

The Rules of Parliamentary Procedure



MUNTR

MODEL UNITED NATIONS TURKEY

Model United Nations Turkey Conference

Antalya, March 2015



A. GENERAL PROVISIONS ON THE CONFERENCE

Article 1: Scope

1. These rules of procedure shall, in their entirety, apply to the all sessions of the Model United Nations Turkey 2015 Conference (hereinafter referred to as MUNTR 2015, the Conference) unless otherwise is stated by the Secretariat. Specific committees may apply rules of procedure other than that provided in this document. These different rules of procedure shall be explained to all participants in the beginning of the first session by the designated members of the Secretariat and these committees shall not deviate from the rules specified by the Secretariat.

2. The rules are self-sufficient, except for modifications provided by the Secretariat, and will be considered adopted in advance of the session.

3. Only the rules mentioned within this document and the United Nations (hereinafter referred to as UN) Charter are applicable throughout the Conference. In the case of a contradiction between the two documents, Rules of Parliamentary Procedure shall hold precedence.

Article 2: Official Language

1. English shall be the only official and working language of the Conference.

Article 3: Dress Code

1. The dress code is formal business attire and is mandatory during the Conference.

Article 4: Participation

1. Member States are participants who form a Delegation and constitute the parliamentary discussion within the Committees individually. In the San Francisco Conference (1945), each delegation of two-people act as an individual delegate, whether it is raising points, motions, voting or making statements in the committee with the exception of yielding speaker's time during the Speakers' List.

2. Observer States are participants who form a Delegation and who are allowed to join and participate in the sessions. They have an equal status with the Member States except for the right to vote on substantive matters.

3. Observers are the participants who are allowed to join the sessions, but they do not represent any State or Organization. Thus, they are deprived of

any official contribution to sessions or informal talks. The status of an observer is limited to only “observing” the process of the entire Conference.

Article 5: Credentials

1. The credentials of all Delegations have been accepted upon registration.
2. Actions relating to the modification of rights, privileges, or credentials of any Member may not be initiated without the written consent of the Secretary-General.
3. Any representative to whose admission a Member objects will provisionally be seated with the same rights as other representatives, pending a decision from the Secretary-General.

Article 6: Secretariat

1. The Secretary-General or a member of the Secretariat designated by her at any time may deliver either written or oral statements to the Committees.
2. The decisions of the Secretariat shall not be appealed.

Article 7: The Secretary-General

1. The Secretary-General shall act in full capacity in all meetings of MUNTR 2015 and shall perform other functions as are entrusted to her by the organs of the UN in accordance with Article 98 of the UN Charter. Decisions taken by the Secretary-General in this context are final.
2. The Secretary-General shall refrain from any actions that might undermine her position as an international official responsible only to the MUNTR 2015 in accordance with Article 100 of the UN Charter.
3. Each delegation undertakes to exclusively respect the international character and the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and her staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities in accordance with Article 100 of the UN Charter.

Article 8: Courtesy

1. All participants shall show diplomatic courtesy at all times. The Secretariat may give an official warning to a delegate who does not show diplomatic courtesy. If the delegate consistently does not show diplomatic courtesy, the Secretariat may decide to end the delegate’s participation, and refrain from granting the certificate of participation.

B. GENERAL PROVISIONS ON THE COMMITTEE: COMPOSITION AND SESSIONS

Article 9: Definition

1. In these Rules of Parliamentary Procedure, Committee shall refer to each committee, commission, council and agency-body simulated in MUNTR 2015 regardless of their official names.

Article 10: Quorum

1. The Committees shall commence the parliamentary discussions when at least one-quarter of its members (as declared at the beginning of the Conference) are present in the Committee room, with the exception of the United Nations Security Council and for the San Francisco Conference (1945).

a. United Nations Security Council shall proceed with the presence of the delegates of China (People's Republic of), France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

b. In the San Francisco Conference (1945) in order for the quorum to be reached, one-quarter of the delegations are required to be present. In each delegation of two people, a single delegate present is enough for the delegation to be present; in the case where a single delegate from a two-person delegation is present, the Committee Director will ask which delegate is present, Delegate I or Delegate II, and note it down to the roll-call list accordingly.

2. Substantive voting necessitates the presence of a majority of the members/delegations/experts of the Committee.

3. A quorum will be assumed to be present during sessions, unless specifically challenged and shown to be absent or deemed as such by the Committee Staff.

Article 11: Members of the Committee

1. The Committee consists of Delegates/Delegations referred in Article 4 and the Committee Board.

Article 12: Committee Staff

1. The Committee Staff consists of Committee Directors and the Committee Rapporteur.
2. The Committee Directors 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 unless there is a motion to appeal to the decision of the Directors as per Article 14.
3. The Committee Staff, subject to these rules, will have complete control over the proceedings at any meeting. The Directors are those who direct discussions, accord the right to speak, put questions, announce decisions, rule on points of, and ensure and enforce the observance of these rules. The Directors may temporarily transfer their duties to another member of the Committee Staff.
4. The Committee Staff may also advise Delegations on the possible course of any given debate.
5. The Committee Staff will always be bound by these rules and responsible to the Secretary- General.
6. The Committee Staff shall refrain from any action that might undermine their credibility and impartiality within their position as an international official responsible only to the MUNTR 2015.

Article 13: Delegates

1. Each Member State will be represented by one Delegate with one vote in each Committee with the exception of two-person delegations with a single vote in the San Francisco Conference (1945). Each delegate/delegations shall have one vote unless otherwise is provided in the Rules of Parliamentary Procedure or amendments to the Rules of Procedure

Article 14: Appeal to the Committee Directors' Decisions

1. Any decision of the Committee Staff, with the exception of matters that are explicitly stated to be non-appealable, may be appealed immediately by a Delegate.
2. The Directors may speak briefly in defence of the ruling. The appeal will then be put to a vote, and the decision of the Director will stand unless overruled by a two-thirds majority of the Committee.

3. The Director's decision not to sign a resolution or amendment is never appealable.
4. A "Yes" vote indicates support of the Director's ruling; a "No" vote indicates opposition to that ruling.

Article 15: Communication

1. Written notes are the means of communication between Delegates/Delegations or between Delegates and Committee Staff.
2. Notes are to be distributed by the Administrative Staff present in each Committee.
3. All notes must be in English, otherwise the Administrative Staff may take the note to the Committee Directors for investigation and the Committee Directors may decide not to pass the note if the language or the content is found to be inappropriate.
4. Note-passing can be suspended at any time upon the decision of the Committee Staff. This decision of the Committee Staff is not appealable.

Article 16: Electronic Devices

1. The use of any electronic devices that allow the participants to communicate among themselves or the exteriors of the Committee room is strictly prohibited.
2. The use of electronic devices for substantive purposes may be allowed at times that are not allocated for substantive drafting in the United Nations Security Council, Future NATO (2049) and the Permanent Court of Arbitration on the discretion of the Committee Staff.
3. The Committee Directors may allow the Delegates to use electronic devices for substantive drafting.
4. No electronic devices are allowed in the San Francisco Conference (1945).

C. RULES GOVERNING PARLIAMENTARY DISCUSSIONS

Article 17: Roll-Call

1. At the beginning of each session, the Committee Staff shall record the statuses of the members present and determine the required majorities.
2. The roll-call shall be performed in alphabetical order.
3. Delegates/Delegations of Member States shall state their statuses as either present or present and voting; the first allowing abstentions and the latter indicating the delegate shall either vote in favour or against in substantive matters.

Article 18: Agenda-Setting

1. Each Committee shall begin its first meeting with the consideration of the agenda.
2. In cases where the agenda consists of multiple topics or is open, a motion should be made to prioritize the topics.
3. A Speakers List will be established 'for' and 'against' the motion; speakers 'for' will speak in support of the topic area suggested, speakers 'against' will speak in favour of the other topic area.
4. A motion to close debate will be in order after the Committee has heard at least two speakers for and at least two speakers against the motion for the consideration of the agenda. In cases where there is no party against the motion among the delegations, this necessity shall not apply. In accordance with Article 23, upon the motion to close the debate, the Director shall allow two speakers against the motion to close debate.
5. Having heard the speakers against the motion to close debate, the Director shall move to a procedural vote, which will require a vote of two-thirds of the members.
6. When the debate is closed, the Committee will move to an immediate vote on the motion for the consideration of the agenda. A simple majority is required for adoption.
7. If the motion fails, the other topic area will automatically be placed first on the agenda.

8. A motion to proceed to the second topic is in order only after the Committee has voted on a resolution on the first topic. A motion to proceed to the second topic is debatable to the extent of one speaker in favour and one against. This motion requires a simple majority of the members in order to pass.
9. In a Committee where only one topic area may be proposed for the agenda; upon the motion for the consideration, that particular item will be adopted automatically without the procedure envisaged in paragraphs 3 to 8.
10. Should an event of international emergency or crisis occur, the Secretary-General or her deputy or representative may request the tabling of the current topic in order to quickly and effectively respond to what the crisis necessitates. After a resolution is adopted on the crisis topic, the Committee may return to debate on the tabled topic only at the discretion of the Secretary-General or her deputy or representative.
11. All motions for caucuses shall be ruled out during the consideration of the agenda.
12. The Delegates cannot yield their time during speeches made for the consideration of the agenda.

Article 19: Debate and the Speakers' List

1. Having set the agenda, the Director shall establish a permanent Speakers' List that will be followed for the current topic. Speakers may speak generally on the topic and may address any resolution currently on the floor. Unless interrupted by procedural motions and amendments, the session proceeds with the Speakers' List.
2. In order to be registered for the Speakers' List, a note to the Committee Staff shall be sufficient. Directors may also explicitly ask to see placards of the delegates wishing to be added on the Speakers' List.
3. If the delegation was late for the roll-call of the session, a note should be sent to the Director requesting for its being noticed and be eligible for the Speakers' List.

4. Once a 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.
5. The Speakers' List is continuously open until a motion for a closure of the debate has been passed by a two-thirds majority vote.

Article 20: Speeches

1. It is up to the discretion of the Director to set the time limit for speeches conducted within Speakers' List but it will be no longer two minutes.
2. No Delegate may address the Committee without the permission of the Director.
3. When a Delegate exceeds the allotted time, the Director may call the speaker to order.
4. Speeches made by Delegations must be kept relevant to the topic under discussion. The Director may interrupt or even terminate the speech of the delegate if there is no relevance with the current topic. This also applies when the Director feels that the remarks of a certain Delegate are offensive to the Committee members or to another Delegation.

Article 21: Yields

1. A Delegate granted the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield its remaining time of speech to: another Delegate/Delegation, to questions or to the Staff. Yields are to be declared by the conclusion of the speeches.
2. Only in the San Francisco Conference (1945), a member of a two-person delegation may yield his/her remaining time to the other member of his/her delegation in addition to the yields provided in Article 21(1).
3. No yields are allowed during procedural speeches or if the Delegate's time has expired.
4. Only one yield can be made per speech.
5. If the remaining time of a speech is yielded to another Delegate; this Delegate can deliver their remarks upon the agenda item provided that they accept the yield. If the yield is not accepted; the floor is automatically yielded back to the Committee Staff.

6. Concerning the time yielded for questions, the Director shall select questioners, which are granted one question each. Only the speaker's answer shall be deducted from the speaker's remaining time.
7. Director shall have the right to call to order any Delegate whose question is, in the opinion of the Director, rhetorical and leading and not designed to elicit information.
8. Should the remaining time be yielded to the Staff, the Director will then move to the next speaker.

Article 22: Right of Reply

1. A Delegate/Delegation whose personal or national integrity has been infringed by another Delegate may submit a right of reply only in writing to the Committee Staff.
2. The Director will grant the right of reply on his/her discretion and a Delegate granted a right of reply would not address the Committee except at the request of the Director.

Article 23: Unmoderated Caucus

1. Unmoderated caucus is a caucus that takes place within the formal proceeding of the Committee's session. Its purpose is to facilitate a formal lobbying time for working on Committee documents.
1. The motion for an unmoderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open.
2. The delegate introducing the motion must briefly explain the purpose of the caucus and specify a time limit, not to exceed twenty minutes. The Director may alter the time limit for the caucus.
3. The motion will then be put to a vote and its adoption requires a simple majority of the delegates.
4. The Director may rule the motion out of order and appealing his/her decision is not possible.

Article 24: Moderated Caucus

1. Moderated caucus is a caucus that takes place within the formal proceeding of the Committee's session. Its purpose is to facilitate the debate on specific issues.
2. This motion temporarily suspends the Speakers' List for a specified time and the motion can be raised at any time when the floor is open.

3. The Delegate making the motion must briefly explain the purpose of the moderated caucus and specify a time limit, not to exceed twenty minutes, and a time limit for the individual speeches, not to exceed the time limit per speakers in the Speakers' List. The Director may alter the time limit and the limit for individual speeches.
4. The motion will then be put to a vote and its adoption requires a simple majority of the delegates.
5. The Director may rule the motion out of order, and appealing his/her decision is not possible.
6. If the motion passes, the Director shall call upon Delegates, who signify their desire to speak by raising their placards, at his/her discretion.
7. When the time limit for the moderated caucus expires, the Speakers' List is resumed if there are no motions for another moderated or unmoderated caucus or other motions of other qualities.

Article 25: Extension of Caucuses

1. When the time allocated for a moderated or an unmoderated caucus, motions for extensions shall be in order.
2. The extension shall never exceed the time determined for the original caucus.
3. A moderated or an unmoderated caucus shall only be extended once.

Article 26: Termination of Caucuses

1. At any time during a moderated or unmoderated caucus, any delegate may raise a motion for the termination of the caucus. This motion shall immediately be put to a vote.
2. The motion requires simple majority to pass.
3. The Committee Director may overrule this motion and his/her decision is non-appealable.

Article 27: Closure of Debate

1. A Delegate may propose a motion for closure of debate at any time when the floor is open.
2. The Director may rule such a motion out and his/her decision is not subject to appeal.
3. Upon the motion, the Director may recognize up to two speakers against the motion.

4. Closure of debate necessitates a two-thirds majority.
5. After closure of debate, the Committee proceeds to an immediate vote on the resolutions and amendments on the floor.

Article 28: Suspension and Adjournment of the Meeting

1. A Delegate may propose a motion for a suspension of the meeting for a specified time and purpose to suspend all Committee functions until the next session.
2. A Delegate may propose a motion for the adjournment of the meeting to suspend all Committee functions for the duration of the Conference.
3. The Director may rule such motions out of order and these decisions are not subject to appeal.
4. There are no debates for these motions, for they are immediately put to vote and will require a simple majority to pass.
5. A motion to adjourn the meeting will be out of order until three-quarters of the time allotted for the last session has elapsed.

Article 29: Tabling (Postponement) and Resumption of Debate

1. At any time the floor is open, a Delegate may rise for the postponement of debate on a resolution currently on the floor.
2. This motion requires a two-thirds majority to pass and will be debatable to the extent of one speaker in favour and one against.
3. No debate or action will be allowed on any resolution on which debate has been postponed.
4. A motion to resume debate on a resolution or a substantive amendment on which debate has been postponed will require a simple majority to pass and will be debatable to the extent of one speaker in favour and one against.

Article 30: Reconsideration

1. A motion to reconsider is in order when a resolution or substantive amendment has been adopted or rejected, and must be made by a member who voted with the majority on the substantive proposal.
2. The Director shall recognize two speakers opposing the motion after which the motion shall be immediately put to a vote.
3. A two-thirds majority of the members present is required for reconsideration.

D. RULES GOVERNING POINTS

Article 31: Point of Personal Privilege

1. Delegates may request the Director to correct discomforts that hamper their ability to participate in the proceedings such as the room temperature or audibility.
2. Since the point of personal privilege due to audibility is the only point that may interrupt the speaker, delegates are kindly requested to pay utmost attention in its usage.

Article 32: Point of Order

1. During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a point of order to indicate an instance of improper parliamentary procedure.
2. The point of order will be immediately decided by the Director in accordance with these Rules of Parliamentary Procedure. The Director may rule out of order those points that are improper.
3. A Delegate rising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.
4. A point of order may only interrupt a speaker if the speech is not following proper parliamentary procedure. A point of order concerning other parliamentary procedures shall be raised after the Delegates have finished his/her speech.

Article 33: Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

1. A delegate may rise to a point of parliamentary inquiry to ask the Director a question regarding the rules of the procedure.
2. This point can never interrupt a speaker.

Article 34: Point of Information

1. A Delegate may request the Director to explain a term or an abbreviation that one uses.
2. This point cannot interrupt a speaker.

E. RULES GOVERNING COMMITTEE DOCUMENTS

Article 35: Working Papers

1. Delegates/Delegations may propose working papers for the consideration of the Committee. They are intended to direct and

elaborate the discussion or to specify the position of a certain Delegation or Delegations.

2. Working papers are not subject to resolution formatting rules.
3. They are not official documents but they still need to be signed by the Director and copied and distributed to the whole Committee.
4. Working Papers shall not be voted upon.

Article 36: Final Documents of the Committees

1. The final document of the Committees will be a resolution except for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization-North Atlantic Council which is competent to issue communiqués, the United Nations Development Group which is competent to issue reports and the San Francisco Conference (1945) which will draft a multilateral treaty.
2. Rules of Parliamentary Procedure shall apply to all forms of final documents unless otherwise is explicitly provided.

Article 37: Draft Resolution

1. A draft resolution may be introduced when it is approved by the Director and signed by one-fifth of the number of delegations that are present and voting at the beginning of the Committee session.
2. Signing a draft resolution does not automatically amount to support the resolution, but it just indicates the will of the signatory Delegation to bring that resolution on the floor. There are no official sponsors of resolutions.
3. Introducing either pre-written resolutions prior to the Committee sessions or resolutions that are formulated by other delegates outside the Committee is strictly forbidden and will not receive the approval of the Director. All the documents presented will be scanned against plagiarism.

Article 38: Introducing a Draft Resolution

1. After the approval of the Director, the draft resolution needs to be shown to all Delegations of the Committee and/or the operative clauses will be read before it can be entertained on the floor.
2. A motion to introduce a draft resolution requires a simple majority to pass.
3. Once the motion to introduce a draft resolution passes one of the signatory Delegations may rise to introduce the resolution. The

content of such an introduction will be limited to reading the operative clauses of the resolution. This introduction is a procedural matter and thus is not subject to yields.

4. Upon the introduction of the resolution by one of the signatory Delegations, it is debatable.
5. A resolution remains on the floor until debate on that specific resolution is postponed or closed.
6. Debate on resolutions proceeds according to the Speakers' List.

Article 39: Adoption of a Resolution

1. As a general rule, resolutions require a simple majority of the Delegations to pass, and the vote is substantive in the Committees.
 - a. United Nations Security Council shall adopt its resolutions with nine votes including the concurring votes of the delegates of China (People's Republic of), France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.
 - b. North Atlantic Treaty Organization-North Atlantic Council shall adopt its communiqués with consensus.
 - c. The San Francisco Conference will prepare a multilateral treaty and one delegate of each delegation will sign the treaty after the final substantive voting procedure is completed.
2. Once a resolution has been adopted by the Committee, no other substantially contradictory resolution may be addressed in the Committee.

Article 40: Competence

1. A motion to question the competence of the Committee to discuss a resolution or amendment is in order only immediately after the draft resolution has been introduced.
2. This motion needs a simple majority to pass and is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and one against.
3. If the motion to question the competence of the Committee passes; the substantive document subject to the questioning shall automatically fail.

Article 41: Amendments

1. Delegates may amend a resolution that has been introduced.

2. Amendments to amendments are out of order, yet amended parts of a resolution may be further amended.
3. The signatory states are not official sponsors.
4. Pre-ambulatory clauses cannot be amended.
5. The procedural and substantive amendments are the two kinds of amendments used in MUNTR 2015. An amendment is procedural if it only aims to change the grammar mistakes or typing errors and voting on such amendments is considered to be procedural voting and the delegates are not allowed to abstain as in all procedural votes. A substantive amendment, on the other hand, changes the content of a clause, subtracts or adds new clauses to the resolution introduced. Voting on such amendments is substantive and delegates are allowed to abstain.

Article 42: Introducing an Amendment

1. Upon the approval by the Director and signatures of one-eighth of the delegations, the amendment may be brought to the floor through a motion to introduce an amendment.
2. A motion to introduce an amendment requires a simple majority of the votes to pass.
3. The Directors shall entertain two speakers in favour and two speakers against the amendment. If need is obvious they may use their discretion to allow more speakers.
4. A motion to close debate is in order after the Committee has heard two speakers for the amendment and two against or all speakers on one side and at least two on the other side. Motion to close the debate requires a two-thirds vote.
5. When the debate is closed on the amendment, the Committee will move to an immediate vote.
6. After the vote, debate will continue in accordance with the Speakers' List. Simple majority is required to pass an amendment.

F. RULES GOVERNING VOTING PROCEDURES

Article 43: Procedural Voting

1. Procedural voting is in order in all cases except for voting on a resolution or substantive amendment.
2. Procedural voting does not accommodate abstaining, thus requires all delegations to cast an affirmative vote or a negative vote.
3. Procedural voting procedures will be exercised through raising placards unless the Committee Directors choose to ease the process via seconds and objections. The procedure in that case shall go as follows:
 - a. For motions that require simple majority to pass; the Directors shall ask for first seconds and then objections as “Are there any seconds/objections?” Delegates who are in favour of the motion shall say “Second!” while those who are against shall say “Objection!” accordingly. If there are no seconds raised, the motion shall automatically fail and if there are no objections raised, the motion shall automatically pass without a voting procedure.
 - b. For motions that require 2/3 majority to pass; the Directors shall ask for first seconds “Are there any seconds?” Delegates who are in favour of the motion shall say “Second!” If there are no seconds raised, the motion shall automatically fail. If there are seconds to the motion; the Directors shall then move on to objections. In case no objections are raised, the Committee Directors shall repeat “Are there any objections?” to a total of three times. If the consent of the Committee is thus confirmed; the Committee shall surpass the procedure envisaged in relevant Articles.
 - c. In the San Francisco Conference (1945), during procedural voting, each delegation will have the right to single vote, used by a single delegate of the delegation. If two delegates of single delegation cannot decide whether to vote in favour or against the motion, the vote will count as invalid, and the voting

procedure will be executed again until all delegations present submit a valid vote.

Article 44: Substantive Voting

1. The only substantive voting is on resolutions or substantive amendments with each delegate having one vote.
2. Each vote may be a “yes”, “no” or “abstain” in accordance with Article 17 unless otherwise is provided in these Rules of Parliamentary Procedure.
3. All matters will be voted upon by placards unless otherwise is provided in these Rules of Parliamentary Procedure.
4. A tie in the number of for and against votes designates a failure for the substantive document.
5. Abstentions shall be added to both for and against votes except for Article 13/2 provision.
6. Abstentions shall not damage consensus.
7. After the Director has announced the beginning of voting, no delegate shall interrupt the voting except on a point of personal privilege or on a point of order in connection with the conduct of the voting.
8. In the San Francisco Conference (1945), during substantive voting, each delegation will have the right to single vote, used by a single delegate of the delegation. If two delegates of single delegation cannot decide whether to vote in favour or against the motion, the vote will count as abstention if Article 17 allows it. If Article 17 does not allow abstentions for the delegation, the contradicting vote will be regarded as invalid, and the voting procedure will be repeated until a decision is made.

Article 45: Reordering Resolutions

1. Because MUNTR 2015 only allows one resolution to be passed on each topic, delegates may propose to reorder the order in which resolutions are voted on for strategic purposes.

Article 46: Roll Call Voting

1. Immediately after debate is closed on any draft resolution, any delegate may request a roll call vote.
2. A motion for a roll call vote is in order only for draft resolutions and substantive amendments.

3. A motion for a roll call vote requires simple majority of the votes to pass.
4. In a roll call vote, the Director will call countries in alphabetical order starting with a selected member.
5. In the first sequence, Delegates may vote “Yes,” “No,” “Abstain,” or “Pass.” A delegate may request the right to explain his or her vote only when the Delegate is voting against the policy of his or her country; such a vote is termed ‘with Rights.’ The Delegate may only explain an affirmative or negative vote, not an abstention from voting.
6. A Delegate who passes during the first sequence of the roll call must vote (i.e. may not abstain or pass) during the second sequence. The same Delegate may not request the right to explain his/her vote.
7. All Delegates who had requested the right of explanation will be granted time to explain their votes. The speaking time will be set at the discretion of the Director, not to exceed thirty seconds.
8. The Director will then announce the outcome of the vote.

Article 47: Dividing the Question

1. Immediately after debate is closed on the agenda item, any Delegate may request the division of the question.
2. A motion for the division of the question is in order only for voting draft resolutions
3. A motion for the division of the question requires simple majority of the votes to pass. 4. The delegate raising the motion shall indicate how he/she wishes to divide the draft resolution that is to be voted and group the operative clauses accordingly. 5. If the motion passes the draft resolution shall be voted on segment by segment.

Article 48: Dividing the House

1. Immediately after debate is closed on the agenda, any delegate may request the division of the house.
2. Motion for the division of the house requires two-thirds majority of votes in order to pass.
3. A motion for the division of the house is in order only for voting draft resolutions.

4. If the motion passes, abstentions shall not be in order for the voting procedure of the draft resolution.

G. PRECEDENCE

Article 49: Precedence of Points and Motions

1. Points shall always have precedence over motions.
2. The precedence of points and motions is as follows:

Point of Personal Privilege

Point of Order

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

Point of Information

Motion to Adjourn the Meeting

Motion to Suspend the Meeting

Motion to Close the Debate

Motion to Table (Postpone) the Debate

Motion to Resume the Debate

Motion for Reconsideration

Motion to Reorder the Resolutions

Motion to Divide the House

Motion to Divide the Question

Motion to Conduct a Roll Call Voting

Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution

Motion to Introduce an Amendment

Motion to Question the Competence

Motion to Extend Previous Caucus

Motion to Unmoderated Caucus

Motion to Moderated Caucus

3. Upon the proposal of more than one unmoderated caucus, the longer unmoderated caucus motion shall put to the vote first. Same rule applies for moderated caucus.
4. Upon the proposal of more than one method to divide the question, the most disruptive one shall be put to the vote first.