



Model United Nations at the University of Michigan

MUNUM XXXI | January 11-14, 2018

Dear Delegates and Advisors,

In response to your feedback from past conferences, we have reviewed and revised MUNUM's Rules of Procedure to eliminate redundancy and contradictory. The revised Rules of Procedure for MUNUM XXXI are available below. In particular, changes to the Rules of Procedure include:

- No Guaranteed Questions
- Three Author Limit
- Adjustment of Present vs Present and Voting Definitions
- Addition of Point of Information to Point of Inquiry
- Addition of the Motion to Open Debate
- Elimination requirement for substantive debate between speeches
- Elimination of Speakers List with Bais

These rules may undergo some minor changes before the start of conference, but all revisions will be communicated to delegates and advisors as soon as possible.

As always, please feel free to reach out to us at munum.external@gmail.com with any questions!

Best,
The Secretariat of MUNUM XXXI



MUNUM XXXI Rules of Procedure

Conference Rules

GA-1 SCOPE OF THE RULES

These rules shall be applicable for all General Assembly and Economic and Social Council Committee proceedings, for sessions of the Security Council (except where special Security Council Addendum Rules apply), and for other MUNUM Special Committees (where applicable). Special Committee Directors may establish amended Rules of Procedure under the supervision of, and with the permission of, the Secretary General. Any Special Committee Rules will be provided before the MUNUM conference. All rules shall be considered adopted prior to the opening ceremony of the MUNUM conference.

GA-2 PARLIAMENTARY SHORT FORM

Appended to these Rules of Procedure is the Parliamentary Short Form. This form shall be considered part of the Rules of Procedure and designates the order of precedence for points and motions, which can also be found detailed in GA-32. The Short Form can be found in the Appendix.

GA-3 LANGUAGE

English shall be the official working language of the conference. Use of foul or offensive language will result in a loss of delegate's voting rights and speaking privileges, under the discretion of the Chair.

GA-4 THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General is the head of the MUNUM conference as elected by all MUNUM members and has the power to amend any of the rules listed in the Rules of Procedure if he/she deems necessary.

GA-5 CREDENTIALS

Delegates will receive credentials at the beginning of the conference. If delegates fail to wear their credential during Committee sessions or other MUNUM activities, they will not be recognized by the Committee Chair to speak or vote or be allowed to participate in other MUNUM sponsored activities. If credentials are lost by delegates, they are responsible for both notifying the Committee Chair and for making temporary credentials while awaiting a replacement.

Committee & Debate

GA-6 FUNCTIONS & POWERS OF THE CHAIR

The Chair:

1. Shall declare the opening and closing of each Committee session, direct its discussions, ensure observance of the Rules of Procedure, accord the right to speak, have discretion to rule on the relevancy of a speech, put questions and announce decisions, rule on Points of Order and, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the

proceedings and maintenance of decorum at any session.

2. Shall have discretionary powers over the proposal of motions such as entertaining a motion, suggesting to the body that a certain motion is in order and would be beneficial, suggesting that a motion be withdrawn even while ruling it in order, or ruling a motion out of order and/or dilatory.
3. May, at any time, propose to the Committee a limitation of the time to be allowed to speakers, a limitation of the number of times each member may speak, closure of the Speakers' List, or the closure of debate, and may at any time propose the suspension or adjournment of the meeting, or the tabling of the debate on any item under discussion.

GA-7 APPEALING THE DECISION OF THE CHAIR

Debatable: 1 for, Chair against

Requires 2/3 majority to pass.

Any decision of the Chair may be appealed by a delegate, with the exception of matters that are explicitly designated below. Speakers on this matter will consist of the Chair speaking in defense of the ruling and the appealing delegate speaking on why the decision of the Chair is being appealed. The appeal shall then be put to a vote and the decision of the Chair shall stand unless overruled by two-thirds of those members present and voting. The motion must come directly after the Chair makes the appealable decision. The following decisions of the Chair are not subject to appeal:

- The Chair's decision not to accept a resolution or amendment,
- The Chair's order of the agenda, should a Committee fail to set the agenda as noted in GA-11,
- The Chair's ruling on points or motions that are dilatory or improper,
- The Chair's decision whether to grant a Right of Reply or Vote with Rights,
- The Chair's decision on whether to copy and distribute working papers,
- The Chair's decision to suspend Committee due to a lack of quorum,
- The Chair's decision to refuse a motion to recess or a motion to adjourn,
- The Chair's decision not to remove observer delegations during voting procedures, and
- The Chair's decision to rule a motion for roll vote out of order.

GA-8 ROLL CALL

At the beginning of each Committee session, the Chair shall take a roll call of states. Delegates of states with full voting privileges should respond "present and voting" if they intend to vote on substantive motions and resolutions. Delegates of member states wishing to reserve the right to abstain or of observer states should respond "present". If a delegate arrives late to session, that delegate's voting privileges

are suspended until a note is passed to the Chair stating that the delegate is now “present” or “present and voting.”

GA-9 QUORUM

The Chair may declare a session open and permit debate to proceed or allow a procedural vote to be taken when at least a majority, defined as greater than 50% of the committee, of the members of the Committee are present. The attendance of a super-majority of members of the Committee shall be required for any substantive vote to be taken; a super-majority shall be considered greater than two-thirds of the Committee. The Committee membership is drawn from the most recent roll call. Quorum is assumed to be met unless it is shown otherwise. If a delegate believes that quorum is no longer being met, they may make a motion to check quorum to bring this to the attention of the Chair. If quorum is found to be lacking, the Chair, at his or her discretion, may suspend Committee until such time as quorum may be established.

GA-10 PROVISIONAL AGENDA

All delegates will be provided a provisional agenda for all Committees at the MUNUM Conference and is provided in each Committee Background Guide. Any Committee may revise the agenda with the approval of the Chair by rearranging the order of consideration or adding items of important or urgent nature to the agenda.

GA-11 MOTION TO OPEN DEBATE

This is the first motion of the conference and is made to move into formal debate and open the primary speakers list. If there are multiple topics on the agenda, the body will first debate on the order they are to be discussed until there is a motion to set the agenda.

GA-12 ORDERING OF THE AGENDA

Requires a simple majority to pass.

The first order of business for the Committee shall be to order of the consideration of the agenda. The only motion in order at this time will be in the form of “I move that topic X be placed first on the agenda, topic Y be placed second on the agenda...” until all the topics have been ordered. Proposals regarding the order of agenda shall be voted upon in the order in which they were proposed. Once a proposal has been adopted, all other motions regarding the setting of the agenda will be disregarded and debate will proceed immediately to the first topic. If all of the proposals fail to gain a majority, the Chair shall have the power to set the agenda. A delegate may at any point motion to reorder the Committee’s agenda with the approval of the Chair.

GA-13 FORMAL DEBATE

After the agenda has been established, one continuous Speakers’ List for the first topic shall be maintained by the Chair to facilitate formal debate. This Speakers’ List shall be followed for all Committee debate, except when superseded by procedural motions (unmoderated or moderated caucuses) or when paused for the consideration of a resolution or amendment. Speakers must address their remarks to the topic area under discussion or any resolutions or amendments which have been formally introduced. A new Speakers’ List will begin upon reaching the second set topic of a Committee. When the Speakers’ List is exhausted the committee automatically moves into voting procedure.

GA-14 SPEECHES

No member may address the Committee without having previously obtained the permission of the Chair. The Chair shall establish a Speakers’ List in the order in which members signify their desire to speak. A delegate may pass a note up to the Dais at any time if they wish to be added to or removed from the Speakers’ List. If debate stagnates the Chair reserves the right to call on delegates or add them to the Speakers’ List. The Chair may call a speaker to order if the speaker’s remarks are not relevant to the topic, resolution, or amendment under discussion. A delegate may speak as often as he or she wishes; however, a delegate may only be listed on the Speakers’ List once at any time.

GA-15 SETTING SPEAKING TIME

Requires a simple majority to pass.

Delegates may motion to set or change the speaking time at any point during formal debate. If no speaking time has been set, then it will be up to the discretion of the Chair. When that time limit is exceeded, the Chair shall immediately call that member to order.

GA-16 LIMIT OR EXTEND DEBATE

Debatable: 1 for, 1 against

Requires simple majority to pass.

At any time, a delegate may move to limit debate to a number of speakers or the amount of time to be spent discussing a topic or resolution. If the motion passes, debate would end after the stipulated number of speakers or amount of time. After a motion to limit has passed, debate may be extended by passing a motion to extend debate by a set number of speakers, amount of time, or indefinitely.

GA-17 MODERATED CAUCUS

Requires a simple majority to pass.

At MUNUM there are two formats of debate: formal debate and moderated caucus. Formal debate, or debate structured by the Speakers’ List and rules and procedures, is considered the default debate format of MUNUM. At any time a delegate may motion to move into a moderated caucus. A motion for a moderated caucus should include a speaking time, a set time length for the session, and reason for the debate format to switch. If such a motion carries, the general rules of debate are suspended and committee will continue to be facilitated by the Chair through an open debate forum. Note that no delegate can ask a question to another delegate during a moderated caucus. If no speaking time or total length for the moderated caucus is specified by the motioning delegate, both can be suggested and/or specified at the Chair’s discretion. As a courtesy, the delegate who moves for the moderated caucus will be recognized to speak first or last as per their wishes.

GA-18 UNMODERATED CAUCUS

Requires a simple majority to pass.

At any time a delegate may motion to move into an unmoderated caucus session. A motion for an unmoderated caucus should also include a set time length and reason for the session. If the motion carries, then the rules of procedure are temporarily suspended delegates can enter debate and discussion without any moderation from the Chair for the length of the unmoderated caucus. If no total length for the unmoderated caucus is specified by the motioning delegate, one can be suggested and/or specified at the Chair’s discretion.



No motions are necessary during an unmoderated caucus except to extend it or move back into formal debate early. The Dais will maintain decorum during the unmoderated caucus.

GA-19 RECESS OF THE SESSION

Requires a simple majority to pass.

During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may move to recess the meeting. Such a motion shall include the time, date, and place for the Committee to reconvene (this information can be found in the Handbook). The Chair has a right to overrule such a motion if deemed inappropriate at that moment, and this ruling is not subject to appeal.

GA-20 ADJOURNMENT OF THE SESSION

Requires a simple majority to pass.

Adjournment of the session stipulates that all business of the Committee has been completed. This is only in order at the final closing of the last Committee session of the MUNUM conference. When a Committee is adjourned, all debate ceases, no vote on any resolutions will take place, Committee will not reconvene until the following year's MUNUM conference. The Chair has a right to overrule such a motion if deemed inappropriate at that moment, and this ruling is not subject to appeal.

Points

GA-21 POINTS OF ORDER

During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may raise a Point of Order to bring to the attention of the Chair possible improper parliamentary procedure. The Point of Order shall be immediately decided by the Chair in accordance with these Rules of Procedure. The Chair may rule out of order those points which are dilatory or improper. Such a decision is not appealable. A delegate rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion, only to the parliamentary procedure in question. A Point of Order may only interrupt a speaker when the speech itself is not following proper parliamentary procedure.

GA-22 POINTS OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomforts which impair the delegate's ability to participate in the proceedings, that delegate may raise a Point of Personal Privilege to request that the situation be corrected. While a Point of Personal Privilege may interrupt a speaker, delegates should use this power with the utmost discretion, preferably directly relating to the speaker at hand, such as being unable to hear the speaker.

GA-23 POINTS OF INQUIRY

Points of Inquiry are questions directed toward the speaking delegate from another delegate during formal debate. If a delegate yields to Points of Inquiry, the time for answering Points of Inquiry will be included in the delegates remaining speaking time. The time it takes to ask a Point of Inquiry will not be subtracted from the speaking delegate's time, but will be limited to thirty-seconds unless permission to preface has been granted by the Chair. After asking a question, a delegate may ask a follow-up, provided that it be directly related to the previous Point asked, or the response to said Point. To be recognized for a follow-up Point of Inquiry, the delegate must raise their placard directly after the speaker has finished answering the previous Point and clearly state "on-inquiry" for the Chair to

hear. If the speaker does not hear or understand the question being asked of them, the questioning delegate may use their follow-up to clarify. If the speaker rejects or does not wish to answer the question from that delegate, he forfeits all his remaining question time.

GA-24 POINTS OF CLARIFICATION

During resolution and amendment introductions, delegates may use Points of Clarification to question the formatting of and make non-substantive points about a resolution or amendment. In this case, Points of Clarification makes not of issues with the grammar and punctuation of a resolution or definitions of words contained within the resolution. They may not be used to ask the presenter anything about the substance of the resolution or their position on the resolution.

GA-25 POINT OF INFORMATION

When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a point of information to ask the dais a question regarding the Rules of Procedure or other proceedings of the committee. A point of information may never interrupt a speaker. Delegates with substantive questions should not rise to this point, but should rather approach the committee staff at an appropriate time.

Yields

GA-26 YIELDS TO THE CHAIR

A delegate may yield his/her remaining speaking time to the Chair by indicating his/her intention to yield at the completion of their speech. In this case, any remaining allotted time is given over to the Chair and debate will move to the next speaker on the Speakers' List after the delegate has concluded their speech. If a delegate does not indicate a yield, their time is automatically yielded to the Chair. If a delegate is called from the Speakers' List and does not wish to speak, the delegate may yield the entirety of their speaking time to the chair.

GA-27 YIELDS TO ANOTHER DELEGATE

Delegates may yield the remainder of their speaking time to another delegate at the end of their speech. Delegates who have accepted yielded time may not subsequently yield to another delegate or to Points of Inquiry. Guaranteed questions do not apply to delegates who have received time from a yield, and in case of a yield, shall be wholly discarded.

GA-28 YIELDS TO POINTS OF INQUIRY

A delegate may yield their time to Points of Inquiry from other delegates. This must be specified after the delegate has finished using their speaking time. The delegate shall be allotted as many Points of Inquiry as can be answered within the balance of his or her speaking time.

Rights

GA-29 RIGHT OF REPLY

A delegate whose national dignity has been impugned by another delegate may request a Right of Reply. Requests for a Right of Reply must be submitted to the Chair in writing and must contain the objectionable statement and a brief description of the defense.



The decision of the Chair to grant or not grant a Right of Reply is not able to be appealed, nor is it subject to debate. The time allotted for a Right of Reply shall be determined by the Chair and will not exceed one minute. When making a Right of Reply statement, the delegate making the statement shall not address any subject apart from the personal attack, and shall be forbidden from addressing the committee on any matters pertaining to the resolution on the floor or business matters at hand. A request to reply to a delegate exercising the Right of Reply is out of order. Rights of Reply are not to be used in a frivolous or dilatory manner, and shall be reserved only for the gravest of attacks.

GA-30 VOTING WITH RIGHTS

If a delegate in voting procedure votes in a manner that is contradictory to his stated intentions or does not match his previous position, a delegate may request to Vote with Rights during his or her vote in order to explain himself to the committee and the Chair. It is up to the discretion of the Chair to award Rights to said delegate, who will then have an allotted time of thirty-seconds in which to explain his or her vote prior to the final vote tally being announced. Voting with Rights must be requested at the time of the vote, and a delegate's Rights are forfeited if a delegate abstains or passes from the vote.

Motions, Resolutions, & Amendments

GA-31 DILATORY POINTS, MOTIONS AND AMENDMENTS

The Chair may rule out of order any point, motion, or amendment, which closely resembles an amendment or motion upon which the body has already decided, or which is patently frivolous or absurd. Motions and points that are considered dilatory by the Chair are not subject to appeal, though amendments ruled frivolous may be appealed. The difference between a frivolous and a dilatory motion is at the Chair's discretion, but in general a motion is dilatory if it prevents committee business from occurring in a reasonable order and pace. It is frivolous if the director feels that the motion has recently failed and there has not been more support garnered for it.

GA-32 DEBATABLE MOTIONS

If a procedural motion requires a speaker(s) in support or opposition of the motion, the delegate making said motion must be the (or one of the) speaker(s) debating in favor of the motion. If no delegate wishes to speak against a debatable motion, the motion will automatically pass. This includes motions to move into Voting Procedure.

GA-33 VOTING ON PROCEDURAL MOTIONS

All procedural motions will be voted on by a placard vote. Roll call voting is not in order for procedural motions and all delegates in attendance at the time of the vote must place a vote for or against the motion (abstaining is not allowed for procedural motions). Points and motions will be addressed in order of precedence. If more than one motion with the same precedence is received, these motions will be voted on by order of that which is most destructive to the flow of debate or a substantive proposal. Order of precedence is as follows:

4. Point of Order
5. Point of Personal Privilege
6. Motion to Appeal the Decision of the Chair

7. Motion to Check Quorum
8. Point of Clarification
9. Point of Information
10. Point of Inquiry
11. Right of Reply
12. Motion to/for
 - Withdrawal of a Motion
 - Set Speaking Time
 - Ordering of the Agenda
 - Adjourn
 - Recess
 - Introduce Draft Resolution
 - Introduce a Friendly Amendment
 - Introduce an Unfriendly Amendment
 - Divide the Question
 - Move into Voting Procedure
 - Unmoderated Caucus
 - Moderated Caucus
 - Speakers' List with Bias
 - Limit or Extend Debate
 - Table an Item or Take an Item from the Table
 - Consider Committee Competence
 - Reconsider a Resolution

GA-34 WITHDRAWAL OR AMENDING OF PROCEDURAL MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

A procedural motion may be withdrawn or amended by its proposing delegate at any time before voting has commenced or it is accepted by the Chair. A motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any member, if applicable. A resolution or amendment may be withdrawn or amended by its proposing delegate(s) at any time before voting has commenced, provided that the sponsor(s), and mover agree. Delegates may remove their name from the sponsor or signatory list at any time. If the removal results in there being fewer signatories than necessary on the resolution or amendment it will be withdrawn from the floor until it again meets the signatory requirements. A resolution or amendment thus withdrawn may be reintroduced.

GA-35 WORKING PAPERS

Delegates may present working papers to the Chair for copying and distribution among the members of the Committee or for posting within the Committee. A working paper should be in resolution form and is intended to facilitate the work of the Committee. Copying and distribution of working papers shall be at the discretion of the Chair and it is not subject to appeal.

GA-36 RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions shall be submitted in writing to the Chair, who shall circulate copies to the members. No proposal shall be voted upon unless copies of it have been circulated to all members, unless for the sake of time or other determination by the Chair it is deemed unnecessary. A resolution must be posted and visible to all members of the Committee for a vote to take place. A resolution must contain the name(s) of the original sponsor(s) and shall be given an identifying alphanumeric designation by the Chair. Resolutions must have at least three sponsors. Other members may add their names to a list of signatories at any time during debate on the topic. A signatory merely indicates an interest in discussing



the resolution, not necessarily support of the resolution. A resolution must have the signature of one-fifth of the membership of the body (but not less than five members) to be officially recognized. The committee's membership is determined by the most recent roll-call to begin the session.

GA-37 INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS

Requires signatories of 1/5 of the body and a simple majority to pass.

Once a resolution has been approved (as stipulated in GA-36), has been copied, and is ready for distribution, any member may rise to introduce the resolution, subject to recognition by the Chair. The resolution must have a number of signatories equal to or greater than 1/5 the number of delegates to be considered and the motion must pass by a majority vote of the committee. The sponsors of which there should be no more than 3 will then read the resolution. After which, the sponsors will answer Points of Clarification (addressing non-substantive issues in the resolution). After the Points of Clarification have been exhausted, the committee will enter into a substantive Q&A for a period of five minutes (or a time specified by the chair). Once the Committee is in consideration of a resolution and the substantive Q&A is finished, the committee can return to the original Speakers' List or entertain more motions.

GA-38 INTRODUCTION OF FRIENDLY AMENDMENTS

A friendly amendment is an amendment to a resolution under consideration that is proposed with the concurrence of the original sponsor(s). A sponsor must motion to introduce the amendment and it shall immediately become a part of the resolution itself without any voting, as long as the signatures of the required parties are verified by the Dais. At the time of addition, friendly amendments must be posted or distributed to all members of the committee and read by an original sponsor of the resolution. Pre-ambulatory or pre-operative clauses shall not be subject to amendments or additions, unless change has also been made to an operative clause. Secondary amendments are out of order.

GA-39 INTRODUCTION OF UNFRIENDLY AMENDMENTS

Debatable: 2 for, 2 against

Requires signatories of 1/10 of the body and a simple majority to pass.

An unfriendly amendment is an amendment to a resolution that does not have the approval of the resolution's sponsor and mover. These types of amendments must be submitted to the Chair for copying and distribution among the Committee, provided the proposed amendment has been signed by one-tenth of the Committee, but no less than 3. When an unfriendly amendment has been presented to a Committee, it will be read by the Chair in its entirety for the Committee. Unfriendly amendments will be considered as soon as they are moved and voted upon. Pre-ambulatory or pre-operative clauses shall not be subject to amendments or additions, unless change has also been made to an operative clause. Secondary amendments are out of order.

GA-40 TABLING AND TAKING FROM THE TABLE A RESOLUTION OR AMENDMENT

Debatable: 2 for, 2 against

Requires 2/3 majority to pass.

During consideration of a topic or resolution a member may move to table that topic or resolution. That topic or resolution is then deemed tabled and the Committee is not in consideration of it. If a resolution is tabled, then the Committee returns to the Speakers' List on the topic. While not in consideration of any formal resolution, the committee may vote to consider a new resolution. The committee may also take any previously tabled resolution from the table. If the motion passes, the committee is then in consideration of that resolution and the Speakers' List for that resolution resumes.

GA-41 MOVE INTO VOTING PROCEDURE

Debatable: 2 for, 2 against

Requires 2/3 majority to pass.

A member may, after substantive debate on a resolution, motion to Move into Voting Procedure. Once this motion passes, the committee will be compelled to vote on all resolutions or resolutions specified by the motion. At this point, if any draft resolutions do not have the proper number of sponsors and signatories, they will be excluded from the vote. A Chair may rule a motion to Move into Voting Procedure dilatory if he or she believes that there has not been substantive debate on the resolution, as outlined in GA-12, or that is significant progress on the resolution or an amendment that has not been brought to the floor.

GA-42 RECONSIDERATION

Debatable: 2 for, 2 against

Requires 2/3 majority to pass.

A motion to reconsider a substantive proposal (a resolution or amendment) is in order only when made by a delegate who voted with the prevailing side when the proposal was originally accepted or rejected. The motion may only be made when there is no other substantive proposal on the floor, and proposals shall not be reconsidered unless substantial changes have been made to the original proposal, or, at the discretion of the Chair. This motion may not be used to reconsider resolutions already passed by the Committee.

GA-43 IMPORTANT QUESTION

Debatable: 2 for, 2 against

Requires a 2/3 majority to pass.

A motion to make a resolution an Important Question must take place after a Speakers' List has been exhausted or a motion for Previous Question has been passed, but before voting procedure is entered into. A resolution that has been made into an Important Question now requires 2/3 of the Committee's affirmative vote to pass, and is passed on to the Security Council for consideration should it be approved.



Voting Procedure

GA-44 MULTIPLE RESOLUTIONS

More than one resolution per Committee topic may be passed at MUNUM, provided that any subsequent resolutions do not significantly conflict with the previous resolutions passed on that topic. If more minor conflicts exist, the substance of the resolution that is passed first prevails.

GA-45 VOTING RIGHTS

Each committee member shall have one vote; double delegations will have one vote. Observer delegations may not vote on substantive matters, but may vote on procedural motions. Observer delegations may also be asked to leave the room during voting procedures, subject to the discretion of the Chair.

GA-46 SUBSTANTIVE VOTING

Members may vote in favor or against any substantive proposal, or abstain from voting. In order to pass a resolution, a majority of members present at the time of voting and casting an affirmative or negative vote shall be required. Members abstaining are considered not to have voted and are thus excluded from this total. A roll-call vote is mandatory for substantive proposals, unless deemed unnecessary by the chair.

GA-47 COMPETENCY

Debatable: 1 for, 1 against

Requires a simple majority to pass.

Any motion calling for a decision on the competence of the Committee to consider an issue submitted to it shall be voted upon before voting begins on the proposal in question. A motion for competency questions whether it is within the Committee's scope to discuss a particular aspect of an issue within the topic of debate. If this motion passes, the issue in question is not deemed within the scope of the Committee and shall not be further discussed as enforced by the Chair. The Secretary-General has pre-approved the competence of each Committee to discuss the general topics included in the Provisional Agenda as outlined in GA-10.

GA-48 VOTING PROCEDURE ON RESOLUTIONS

A roll-call vote will be taken when considering each resolution, unless deemed unnecessary by the chair. The roll call shall be taken in English alphabetical order of the names of the members. The name of each member state who indicated that they are "present and voting" shall be called and the delegate representing that member nation shall respond Yea, Nay, Abstain, or Pass. A second Pass counts as an abstention. Delegates may request to Vote with Rights, GA-29, for their votes by responding Yea with Rights or Nay with Rights when voting if they meet the requirements. Note that a resolution requires a simple majority in order to pass. This simple majority is considered to be greater than 50% of the membership, and the membership includes all delegations present at the most recent roll call, minus abstentions.

GA-49 CONDUCT DURING VOTING PROCEDURE

After the Chair has announced the beginning of voting procedure, no member shall interrupt the voting except on a Point of Order in connection with the conduct of voting. In addition, the doors

shall be barred preventing anyone from leaving or entering the room. During the vote, members should maintain decorum; no talking should take place and no notes should be passed. If the Chair determines that a delegate has not conducted himself or herself appropriately during voting procedure, the Chair may take away the delegate's voting privileges for that vote.

GA-50 DIVISION OF THE QUESTION

Debatable: 2 for, 2 against

Requires a simple majority to pass.

A motion may be made in writing to the Dais and then introduced to the Committee to divide the operative clauses of a proposal to allow the Committee to vote upon them separately. The motion must be made after the Speakers' List has been exhausted or after a motion for Previous Question has passed, but before voting procedure has been entered into. Only the operative clauses of a resolution can be divided, and the division must leave each piece as a functioning resolution. In the event of several motions for division, the Chair shall order the motions such that the one which divides the resolution into the most parts shall be voted upon the first, followed by the less destructive motions for division. If any motion for division is adopted, a substantive vote shall be taken on each of the divided parts. Those parts which are approved shall then be combined into a resolution and voted upon as a whole. If all operative clauses of the resolution have been rejected, the resolution shall be considered to have failed as a whole.

Security Council Addendum

SC-1 SECURITY COUNCIL ADDENDUM SCOPE

The Security Council Addendum shall only apply to the proceedings of the Security Council(s) at the MUNUM Conference.

SC-2 SECURITY COUNCIL PRIORITY AND COMPETENCE

In accordance with Article 12 of the United Nations Charter, the General Assembly may discuss any matter concurrently discussed by the Security Council, but may not accept or reject any resolution relating to the matter until the Security Council has taken final action.

SC-3 SECURITY COUNCIL APPROVAL

Debatable: 1 for, 1 against

Requires a simple majority to pass.

The Security Council has the right to approve any resolution passed as an Important Question in any other body of the MUNUM Conference. Once a resolution has passed as an Important Question in another committee it will be submitted to the Security Council for approval with a complete voting record for the resolution, any amendments added to the resolution and any divisions of the question from the Committee passing the resolution. A Security Council member may motion to consider a resolution from another committee for approval at any time during committee debate. If this motion passes, a motion to recess for ten minutes to allow delegates time to caucus with delegates from the committee that passed the Important Question will be in

order. Immediately after, the Council will move into a fifteen-minute informal debate on the resolution in consideration, which will be directly followed by voting procedure on the resolution. Informal debate on the resolution may end early if no Security Council members remain wishing to speak on the resolution. A resolution approval will fall under the same conditions for passing as any Security Council resolution (see SC-4). Once the Security Council has voted to approve or disprove a resolution, their decision and voting record will be returned to the original Committee passing the resolution and debate in the Security Council will return to the previously discussed topic. A motion to reconsider is in order after a vote is taken to approve a resolution.

SC-4 SPONSORSHIP

Any resolution or unfriendly amendment requires one sponsor to be considered in the Security Council.

SC-5 SECURITY COUNCIL VOTING

Procedural matters within the Security Council shall be made with the affirmative vote of a majority of member delegates present. Substantive matters within the Security Council shall be made with the affirmative vote of nine members and the non-negative vote of the five permanent members. The five permanent members are: the United State of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the French Republic, the People's Republic of China, and the Russian Federation.

SC-6 RECONSIDERATION

Debatable: 2 for, 2 against

Requires 2/3 majority to pass.

A motion to reconsider a substantive proposal is in order only when made by a delegate who voted with the prevailing side when the proposal was originally accepted or rejected. The motion may only be made when there is no other substantive proposal on the floor. A motion to reconsider is a substantive proposal under the rules of the Security Council, and requires the non-negative vote of the five permanent members

SC-7 INVITATION OF NON-MEMBERS

The Security Council may invite non-members to participate in its discussion in accordance with Articles 31 and 32 of the United Nations Charter if it is deemed necessary to further the debate. Invitations to Security Council discussions will be considered a procedural matter. Members invited to participate may be addressed for speaking and for Points of Information and may make procedural motions, but may not participate in voting on either procedural or substantive measures

