

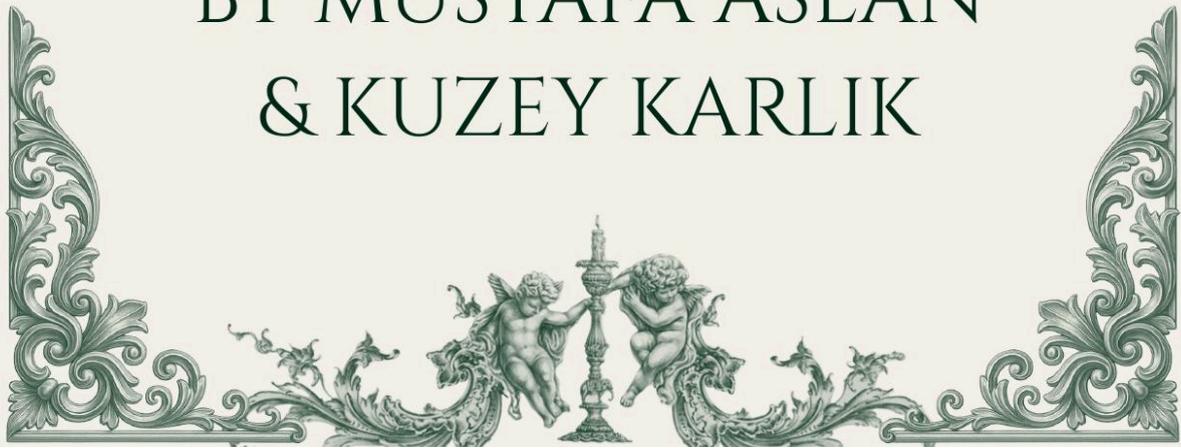


# TOBBMUN<sup>'26</sup>

TURKIYE ODALAR VE BORSALAR BIRLIGI SCIENCE HIGH SCHOOL  
MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE

## RULES OF PROCEDURE

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## General Considerations

### Article 1: Scope

All committees throughout the conference are to follow this Rules of Procedure. Any modifications will be provided by the committee secretariat to be adopted in advance of the session.

### Article 2: Language

English is the official and working language of the conference.

### Article 3: Representation

Each committee member will be a representative registered officially to the conference by the Secretariat. Each member state will be represented by one delegate and will have one vote on each committee.

### Article 4: Non-Representative Participation

Guest speakers, accredited observers and representatives of entities that are not members of a committee or an accredited observer, can only participate with the prior approval of the Chairboard. Such participants will have the same rights as full members, except they will not be able to vote on amendments and Draft Resolutions.

### Article 5: Statements by the Secretariat

The Secretary-General or a member of the Secretariat designated by him/her reserves the right to make either written or oral statements to the Committee at any time.

### Article 6: Courtesy

Delegates will show courtesy and respect to the committee staff and to other delegates. The Chair will immediately call to order any delegate who fails to comply with this rule.

### Article 7: General Powers of the Committee Board

Each committee consists of one President Chair and up to 3 vice chairs. The Board will declare the opening and closing of each meeting and may propose the adoption of any procedural motion to which there is no significant objection. The President Chair will direct the flow of debate, grant the right to speak, ask questions, announce decisions, rule on points

of order, and enforce adherence to these rules. If necessary and given no objections, the President Chair may choose to suspend the Rules in order to clarify a certain substantive or procedural issue. The President Chair also has the right to interrupt the flow of debate in order to show a presentation, or to bring in a guest speaker or an expert witness. The President Chair can choose to temporarily transfer his or her duties to another member of the Committee Staff. Committee Staff members may also advise delegations on the possible course of debate. In the exercise of these functions, the Committee Staff will be at all times subject to these Rules.

## Article 8: Quorum

Quorum represents the minimum number of delegates required to start the debate. When at least one quarter of the representatives are present in the committee, the Quorum is met and the President Chair declares a Committee to be open for debate.

## Article 9: Usage of Electronic Devices

Any usage of electronic devices during the formal session is strictly forbidden. Electronic devices can only be used during the Unmoderated Caucus with the purpose of benefiting the committee under the discretion of the Chairboard. Any exceptions must be approved by the Chairboard.

## Article 10: Representative Conduct

Any representative or participant shall conduct the General Courtesy rules and The Rules of Procedure. The Secretariat shall not tolerate any actions beyond these Courtesy rules and The Committee Authority has the right to suspend the flow of debate to correct any speech in the formal session that does not oblige to these Rules of Courtesy.

## Article 11: Absence

If a delegate is not present during roll call, he or she is considered absent until a note is sent to the chairboard. A delegate who is recognized but is not present when called upon yields his or her time to the Chair, and debate shall continue unabated.

## Rules Governing Debate

### Article 12: Roll Call

At the beginning of each session, Committee Directors will call on Member States in English alphabetical order to state their status of presence that is referred to as Roll Call. Member

States may reply “present” or “present and voting”, where “present and voting” means the Member State cannot abstain on any substantive vote during that session.

### Article 13: Agenda Setting

The Agenda decides which topics will be discussed in what order, therefore the first matter the Committee decides will be setting the Agenda. When there is only one Agenda item, the President Chair will announce the Agenda item has been automatically adopted and no further actions will be required by the delegations. To set the Agenda, the Chairboard will seek a specific motion to set the Agenda Item as “Agenda X” and the motion is to be voted with procedural voting. Then two speaker lists are to be established, one in favor of the motion and one against the motion. The in favor speakers will speak on behalf of the Agenda item suggested, the against speakers will speak in support of the other Agenda item. The committee will hear alternating speeches from both lists, No motions for moderated or unmoderated caucuses are permitted during this time. When at least 2 speakers from each list are heard from the committee, motion to close the debate becomes in order. The President Chair will recognize two against speakers for the closure of the debate, and two thirds majority is required for the motion to pass. If both speakers lists are exhausted the debate will be automatically closed.

After the closure of the debate, the Committee will proceed with the procedural voting of the motion to set the agenda, which requires a simple majority to pass. If the motion passes, the Committee moves on with the Agenda item stated. If the motion fails, the Committee will proceed with the other Agenda item.

### Article 14: General Speakers List

The General Speakers List is established by the Chairboard after the Agenda has been set. The speaking time for any representative at the General Speakers List is 1 minute and 30 seconds. Firstly the President Chair is to ask the committee if any representatives wish to add their names to the General Speakers List and proceed with picking speakers and adding them to The General Speaker’s List. Then The Committee Authority is to entertain speakers with the selected order. After a representative is done with their speech, if they have time equal to or more than 00.10 seconds, The Committee Authority is to ask the representative “what would they like to do with their remaining time?” (Article 15: Yielding). If a representative has time less than 00.10 seconds, their remaining time is automatically yielded to the Chairboard. The Committee Authority is to entertain at least 2 speakers from the list at each formal session at any given time. The General Speaker’s List is to have at least 3 speakers at any given time and The General Speaker’s List having less than 3 or no speakers when the Chairboard proceeds with opening the floor again indicates the failure of the current Agenda Item. The Delegates also have the right to remove their names from the General Speaker’s List via a written request with a message paper. Representatives who are not recognised as present in the committee room by the chairboard shall not be eligible to be entertained in the

General Speaker's List. The Committee Authority may call a speaker to order if the Chairboard sees the speech irrelevant to the topic or the agenda item.

## Article 15: Yielding

The speaker previously entertained at The General Speaker's List may yield their time if they have time equal to or more than 00.10 seconds. This yield can be performed in three different ways: yielding the remaining time to another delegate, yielding the remaining time for points of information and yielding the remaining time to the chairboard.

A delegate may yield their time to another delegate that is recognised as present in the committee room. If this representative accepts this yield, they will take on the floor for the remaining duration. After the stated speech the yielded delegate has no right to yield the time again since a previously yielded time cannot be yielded again.

A representative may choose to yield their time for any points of information. In this procedure, The Committee Authority shall ask the committee if they have any points of information. Then the Chairboard shall pick from the delegates who raise their placards and the delegate states the question to the chairboard. The stated speaker is asked if they accept this question and if they do so they may use their remaining time to answer it. A follow-up question may be in order if the chairboard sees fit. A delegate shall only spend their remaining time answering questions and not listening to the questions.

A delegate may choose to yield their time to the chairboard and be seated if they do not wish to yield their time to another delegate or points of information. This yield is not necessary when the remaining time is below 00.10 seconds.

## Article 16: Right of Replay

A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may submit a Right of Reply only in writing to the Committee Chairboard. The Chair will grant the Right of Reply at his/her discretion; this decision is not appealable. A Right of Reply to a Right of Reply is out of order.

## Article 17: Moderated Caucus

Moderated caucus is used to facilitate the debate to flow during the official session. During a moderated caucus, the Chair will temporarily depart from the Speakers List and call on delegates to speak at his/her discretion. A motion for a moderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate. The delegate making the motion must briefly explain its purpose and specify a time limit for the caucus, not to exceed twenty minutes, and a time limit for the individual speeches not to exceed the time limit of the General Speakers list. The Committee Authority may ask the delegate to alter the time

limitations and topics of their Moderated Caucuses, in addition, The Committee Authority may overrule a moderated caucus because of its type, topic or time limitations and these decisions are not appealable. To pass, this motion requires a simple majority. After its adoption, the President Chair will ask the sponsor of the motion if they want to be the first speaker. After the speech the President Chair will ask the committee are there any delegates who wish to speak upon this motion. To obtain the right to deliver a speech, representatives must raise their placards. The President Chair shall entertain speakers until the end of the designated time for this motion. Any interruption to a President Chair's or a representative's speech is strictly out of order. No delegate shall address the committee without the clear permission of the Committee Authority. If no speakers are wishing to speak up on the motion, the moderated caucus shall be automatically terminated. The Committee Authority may overrule a moderated caucus if they observe it to be unproductive to the agenda item thus this action is a subject to appeal by the representatives.

## Article 18: Unmoderated Caucus

Unmoderated caucus is used to facilitate document writing and lobbying within the committee chambers. The unmoderated caucus allows for a more direct exchange of ideas within delegations and grants the required medium to prepare required documents. For an unmoderated caucus to be raised the floor has to be open for any motions, there should be no motion in execution and at least two moderated caucuses to be exhausted. If no extension gets raised after the unmoderated caucus is exhausted, two more moderated caucuses must be exhausted again to raise another unmoderated caucus.

When raising an unmoderated caucus the delegate must briefly specify a topic and a total time limit not exceeding 20 minutes. Delegations need not to specify an individual speaking time. The Committee Chairboard may ask the delegate to alter the time limitations and topics of their unmoderated caucuses, in addition, The Committee Chairboard may overrule an unmoderated caucus because of its type, topic or time limitations and this decision are not appealable. This motion necessitates a simple majority for its adoption. After the adoption of this motion, the usage of electronic devices is in order only for drafting purposes during the caucus. The Committee Authority may restrict the usage of electronic devices if they wish so and may decide to terminate the motion if they observe the unmoderated caucus has ceased to be productive this decision is not subject to appeal unlike the termination of moderated caucuses.

## Article 19: Termination of Caucuses

A motion to terminate is in order whenever during a caucus except when another representative, the Committee Chairboard or non-member participants are conducting speeches. A simple majority is required to pass the motion. The Committee Chairboard may overrule this motion if they see fit and this decision is not appealable.

## Article 20: Extension of Caucuses

Right after the time for a moderated or unmoderated caucus elapses, the committee may raise a motion for the extension of the previous motion stating only the total time of the motion. The individual speaking time shall not be altered by an extension of a motion. The total time for an extension shall not exceed or be equal to the total time of the original caucus. An extension for an already extended caucus is out of order.

## Article 21: Closure of Debate

When the floor is open, a delegate may move to close debate on the substantive or procedural matter under discussion. Delegates may move to close debate on the general topic, debate on the agenda, or debate on an amendment. The Chair may, subject to appeal, rule such a motion dilatory. When closure of debate is moved, the Chair has to recognize two speakers against the motion. No speaker in favor of the motion will be recognized. Closure of debate requires the support of two-thirds of the members present and voting. If there are no speakers against the closing debate, the President Chair will ask the delegates if there are any objections to voting by acclamation. If there are no objections, the motion to close debate will automatically be adopted and the Committee will move immediately to substantive voting procedure.

## Article 22: Adjournment of the Meeting

Adjournment of the Meeting means that the Committee immediately ends debate on the general topic without moving through voting procedure. Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move to adjourn the meeting. The Chair may rule such a motion out of order, without granting any appeals. When in order, the Chair have to recognize two speakers against and none in favor of the motion. If there are no speakers against, the motion automatically passes. Adjournment of the Meeting requires a two-thirds majority to pass.

## Article 23: Suspension of the Meeting

Suspension of the Meeting means that all Committee functions are postponed until the next meeting. Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move to suspend the meeting. The Chair may rule such a motion out of order, without granting any appeals. When in order, such a motion will not be debatable but will be immediately voted upon and will require a simple majority to pass.

## Article 24: Reconsideration

A motion to reconsider is in order when a draft resolution or amendment has been adopted or rejected, and must be made by a member who voted with the majority on the substantive proposal. The Chair will recognize up to two speakers opposing the motion after which the motion will be immediately voted upon. A two-thirds majority of the members present is

required for reconsideration. If the motion passes, the Committee will immediately vote again on the draft resolution or amendment being reconsidered.

## Article 25: Appeal

An appeal can only be made to procedural matters, but not substantive ones. A delegate may appeal any procedural decision of the Chair unless it is one that cannot be appealed as stated by the rules of procedure. The delegate can only appeal a ruling immediately after it has been pronounced. The delegate will be given thirty seconds in order to explain the reasoning behind the appeal. The Chair may speak briefly in defense of the ruling. 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 Chair's decision not to sign a draft resolution or amendment is never appealable. A "Yes" vote indicates support of the Chair's ruling; a "No" vote indicates opposition to that ruling. The Secretary-General has ultimate discretion on any ruling, whether it is appealed successfully or not.

## Rules Governing Points

### Article 26: Point of Personal Privilege

Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort that impairs their ability to participate in the proceedings, he or she may raise a point of personal privilege to request that the discomfort be corrected. Point of personal privilege can not interrupt any representatives speech unless it is specifically worded as "Point of personal privilege due to audibility"

### Article 27: Point of Order

During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may raise a Point of Order to indicate an instance of improper parliamentary procedure. The Point of Order will be immediately decided by the Chair in accordance with these Rules of Procedure. The Chair may rule out of order those points that are dilatory or improper. A representative rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. A Point of Order can never interrupt a speech.

### Article 28: Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the Chair a question regarding the rules of procedure. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry can never interrupt a speech.

### Article 29: Point of Information

When the floor is open, a delegate may raise a point of information to ask a question regarding the agenda item, the mandate of the Committee, abbreviations, and specific debate proceedings. The point of information can never interrupt a speech.

## Rules Governing Substantive Documents

### Article 30: Working Paper

Delegates may propose working papers for Committee consideration. Working papers are intended to aid the Committee in its discussion and formulation of draft resolutions and need not be written in draft resolution format. Working papers are not official documents and may be presented in any format approved by the Chair but do require the signature of the Chair to be copied and distributed. Working papers do not require signatories or votes of approval. No document may be referred to as a “working paper” until it has been introduced.

### Article 31: Draft Resolutions

A draft resolution is an initiatory document to a resolution. Unlike working papers, draft resolutions require special formatting. A draft resolution may only be submitted to the Committee board when it is signed by at least one-fifth of the number of present delegates in the same session. Any time before the voting procedure of the draft resolution, signatory delegates may withdraw their signatures from the draft resolution. If the documents lose enough signatures to reduce the number of signatories below the required percentage, the discussion on the documents will be automatically postponed. The same draft resolution may be re-introduced during the general discussion on the agenda item when it provides the necessary percentage. Being a signatory to a draft resolution does not oblige the delegate to vote in favour of the document. There is no obligation, the only purpose is to enable the document to be available to the whole Committee. Delegates may be signatories to more than one draft resolution. There are no official sponsors of the draft resolutions. In addition to the signatures of more than one-fifth of the present members of the Committee, the Committee Director should also sign the document to enable its introduction. The Committee Director’s decision not to sign a draft resolution is not appealable. Pre-written documents or documents written outside of the Conference are strictly forbidden. All of the contents shall be written during the Conference, in the Conference building. All documents submitted to the Committee Board will be evaluated regarding the above-mentioned condition and they will be scanned against plagiarism. Notwithstanding that more than one draft resolution may be discussed at one time on the floor, only one resolution may be passed per agenda item. Draft resolutions require a simple majority to pass, thereupon, to be adopted as resolutions. A Draft Resolution shall be addressed as a Possible Draft until it receives the Board’s and the Secretariat’s approval.

### Article 32: Introduction of Draft Resolutions

Once a possible draft is approved by the Chairboard and Secretariat a motion to introduce the draft resolution is needed to make the document available to the Committee. This motion requires a simple majority to pass and the submitter of this motion should be a signatory in the document to be introduced. After this motion passes, the draft resolution will be available to the whole committee. For this purpose, the Committee Director may read the operative clauses of the document, the President Chair may call the submitter of this motion to read the operative clauses, or if the submitter refuses to read the clauses, the Committee Director may ask for a signatory delegation of this document or one of the members of the Committee Board to read the operative clauses. After the introduction of a draft resolution, the general discussion will be limited to the extent of the respective draft resolution. Debate on the draft resolution shall be pursued according to its General Speakers' List. During this time, delegates may raise motions for amendments and specific moderated/unmoderated caucuses for further discussions on the documents or possible amendments. Only one draft resolution shall be on the floor at any one time. Debate on the draft resolution shall remain on the floor until it is postponed or closed. Should the debate on a draft resolution be postponed, the Committee will move with the previous general debate on the agenda item and will have the right to include the respective document in it. If the Committee decides to close the debate on the draft resolution, the document should be immediately voted upon. Only one draft resolution may be passed per agenda item. Draft resolutions require a simple majority for adoption. If one draft resolution is adopted by the Committee, all other documents will be considered failed.

### Article 33: Amendments

Delegates may amend any draft resolution that has been introduced by adding to deleting from or revising parts of it. An amendment may only include one alteration. Amendments shall normally be submitted in writing to the Chairboard with the names of **one eighth** of the member states present or present and voting, including observers, in favour of the committee considering amendment. Pre-ambulatory clauses cannot be amended, only the operative clauses of a draft resolution may be amended. Amendments to amendments are out of order. The delegate willing to introduce his/her amendment shall specifically indicate the part of the document that the delegate wishes to amend with its exact location and its exact wording. Any time before the voting procedure of the amendment, signatory delegates may withdraw their signatures from the amendment. If the documents lose enough signatures to reduce the number of signatories below the required percentage, the discussion on the documents will be automatically postponed. The same amendment may be re-introduced during the discussion of the draft resolution when it provides the necessary percentage. Once an amendment is approved, a signatory delegate may raise a motion to introduce the amendment when the floor is open. Before putting the motion for the introduction to a vote, the Committee Chair shall read the contents of the amendment, then the motion should be put to a vote. This motion requires a simple majority to pass. After this motion passes, two Speakers' Lists will be established to the extent of two speakers against and two speakers in favour to speak alternatively. However, the Committee Board may decide to entertain more speakers for this purpose but the numbers of in favour and against speakers should be equal. If no delegate

wants to be a speaker in favour or against, closure of the debate is required and the Committee may directly move to the voting procedure. If delegates would like to speak, these lists will be established and after these lists expire, a motion to close the debate is in order, to move to the voting procedure of the amendment. Amendments necessitate a simple majority to pass.

## Article 34: Competence

Immediately after a draft resolution or an amendment is introduced, before the establishment of the General Speakers' List on the document, a motion to question the competence of the Committee may be given. The purpose of this motion is to provide the automatic failure of a substantive document because the Committee is not capable of implementing the provisions of the document on discussion or the content of the document is out of context of the mandate of the respective Committee. The Committee Board may reject the motion to question the competence of the Committee; however, this decision is appealable. The Committee Director shall recognise one speaker against and one speaker in favour of the voting of this motion which necessitates a simple majority.

## Rules Governing Voting Procedures

### Article 35: Procedural Voting

Voting on any matter other than draft resolutions and amendments is considered procedural. Each and every member of the committee, including representatives of Accredited Observers and of NGOs must vote on all procedural motions, and no abstentions will be allowed. A simple majority shall be considered achieved when there are more "Yes" votes than "No" votes. A two-thirds vote will require at least twice as many "Yes" votes than "No" votes. If a delegate does not raise his/her placard during procedural voting, the Committee Board should remind the committee of this article and shall re-take the vote until everyone's vote is taken. All procedural voting procedures will be implemented by asking delegates to raise their placards to indicate their vote. The Committee Board may decide to take a voice vote as a potential substitute to the abovementioned procedural voting procedure. For the motions necessitating a simple majority, first, the Committee Board shall ask for "seconds" (votes in favour), then delegates in favour of the respective motion shall respond by saying "second" immediately after the Committee Director's call. The sponsor of the motion is deprived of the right to second his/her motion vocally. If the Committee hears no second from the delegates, the motion shall directly fail. If the Committee hears some seconds, the Committee Board shall ask for objections. If the Committee hears some objections, the Committee will move to the procedural voting procedure which will be implemented by raising placards, If the Committee does not hear any objection, the motion shall automatically pass. For the motions necessitating a two-thirds majority, first, the Committee Board shall ask for "seconds" (votes in favour), then delegates in favour of the respective motion shall respond by saying "second" immediately after the Committee Director's call. The sponsor of the motion is deprived of the right to second his/her motion vocally. If the Committee hears no second from the delegates,

the motion shall directly fail. If the Committee hears some seconds, the Committee Board shall ask for objections three times. If the Committee hears some objections in one of the three rounds, the Committee will move to the procedural voting procedure which will be implemented through raising placards, if the Committee does not hear any objection in all three rounds, the motion shall automatically pass. For procedural voting procedures necessitating simple and two-thirds majorities, if the sponsor of the motion cast a vote against his/her motion, the respective motion shall be considered withdrawn and, thus, failed. Note passing is automatically suspended during procedural voting procedures. Any motions and any points except points of personal privilege and points of order are out of order during procedural voting procedures. For the procedural voting procedures requiring a simple majority, a tie will lead to the failure of the motion since a tie means that a majority is not reached.

### Article 36: Substantive Voting

Substantive voting includes voting on draft resolutions and amendments. Once the committee closes debate on the general Topic Area, it will move into substantive voting procedures. At this time, the chambers are sealed, and no interruptions will be allowed. Before the substantive voting procedure, the floor is open only for the motions for “the Division of the House”, “Division of the Question” and, “a Roll Call Vote” and for the points of personal privilege, order, information and parliamentary inquiry. Each delegate shall have one vote which may be a “yes”, “no”, or “abstain”. However, delegates who have stated their presence as “present and voting” during the roll call do not have the right to cast an “abstain” vote. All substantive voting procedures required will be implemented by raising placards unless otherwise is requested by a delegate. For every abstention, one vote in favour and one vote against shall be added as an extra, this way, the abstentions will not damage consensus. All substantive voting procedures require a simple majority unless otherwise stated in the Handbooks of respective Committees. A tie means that a majority is not reached, thereupon, a tie will lead to the failure of a substantive document. Note passing is automatically suspended during substantive voting procedures. To move to substantive voting, at least the majority of all members of the Committee shall be present before the procedure.

### Article 37: Voting by Acclamation

Before the beginning of the vote on a particular draft resolution or amendment, the President Chair has the right to ask his or her members if there are any objections to a vote by acclamation. In addition, if no speakers against the motion to close debate are recognized, the Chair will propose a vote by acclamation, subject to objections from the delegates. If the committee members have no objections, then the motion will automatically be adopted without the committee going into voting procedure. A single objection to voting by acclamation will mean that the committee will go into normal voting procedure

## Article 38: Division of the House

Once the debate is closed on a draft resolution, a delegate may raise a motion to divide the House. A motion for the division of the House can only be introduced before the voting procedure of a draft resolution, not an amendment. This motion requires a two-thirds majority to pass, and if it passes, all abstentions will be out of order on the respective draft resolutions, even delegates who have stated their presence as “present” will have to cast their vote only against or in favour.

## Article 39: Division of the Question

After debate on any topic has been closed, a delegate may move that the operative parts of a draft resolution be voted on separately. Preambulatory clauses and sub-operative clauses may not be altered by division of the question.

- The motion can be debated to the extent of two speakers for and two against, to be followed by an immediate procedural vote on that motion.

- If the motion receives the simple majority required to pass, the Chair will take motions on how to divide the question and prioritize them from most severe to least severe.

- The Committee will then vote on the motions in the order set by the Chair. If no division passes, the resolution remains intact. Once a division has been passed with a simple majority, the draft resolution will be divided accordingly, and a separate procedural vote will be taken on each divided part to determine whether or not it is to be included in the final draft resolution. If all of the operative parts of the substantive proposal are rejected, the draft resolution will be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

- Parts of the draft resolution that are subsequently passed will be recombined into a final document. The final document will be put to a substantive vote.

## Article 40: Role Call Voting

Once the debate is closed on a draft resolution or an amendment, a delegate may request a roll call vote by raising a motion for a roll call vote. The Committee Chair may decide not to accept this motion and this decision is not appealable. If this motion passes, the Committee Chair shall call all countries in attendance in alphabetical order. The Committee Chair may also decide to start with a randomly selected member; however, he/she must continue in alphabetical order. The roll call vote shall comprise two sequences. In the first sequence, delegates may vote “yes,” “no,” “abstain,” “pass,” “yes with rights,” or “no with rights.”. By voting “yes with rights” or “no with rights”, delegates request the right of explanation. A delegate may only request this right if his/her vote may contradict his/her country’s policies and he/she would like to explain this vote. The Committee Board will grant 30 seconds to these delegates for an explanation after all delegates will vote in the second sequence.

Delegates who have stated their presence as “present and voting” shall not vote “abstain” in the first or the second sequence of the voting. The delegates who have said “pass” in the first sequence will cast their votes in the second sequence. They will not have the right to vote

“abstain,” “yes with rights,” or “no with rights.” They may not request a right to explain, they may just vote “yes” or “no.” After the Committee hears the delegates requested rights of explanation, the Committee Board will announce the outcome of the vote. In roll call voting procedures, the Committee Board is responsible to deposit every delegate’s vote in writing.

## Article 41: Precedence of Points and Motions

1. Point of Personal Privilege
2. Point of Order
3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
4. Point of Information
5. Motion to Adjourn the Meeting
6. Motion to Suspend the Meeting
7. Motion to Reconsider
8. Motion to Set the Agenda Item
9. Motion to Close the Debate
10. Motion to Postpone (Table) the Debate
11. Motion to Resume the Debate
12. Motion to Extend the Previous Unmoderated Caucus
13. Motion to Extend the Previous Moderated Caucus
14. Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus
15. Motion for a Moderated Caucus
16. Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution
17. Motion to Introduce an Amendment
18. Motion to Divide the House
19. Motion to Divide the Question
20. Motion to for a Roll Call Vote

Moderated caucuses will have precedence according to the total number of speakers it can entertain, with more speakers having the precedence. If the number of speakers are equal, voting will be based on the total time, motion with more total time having the precedence. If all are equal, motion that was raised first will have precedence. As for unmoderated caucuses, unmoderated caucuses with more total time will have precedence.