



ZENITH

10th Anniversary

MARMARA MODEL UNITED
NATIONS 2026 ZENITH
CONFERENCE

RULES OF PROCEDURE

MARMARAMUN'26 ZENITH

RULES OF PROCEDURE

A. INTRODUCTION

Article 1: Scope

1. The articles of this Rules of Parliamentary Procedure shall apply to all committees and proceedings within Marmara Model United Nations Conference 2026 Zenith. However, if otherwise is stated by the Secretariat, its word takes precedence over the Rules of Parliamentary Procedure.

Article 2: Language

1. The official languages that will be used throughout the conference shall be English in English committees and French in French committee.

Article 3: Dress Code

1. The official dress code of the conference is western business attire and it is strictly mandatory to follow the code.

Article 4: Participation

1. Member States will be present in all of the committees and they are the delegations representing their country by constituting the parliamentary discussions within their respective committees in addition to possessing their voting right within procedural and substantive matters.

Article 5: Credentials

1. The credentials of all Delegations, received from the application and allocation process, will be officially accepted after the registration and distribution of the badges.
2. Badges that are received during registration are going to be used for the verification of the credentials of participants.
3. Every participant is required to have their badges with them during the whole of the conference.



Article 6: Secretariat

1. The Secretary General, The Deputy Secretary General, and Academic Assistant are the members of the Secretariat.
2. Academic Assistants, that will be present in selected committees, are the responsible individuals primary duty of which are to assist the members of the Secretariat and Academic Team.
3. The decisions of the Secretariat shall not be appealed.
4. Each delegation shall respect the international character and the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the members of the Secretariat.

Article 7: Courtesy

1. All participants shall show diplomatic courtesy during the whole conference. The ones failing to behave within diplomatic courtesy may be subject to academic warnings and/or expulsion from the conference, based on the decision of the Secretary General.

Article 8: Academic Warnings

1. The Secretary General holds the right to give academic warnings to all participants.
2. In the case of receiving academic warnings, for each academic warning, if a delegate is to earn an award based on their performance, the quality of their award will be decreased (Best Delegate to Outstanding Delegate, Outstanding Delegate to Honorable Mention, Honorable Mention to no awards at all).

Article 9: Awards

1. In the closing ceremony, according to their performance within the committees, a number of delegates will earn three types of awards.
2. Decision of the delegates that will earn the awards shall be taken by the boards of each committee.

B. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 10: Definition

1. In all of the articles of this document, the word Committee shall refer to all committees **except** INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE, FIFA and CORPORATE BOARD SIMULATION of MARMARAMUN'26 Zenith.

Article 11: Members of the Committees

1. Members of each committee are delegates and the committee board members.



Article 12: Committee Board

1. In MARMARAMUN'26 Zenith, committee boards consist of Chairs and Academic Assistants.
2. Committee Board members are required to chair the debates within the Committees in accordance with this Rules of Parliamentary Procedure.
3. Committee Board members are responsible to the Secretary General and his/her Secretariat.
4. Committee Board members are the individuals declaring the beginning and the end of the debate for all sessions, in addition to their capacity to recognize a delegate, open the floor for any points and motions and entertain them.

Article 13: Appeal to the Decisions of Committee Board Members

1. At all times, decisions of chairs, except for the ones that are specifically declared as non-appealable, are open to be appealed by a Delegate.
2. The appealing shall be done by a motion to appeal.
3. Motion to Appeal the Decision of Chairs and Academic Assistants is not appealable
4. Before the voting procedure of the Appeal, the Chair may explain their decision.
5. The Appeal is subject to a procedural voting, requiring two-thirds majority to pass.
6. An "in favor" vote on the Appeal indicates that the voter wishes the decision of the Chair is wrong, whereas an "Against" vote is in favor of the Chair, meaning that the voter wants the decision to stay as is.

Article 14: Administrative Staff

1. For each committee, a number of Administrative Staffs will be present
2. The duty of the Administrative Staff within the committees is to assist the Committee Board physically, in addition to carrying the message papers from and to a delegate and providing delegates basic supplements like water.
3. Verbally talking to an Administrative Staff is strictly out of order within the sessions.

Article 15: Message Papers

1. The primary source of communication within a Committee are Message Papers.
2. The Message Papers, as their design shows, it requires the indication of the recipient and the source on top of the paper.
3. The Message Papers may be between Delegates or from and to a Committee Board Member



4. Message Papers shall be in formal English, French in French committees, and Turkish in Turkish committees.
5. Message Papers may only be carried by an Administrative Staff. Delegates conveying it to one another is strictly out of order.
6. Message Papers can be suspended at any time upon the decision of the Committee Board. This decision is not appealable.
7. Message Papers will automatically be suspended during roll-calls and voting procedures.

Article 16: Electronic Devices

1. Usage of electronic devices will be allowed during the sessions of MARMARAMUN'26 Zenith for research purposes and documentation.
2. Usage of mobile phones are not welcomed unless they are used for research purposes and documentation.
3. Delegates are expected to not use the electronic devices for communicative means during sessions, especially for conversation between each other.
4. Committee Board may suspend the usage of electronic devices for a specific time. This decision is not appealable.

C. RULES REGARDING COMMITTEE DEBATES

Article 17: Roll Call

1. The Committee Board shall take a roll call, recording the statuses of the presence of delegations within the committee, at the beginning of each committee.
2. The roll-call shall be performed in alphabetical order.
3. Delegations within the Committee shall state their statuses as either present, meaning that they are present and may abstain in substantial voting, or present and voting, meaning that they are present and will vote either yes or no in substantial voting.
4. Being either present or present and voting is strictly required to participate within the debates, substantive and procedural votings.
5. Delegates who miss the roll-call shall send the Committee Board a Message Paper stating their position either as present or present and voting.

Article 18: Speeches

1. Speeches that are done during the whole of the conference, shall be under the diplomatic courtesy mentioned in the Article 7 of this Rules of Procedure.



2. Delegations should refrain from using first person statements such as “I, Me, Myself” et cetera. Rather, they should use “We, Us, Ourselves” since they are representing their respective countries.
3. Speeches within the Committees shall not be out of topic. The topic shall be under the Agenda and/or the topic of specific caucuses.
4. During General Speakers List speeches, Single Speaker speeches, Opening Speeches and In Favor/Against speeches, the delegates shall address the Committee from the floor. During any speeches outside of the aforementioned ones, delegates shall just rise in their seats to address the Committee.

Article 19: Opening Speech

1. After the very first roll call of the conference, the Committee Board shall entertain opening speeches for the first session only. If the opening speeches do not finish in the first session, it may be continued in the second.
2. Opening Speeches shall be containing general remark and considerations of delegations upon the topic.
3. Individual speaker time for opening speeches is one minute.

Article 20: Agenda-Setting

1. Following the opening speeches, each Committee shall continue with the agenda-setting procedure.
2. Motions to set an agenda shall be entertained by the Committee Board.
3. For each motion, respectively, two in favor (from delegates wishing to set the agenda as the one on the table) and two against (from delegates wishing to not set the agenda as the one on the table) speakers will be entertained on the floor. After the aforementioned speeches, a specific motion to close the debate on agenda setting shall be entertained and passed so that the Committee may move on with the voting of the agenda item.
4. Having heard the speakers and entertained the motion to close the debate, the Committee Board shall put a procedural vote upon the closure of this debate, requiring two-thirds majority.
5. After the debate on the agenda item is closed, the Committee Board shall immediately move on with another procedural voting for the agenda-setting motion, requiring a simple majority.
6. After the agenda is set, the other agenda-setting motions drop automatically.
7. If the first agenda-setting motion does not pass, if the committee has two agendas, the second one should be adopted automatically.
8. Within the committees that have two agendas, a motion to move on to the second agenda is needed after the voting on a resolution upon the first topic is done. The motion is not subject to a vote.



ZENITH

10th Anniversary

9. If the Committee has one topic only, none of the agenda-setting procedures apply. The agenda will be set automatically by the Committee Board.
10. In case of crises, the agenda shall be tabled by a motion to table the debate if the crisis topic is not believed to be contained within the agenda itself.
11. The tabled agendas may be reset. They shall be adopted with the motions to resume the debate on that specific agenda item.
12. In case of crises and updates topics of which are contained within the agenda, the debate shall continue as it is.
13. Should an event of international emergency or crisis take place; any member of the Secretariat may request the tabling of the debate in order to respond the matter quickly with a resolution.

Article 21: Debates and the General Speakers List

1. For each agenda, the Committee Board shall establish a General Speakers List, in order to start and continue the debates among that specific topic.
2. Following the establishment of the list, the Committee Board shall add delegates to the list with recognition by placards.
3. At any time when message papers are in order, a Delegate may add themselves to the list by sending a message paper to the Committee Boards, asking them to do so.
4. In General Speakers List speeches, the speakers may speak about any topic within that agenda.
5. The duration of per General Speakers List shall be one and a half minutes.
6. The General Speakers List continues and carries over from its establishment to the closure of the debate upon its agenda, interrupted with motions, points and caucuses.

Article 22: Yields

1. Yields may only be made during General Speakers List.
2. A Delegate that has been granted the right to make a speech within the General Speakers List may yield their remaining time to: another Delegate, to Points of Information or to the Committee Board.
3. No yields are allowed in any other speeches.
4. No yields are allowed after the time expires for the speech of the Delegate.
5. Only one yield can be made per speech.
6. The Delegate is required to yield their remaining time to the Committee Board when they have exactly or less than 10 seconds.



D. RULES REGARDING CAUCUSES

Article 25: Moderated Caucus

1. Following the opening of the floor, motions for Moderated Caucuses may be raised by the Delegates. The motion shall determine the specific topic of the Caucus and the total duration of the Caucus, in addition to the time that will be allocated per speaker.
2. Moderated Caucus, as its name stands, is a caucus that takes place within the moderation of the Committee Board, enabling the Delegates to facilitate the debate on rather specific issues more swiftly.
3. Total time of a Moderated Caucus shall not exceed twenty minutes.
4. Time allocated per speaker shall not exceed the time of General Speakers List speeches.
5. Moderated Caucus motions need a simple majority to pass.
6. After the motion passes and the Caucus starts, the Committee Board shall recognize delegates by placards.
7. When the time limit of a Moderated Caucus ends, the General Speakers List shall continue until the Committee Board opens the floor once again.

Article 26: Unmoderated Caucus

1. Following the opening of the floor, motions for Unmoderated Caucuses may be raised by the Delegates. The motion shall determine the specific topic of the Caucus and the total duration of the Caucus.
2. Moderated Caucus, as its name stands, is a caucus that takes place without the moderation of the Committee Board, enabling the Delegates to facilitate their work on Committee documents and/or use the time for lobbying purposes.
3. Total time of an Unmoderated Caucus shall not exceed twenty minutes.
4. Unmoderated Caucus motions need a simple majority to pass.
5. After the motion passes and the Caucus starts, the Delegates may work on documents, debate on specific topics or use the time for lobbying without any moderation procedures. However, this does not mean that the Delegates are fully out of Committee Board's authority. The Committee Board has the full authority to intervene within the caucus.

Article 27: Extension of Caucuses

1. After the time allocated for a Caucus ends, motions for extensions shall be in order.



- 2.The extension shall never exceed the time determined for the original caucus. Yet, it may be equal to the original duration.
- 3.An extended Caucus shall not be extended for another time.

Article 28: 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 a simple majority to pass.

E.RULES REGARDING POINTS

Article 29: Point of Information

- 1.Once the floor is open, a Delegate may raise a Point of Information to ask the Committee Board a question about the topic of the Committee.
- 2.This point cannot interrupt a speaker.

Article 30: Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

- 1.Once the floor is open, a Delegate may raise a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the Committee Board a question regarding the Rules of Procedure.
- 2.This point cannot interrupt a speaker.

Article 31: Point of Order

- 1.During the whole process of the Committee, a Delegate may raise a Point of Order to point out a wrong-doing with regards to the procedure of the Committee.
- 2.The Point of Order shall suspend the procedure and the Committee Board shall immediately decide upon the legitimacy of the Point. The Committee Board may rule the Point of Order as out of order.
- 3.Point of Order may only interrupt a speaker if the speech is not following the procedure itself.

Article 32: Point of Personal Privilege

- 1.During the whole process of the Committee, a Delegate may raise a Point of Personal Privilege in order to point out a discomfort that affects the participation of the Delegate.
- 2.Point of Personal Privilege may not interrupt a speaker. Yet, the only one that may interrupt is Point of Personal Privilege due to Audibility, that shall be used if and when the Delegate may not hear the speaker or the speaker is too loud. However, this Point should not be overused.



F. MOTIONS

Article 33: Motion to Moderated Caucus

1. Motion to Moderated Caucus may be introduced by a Delegate when the floor is open.
2. This Motion shall specify the total duration of the Caucus in addition to the time allocated per speaker.
3. This motion needs a simple majority to pass.

Article 34: Motion to Unmoderated Caucus

1. Motion to Unmoderated Caucus may be introduced by a Delegate when the floor is open.
2. This Motion shall specify the total duration of the Caucus.
3. This motion needs simple majority to pass

Article 35: Motion to Extend Previous Caucus

1. Once a Caucus ends, a Motion to Extend Previous Caucus may be in order.
2. This motion shall specify the total time duration for the Extension. It may not Exceed the previous Caucus' time.
3. This motion needs a simple majority to pass.

Article 36: Motion to Introduce an Amendment

2. When the motion to introduce an amendment is raised, after the motion passes, the Committee Board shall read it to the Committee.
2. If the motion fails, the amendment shall directly fail.
2. A motion to introduce an amendment requires a simple majority to pass.

Article 37: Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution

2. When the motion to introduce a Draft Resolution is raised, after the motion passes, the Committee Board shall read it to the Committee.
2. If the motion fails, the Draft Resolution shall directly fail.
2. A motion to introduce a Draft Resolution requires a simple majority to pass.

Article 38: Motion to Introduce a Working Paper

2. When the motion to introduce a Working Paper is raised, after the motion passes, the Committee Board shall read it to the Committee.
2. If the motion fails, the Working Paper shall directly be declared as invalid.
2. A motion to introduce a Working Paper requires a simple majority to pass.



Article 39: Motion to Conduct a Roll Call Voting

- 1.If such a motion passes, the voting of the final document shall be done one by one with alphabetical order.
- 2.This motion needs a simple majority to pass.

Article 40: Motion to Divide the Question

- 1.This motion is for the purpose of dividing the final document to specific groups.
- 2.The Delegate that raised the motion shall specify the groups and the division between the articles of the final document, in addition to the precedence of voting of the groups

Article 41: Motion to Divide the House

- 1.This motion is for the purpose of making all of the Delegates to vote in favor or against of the final document, canceling any possible abstentions.
- 2.This motion needs a simple majority to pass.

Article 42: Motion for Reconsideration

- 1.This motion shall be given if and when the final document has failed. If the motion passes, the final document shall be on the table once again.
- 2.This motion shall not be given more than once per agenda item.
- 3.This motion needs a qualified majority to pass.

Article 43: Motion to Close the Debate

1. This motion shall be raised by a Delegate when the debate upon an agenda item ends, in order to move on with the final document.
2. This motion needs qualified majority to pass

Article 44: Motion to Suspend the Meeting

- 1.This motion shall be raised at the end of each session and end of each day to end the meeting for that session/day.
- 2.This motion needs a simple majority to pass.

Article 45: Motion to Adjourn the Meeting

- 1.This motion shall be raised at the end of all sessions of the conference to end the Committee Meeting as a whole until the next session of the Conference.
- 2.This motion needs a qualified majority to pass.



G. RULES REGARDING COMMITTEE DOCUMENTS

Article 46: Working Papers

1. Working Papers are documents that are prepared in order to gather ideas and possible

solutions, in addition to the considerations of individual delegates and/or the whole Committee.

1. Working papers can be an individual effort of a Delegate, or collectively prepared.
2. Working papers do not require signatories to be presented to the Committee.
3. Working papers are not subject to resolution formatting rules, however, due to time constraints, the Committee Board may ask the Delegates to prepare the Working Paper in Resolution Paper formatting rules.
4. Working papers are not official documents but they still need to be approved by the Committee Board and made available to the whole Committee.
5. An approved working paper needs a motion to be introduced to the Committee.
6. Working Papers shall not be voted upon.

Article 47: Final Documents of the Committees

1. The final document of the Committees shall be a resolution.

Article 48: 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 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.
4. The Draft Resolutions shall be in a specific format, clauses of which shall be divided into two parts as Preambulatory and Operative.
5. **Preambulatory clauses shall be started with specific terms that are:**



- Affirming - Alarmed by - Approving - Bearing in mind - Believing - Confident - Contemplating - Convinced - Declaring - Deeply concerned - Deeply conscious - Deeply convinced - Deeply Disturbed - Deeply Regretting - Desiring - Emphasizing - Expecting - Expressing it's appreciation - Fulfilling - Fully aware - Having considered - Having examined - Having received - Keeping in mind - Noting with deep concern - Nothing with satisfaction - Noting further - Observing - Reaffirming - Realizing - Recalling - Recognizing - Referring - Seeking - Taking into consideration - Taking note - Viewing with appreciation - Welcoming.

6. Operative clauses shall be started with specific terms that are:

Accepts - Affirms - Approves - Authorizes - Calls - Calls upon - Condemns - Confirms - Congratulates - Considers - Declares accordingly - Deplores - Designates - Draws the attention - Emphasizes - Encourages - Endorses - Expresses its appreciation - Expresses its hope - Further invites - Further proclaims - Further reminds - Further recommends - Further requests - Further resolves - Has resolved - Notes - Proclaims - Reaffirms - Recommends - Regrets - Reminds - Requests - Solemnly affirms - Strongly condemns - Supports - Takes note of - Transmits - Trusts

7. Condemns and Urges clauses can not be usable in General Assembly committees.

8. After the approval of the Director, the draft resolution needs to be made available to all Delegations of the Committee before it can be entertained on the floor.

9. A motion to introduce a draft resolution requires a simple majority to pass.

10. 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.

11. Upon the introduction of the resolution by one of the signatory Delegations, it is debatable.

Article 49: 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.

2. Once a resolution has been adopted by the Committee, if there are any other Draft Resolution, the Debate shall proceed with them.



Article 50: 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 MARMARAMUN'26 Zenith. 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.
6. Amendments can be sent to the Committee Staff electronically or via message papers.
7. Amendments shall clearly state whether they are adding a clause, striking a clause, or changing a clause. In the case of adding a new clause, the amendment should specify the exact location within the draft resolution such an amendment will be added.
8. 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.
9. A motion to introduce an amendment requires a simple majority of the votes to pass.
10. The Directors shall entertain two speakers in favor and two speakers against the amendment. If need is obvious they may use their discretion to allow more speakers.
11. When the debate is closed on the amendment, the Committee Board shall consult the sponsors of the Draft Resolution on whether or not they consider the amendment as Friendly or Unfriendly amendment. If the sponsors regard it as Friendly, no voting procedure shall take place. If they regard it as unfriendly, the Committee will move to an immediate vote.



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6. Amendments can be sent to the Committee Staff electronically or via message papers.
7. Amendments shall clearly state whether they are adding a clause, striking a clause, or changing a clause. In the case of adding a new clause, the amendment should specify the exact location within the draft resolution such an amendment will be added.
8. 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.
9. A motion to introduce an amendment requires a simple majority of the votes to pass.
10. The Directors shall entertain two speakers in favor and two speakers against the amendment. If need is obvious they may use their discretion to allow more speakers.
11. When the debate is closed on the amendment, the Committee Board shall consult the sponsors of the Draft Resolution on whether or not they consider the amendment as Friendly or Unfriendly amendment. If the sponsors regard it as Friendly, no voting procedure shall take place. If they regard it as unfriendly, the Committee will move to an immediate vote.
12. After the vote, the debate will continue in accordance with the Speakers' List. Simple majority is required to pass an amendment.



H. RULES REGARDING THE VOTING PROCEDURES

Article 51: Procedural Voting

1. Procedural voting is in order in all cases except for voting on a resolution or substantive amendment.
2. Within procedural voting, all of the delegates shall vote.
3. When a procedural voting take place, the Committee Board shall ask for seconds and objections, if there are any seconds and no objections, the result of the voting shall automatically be considered as passed. If there are no seconds, the result of the voting shall automatically be considered as failed. If there are both, then the procedural vote shall be done with placard voting.
4. The Delegation that raised a motion may not second or object their own motion.
5. Message Papers are automatically suspended during Procedural Voting.

Article 52: Substantive Voting

1. The only substantive voting is on final documents or substantive amendments with each delegate having one vote.
2. Message Papers are automatically suspended during Substantive Voting.
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. 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.

Article 53: Reordering Resolutions

1. A motion to reorder resolutions requires a simple majority to pass and shall be debated to the extent of one for and one against speech.

Article 54: 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.
5. In the first sequence, Delegates may vote 'Yes', 'No', 'Abstain', or 'Pass'.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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. The Director can call the Delegate to order, if the substance of the speech is not pertaining their vote.
9. The Director will then announce the outcome of the vote.

Article 55: 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 56: Clause by Clause Voting

1. A motion Clause by Clause voting is in order only for voting draft resolutions.
2. A motion for Clause by Clause voting requires a simple majority of the votes to pass.
3. If the motion passes the draft resolution shall be voted on clause by clause.

Article 57: 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.

I. PRECEDENCE

Article 58: 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

J. SPECIAL RULES

Article 59: Voting Precedence of Caucuses

1. Upon the proposal of more than one unmoderated caucus, the longer unmoderated caucus motion shall be put to the vote first. Same rule applies for moderated caucuses, if the total length of the proposed moderated caucuses are also the same the one with the longer individual speakers' time shall be put to vote first.



2. Upon the proposal of more than one method to divide the question, the most disruptive one shall be put to the vote first.

Article 60: Procedure of Raising Points and Motions

1. When the Committee Board asks for any points or motions, the Delegates wishing to raise one shall yell out its type, Point or Motion, since the Points take precedence over Motions.

Article 61: Procedure of Procedural Voting

1. When the Committee Board asks for any seconds, the Delegates wishing to give an in favor vote shall yell out Second.
2. When the Committee Board asks for any objections, the Delegates wishing to give an against vote shall yell out Objection.
3. In the case of a tie in Procedural Voting, the voting shall be done once again, if the result does not change; another voting shall be done. After three consecutive voting, the result of the vote shall be regarded as failed.

Article 62: Special Rules Regarding Motions

1. A motion that has been entertained and voted upon shall not be given in the very same session again, with the exact same topic. However, the Committee Board may ask the Delegate to rephrase the topic.
2. Additionally, a motion that has not been entertained and voted upon may be given again in the same session with the exact same topic.

Article 63: Special Rules Regarding Time Durations of Caucuses

1. In the same session, total duration of a moderated caucus and the extension of that caucus, in sum, may not be more than thirty minutes. However, the same topic may be discussed with a rephrased version.
2. In the same session, total duration of an unmoderated caucus and the extension of that caucus, in sum, may not be more than thirty minutes. However, it is the Committee Board's discretion to alter this rule due to time constraints for the documentation of the Committee Documents, after the Committee has successfully started to work on a Possible Draft Resolution.

