegates support their contents. There is no limit to the number of Signatories allowed for either document.

6 Points

6.1 Point of Personal Privilege

6.1.0.1. A delegate may raise this point if the environment causes the delegate to face difficulties in focusing on debate (e.g. poor audibility). This is the only point that may interrupt a speaker.

6.2 Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

6.2.0.1. If the delegate is uncertain about any rules of procedures or any procedural matter regarding the ongoing debate, the delegate may raise this point to clarify with the chairs.

6.3 Point of Order

6.3.0.1. If the delegate believes that the chairs have deviated from the rules of procedure, the delegate may raise this point to correct such deviations.

6.4 Right to Reply

6.4.0.1. If the delegate (A) believes that any other delegate (B) has offended or slandered either A or the nation A is representing, A may raise a Right to Reply at the end of their speech. The chairs will request for A's reason, after which they will determine if the Point is valid.

6.4.0.2. If the chairs find that A's Right to Reply to be valid, they may compel the offending delegate B to publicly apologise for B's remarks and, in more serious cases, subject B to further disciplinary action.

7.1.2 Order of Disruptiveness

7.1.2.1. 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 Introduce Draft Resolution
- j. Motion to Introduce Unfriendly Amendment
- k. Motion to Table Draft Resolution
- l. Motion to Close Debate and Move into Direct Voting Procedure
- m. Motion to Table the Question
- n. Motion to Change the Speaking Time

7.1.2.2. When the council is in voting procedure on a resolution, the following motions are deemed most to least superseding -

- a. Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions
- b. Motion to Divide the House
- c. Motion to Divide the Question
- d. Motion to Roll Call Vote

7.2 Initial Committee Proceedings

7.2.1 Start of Each Committee Session

7.2.1.1. At the start of each committee session, the chairs will conduct a roll call to take the delegate's attendance and voting status. The delegate may respond with one of the following statements:

- a. Present - The delegate's attendance is taken and the delegate will only have procedural voting rights and cannot undertake substantive actions during the current committee session. The delegate is not entitled to vote on substantive matters, and neither can the delegate be a Sponsor for Draft Resolutions and Unfriendly Amendments. Observers can only state "Present" as their voting status.
- b. Present and Voting - The delegate's attendance is taken and the delegate has voting rights on both procedural and substantive matters for the current committee session.

7.2.1.2. Once the delegate has indicated the delegate's voting status, the delegate is not permitted to change the delegate's status midway through the committee session. The delegate is only allowed to change it in the next committee session.

7.2.1.3. Once roll call is completed, the chairs will state the total number of delegates present as well as the number of votes required for a simple majority and two-thirds majority.

7.2.1.4. Delegates who have missed roll call are to indicate their attendance by sending a note stating their country or portfolio representation and their voting status to the chairs before they can participate in committee proceedings.

7.2.2 Agenda Setting

7.2.2.1. If the committee has more than one topic to be discussed, the committee shall set the agenda for debate once the session is declared open.

7.2.2.2. The chairs shall recognise two (2) speakers 'For' and two (2) speakers 'Against' the default order of the topics. Each speaker will have ninety (90) seconds to make their speech.

7.2.2.3. At the end of all the speeches, the committee will conduct a procedural vote to decide which topic to debate first. The first topic, being the primary topic, will be voted upon first, followed by the second topic. The topic that has a greater number of affirmative votes shall be the first topic to be debated.

7.2.3 Opening Speeches

7.2.3.1. Before the General Speakers' List is opened, every delegate is required to give an introductory speech on the topic. Each delegate will be given sixty (60) seconds to make their Opening Speeches.

7.3 General Speakers' List

7.3.0.1. After Opening Speeches, the General Speakers' List (GSL) will be opened, where delegates are free to discuss any aspect of the topic. If the delegate wishes to be placed on the GSL, the delegate may raise the delegate's placard upon the request of the chairs. The delegate is not allowed to change the delegate's position on the list once recognised by the chairs. Delegates will be given ninety (90) seconds for each speech.

7.3.0.2. Following the conclusion of the delegate's speech on the GSL, the delegate may do only one of the following:

- a. Yield to Points of Information - This would allow other delegates to ask the delegate (A) questions related to A's speech. The number of delegates that can ask A questions will be determined by the chairs based on the amount of remaining time A has on the GSL. Questions will be entertained one at a time. The timer on the GSL will be paused at the end of A's speech, and will only resume once A begins answering the question.

Example: "This Delegate yields their time to any and all Points of Information."

- b. Yield to Another Delegate: This yield gives the delegate's remaining time on the GSL to another delegate to speak. The delegate being yielded to has the right to accept or refuse the yield. The chairs will also determine if the delegate has sufficient time remaining to yield to another delegate.

Example: "This Delegate yields their time to the Delegate of (Country)."

- c. Yield to the Chair: The delegate may return to the delegate's seat so that the next delegate can speak upon recognition by the chairs.

Example: "This Delegate yields their time back to the Chair."

7.3.0.3. Do note that for (a) and (b), the delegate needs to have a minimum of fifteen (15) seconds of speaking time left in order to perform these yields. Second-degree yields will not be in order.

7.3.0.4. If delegates wish to change the speaking time, a Motion to Change the Speaking Time may be raised which will require a simple (1/2) majority procedural vote to pass.

Example: "Motion to Change the Speaking Time to 60 seconds per speaker."

7.3.1. Motions

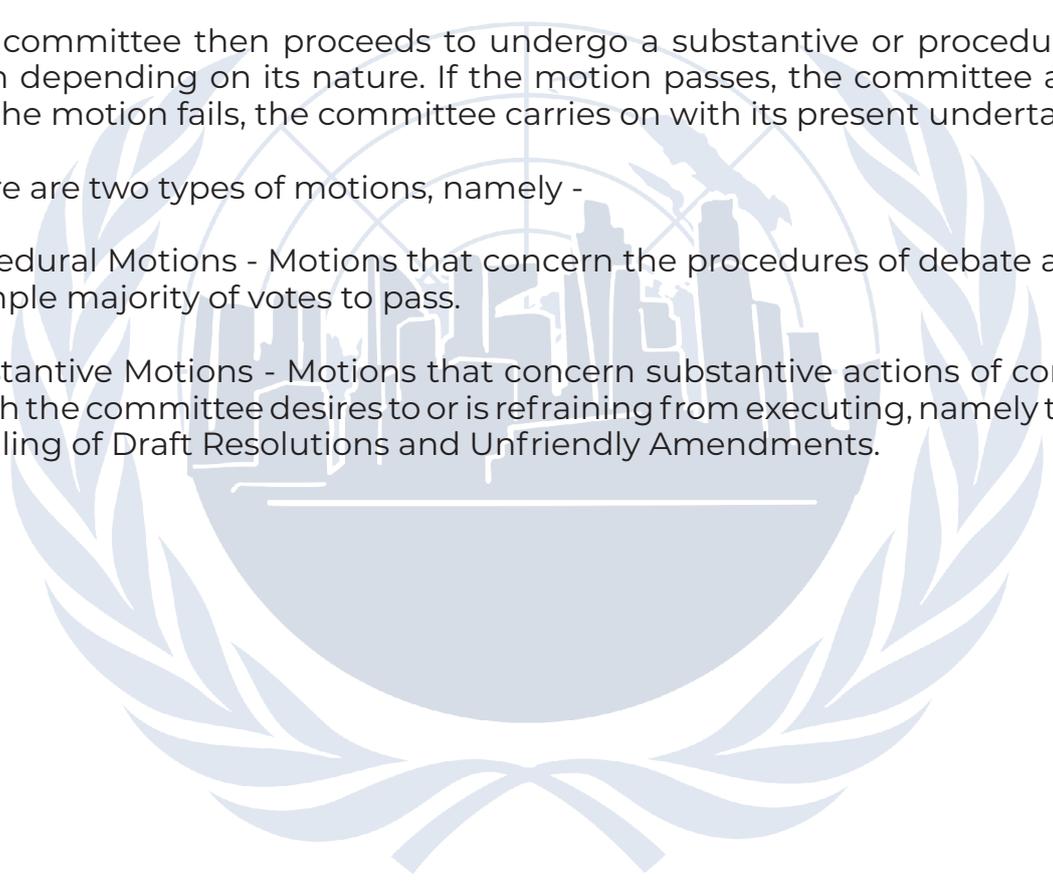
7.3.1.1. Motions are a proposal raised by a delegate for the committee to undertake a specific action. Motions can be raised by a delegate at an opportune time during the General Speaker's List, Open Debate on Resolutions or Direct Voting Procedures without interrupting the present speaker. The chairs may also choose to budget out specific timings in which delegates are invited to raise motions.

7.3.1.2. A delegate wishing to raise a motion ought to raise the delegate's placard until the delegate is recognised by the Chairs. When recognised, the delegate is to stand and state the motion clearly for the committee to hear.

7.3.1.3. The committee then proceeds to undergo a substantive or procedural vote on the motion depending on its nature. If the motion passes, the committee acts on the motion. If the motion fails, the committee carries on with its present undertaking.

7.3.1.4. There are two types of motions, namely -

- a. Procedural Motions - Motions that concern the procedures of debate and require a simple majority of votes to pass.
- b. Substantive Motions - Motions that concern substantive actions of consequence which the committee desires to or is refraining from executing, namely the passing or failing of Draft Resolutions and Unfriendly Amendments.



7.4 Caucuses

7.4.1 Moderated Caucus

7.4.1.1. 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.

7.4.1.2. 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.

7.4.1.3. When raising such a motion, the delegate will have to state the total speaking time, the duration of speech for each speaker and the intended discussion topic.

7.4.1.4. The total speaking time for a Moderated Caucus cannot exceed twenty (20) minutes, inclusive of extensions, and should be perfectly divisible by the individual speaking time. For instance, a total speaking time of fifteen (15) minutes can accommodate ten (10) speakers with each speaker having one-and-a-half (1.5) minutes speaking time. The delegate may use the following as a template sentence for raising a motion for the delegate's proposed Moderated Caucus.

Example: "Motion for a Moderated Caucus of (total speaking time), with individual speaking time of (duration of each speech) to discuss (intended discussion topic)."

7.4.1.5. If another delegate (A) has raised a Motion for a Moderated Caucus, and the 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 to the chairs.

7.4.1.6. There is no yielding of time in a Moderated Caucus. The delegate will simply end the delegate's speech and return to the delegate's seat.

7.4.2 Unmoderated Caucus

7.4.2.1. 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. The committee will then conduct a procedural vote on the motion.

7.4.2.2. Formal committee proceedings are temporarily suspended in an Unmoderated Caucus, allowing delegates to freely move around and speak to anyone.

7.4.2.3. When raising this motion, the delegate will have to state the total time of the Unmoderated Caucus, and the total time cannot exceed twenty (20) minutes, inclusive of extensions to the Unmoderated Caucus. The delegate may use the following as a template sentence for raising a motion for Unmoderated Caucus.

Example: “Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus of (total time).”

7.4.2.4. At the end of the caucus, the chairs will call for all delegates to return to their seats so that formal debate may be resumed.

7.4.2.5. The delegate who raised the motion must also give a speech of no longer than sixty (60) seconds to summarise what the committee had discussed during the Unmoderated Caucus.

7.5 Working Paper

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

7.5.0.2. Working Papers do not have a fixed format, and may be presented in forms such as, but not limited to, written documents, powerpoint slides, diagrams, videos, and websites.

7.5.0.3. Working Paper do not require Signatories, but must mention the member state(s) submitting them.

7.5.0.4. If a delegate wishes to send a Working Paper, the delegate must first send a note to the chairs notifying them that the delegate’s Working Paper has been sent to the committee email.

7.5.0.5. Upon the chairs’ approval of the delegate’s Working Paper, the chairs will automatically introduce it to the committee at an appropriate time, or at a timing of the delegate’s desire.

7.5.0.6. A delegate is not allowed to reference the Working Paper in the delegate’s speeches if it has not been introduced by the chairs.

7.5.0.7. The chairs reserve the right to reject any Working Paper that is not constructive or relevant to the topic being discussed.

7.6 Draft Resolution

7.6.0.1. If the delegate would like to officially propose solutions to the topic being debated, the delegate can introduce a Draft Resolution (henceforth referred to as 'Resolution') for the delegate's committee to discuss and debate after having it vetted by the chairs.

7.6.1 Introducing a Resolution

7.6.1.1. The submission of a draft resolution is a tedious process that calls for scrutiny at every turn as it potentially represents the consensus of the committee on what substantive actions to take and thus delegates wishing to submit one are subjected rigorously to a process to be described in subsequent clauses running from 7.6.1.2. to 7.6.1.8. .

7.6.1.2. Prior to submission, the delegate (A) is to ensure that there is a minimum of three (3) other Sponsors and a maximum of five (5) other Sponsors for the delegate's Resolution to be valid.

7.6.1.3. The delegate is to ensure that at least one-fifth (1/5) of the committee, rounded up to the nearest whole number, is in support of having the Resolution introduced, which can be tabulated as the sum of Sponsors and Signatories that have endorsed the Resolution.

7.6.1.4. The delegate is to then send a copy of the delegate's Resolution to the committee email for the chairs to vet.

7.6.1.5. The delegate is to then send a note to the chairs alerting them that the delegate has sent the delegate's Resolution to the committee email.

7.6.1.6. Once the chairs have vetted and approved the delegate's Resolution, the delegate may proceed to introduce the delegate's Resolution by raising a Motion to Introduce Draft Resolution. The committee will then conduct a procedural vote on the motion.

7.6.1.7. Upon passing the Motion to Introduce Draft Resolution, the committee will be given five (5) minutes to read the Resolution.

7.6.1.8. After the reading time has elapsed, the committee will be given five (5) minutes to ask the Sponsors any questions regarding the Resolution. All questions will be asked in the form of Points of Information to the Sponsors. Each question may only be addressed by one Sponsor. Furthermore, Sponsors are not permitted to direct questions at fellow Sponsors regarding the resolution they have sponsored themselves.

7.6.1.9. The delegate is not allowed to reference the Resolution in the delegate's speeches if it has not been introduced.

7.6.1.10. If the delegate wishes to be added as a Sponsor to a Resolution that has already been introduced, the delegate may do so by obtaining the consent of all Sponsors of the Resolution.

7.6.1.11. The chairs reserve the right to reject any Resolution that is incorrectly formatted or contains content that has not been brought up by any delegate during committee discussions. A detailed explanation on how to properly format a Resolution can be found in the 'SMUN 2022 Academics Guide'.

7.6.1.12. A delegate is not allowed to sponsor more than one resolution that has been introduced on the floor concurrently; the delegate can only sponsor one introduced resolution at any one time.

- To illustrate, consider draft resolutions A, B and C. A and B have already been introduced and are currently being debated on the floor, but not C.
- The delegate may not be a sponsor of both A and B at the same time, given that both resolutions are already on the floor.
- However the delegate may be a sponsor of both A and C, or both B and C.
- In addition, suppose the delegate was originally a sponsor of A, and A and B are failed following direct voting procedures. Since the delegate is currently not a sponsor of any resolutions on the floor, the delegate may proceed to become a sponsor of the un-introduced resolution C and introduce it subsequently.

7.6.2 Debate on Resolution

7.6.2.1. Once the resolution is introduced, the committee will move into open debate on the Resolution.

7.6.2.2. Open debate operates similarly to the General Speaker's List, and the delegate may also raise Motions for Moderated or Unmoderated Caucuses.

7.6.2.3. If multiple Resolutions have been introduced, the delegate may discuss them simultaneously during open debate.

7.6.2.4. The delegate may also discuss the possibility of merging different Resolutions. If the delegate wishes to introduce a merged Resolution, the delegate must submit it as a new Resolution and undergo the procedures set out in Section 7.6.1.

7.6.3 Tabling a Resolution

7.6.3.1. If the delegate would like to withdraw any Resolution from being discussed in open debate, the delegate may raise a Motion to Table Resolution and state the intention of tabling the resolution, which the committee will then conduct a procedural vote on.

7.6.3.2. The intent of tabling a Resolution may be to merge different Resolutions, to make extensive modifications to the current Resolution, or any other reason that may be deemed conducive to debate. The chairs have discretion in rejecting a Motion to Table Resolution if the intention given is found to be flippant (i.e. for no reason other than to prematurely cease discussion on that draft resolution).

7.6.3.3. Resolutions removed from the floor as a result of a successful Motion to Table Resolution can be edited at will without the need for a Friendly or Unfriendly Amendment, but should not be referenced to during debate.

7.6.3.4. If a tabled Resolution is edited substantively, whereby the substance of the Resolution is markedly changed, the Resolution must be introduced again as a new Resolution as per the procedures set out in Section 7.6.1. Otherwise, if a tabled Resolution has only been edited for clarity and presentation, the Resolution may be reintroduced via a Motion to Re-Introduce Tabled Resolution which the committee will then conduct a procedural vote on.

7.6.3.5. If more than one-half (1/2) of the Operative Clauses in the Resolution are substantially modified, or if the number of Sponsors fall below the minimum number required, the Resolution will automatically be tabled.

7.6.3.6. A Resolution tabled as a result of 7.6.3.3. will have to be reintroduced again as a new Resolution and undergo the procedures set out in Section 7.6.1.

7.7 Amendments

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

7.7.0.2. Similar to a Draft Resolution, the delegate is not allowed to reference any amendments in the delegate's speeches if it has not been introduced by the chairs.

7.7.0.3. The chairs reserve the right to reject any amendment that is incorrectly formatted, or is not constructive or relevant to the topic being discussed. A detailed explanation on how to properly format amendments can be found in the 'SMUN 2022 Academics Guide'.

7.7.1 Introducing a Friendly Amendment

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

7.7.1.2. The delegate will be subjected to the following procedures in the exact order listed by the subsequent clauses running from 7.7.1.3. to 7.7.1.6. when submitting a Friendly Amendment.

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

7.7.1.4. The delegate is to send a copy of the delegate's Friendly Amendment to the committee email for the chairs to vet, with all Sponsors of the Resolution carbon copied in the email.

7.7.1.5. The delegate is to send a note to the chairs alerting them that the delegate has sent the delegate's Friendly Amendment to the committee email.

7.7.1.6. Once the chairs have vetted and approved the delegate's Friendly Amendment, the chairs will automatically announce and execute the stipulated amendments on the Resolution without requiring the committee to vote.

7.7.2 Introducing an Unfriendly Amendment

7.7.2.1. Unfriendly Amendments are amendments raised by any other members of the committee who are not Sponsors to the Resolution.

7.7.2.2. Amendments submitted by Sponsors but which do not have the full consent of all Sponsors of the Resolution are also considered Unfriendly Amendments.

7.7.2.3. Both of the above-mentioned Unfriendly Amendments must be voted upon substantively to be passed and executed.

7.7.2.4. The delegate will be subjected to the following procedures in the exact order listed by the subsequent clauses running from 7.7.2.5. to 7.7.2.12. when submitting an Unfriendly Amendment.

7.7.2.5. The delegate is to ensure that at least one-tenth (1/10) of the committee, rounded up to the nearest whole number, are Signatories of the delegate's Unfriendly Amendment for it to be valid.

7.7.2.6. The delegate is to send a copy of the delegate's Unfriendly Amendment to the committee email for the chairs to vet, with all Signatories for the Unfriendly Amendment carbon copied in the email.

7.7.2.7. The delegate is to send a note to the chairs alerting them that the delegate has sent the delegate's Unfriendly Amendment to the committee email.

7.7.2.8. Once the chairs have vetted and approved the delegate's Unfriendly Amendment, the delegate will receive a note prompting the delegate to raise a Motion to Introduce Unfriendly Amendment. The committee will then conduct a procedural vote on the motion.

7.7.2.9. Upon passing this motion, the committee moves into closed debate on the Unfriendly Amendment for an amount of time stipulated by the chairs according to their discretion.

7.7.2.10. The closed debate will operate similarly to a Moderated Caucus on the Unfriendly Amendment.

7.7.2.11. The committee will move into Direct Voting Procedure on the Unfriendly Amendment and conduct a substantive vote on the Unfriendly Amendment upon the conclusion of the closed debate.

7.7.2.12. If the substantive vote is passed, the stipulated amendments proposed in the Unfriendly Amendment are executed on the Resolution.

7.7.2.13. A delegate which 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. This is to ensure that Resolutions accurately reflect the interests and stances of its Sponsors.

7.7.2.14. If the delegate wishes to withdraw from being a Sponsor to a Resolution that has already been introduced, the delegate may do so by sending a note to the chairs.

7.7.2.15. The delegate is expected to justify to the committee the delegate's reasons for withdrawing as a Sponsor through a formal speech of a duration to be stipulated by the chairs as per the discretion.

7.8 Direct Voting Procedure on Resolutions

7.8.0.1. The voting procedure on Resolutions is initiated by raising a Motion to Close Debate and Move into Direct Voting Procedure (DVP). This motion requires a simple majority to pass.

7.8.0.2. Once passed, all Resolutions presently introduced to the committee will be consecutively put to vote based on the initial order of introduction.

7.8.0.3. The doors will be sealed, and nobody is allowed to enter or leave the committee room.

7.8.0.4. The vote will proceed even if there are delegates not present in the committee room.

7.8.0.5. Before voting on each Resolution, the committee will move into closed debate on the specific Resolution to be immediately voted upon, where the chairs shall recognise two (2) speakers 'For' and two (2) speakers 'Against' the Resolution in question.

7.8.0.6. Once closed debate on the Resolution to be immediately voted upon is over, the committee will vote on the Resolution in question.

7.8.0.7. If the Resolution fails, the committee will move into closed debate on the next Resolution, if any, and repeat the above process described in 7.8.0.5. and 7.8.0.6. .

7.8.1 Relevant Motions in Direct Voting Procedures

7.8.1.1. The following motions described in 7.8.1.5., 7.8.1.6., 7.8.1.7. and 7.8.1.13. may be raised upon the passing of a Motion to Close Debate and Move into DVP on the Draft Resolution or upon the elapsing of closed debate on an Unfriendly Amendment and automatic

entry into DVP on the same Amendment, all of which are procedural votes. 7.8.1.5. shall not apply to DVP on the Unfriendly Amendment, given that only one Amendment is voted upon at any DVP instance. In addition, the Dais is afforded special discretion to reject 7.8.1.7. for Unfriendly Amendments on grounds of triviality (i.e. the Amendment is not substantial enough for a worthwhile Divide the Question Motion to be run). They can be raised at two possible junctures during the DVP described in 7.8.1.2. and 7.8.1.3. .

7.8.1.2. For Draft Resolutions, the first possible instance is immediately after closed debate on the incumbent resolution and before voting on the incumbent Resolution, and will only apply to the incumbent resolution. For Unfriendly Amendments, the first possible instance is immediately after closed debate has elapsed and before voting is conducted, similar to that of the Draft Resolution.

7.8.1.3. The second possible instance is immediately following the failure of a Resolution and before closed debate and voting on the next Resolution begins, and will only apply to the resolution that has just been failed. For Unfriendly Amendments, the next and last possible instance is following the failure of the Unfriendly Amendment.

7.8.1.4. Motions cannot be raised while voting is in progress, or for a Resolution that has failed earlier and thus been tabled.

7.8.1.5. The Motion to Reorder Resolution can be raised if there are multiple Resolutions on the floor. This motion may be raised before closed debate on any Resolution commences, and if there is still more than one Resolution left to be voted upon. If passed, this motion will change the order of the Resolution being voted on, and the Motion to Reorder Draft Resolution cannot be raised anymore to avoid trivialisation of the same.

Example: "Motion to Reorder Resolutions. The new order will be Resolution 2, Resolution 1, and finally Resolution 3."

7.8.1.6. The Motion to Divide the House is a motion that forces all delegates eligible for substantive voting to only vote 'For' or 'Against' the Resolution or Unfriendly Amendment in question if passed; abstentions will not be allowed.

7.8.1.7. The Motion to Divide the Question is when a delegate raises this motion and is passed, the committee will conduct a substantive vote 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 from clause 7.8.1.8. to 7.8.1.12. .

7.8.1.8. When a Motion to Divide the Question is raised, the committee will move into closed debate, where the chairs shall recognise two (2) speakers 'For' and two (2) speakers 'Against' this motion. Once closed debate is over, the committee will vote on the motion.

7.8.1.9. If passed, individual components of the Resolution or Unfriendly Amendment affected require a two-thirds (2/3) majority to be retained, and any components failing to reach that threshold will be struck off.

7.8.1.10. All the retained components will then be compiled as a new Resolution or Unfriendly Amendment and will immediately go through a DVP which requires a two-thirds (2/3) majority to pass.

7.8.1.11. If less than one-half (1/2) of the original Operative Clauses are retained, the Resolution or Unfriendly Amendment automatically fails.

7.8.1.12. Each article of a Resolution or Unfriendly Amendment will be considered an individual component by default. Should any delegate raise an objection to voting article by article, each clause of a Resolution or Unfriendly Amendment will be considered an individual component instead.

7.8.1.13. A Motion for a Roll Call Vote, if passed, will require delegates to be asked individually to cast their vote for the Resolution or Unfriendly Amendment in question, in alphabetical order of their countries. There will be two rounds of voting, as described in clauses from 7.8.1.14. to 7.8.1.16. .

7.8.1.14. In the First Round, the 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 is required to vote in the Second Round.

7.8.1.15. In the Second Round Delegates who passed in Round 1 will now vote 'For', 'Against', or 'Abstain' on the Resolution or Unfriendly Amendment. Delegates who voted 'For', 'Against' or 'Abstain' in the First Round are not allowed to recast a vote in the Second Round.

7.8.1.16. The total number of votes casted for 'For', 'Against' and 'Abstain' are tallied from both rounds of voting and the outcome shall be decided from thereafter.

7.8.2 Outcome of Direct Voting Procedure

7.8.2.1. Once a Resolution is passed, all discussions on the current topic will be concluded.

7.8.2.2. Any Resolution which has not yet been voted on will be automatically tabled.

7.8.2.3. If no Resolutions are passed, the committee may opt to move back into Open Debate on the Topic and return to the General Speaker's List.

7.8.2.4. The delegate may also raise a Motion to Table the Question, which is a procedural vote. If passed, the committee will immediately conclude all discussions on the current topic.

7.8.2.5. If there is a second topic, the committee will move into discussing the second topic starting with Opening Speeches following a successful Motion to Table the Question

7.8.2.6. The Motion to Table the Question may also be raised at any point during committee discussions on the topic but may not be raised at any point when DVP is in progress.

7.9 Ending Debate Session

7.9.1 Motion to Suspend Debate

7.9.1.1. The Motion to Suspend Debate is raised when the committee is temporarily pausing the debate for administrative reasons, such as a lunch break.

7.9.2 Motion to Adjourn Debate

7.9.2.1. The Motion to Adjourn Debate is raised when the committee is permanently ending debate after the last committee session of the conference.

