



VISIONMUN
Model United Nations

Rules of Procedure

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.....	3
1.1. Personal Preparation and Research	
1.2. Position Paper	
1.3. Scope	
1.4. Language	
1.5. Courtesy and Decorum	
1.6. Dress Code	
1.7. Electronic Devices	
1.8. Absences	
1.9. Participation of Non-Members	
1.10. Statements by the Secretariat	
1.11. General Powers of the Committee Board	
1.12. Awards	
2.RULES GOVERNING DEBATE AND SPEECHES.....	7
2.1. Roll Call and Quorum	
2.2. Opening Speeches	
2.3. Setting the Agenda	
2.4. Debate	
2.5. General speakers' list	
2.6. Yields	
2.6.1. Yield to another delegate	
2.6.2. Yield to questions	
2.6.3. Yield to the Chair	
2.7. Motions	
2.8. Moderated Caucuses	
2.9. Un-Moderated Caucuses	
2.10. Semi-Moderated Caucuses	
2.11. Closure of Debate	
2.12. Suspension and Adjournment of the Meeting	

- 2.13. Consultation of the whole
- 2.14. Postponement and resumption of debate
- 2.15. Reconsideration
- 2.16. Appeal

3.POINTS.....12

- 3.1. Purpose of Points
- 3.2. Point of Personal Privilege
- 3.3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
- 3.4. Point of Order
- 3.5. Point of Information
- 3.6. Right of Reply

4.INSTRUCTIONS FOR A DRAFT RESOLUTION.....14

- 4.1. Working Papers
- 4.2. Draft Resolutions
- 4.3. Introducing Resolutions
- 4.4. Amendments

5.RULES GOVERNING VOTING.....15

- 5.1. Procedural Voting
- 5.2. Substantive Voting
- 5.3. Voting by acclamation
- 5.4. Reordering draft resolution
- 5.5. Division of the questions
- 5.6. Roll call Voting

6.PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS.....18

INTRODUCTION

The Rules of Procedure for VisionMUN have been meticulously prepared by the VisionMUN Academic Team to ensure the smooth and effective flow of debates throughout the conference. These procedures are based on the **Harvard Model United Nations procedure** and have been tailored to enable delegates to fully engage in the art of diplomacy. The rules reflect our commitment to creating an inclusive, professional, and engaging environment for all participants.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

1. GENERAL CONSIDERATION

1.1. Personal Preparation and Research

After receiving their committee and country allocations, delegates must conduct thorough research to ensure effective participation. This begins with carefully reading the Study Guide, which provides key insights into the committee's structure and the Agenda Item(s). Delegates should also conduct additional research to understand their assigned country's political stance, foreign policies, and role in the global arena. Staying updated through news, academic papers, and official documents is essential. By combining insights from the Study Guide with independent research, delegates will be well-prepared to represent their country effectively.

1.2. Position Papers

Delegates must submit a Position Paper that shows their comprehension of the Agenda Item(s) and the position of the country that they will be representing, in addition to doing their own research. The Position Paper should clearly state the nation's viewpoint, suggest relevant topics of debate for the sessions, and offer prospective fixes for the current problems.

Position papers for VisionMUN must be 200–400 words long, per topic.

Delegates are required to submit two separate sections, one addressing Topic A and the other addressing Topic B, if a committee has two agenda items. The paper should have a heading that includes the name of the committee, the delegate's country, and their name. It should also be written in a 12-point Times New Roman font.

1.3. Scope

These rules apply to all committees (General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and the Specialized Agencies) except for modifications provided by the Secretariat and will be considered adopted in advance of the session. No other rules of procedure apply. If a situation arises that has not been addressed by the Rules of Procedure, the secretary general will be the final authority on what procedure to follow. All participants must act in accordance with the principles and procedures of the United Nations.

1.4. Language

The official languages of the conference are English, Arabic, and French. During meetings, delegates must talk in the official language of their committees; however, they are allowed to use other languages during lunch and coffee breaks.

If a delegate wishes to present a document written in a language other than English, the delegate will have to provide a translation to the committee staff that will then distribute the translated version to the rest of the committee. The only exception will be in special language committees of the Specialized Agencies, and these exceptions will be announced in advance by the secretary general.

1.5. Courtesy and Decorum

One of a delegate's fundamental values is to treat everyone in the conference with deference and civility; this should be kept in mind whether addressing secretariat members or other attendees. The chairs will not put up with rude or aggressive conduct toward staff or other delegates; this will be dealt with right away. Delegates should represent their country formally at the MUN; this calls on them to act professionally during official sessions and to dress appropriately (see Article 1.6). Any delegate who feels that he or she is not being treated respectfully is encouraged to speak to the Chair, who will then take the appropriate action.

Since delegates are representing their country as a whole and not themselves individually, they must address themselves as "we/us" during formal sessions rather than "I/me." (In committees like special or crisis committees, where delegates represent personalities, this norm might be modified.)

Official Warning:

1.6. Dress Code

Formal business clothing is the conference's official dress code. All participants must adhere to the dress code; those who do not may be issued an official warning based on a decision made by the Secretariat.

1.7. Electronic Devices

During meetings, unless delegates are in a caucus to prepare the resolution document, it is prohibited to utilize electronic devices that facilitate communication. In committee rooms, it is strictly prohibited to text or use electronic devices for communication. All laptop use must occur outside of the committee room unless otherwise specified by the Chair. The Chair may grant the use of electronic dictionaries at his or her discretion.

1.8. Delegate Conduct

Delegates are warned that VisionMUN has a zero-tolerance policy for slandering, disparaging, or acting in any other way that is inflammatory to other delegates. Neither speeches nor debates with other delegates may contain remarks of this nature. Those delegates who believe that their countries' policies merit such conduct are advised to consult the Chair before taking any action.

1.9. Absences

A delegate will be considered absent if they do not show up for roll call unless they send the Chair Board a message paper confirming their attendance. Missing three or more sessions could lead to dismissal without pay or a certificate. Delegates can, however, notify their committee staff of a planned absence by consulting with them. which, at the chair's discretion, may then be excused from being considered an absence.

1.10. Participation of Non-Members

Representatives of Accredited Observers will have the same rights as those of full members, except that they may not sign or vote on draft resolutions or amendments. These representatives reserve the right to vote only on procedural matters but not on substantive matters. A representative of an organization that is neither a member of the United Nations nor an Accredited Observer may address a Committee only with the prior approval of the Chair.

1.11. Statements by the Secretariat

At any time, the Secretary-General or a designated Secretariat member may address the committee orally or in writing.

1.12. General Powers of the Committee Board

Committee Board: The Board may suggest adopting any procedural motion to which there are no substantial objections, and it will announce the start and end of each meeting. The Board will have total control over the proceedings at any meeting, subject to these regulations. Discussions will be led by the chairs, who will also grant the right to speak, ask questions, make judgments, rule on points of order, and make sure that these rules are followed. The Chairs have the authority to temporarily delegate their responsibilities to another Committee Board member. Delegations may also receive advice on the debate's direction from Committee Board members. They will always be accountable to the Secretariat and subject to these regulations when performing these duties.

Under Secretary General (USG): A crucial member of the Secretariat, the Under-Secretary-General (USG) is in charge of managing specific aspects of the conference, like delegate affairs and academic content. USGs support the conference personnel as well as the secretary-general and make sure their designated areas run smoothly. By providing direction to delegates, writing the study guides and making sure the conference proceeds smoothly in line with its goals, they are essential to preserving the event's quality and effectiveness.

Admin: An administrator helps the chairboard keep the committee in order during meetings by managing message passing and maintaining a clean and organized workspace.

Press: A press member is a person designated by the Secretariat to document the events during sessions and breaks and publish them immediately following the conference.

Delegate: The main responsibility of a delegate, who represents a specific country on the committee to which they are appointed, is to guide talks in a way that will ensure that their objectives are being realized in Draft Resolutions.

Secretariat: The conference's management team, the Secretariat, is in charge of overseeing the entire event. It consists of four different positions which are; Secretary General, Deputy Secretary General, Director General, Deputy Director General. The secretariat has the most authority.

1.12. Awards

After the end of the committee sessions, the Committee Staff will attempt to hand out awards to the delegates who have shown particularly good efforts and exemplary behavior during the conference. The honors, ranked in order of precedence, are Best Delegate, Outstanding Delegate, and Honorable Mention. The awards are given at the closing ceremony, with the Best Delegate and Outstanding Delegate only recipients called upon to take the stage to accept the certificates. The number of awards and who gets them are determined by the committee size and its overall performance and the discretion of the Committee Staff.

2.RULES GOVERNING DEBATE AND SPEECHES

2.1. Roll Call and Quorum

At the beginning of each session, the Chair will conduct a Roll Call to verify the presence of delegates. During Roll Call, delegates must respond with either "Present" or "Present and Voting." Declaring "Present" in response enables a delegate to vote on procedural issues, take part in discussions, and, if required, abstain from substantive votes. Conversely, selecting "Present and Voting" indicates that the delegate must vote in favor or against during substantive votes, forfeiting their right to abstain.

A quorum, at least $\frac{1}{4}$ (one-fourth) of the registered delegates must be present for there which is the bare minimum of delegates needed to start formal proceedings. Formal debate cannot begin in the absence of a quorum, and the meeting will be postponed until the quorum is reached.

2.2. Opening Speeches

In the first official session, All of the delegates are called to the floor in alphabetical order to offer their opening speeches. It is intended that the delegates will quickly introduce their country to the other members of the Committee and provide brief explanations of the agenda item or items.

2.3. Setting the Agenda

Committees having one particular item on the agenda are automatically assigned to it; no motion or discussion is necessary in advance.

When a committee has several agenda items, the order in which the issues will be discussed is decided by the agenda-setting process. By outlining the topics' order, delegates can make a proposal to set the agenda (e.g., "Motion to set the agenda to discuss Topic A"). A procedural vote will follow the need for a second on this motion. The proposed order is adopted if the motion receives a simple majority.

2.4. Debate

Te setting of the Agenda is followed by the opening of a new, continuous Speakers List, which is used to begin general debate. Tis Speakers List will decide the order of speakers for all debate on the Topic Area, except when superseded by procedural motions, amendments, or the introduction of a draft resolution. Speakers may speak generally on the Topic Area being considered and may address any draft resolution currently on the floor. Once a draft resolution has been introduced, it remains on the floor and may be debated until it fails, the Committee postpones debate on it, or the Committee moves to the next Topic Area.

2.5. General Speakers' List

Delegates primarily use the General Speakers' List (GSL) to discuss their viewpoints and state their country's position on the agenda item. The committee

decides on a definite speaking time for each delegate to give their remarks. Under the procedure's regulations, a delegate may give up their remaining time to the chair, another delegate, or questions if they complete their speech before the allotted time has passed. Until a move to close the list is approved, the GSL is still open for delegates to join, guaranteeing that everyone has a chance to contribute to the conversation.

2.6. Yields

Once a delegate has been given the opportunity to speak from a speaker's list, after speaking, yield in one of three ways: to the dais, to another delegate, or to questions.

2.6.1. Yield to another delegate:

If a delegate chooses to yield to another delegate, they may transfer their remaining speaking time to a specific delegate. As long as it stays relevant to the conversation, the second delegate may utilize this time to further explore the subject or make their own arguments.

2.6.2. Yield to questions:

By yielding to questions, the delegate allows other participants to ask questions regarding their speech. This process is moderated by the chair, who makes sure the questions are appropriate and concise. The amount of time spent responding to inquiries is subtracted from the total amount of time spent speaking.

2.6.3. Yield to the Chair:

When a delegate yields to the Chair, any remaining speaking time is forfeited and returned to the Chair. This concludes the delegate's speech without further interaction or questions.

2.7. Motions

Motions are a key mechanism for delegates to shape and direct the flow of debate within the committee. Once the Chair declares the floor open for motions, Delegates may make motions to bring procedural modifications, suggest new discussion subjects, or modify the debate's format. Motions pertaining to a particular subject must explicitly state the kind of moderated or unmoderated caucus as well as the time limit and, if relevant, the delegate speaking time. Before a motion is submitted to a vote, the chair will assess its appropriateness.

2.8. Moderated Caucuses

At crucial points in the debate, a moderated caucus serves to facilitate concentrated and lively discussion on particular facets of the agenda item. Whenever the floor remains open prior to the conclusion of the debate, a motion for a Moderated Caucus may be made. A brief explanation of the motion's goal, a maximum duration of twenty minutes, and a speaking time for each member must be provided by the delegate putting forward the proposal. A simple majority is needed to pass the proposal, which will be put to a vote right away.

If no delegate wishes to speak during the caucus, it will end immediately. A Moderated Caucus may only be extended once, and only after its original duration has ended. The caucus's overall duration, including the extension, cannot be more than twenty minutes. Moderated Caucuses prohibit delegates from giving up their remaining speaking time.

2.9. Un-Moderated Caucuses

Unmoderated Caucuses are meant to give delegates the freedom to work together and have open discussions without being restricted by official regulations. When the floor is open, a delegate may propose an Unmoderated Caucus at any moment until the debate is closed. A time limit of no more than twenty minutes for the caucus must be included in the motion. The motion needs a simple majority to pass after it is put to a vote. Only one extension is permitted for an unmoderated caucus, and the entire time, including the extension, cannot be more than twenty minutes.

2.10. Semi-Moderated Caucuses

Delegates may move for a Semi-Moderated Caucus, which uses the committee room for an uncontrolled but controlled discussion, at the chair's discretion. During the caucus, delegates who choose not to speak are expected to stay seated and show respect for the speakers at all times. The guidelines in Article 2.7 concerning the conduct of a Moderated Caucus also apply to Semi-Moderated Caucuses, which are a specialized type of Moderated Caucus. While preserving decorum and order, this style enables targeted discussion.

2.11. Closure of Debate

When the floor is open, any delegate may make a motion to close debate in order to put an end to the current topic, agenda item, or amendment. If required, the chair may permit up to two delegates to argue against the motion after it has been introduced. A two-thirds majority of members who are present and voting must support the proposal in order for it to pass. The chair will use acclamation to determine objections if no delegates choose to speak against the motion. The motion will be approved if there are no objections, and the committee will start the substantive voting process right away.

2.12. Suspension and Adjournment of the Meeting

The suspension of the meeting temporarily halts all committee functions until the next scheduled session, while the adjournment of the meeting ends all committee functions for the remainder of the conference. Any delegate may make a motion to suspend or adjourn the meeting after the floor is open for points and motions. Based on the meeting schedule, the chair will decide if the motion is appropriate. Unless a motion with greater precedence comes up, these motions, if deemed in order, are not up for debate and will go straight to a vote, needing a simple majority to pass.,

2.13. Consultation of the whole

At the discretion of the Chair, delegates may motion for an informal consultation of the entire Committee in which the rules of parliamentary procedure are suspended, and the Committee members moderate the ensuing discussion. The disruptiveness of this motion is equivalent to an unmoderated caucus and is entertained at -5- the discretion of the Chair. The delegate making the motion must specify a time limit and a topic of discussion for the consultation of the whole, not to exceed ten minutes. The motion will be put to a vote and will pass if it has a simple majority. During the execution of this motion, delegates will be expected

to remain in their seats and respectful of speakers at all times. The moderation of the committee is carried out by the Committee's delegates. The Chair may rule the motion dilatory, and his/her decision is not subject to appeal.

2.14. postponement and Resumption of Debate:

Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the postponement of debate on a draft resolution, amendment, or topic currently on the floor. The motion, otherwise known as "tabling," will require a two-thirds vote to pass and will be debatable to the extent of one speaker in favor and one opposed. No debate or action will be allowed on any draft resolution, amendment, or topic on which debate has been postponed. A motion to resume debate on an amendment, draft

resolution, or topic on which debate has been postponed will require a simple majority to pass and will be debatable to the extent of one speaker in favor and one opposed. Resumption of debate will cancel the effects of postponement of debate.

2.15. 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.

2.16. 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.

3.POINTS

3.1. Purpose of Points

Points enable delegates to express concerns, ask questions, or deal with procedural obstacles. All points, with the exception of points of information, must be addressed to the chair board rather than other delegates. In order to promote organized and efficient communication throughout sessions, this conference identifies five different kinds of points.

3.2. Point of Personal Privilege

A Point of Personal Privilege is raised when a delegate experiences a personal discomfort that hinders their ability to participate effectively in the proceedings. This can include problems like hearing problems, bodily discomfort, or other challenges that interfere with their ability to participate. Points of Personal Privilege can only cut off a speaker if there is an immediate problem, such as an inability to hear. To keep the argument moving, delegates are urged to utilize this point carefully and selectively.

3.3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry is raised by a delegate to seek clarification regarding the rules, procedures, or any aspect of the ongoing debate. Delegates may use this point to ask the Chair questions about the flow of debate, voting procedures, or other procedural matters. This point cannot interrupt a speaker and must be directed to the Chair. It is a valuable tool for ensuring that delegates fully understand the conference proceedings and can participate effectively.

3.4. Point of Order

Delegates use Points of Order to address any procedural mistakes or Rules of Procedure infractions that occur throughout the session. A delegate may raise a Point of Order to highlight an issue, such as improper rule implementation or procedural errors made by the Chair or another delegate. Unless the apparent error adversely impacts the debate's progress, points of order must be raised right away when the error occurs. The Chair makes the ultimate judgment regarding whether to accept or reject a Point of Order.

3.5. Point of Information

A delegate may raise a Point of Information to ask a question related to the Agenda Item or the flow of the debate. During the speaker's remaining time, these points may also include inquiries aimed at other attendees. Points of Information

must only be relevant to the speech's topic of discussion; they cannot contain inappropriate or hyperbolic queries. Any questions judged irrelevant or poorly-intentioned may be excluded by the chair at any time.

3.6. Right of Reply

The Right of Reply is a procedural tool granted to delegates who believe that their country or their character have been directly insulted or misrepresented during

the discussion are entitled. If delegates would like to use this privilege, they must write to the chair and explain why they are appealing. The delegate will then have a brief opportunity to address the matter when the Chair decides whether to grant the Right of Reply. To avoid interfering with the conversation, this tool should only be used politely and in situations of serious need.

4. INSTRUCTIONS FOR A DRAFT RESOLUTION

4.1. Working Papers

Working papers are informal documents created by committee members to present concepts, recommendations, and possible solutions pertaining to the agenda item or items. Usually produced by delegates working together, these texts provide the basis for Draft Resolutions. Working papers do not have to follow a set format, but they should clearly outline the key ideas and suggested courses of action. Working Papers may be shared with the committee for additional review and discussion after they have been submitted to the Dais.

4.2. Draft Resolutions

Draft resolutions are official papers that reflect the conclusions of committee discussions and are drafted during sessions in a particular format. A draft resolution becomes the final resolution paper after it is approved. A single agenda item may have more than one draft resolution, but only one can be officially approved. It is crucial to remember that drafting provisions are only allowed during committee meetings and cannot be used outside of official procedures.

A draft resolution may be introduced with the Chair's approval and the signatures of 20 members in the General Assembly, 10 members in the Economic and Social Council and Regional Bodies, or 5 members in Crisis Committees. Signing a draft resolution expresses a desire to have it addressed rather than a complete support of its contents. Draft resolutions have no formal sponsors, and they must be approved by a simple majority of the members in attendance.

4.3. Introducing Resolutions

After all resolutions have been authorized as previously mentioned, copied, and disseminated, a delegate may move to propose the resolutions. This motion need to outline the order in which the resolutions will be presented. To pass this proposal, a simple majority is needed. Typically, a panel of people who worked on the resolution's writing will give an overview of the document and then allow for questions and answers. The Board and delegates should talk about the flexibility with which this structure could operate.

4.4. Amendments

Once a draft resolution has been introduced, delegates may propose changes to its content through amendments. Amendments allow for the deletion, addition, or revision of specific clauses to refine the resolution or make it more acceptable to the committee. An amendment must have the approval of the Chair and the signatures of 12 members in the General Assembly, 5 members in the Economic and Social Council and the Regional Bodies, or 3 members in the Specialized Agencies.

Amendments to amendments are out of order; however, an amended part of a draft resolution may be further amended. There are no official sponsors of amendments. As there are no official sponsors of draft resolutions, there can be no friendly amendments.

An amendment cannot be introduced unless it has been presented to and approved by the Chair. A motion to introduce the authorized amendment may be made while the floor is open. The motion will pass with a simple majority when it is accepted, and if time allowed, the chair may read the amendment out loud.

Once the amendment is introduced, the General Speakers' List will be suspended, and a new Speakers' List will be established for delegates to speak for or against the amendment. Debate will continue until a motion to close debate is raised and passed by the committee. Following the closure of debate, the committee will proceed to an immediate vote on the amendment. A simple majority is required for the amendment to pass, and the vote is considered substantive. After the vote on the amendment, the committee will return to the General Speakers' List to continue the discussion on the draft resolution.

5. RULES GOVERNING VOTING

5.1. Procedural Voting

Procedural voting refers to votes on matters related to the operation and structure of the committee, such as setting the agenda, motioning for moderated or unmoderated caucuses, or extending debate time. During procedural voting, all delegates present in the committee must vote, and abstentions are not allowed. Each delegate has one vote, which may be cast as either "in favor(yes)" or "against(no)." Procedural votes require a simple majority to pass unless otherwise specified in the rules of procedure. A two-thirds vote will require at least twice as many "Yes" votes as "No" votes.

5.2. Substantive Voting

Substantive voting encompasses the process of voting on draft resolutions and amendments. Once the committee concludes debate on the agenda item, it transitions into the substantive voting procedure. During this time, the chambers will be sealed, and no interruptions will be allowed. The only motions permitted during this stage are the Motion to Divide the Question, Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions, and Motion for a Roll Call Vote. If no such motions are raised, the committee will vote on all draft resolutions in the order they were introduced.

Each member state holds one vote during substantive voting, which can be cast as 'Yes,' 'No,' or 'Abstain.' Abstaining delegates are not counted in the quorum when calculating a simple majority. All votes will be conducted by a show of placards unless a roll call vote is requested and approved. A simple majority is achieved when the number of 'Yes' votes exceeds the number of 'No' votes.

Once a draft resolution is adopted, the voting procedure concludes, as only one resolution can be passed per agenda item.

In the Security Council, the five permanent members hold veto power. A single 'No' vote from any of the permanent members constitutes a veto, resulting in the failure of the draft resolution.

5.3. Voting by acclamation

Before the beginning the vote on a particular motion, draft resolution or amendment, the Head 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.

5.4. Reordering draft resolutions

A Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions will only be in order immediately after entering voting procedure, and before voting has started on any draft resolutions. The Chair will take all motions to reorder draft resolutions and then vote on them in

the order in which they were introduced. Voting will continue until either a motion to reorder passes with a simple majority, or all of the motions fail, in which case the Committee will move into voting procedure, voting on the draft resolutions in their original order.

5.5. 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. R5 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. R5 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. R5 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. R5 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.

5.3. Roll Call Voting

Following the conclusion of the debate on a draft resolution or for any other substantive vote, a delegate may ask for a roll call vote. Roll call voting is not allowed for procedural votes and is only relevant for substantive matters. If a move for a roll call vote is seconded by at least 20 members of the General Assembly, 10 members of the Economic and Social Council and Regional Bodies, or 5 members of the Crisis and Historical Committees, it can be submitted from the floor and will automatically pass without a formal vote.

A randomly chosen member will be called first, followed by the Chair calling on each member state in alphabetical order during a roll call vote. During the initial roll call, delegates can answer with any of the following options: "Yes," "Yes with Rights," "No," "No with Rights," "Abstain," or "Pass." Delegates who select "Yes with Rights" or "No with Rights" retain the ability to provide an explanation for their vote if it deviates from the stated position of their country. During the second sequence of the roll call, delegates who originally answer "Pass" must cast their votes; they are not allowed to abstain or pass again.

After the second roll call, the Chair will ask for any changes to votes. Unless they reserved it in the earlier sequences, delegates are not permitted to request the right of explanation at this point. The opportunity to explain their vote will be granted to those who have sought it. The chair will decide how long each delegate may speak for these explanations, with a maximum of thirty seconds.

Once all changes and explanations are concluded, the Chair will announce the final outcome of the vote.

6.PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS

The following motions have no precedence since they are incidental and are addressed as soon as they come up: Point of Personal Privilege, Point of Order, Point of Parliamentary Inquiry.

Motions will be considered in the following order of preference:

- Point of Personal Privilege
- Point of Order
- Point of Parliamentary Inquiry (Rule 32)
- Adjournment of the Meeting
- Suspension of the Meeting
- Unmoderated Caucusing
- Consultation of the Whole
- Moderated Caucusing
- Introduction of Draft Resolution
- Introduction of an Amendment
- Postponement of Debate
- Closure of Debate

At the start of the voting procedure, the following points and motions are in order, in the following order of precedence:

- Point of Personal Privilege
- Point of Order
- Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
- Reordering Draft Resolutions
- Division of the Question
- Motion for a Roll Call Vote