

Sædvanlig forretningsorden for DTU Dancings generalforsamling

(Usual order of business for the Annual General Assembly of DTU DancIng)

§1 The chairman decides sovereign when to have a break.

(Dirigenten afgør suverænt hvornår der skal holdes pauser.)

→ usually followed

§2 There can not intervene further voting after the General Assembly has started.

(Der kan ikke indtræde yderligere stemmeberettigede efter generalforsamlingens start.)

→ normally not followed strictly, member having the right to vote can do so, although coming late

§3 The chairman is entitled to exclude persons, who are disturb the the General Assembly.

(Dirigenten er berettiget til at bortvise personer, der er til gene for generalforsamlingen.)

→ usually followed

§4 The chairman is entitled to close the list of speakers, and deprive people from speaking, if it causes unnecessary delays to the General Assembly.

(Dirigenten er berettiget til at lukke talerlisten, samt fratage folks taleret, såfremt det medfører unødige forsinkelser for generalforsamlingen.)

→ usually followed

§5 Until the final vote is being conducted, a counterproposals can be submitted at any time.

(Indtil afstemning er foretaget, kan der til hver tid fremsættes modforslag til de rejste beslutningsforslag.)

→ usually followed

§6 At the request of one member to make a decision by a vote, this needs to be carried out.

(Såfremt mindst én person forlanger, at en beslutning foretages ved afstemning, skal denne foretages.)

→ usually followed

§7 [...]At the request of a member a vote or election must be taken secretly in written form.[§5.16]

(Såfremt mindst én person forlanger hemmelig, skriftlig afstemning, skal det foretages.)

→ Statutes, cannot be changed

§8 In case of a decision about a modification of a proposal a vote is taken first on the modification, and thereafter on the final proposal.[§5.19]

(Ved afstemning om emner hvortil der foreligger alternative forslag til delemner, stemmes først om ændringsforslag til hovedforslag med simpelt flertal, dernæst stemmes om (evt. Modifieret) hovedforslag med simpelt flertal.)

→ no need to read, Statutes, cannot be changed

§9 In case of a decision with more than two alternative proposals, the proposals with the least votes are eliminated one by one until only two alternatives are remaining.[§5.18]

(Ved afstemning om emner hvortil der foreligger flere indbyrdes uforenelige valgmuligheder, stemmes der ved eliminationsafstemning.)

→ no need to read, Statutes, cannot be changed

§10 The General Assembly selects two vote counters. When the votes are certified by the chairman and the minute taker, there may not be a requested to recount.

(Der udvælges to stemmetællere. Når stemmetal er bekræftet af dirigent og referent, kan der ikke begæres omtælling.)

→ usually followed

§11 The voting counts need to be made public, if requested by just one member.

(Blot én person ønsker det, skal stemmetallene offentliggøres.)

→ usually followed

§12 Points that have not been finished with a vote can be taken up again under any other businesses.[§5.14]

(Punkter, der ikke er afsluttet med afstemning, kan begæres genoptaget under eventuelt for afstemning.)

→ Statutes, cannot be changed

§13 The protocol is approved as an accurate record of all decisions with the signatures of the meeting chairmen, the retiring chairman and the new chairman in unison. The protocol must be approved without unnecessary delay [§5.21.1]

(Referat af generalforsamlingens vedtagelser godkendes efterfølgende i enighed mellem dirigent, referent og foreningens formand.)

→ no need to read, Statutes, cannot be changed

Preferential voting

In case of many candidates for a position, elimination voting can be very time consuming. An alternative is preferential voting with Borda count, which requires to cast only one vote. An explanation of the method can be found here

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Borda_count
<http://www.ctl.ua.edu/math103/Voting/borda.htm>

Explanation on majorities:

simple majorities require more votes in favour than against a proposal (blank votes don't count); qualified majorities require more than half of the total number of votes in favour of a proposal (blank votes count). The same principle applies if 2/3 or 3/4 majorities are required. [§5]

(Simpelt flertal: Flere stemmer for end imod. Anvendes typisk i situationer, hvor der skal vælges mellem to forslag. Ved mere end to forslag, foretages eliminationsafstemning indtil et forslag har simpelt flertal over de resterende.

Kvalificeret flertal: Mere end 50 % af de stemmeberettigede stemmer for.)

Elimination vote:

In case of a decision with more than two alternative proposals, the proposals with the least votes are eliminated one by one until only two alternatives are remaining. [§5.18]

A proposal that wins a qualified majority during the elimination process is accepted automatically. [§5.18.1]

(Afstemning med mere en to indbyrdes uforenelige valgmuligheder. Her stemmes i runder, og i hver runde udgår valgmuligheden med mindst stemmer. Stemmerunder fortsætter indtil der enten kun er en valgmulighed tilbage, eller en valgmulighed opnår kvalificeret flertal.)