

EFFLMUN'25

RULES OF PROCEDURE

ESKİŞEHİR FATİH SCIENCE HIGH SCHOOL



GENERAL RULES

Rule 1: Scope

The rules outlined in this guide apply to all General Assembly Committees and the Specialized Agencies. Each rule is self-sufficient unless the Secretariat makes a change, in which case, the modifications are considered adopted before the session starts. No other rules of procedure are applicable. If a situation occurs that has not been covered by the Rules of Procedure, the Chair of the Committee will be the final authority on what procedure to follow. For committees within the Specialized Agencies, the Chair may adjust the rules to match those of the body being simulated, and these adjusted rules will take priority unless the Chair specifies otherwise.

Rule 2: Language

English will serve as both the official and working language of the conference. A delegate who prepares a document in any language other than English must also give an English translation to the committee staff that will then distribute the translated document with the rest of the committee. The sole exception will be in special language committees within the Specialized Agencies, and the Committee Chair will inform delegates of these exceptions beforehand.

Rule 3: Representation

Any representative who has been formally registered for the Conference is considered a member of the Committee. Each member has one vote in every Committee and may be represented by one or two delegates. When a Member State is represented by two delegates in a Committee, they may deliver their speeches together without formally yielding as long as one delegate speaks at any time given and there is no need for a formal yielding.

Rule 4: Credentials

All delegates' credentials were accepted during registration. Any alteration to a member's credential, privileges, or rights may not be initiated without the written approval of the Secretary-General. If another member objects to a representative's admission, that representative will provisionally be seated with the same rights as other representatives, until the Secretary-General's decision.

Rule 5: Participation of Non-Members Representatives of Accredited Observers.

Representatives of accredited observers may participate in the committee with the permission of the Secretariat. They may address the committee and contribute information relevant to the debate when recognized by the Chair, but they do not hold voting rights and may not sponsor draft documents. Their participation is intended to provide additional insight and support the overall work of the committee.

Rule 6: Participation of Non-Governmental Organizations

Representatives of accredited Non-Governmental Organizations may be permitted to participate in committee sessions at the discretion of the Chair. Their role is limited to providing expert perspectives, relevant data, or clarification on issues within their mandate. NGO representatives may address the committee only when recognized by the Chair and may not vote, propose motions, or

directly influence the decision-making process. Their participation is intended solely to support informed and constructive debate in alignment with the committee's objectives.

Rule 7: Statements by the Secretariat

Statements by the Secretariat are official announcements that take precedence over all committee business. Delegates must listen without interruption, as these statements may provide important instructions or clarifications. All guidance from the Secretariat is final and must be followed.

Rule 8: General Powers of the Committee Staff

The General Powers of the Committee Staff refer to the authority held by the Chair and the dais to manage the committee's work. They are responsible for enforcing the rules of procedure, keeping order, guiding debate, recognizing speakers and ensuring that all proceedings run fairly and efficiently. They may issue warnings and make necessary decisions to maintain proper conduct and their rulings are considered final unless the conference provides otherwise.

Rule 9: Quorum

Quorum refers to the minimum number of delegates that must be present for the open debate. The presence of quorum ensures that decisions, debates and votes reflect the participation of a sufficient number of members. A session may only commence when quorum is established, and substantive matters require a majority of delegates to be present. In the absence of quorum, the committee is not permitted to proceed with debate or voting until the required number of delegates is present.

Rule 10: Courtesy

Delegates must demonstrate the highest level of courtesy at all times. They are expected to address the Chair and fellow delegates respectfully, avoid personal attacks or offensive language and engage in debate in a constructive manner. Failure to maintain proper decorum may result in warnings or other measures as deemed appropriate by the Chair.

Rule 11: Electronic Aids

Delegates may use electronic devices, such as laptops, tablets, and phones, only for committee work, including research, drafting documents, and communicating with the dais. Using devices for other purposes, such as social media or games, is not allowed and may lead to warnings or loss of privileges. Delegates must ensure their use of electronic aids does not disrupt the committee.

Rule 12: Delegate Conduct

Delegates are required to maintain the utmost professionalism and respect throughout the committee. They must address the Chair and fellow delegates politely, avoid personal attacks or inappropriate language, and actively contribute to debate. Any conduct that disrupts proceedings or violates the rules may result in official warnings or other measures at the discretion of the Chair.

Rule 13: Academic Warning

An academic warning is a formal notice given to a delegate who does not follow the standards of academic necessity or professional conduct expected in Model United Nations. This includes actions such as misrepresenting information, or disrupting the flow of debate. The warning is meant to alert the delegate to correct their behavior and continue participating appropriately. Repeated or serious violations may result in further measures, such as losing the right to speak or being removed from the committee, as decided by the Chairboard.

Rule 14: Absences

Delegates are expected to attend all sessions to participate fully in debate and voting. Roll call is conducted at the beginning of each session, and delegates arriving late must notify the dais. Leaving the room requires the Chair's permission, and any decisions made during a delegate's absence cannot be challenged. During voting, delegates may neither enter nor exit, and those not present at the start of voting are recorded as absent. Repeated or prolonged absences may result in loss of privileges, including speaking rights, sponsorship of resolutions, or consideration for awards.

RULES GOVERNING DEBATE

Rule 15: Agenda

Before any substantive debate begins, the Committee must determine the Agenda, which sets the sequence of topics to be discussed. During this phase, the only permissible motion is: "We propose that Topic Area X be addressed first on the Agenda."

Such a motion must receive a second. Delegates may only suggest Topic Areas provided in the background materials, though the Chair retains the authority to alter or clarify these areas if necessary. If the Committee is presented with only a single Topic Area for consideration, that topic will be automatically placed on the Agenda without discussion.

A Speakers List will be created with delegates speaking in favor of the proposed Topic Area and those speaking against, who support placing the alternate Topic Area first instead.

Debate on the Agenda may only be concluded once the Committee has heard two speakers supporting the motion and two speakers opposing it. The Chair will then call upon two speakers against closing debate before entertaining a motion to do so. Ending debate requires a two-thirds majority. If either the Speakers-For or Speakers-Against List is exhausted, debate will end automatically.

After debate closes, the Committee will immediately vote on the motion to set the Agenda. A simple majority is required for the motion to pass. Should the motion fail, the remaining Topic Area will be placed first on the Agenda by default. A motion to proceed to the second Topic Area can only be entertained once the Committee has either passed or rejected a resolution on the first Topic Area. If the first resolution fails, a motion to move on to the next item may be made; it requires a second and allows for one speaker to argue in favor and one to argue against. This motion needs a two-thirds majority to pass. In the event of a simulated crisis or urgent situation, the Secretary-General, Secretariat members, or Committee Staff may instruct the Committee to suspend discussion of the current topic so that the emergency can be addressed immediately. Once a draft resolution on the crisis has passed, the Committee shall resume debate on the original topic. If the crisis resolution fails, returning to the previous topic will occur only if permitted by Committee Staff. Because setting the Agenda is a procedural matter, comments are not permitted during this phase of debate. Furthermore, all motions for caucuses will be considered out of order while deciding the Agenda, and delegates may not yield their time during speeches either supporting or opposing the Agenda motion.

Rule 16: Debate

Once the Agenda has been set, the Committee will open a new, continuous General Speakers List, which will be used to commence general debate. This General Speakers List will determine the sequence of speakers for all discussion on the Topic Area, except when overridden by procedural motions, amendments, or the submission of a draft resolution. Speakers may address the Topic Area in a broad manner and may also refer to any draft resolution currently before the Committee. After a draft resolution has been introduced, it will remain on the floor and may continue to be discussed until it is rejected, debate on it is deferred, or the Committee proceeds to the next Topic Area.

Rule 17: Unmoderated Caucus

A delegate may propose an unmoderated caucus at any point when the floor is open, provided that a GSL speech and a motion for a moderated caucus have been entertained beforehand. An unmoderated caucus motion may not be made once debate has been closed. The delegate raising the motion must indicate both a time limit and a topic for the caucus, which may not exceed twenty minutes. The motion will be put to an immediate vote and will pass with a simple majority.

If several unmoderated caucus motions are on the floor, the Chair will arrange them in descending order based on their duration, and the Committee will vote in that order. The Chair may deem any such motion dilatory, and this ruling is not subject to appeal. An unmoderated caucus may be extended only once.

Rule 18: Moderated Caucus

The purpose of a moderated caucus is to allow for more focused and substantive discussion at key moments in the debate. During a moderated caucus, the Chair will temporarily suspend the Speakers List and recognize delegates to speak at his or her discretion. A motion for a moderated caucus is permissible at any time when the floor is open and before debate has been closed. The delegate introducing the motion must briefly state its intent and specify both an overall time limit for the caucus, not exceeding twenty minutes, and a speaking time for individual delegates. Once introduced, the motion will be voted on immediately and will require a simple majority to pass.

If multiple moderated caucus motions are proposed, the Chair will arrange them in descending order of duration and the Committee will vote in that order. The Chair may declare a motion dilatory, and this ruling may not be appealed. No motions may be entertained between speeches during a moderated caucus. A delegate will be ruled out of order if their remarks do not relate to the designated topic of the caucus. If no delegate wishes to speak, the moderated caucus will end at once. A moderated caucus may be extended only one time, and only after the caucus has concluded. Time may not be yielded during moderated caucuses.

Rule 19: Tour de Table

A Tour de Table may be held at the discretion of the Committee Dias. During this procedure, the Dias will ask each delegate to provide a brief, 30-second summary of their stance on the issue being discussed and to state any points of disagreement, allowing the Committee to assess whether a compromise can be reached.

Rule 20: Closure of Debate

When the floor is open, a delegate may motion to close debate on the substantive or procedural issue being considered. Delegates may propose to end debate on the general topic, on the agenda, or on an amendment. The Chair may rule such a motion dilatory, and this ruling may be appealed. Once a motion to close debate has been made, the Chair may allow up to two speakers to speak against it. No speakers in favor of the motion will be recognized. Closing debate requires a two-thirds majority of members present and voting.

If no delegates wish to speak against the motion, the Chair will ask whether there are any objections to adopting it by acclamation. Should no objections be raised, the motion to close debate will be accepted automatically, and the Committee will proceed directly to substantive voting.

Rule 21: Suspension or Adjournment of the Meeting

The suspension of a meeting refers to the temporary postponement of all Committee activities until the next scheduled session. The adjournment of a meeting indicates the conclusion of the conference, suspending all Committee functions for the remainder of the event. When the floor is open, a delegate may propose a motion to suspend or adjourn the meeting. The Chair may declare such motions dilatory, and this ruling is not subject to appeal. When in order, these motions are not debatable and will be put to an immediate vote, unless superseded by higher-priority motions, requiring a simple majority to pass. A motion to adjourn is out of order before three-quarters of the allotted time for the Committee's final session has elapsed. In the event of an actual emergency, as determined by the Secretary-General, Secretariat members, or Committee Staff, debate will be suspended automatically without exception.

Rule 22: Postponement and Resumption of Debate

When the floor is open, a delegate may move to postpone debate on a draft resolution, amendment, or topic currently under consideration. This motion, also referred to as "tabling," requires a two-thirds majority to pass and permits one speaker in favor and one against. Once debate on an item has been postponed, no further discussion or action may take place regarding that draft resolution, amendment, or topic.

A motion to resume debate on an amendment, draft resolution, or topic that has been tabled requires a simple majority and allows for one speaker supporting and one opposing. Resuming debate will nullify the effects of postponement.

Rule 23: Reconsideration

A motion to reconsider may be made after a draft resolution or amendment has been either accepted or rejected, and it must be introduced by a member who previously voted against the substantive proposal. The Chair may recognize up to two speakers who wish to argue against the motion, after which the Committee will proceed to an immediate vote. A two-thirds majority of those present is required to approve reconsideration. Should the motion pass, the Committee will immediately re-vote on the draft resolution or amendment concerned.

Rule 24: Appeal

An appeal may only be made regarding procedural decisions, not substantive ones (see Rules 41 and 42 for clarification). A delegate may challenge any procedural ruling of the Chair unless the rules specifically state that the decision is not subject to appeal. Appeals must be made immediately after the ruling is announced. The delegate will be granted thirty seconds to explain the basis of the appeal, and the Chair may offer a brief justification of the decision. The appeal will then be put to a vote, and the Chair's ruling will stand unless overturned by a two-thirds majority of members present and voting. A Participant Chair's refusal to sign a draft resolution or amendment is not subject to appeal. A "Yes" vote signals agreement with the Chair's ruling; a "No" vote indicates disagreement.

RULES GOVERNING SPEECHES

Rule 25: General Speakers List

The committee will always have an open General Speakers List (GSL) for the topic currently being discussed. The Chair will either decide the speaking time or allow delegates to make a motion to set it. Separate speakers lists can be created when discussing matters.

If a delegate wants to be added to the GSL, they can send a written note to the Chair — as long as they're not already on the list. Delegates can also ask in writing to be removed from it. The Chair may occasionally ask if anyone wants to be added, and the names of the next few speakers will usually be posted for everyone to see.

The GSL for the second topic will only open once the committee officially moves to that topic. When no other motions are on the floor, debate automatically goes back to the General Speakers List. It's not allowed to motion to close or reopen the GSL.

Delegates may only speak after getting permission from the Chair. The Chair can stop a speaker if their comments are off-topic or inappropriate. All speeches must be made in third person (for example, "The delegate of France believes...") unless the Chair gives permission to speak otherwise. Props or visual materials can only be used if the Chair approves them.

Rule 26: Time Limit on Speeches

The Chair can set a specific time limit for each speech. The minimum speaking time allowed is 10 seconds. If a delegate goes over their time, the Chair may stop them immediately.

However, the Chair can choose to be flexible and allow a few extra seconds if a delegate is finishing their point — especially to consider differences in tones and fluency.

Rule 27: Yields

When a delegate is recognized to speak on a substantive issue, they shall choose to yield their remaining time in one of three ways at the end of their speech:

(The delegate must clearly state their yield before finishing their speech.)

Yield to another delegate:

The delegate may give their remaining time to another delegate. If that delegate accepts, the Chair will recognize them for the rest of the time. However, the second delegate cannot yield again. Giving the floor to a co-delegate from the same country does not count as a yield.

Yield to questions:

The delegate may open the floor to questions from other delegates. The Chair will choose who asks questions, and each delegate may ask only one. Follow-up questions are allowed only if the Chair permits. The Chair may stop any question that is rhetorical, leading, or not meant to get real information. Only the time spent answering counts toward the remaining speaking time.

Yield to the Chair:

The delegate can yield back to the Chair if they do not wish to take questions. The Chair will then move on to the next speaker.

Only one yield is allowed per speech — no yields can be made during yielded time or while speaking on procedural matters. Delegates cannot yield if their time has already expired. Yields are only relevant when the committee is debating through the General Speakers List.

Rule 28: Comments

If a delegate's substantive speech ends without any yields, and there is remaining time left, the Chair may recognize up to two delegates (other than the speaker) to give short 30-second comments on the content of that speech.

Comments should directly respond to the points made in the previous speech. Commentators cannot yield their time, and no comments are allowed during debate on procedural cerenin.

Rule 29: Right of Reply

If a delegate feels that their personal or national integrity has been insulted or attacked by another delegate, the step they can take is to submit a Right of Reply in writing to the committee staff.

The Chair has full control to decide whether the Right of Reply will be granted, and this decision is certain.

If the Chair allows the Right of Reply, the delegate may only address the committee when recognized by the Chair. A Right of Reply to another Right of Reply is not permitted under any circumstances.

RULES GOVERNING POINTS

Rule 30: Points of Personal Privilege

A Point of Personal Privilege may be raised when a delegate experiences personal discomfort that prevents them from fully participating in the proceedings. All personal discomforts, such as room temperature or technical difficulties, may be raised only when the floor is open. Delegates must address the Chair directly when raising this point, and the Chair shall take any appropriate and immediate measures to restore proper conditions for debate. Points of Personal Privilege may not be used to comment on the substance of the debate.

Rule 31: Points of Order

During the discussion when a delegate believes that the Rules of Procedure are not being followed correctly a Point of Order may be raised. The delegate shall address the Chair directly and may interrupt a speaker only when the perceived violation concerns the speaker's immediate actions. Upon being raised, the Chair shall issue an immediate ruling. Points of Order are strictly procedural in nature and shall not address the substance of the debate, nor shall they be used to challenge the Chair's final decision.

Rule 32: Points of Parliamentary Inquiry

A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may be raised when a delegate needs clarification about the Rules of Procedure or how the debate will proceed. This point must be addressed to the Chair and may never interrupt a speaker. It is used only for procedural questions and not for matters related to the content of the debate. The Chair will provide the necessary explanation to ensure delegates understand the proper procedure.

Rule 33: Points of Information

A Point of Information is raised when a delegate wants to ask a question about another delegate's speech. It can only be used when the Chair allows it, either during the speaker's time or when the

floor is open. The delegate must address the Chair, who decides if the question is allowed. Points of Information are used to clarify, request more details, or better understand the speech, and must stay relevant to the topic being discussed.

RULES GOVERNING THE PATH TO A DRAFT RESOLUTION

Rule 34: Working Papers

Delegates may submit working papers for Committee consideration. Working papers are designed to support the discussion and formulation of draft resolutions in the Committee and they do not need to be written in draft resolution format. Working papers are not considered as official documents and may be prepared in any format authorized by the Chair, but to be copied and distributed they do require the signature of the Chair. Once distributed, a working paper is regarded as introduced and may be referred to by its designated number. Working papers do not require signatories or votes of approval. A document cannot be referred to as a “working paper” until it has been authorized by the Dias.

Rule 35: Draft Resolutions

A draft resolution may be introduced once it has been approved by the Chair and is supported by signatures of one fifth of the committee. The number of needed signatories for a draft resolution can be changed by the Committee Chair. A signature on a draft resolution does not necessarily reflect support, and signatories gain no further rights or obligations. There are no formal sponsors of draft resolutions. The names of all signatories must be listed in alphabetical order on each draft resolution. A draft resolution shall require a simple majority of the members present in order to be passed. Only one draft resolution may be adopted per Topic Area. After a draft resolution is adopted, voting procedure will end and the Committee shall proceed directly to the second Topic Area.

Rule 36: Introduction of Draft Resolutions

Once a draft resolution has been approved as outlined above and has been printed and distributed, delegates may move to introduce the draft resolution. The Chair, if time permits, may read the operative clauses of the draft resolution. Alternatively, the Chair may recognize a certain number of delegates (at the Chair’s discretion) to come forward to respond to questions regarding the resolution to which they were signatories. In addition, the Chair may also permit an informal presentation of the draft resolution. No document may be referred to as a “draft resolution” until it has been introduced. A procedural vote is then conducted to determine whether the draft resolution shall be introduced. If the motion receives the required simple majority, the draft resolution will be considered introduced and placed on the floor. The Chair, at their discretion, may answer any clarifying questions on the draft resolution. Any substantive inquiries will be ruled out of order during this time, and the Chair may end this clarifying question-and-answer period for any reason, including time constraints. More than one draft resolution may be on the floor at the same time. A draft resolution will remain on the floor until debate on that specific draft resolution is postponed or a resolution on that Topic Area has been adopted. Debate on draft resolutions proceeds according to the general Speakers’ List for that Topic Area, and delegates may refer to the draft resolution by its assigned number. No delegate may refer to a draft resolution before it has been formally introduced.

Rule 37: Motion for Incompetence

After a draft resolution has been introduced, if a delegate/delegation has an apprehension about the Committee's authority to implement the resolution, may raise a "motion for incompetence" with the accountability to provide evidence of an authority breach supported by proper documentation. If the Secretariat considers the motion valid after the required assessment conducted by the Committee Dias, the Dias may accept the motion and revoke the "approved" status of the draft resolution. This motion does not require a formal voting procedure.

Rule 38: Amendments

Delegates may modify any draft resolution that has been introduced by adding to, removing from, or altering portions of it. Only one amendment may be brought forward at any given time. An amendment must receive the approval of the Chair and the signatures of 1/8 of the members present. The number of required signatories for a draft resolution may be adjusted at the discretion of the Committee Chair. Amendments to existing amendments are out of order; however, a section of a draft resolution that has already been amended may still be further modified. There are no official sponsors of amendments. Since there are no official sponsors of draft resolutions, friendly amendments cannot exist. If a submitted amendment contains a typographical mistake, the corrected version should be submitted solely to the Chair and does not need to be redistributed to the entire committee. The Chair, at his or her discretion, will announce any corrections made in the updated version. Preambulatory clauses may not be amended. The final vote on the amendment is substantive; NGOs, Observer States, and Third-Party Participants are not permitted to vote on amendments. A motion to introduce an approved amendment may be raised when the floor is open. After this motion, the Chair may read the amendment aloud, time permitting. The motion will pass with a simple majority. General debate will be paused, and a Speakers List will be created for and against the amendment. A motion to close debate will be in order once the Committee has heard from at least two speakers supporting the amendment and at least two speakers opposing it. A motion to close debate will then proceed. When debate on the amendment is closed, the Committee will move directly into voting. Amendments require a two-thirds majority to be adopted.

Voting Procedure

Rule 39: Procedural Votes

Procedural votes cover all motions except draft resolutions and amendments. Every member of the committee — including Observers and NGOs — must vote, and abstaining is not allowed. A motion passes with a simple majority, meaning there are more “Yes” votes than “No” votes. If there aren’t enough speakers for or against, the motion automatically succeeds or fails.

Rule 40: Substantive Votes

Substantive voting applies to draft resolutions and amendments. Once debate on the topic ends, the committee enters a formal voting phase. The room is closed, and only a few specific motions are

allowed, such as division of the question, reordering documents, voting by acclamation, roll call voting, and points of order or inquiry.

Each member has one vote: “Yes,” “No,” or “Abstain.” Abstentions aren't included in the total. Voting is usually done by raising placards unless a roll call is approved. A simple majority means more “Yes” than “No,” while a two-thirds vote requires twice as many “Yes” votes. Only one resolution can pass per topic. In the Security Council, any P5 “No” vote counts as a veto. Observers, NGOs, and third-party actors cannot vote on substantive items.

Rule 41: Voting by Acclamation

Before a vote begins, the Chair may ask if the committee agrees to adopt the item by acclamation. If no delegate objects, it passes immediately without formal voting. One objection is enough to move the committee into normal voting procedures.

Rule 40: Substantive Voting

Substantive voting concerns decisions on draft resolutions and amendments. Once the Committee concludes debate on the overall Topic Area, it will proceed into substantive voting procedures. During this phase, the chamber is sealed and no interruptions will be permitted. The only motions and points allowed are: Division of the Question, Reordering Draft Resolutions, Motion to Vote by Acclamation, Motion for a Roll Call Vote, Point of Personal Privilege, Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, and Point of Order. If none of these are raised, the Committee will begin voting on all draft resolutions. Each member has one vote in substantive matters, which may be cast as “Yes,” “No,” or “Abstain,” with abstentions not counted as votes cast. Voting will take place by raising placards unless a motion for a roll call vote is approved. A simple majority requires more “Yes” votes than “No” votes; a two-thirds majority requires twice as many affirmative votes as negative ones. Once any resolution has passed, voting on the Topic Area concludes, as only one resolution may be adopted per agenda item. In the Security Council, the five permanent members possess veto power over all substantive decisions. A single “No” vote from any permanent member constitutes a veto, which applies only to substantive resolutions. NGOs, Observer States, and Third-Party Actors may not vote on draft resolutions or amendments.

Rule 41: Voting by Acclamation

Before voting begins on any motion, draft resolution, or amendment, the Chair may ask whether the Committee has any objections to proceeding by acclamation. Additionally, if no delegates speak against a motion to close debate, the Chair may suggest acclamation, provided no objections are raised. If the Committee expresses no opposition, the motion is automatically adopted without entering full voting procedure. A single objection is sufficient to require the Committee to move into substantive voting.

Rule 42: Reordering Draft Resolutions

A Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions is only in order immediately upon entering voting procedure and before voting has begun on any draft resolution. The Chair will accept all such motions and put them to a vote in the order they were introduced. Voting continues until one motion receives a simple

majority and passes, or all motions fail. If none pass, the Committee will proceed to vote on the draft resolutions in the original sequence.

Rule 43: Division of the Question

Once debate on a topic has been closed, a delegate may move to have the operative clauses of a draft resolution voted on separately. Preambulatory clauses and sub-operative clauses may not be altered through this process. The motion permits two speakers supporting and two opposing before an immediate procedural vote. If the motion receives the required simple majority, the Chair will entertain proposals on how to divide the question and will organize them from the most to the least severe. The Committee will vote on these in that order. If no proposal for division passes, the resolution remains intact. If a division does pass, the draft resolution will be separated accordingly, and each part will be voted on individually to determine inclusion in the final document. If every operative section is rejected, the resolution is considered defeated. Any parts that pass will be recombined into a final document, which will then be subject to a substantive vote.

Rule 44: Roll Call Voting

After the debate on a draft resolution has closed, a delegate may request a roll call vote. Roll call voting applies only to substantive matters. The number of required seconds may be adjusted by the Chair. During a roll call vote, the Chair will call on members in alphabetical order, beginning with a randomly selected delegate. In the first round, members may vote “Yes,” “Yes with Rights,” “No,” “No with Rights,” “Abstain,” or “Pass.” Voting “Yes with Rights” or “No with Rights” allows the delegate to later explain their vote only if they are voting contrary to their country’s policy. Delegates may explain only affirmative or negative votes—not abstentions. Delegates who vote “Pass” in the first round must vote in the second round and may not abstain or pass again, nor may they request rights of explanation. The Chair will then permit changes to votes; however, no delegate may request an explanation right if they did not do so in the earlier rounds. Delegates who requested explanation rights will be given time—set at the Chair’s discretion, not exceeding thirty seconds—to clarify their votes. The Chair will then announce the final results.