





**OXFORD INTERNATIONAL  
MODEL UNITED NATIONS**

**XV ANNUAL  
CONFERENCE  
25<sup>TH</sup> – 27<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER  
2019**

**RULES OF PROCEDURE**

NOTE TO ALL OxIMUN PARTICIPANTS

This document details the Rules of Procedure governing OxIMUN 2019.

Depending on the Committee you are in you will have to account for different parts of this Rules of Procedure. Article (A) only applies to Intermediate and Advanced Committees.

This delineation is due to the fact that this year OxIMUN will be piloting Interconnectivity as a conference system and framework for the first time in the United Kingdom. First developed at WebMUN 2014 and then replicated by other conferences such as MUNAPEST, and most recently PiMUN; this framework aims to provide a more realistic experience for delegates who wish to substantively simulate the world of international diplomacy. Just as delegates from the same country operate under a shared foreign policy in real life, delegates in the Intermediate and Advanced committees will be responsible not only for passing resolutions within committees, but for proposing policies, treaties and projects *across* them. Delegates will be working with the delegates representing the same country in other committees in order to advance their national, and global ambitions. Events, resolutions and decisions undertaken in one committee will impact others in real-time. However, **the structures of interconnectivity in the Intermediate and Advanced committees ARE SEPARATE** meaning that delegates in Intermediate committees will not be negotiating or working with delegates in Advanced committees under any circumstance or scope, but will only be concerned with the problematics present at their level.

All actions pursued by all delegates regardless of committee must be related to the themes at hand. Delegation Meetings and Multilateral Talks are not an opportunity to discuss country dynamics which are wholly unrelated to the themes being actively debated.

- To preserve accessibility, Beginner Committees will not be featuring interconnectivity but will be united by the sub-theme of ‘**Trade and Development**’.
- Intermediate committees will be using interconnectivity to discuss the sub-theme of ‘**Challenging Global Financial Interests**’.
- Advanced committees will discuss ‘**The Future of International Petroleum Trading**’.
  - ICJ and Joint Cabinet Crisis are not privy to Article 22-28 and are not expected to interact with their Interconnectivity System

<b>Beginner Committees</b>	<b>Intermediate Committees: INTERCON 1.0</b>	<b>Advanced Committees: INTERCON 2.0</b>
<i>Trade and Development</i>	<i>Challenging Global Financial Interests</i>	<i>The Future of International Petroleum Trading</i>
ECOSOC	AU	UNSC
DISEC	ASEAN	OPEC
UN Women	G20	ICJ
SPECPOL	ILO	IMF
UNDP	ICC	Press Corps 2.0
UNEP	ECOFIN	

	World Bank	
	UNCTAD	
	Press Corps 1.0	

By applying for and attending OxIMUN you agree to follow these Rules, as well as the OxIMUN Terms which you agreed to on applying to OxIMUN and are available to read on our website.

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## **A) INTERCONNECTIVITY (INTERMEDIATE AND ADVANCED COMMITTEES)**

Interconnectivity is a conference system and framework first developed at WebMUN 2014 and then replicated by other conferences such as MUNAPEST, and most recently PiMUN. This year OxIMUN will be pioneering Interconnectivity, and its adaptation of it, for the first time in the United Kingdom. This framework aims to provide a more realistic experience for delegates who wish to substantively simulate the world of international diplomacy. Just as delegates from the same country operate under a shared foreign policy in real life, delegates in the Intermediate and Advanced committees will be responsible not only for passing resolutions within committees, but for proposing policies, treaties and projects *across* them. Delegates will be working with the delegates representing the same country in other committees in order to advance their national, and global ambitions. Events, resolutions and decisions undertaken in one committee will impact others in real-time. However, the structures of interconnectivity in the Intermediate and Advanced committees are separate. The Intermediate committees will be using interconnectivity to discuss the sub-theme of ‘**Challenging Global Financial Interests**’, while the Advanced committees will discuss ‘**The Future of International Petroleum Trading**’. (see above for Committee Breakdown).

All actions pursued by delegates in and outside of committee walls must be related to the themes at hand. Delegation Meetings and Multilateral Talks are not an opportunity to discuss country dynamics which are wholly unrelated to the themes being actively debated.

To preserve accessibility, the Beginner Committees will not be featuring interconnectivity but will be united by the sub-theme of ‘**Trade and Development**’.

Interconnectivity is to be **delegate-driven**. Delegates from the same country will be put into contact with each other prior to the conference and will be expected to maintain constant communication once the conference begins, especially through delegation meetings. They must balance committee and national interests, while executing a cohesive foreign policy. This entails brokering treaties with other delegations, pursuing projects and managing the resources available to each country (see Article The Financial System). The G20 and UNSC assemblies will work towards grand resolutions that reflect not only the deliberations of their own respective committees, but of the discussions and achievements across all the Intermediate committees. The G20 will focus on building international financial stability within a forum for central bank governors and heads of state, while UNSC will seek to facilitate international consensus. Delegates from these assemblies will be kept up to date on discussions in other committees through Press corps 1.0 and 2.0.

## 1. YOUR ROLE AS A DELEGATE

In order to more substantively debate Delegates of OxIMUN 2019 Intermediate and Advanced Committees will be responsible for effectively engaging with the dynamics of interconnectivity in order to best conceptualize the complexities of the current world order. Considering that every event in one committee directly affects all others, delegates will be kept updated on developments occurring in other bodies via the Directorial Board and the Press.

While providing an effective and realistic context of political interdependence between parties, states, and committees delegates will be engaging not solely with the topics of their committee but are also forced to consider and contribute to other decisions its country makes. Delegates will no longer be rogue representatives but rather part of a working country delegation and as such will have to be aware of other dynamics occurring outside their committee and communicate effectively with the rest of their delegation.

## 2. CONFERENCE COMMUNICATION

All delegates will be provided a Slack Account prior to the Conference where they will exist be connected with either all Intermediate or Advanced Committees and Delegates. Each Delegate will have access to a Channel connecting them with their committee, their Country Delegation, their Committee Directors, the Directorial Board, and their Financial Body (IMF or WB) as well as a General Conference Channel.

All Delegates will receive their Country’s Budget prior to the conference on Slack and via email. All official resolutions, statements, documents and agreements must be sent to the Directorial Board via slack unless the Board requests otherwise.

All Committee wide statements/documents are to be sent to the Diplomatic Board by the Committee Directors while all Delegation and Multilateral statements/ documents are to be sent by one concerned representative (in the latter case the top line of must include all other concerned parties).

Delegates can use direct messages to organize themselves. However, we advise these messages are kept to a minimum and it is at the Chair's discretion whether their use needs to be banned for the purposes of assuring committee debate. All direct messages between delegates will not be deemed as official statements, confirmations of signatures, or conclusion of an agreements terms unless processed via the official means delineated within the following articles of this RoP.

### 3. COUNTRY DELEGATIONS AND COUNTRY DELEGATION MEETINGS

**Summary:** Delegation Meetings provide the opportunity for all Delegates representing the Same Country (*not the same University!*) to come together and discuss recent developments and advancements within their committees. This is the time in which delegates must strategise with their Delegation in order to best advance their shared aims and their country objectives. Prior to arriving at OxIMUN delegates should have already begun preliminary virtual discussions settling their shared strategy (via their provided Slack accounts).

Countries which are represented in both Intermediate and Advanced Committees are only to engage with Delegation representatives within their own system.

*Ex. If I am a delegate from Jordan in the AU I will only consult with other delegates from Jordan who are in Intermediate Committees.*

Delegation Meetings and talks are not an opportunity to discuss country dynamics which are wholly unrelated to the themes being actively debated.

*Ex. Deciding on an Arms Embargo that is not being pursued for a purpose to further the International Trade of the countries involved will most likely be deemed an unrelated discussion. Similarly ordering Missile Strikes or troop deployments without a trade impact may pose questions.*

**Hierarchy and Decision-Making Procedure:** Unlike previous conceptualizations of interconnectivity which used a system of hierarchy based on Committee Allocation, all documents and point of strategy, must be voted by the majority of a country delegation before being signed. However, to avoid delegations being tied, each country must vote on a Head Delegate for their country at their first meeting on Friday. This delegate will also be responsible for setting the agenda. The first Policy Paper (see next section) must inform the Directorial Board of who the Head Delegate will be.

Any agreement a delegation decides to partake in as a country may be signed by any Delegate representing that country, if a prior majority vote during a Delegation Meeting dictates such action. In a situation of emergency which requires immediate action a Head Delegate may sign a treaty alone; however valid justification will always be required.

Any delegate when acting to represent their delegation during a Multilateral Meeting or Signing of an agreement must act in good faith. Any delegate which exploits their designated power by signing a treaty whose content and essence does not reflect the agreed upon terms by their country will not be considered for an award and, in extreme cases, will be asked to abstain from any and all OxIMUN debate.

**Logistics:** Delegation meetings will be organized twice a day by the Secretariat and are not to exceed 30 minutes in time. Delegates will see their Country Name at the meeting point, at this point intermediate and advanced delegates are to separate to proceed with their respective discussions.

**Roles and Agenda:** During these meetings the Head Delegate will be responsible for setting a general agenda while the Delegate Representing either the World Bank or IMF will be responsible for providing a review of the budget.

**Policy Papers:** After every meeting delegates must summarize the decisions made and their strategy within a document which the Head Delegate is then to send to the Directorial Board via Slack (sent to DB-Intermediate or DB-Advanced)

**Private Delegation Meetings:** During committee debate Delegates may request an informal meeting with one or more members of their delegation. A delegate may send a Slack Message to the Committee Director requesting to meet with one or more Representatives of any Committee in a location of privacy This meeting must be approved by all Directors of all concerned committees and is not to exceed 10 minutes (from the time the meeting begins). No decision made within a private delegation meeting where even one delegate is not present will not be deemed a formal or substantive decisions on strategy (aka decisions on treaties, multilateral relations etc.). Private Meetings and talks are not an opportunity to discuss country dynamics which are wholly unrelated to the themes being actively debated.

#### **4. MULTILATERAL TALKS**

During committee debates Delegates may request a meeting with any other delegate within their Intermediate or Advanced System no matter their committee or delegation in order to discuss bilateral talks. Multilateral Talks allow delegates to negotiate issues that only concern limited number of states, are outside the scope of committee debate, or require immediate action. A delegate may send a Slack Message to the Committee Director requesting to meet with one or more Representatives of any Committee in a location of privacy. This meeting must be approved by all Directors of all concerned committees and is not to exceed 10 minutes. One member of staff must always be present, if not the meeting is to be unrecognized. Any treaty, verbal agreements, or written statements may be signed and approved during this time.

Any and all outcomes of such meetings will be sent formally to the Directorial Board via Slack (sent to DB-Intermediate or DB-Advanced) and upon approval will be immediately published and deemed as fact among all committees.

Multilateral Talks are not an opportunity to discuss country dynamics which are wholly unrelated to the themes being actively debated.

#### **5. ROLE OF G20 AND UNSC: THE FINAL RESOLUTION**

Both the G20 and UNSC will have a similar scope throughout the three days but the G20 will be representing Intermediate Committees and UNSC Advanced. Whilst the committees may have similar roles, they will exist in separate interconnectivity systems will not be working with another in any respect.

The G20 and UNSC will still negotiate within their own committee and have their delegates assist their respective country delegations towards a specific kind of final resolution. However, as the G20 will be representing Intermediate Committees and UNSC the Advanced, the two exist in separate interconnectivity systems will not be working together. This large task becomes the responsibility of these two bodies considering their heightened international position consisting of a representation by Heads of State or lead Ambassadors.

Due to the role of G20 and UNSC, the Directorial Board and Committee Directors will assure these committees are provided with all the relevant information and multilateral developments happening throughout OxIMUN, in order for delegates to most effectively summarize the events of the day. G20 and UNSC delegates to this end may request an audience consisting of another Committee or Delegation Representative to attend their committee and summarize or clarify the stance of any one country or group.

It is to the discretion of G20 and UNSC Directors whether to consistently work towards a final resolution throughout the weekend or if to assure the latter half of Sunday is dedicated to this task.

Within the UNSC this final resolution is to take the form of a Presidential Statement and in the G20 as a Declaration of Shared Understanding/High Level Principles.

## 6. FINANCIAL SYSTEM

**Purpose:** The Financial System is aimed at making the process of achieving committee and country objectives realistic. Each Delegation, prior to the conference will be given a budget. This should include the delegation's total budget, their credit outlook, their Standard and Poor Rating, Interest Rate and Down Payment. This budget will then be used and shared by each Country Delegation (keeping in mind these always remain separate between Advanced and Intermediate committees). Delegations may use this budget to pursue committee goals, multilateral agendas or unilateral actions pertaining to their country specifically. Delegations must also keep in mind that their actions and decisions throughout the conference may impact their Credit Rating and thus negatively or positively impact their budget's size.

*Ex. The Jordanian Delegation in the AU will only be sharing a budget with other delegates from Jordan in Intermediate Committees, it will not for example have to counsel with the Jordanian Delegate in the UNSC.*

**Summary for Delegations:** Country Delegations share the budget provided, therefore delegates within a delegation will have to agree when tapping into their funds via a majority vote. However, delegates may begin debating the way they foresee their funds being used and discuss their financial contributions to committee projects or treaty prior to a vote. However, delegates can only sign on projects which extrapolate from their budget following a delegation vote. They should utilize this budget throughout the conference in order to respond to updates, pursue projects, fund treaties.

The World Bank is the official financial body for Intermediate Committees.  
The IMF is the official financial body for Advanced Committees.

Any budget transaction must be subject to approval by the WB/IMF respectively. A country Delegation may also wish to apply for an extension of its budget via a loan which will entail the international bank in question providing financing. Procedure to apply for a Financial Loan: [LINK](#).

**Financial Expertise via Advisory:** The World Bank and IMF may provide advice to any Intermediate or Advanced Committee requesting its Financial expertise. It may also provide advice to single Delegations. A request may be submitted by individual delegates to the Directors of their Committee which are then to relay the information to the WB and IMF. A request may be

submitted by an individual delegate(s), a delegation, or a committee as a whole. If the Directors of WB and IMF approve the request one or more members may attend committee or hold a meeting with the delegates in question to provide their advice. An issuing of financial Expertise via Advisory is not to exceed 15 minutes.

**Financing a Committee Project:** Committees may also as a whole decide to finance a project within their resolution (one project per resolution). It is advisable that this entails the Committee as a whole applying for the funding required, and not just the supporters of the Draft Resolution or the specific country in question where the project is planned to take place.

In order to begin the process of financing a committee project the Draft Resolution must have a minimum of three sponsors and one fifth of committee delegates as signatories (signatories include sponsors). The three sponsors will then have to present the project before the WB or IMF.

**Process of Drafting a Committee Project:** However, in order to Audition before either body, it is advised that Committee enter into a 15 minutes unmoderated caucus in order for the signatories, sponsors and additionally the rest of committee members to discuss the different details pertaining to the financial feasibility of the project. They should consider what they are planning to request financing for from the WB/IMF in order to see the project to completion. Thus, all technical, transport, manufacturing, labor, and supply needs with respective numbers must be accounted for. If any diplomatic advisory or mediation is required, this should also be outlined.

During this unmoderated caucus delegates should not only discuss the specifications but also begin drafting the requirements as one of the clauses in their Draft Resolution. Once the unmoderated caucus elapses the Committee is advised to enter in a 10-minute Consolation of the Whole in order to discuss the current financial clause. Sponsors of the Draft Resolution involving the project will be responsible for amending this clause based on the advice agreed upon in the Consolation of the Whole.

The way the above process is carried out lies within the discretion of the Committee Directors.

An example of a Financial Clause can be found here: [LINK](#)

Once the Committee has thoroughly discussed and outlined their desired goals and financial requirements for their Project as detailed by the Drafted Financial Clause, three sponsors will be asked to present the clause to the WB/IMF. Sponsors will have 10 minutes to pitch their request followed by a 15-minute Question and Answer section by the respective board members.

The WB/IMF are then given 20 minutes to approve the request.

Each committee may submit one project per resolution. The WB and IMF may decide to reject a hearing of a project upon approval of the Directorial Board.

**Process of Drafting a Multilateral or Delegation Project:** Any project included in a multilateral agreement, treaty, deal or unilateral request by a single country must also include a Financial Clause with the specifications above. However, Delegates, unless called upon by the Directorial Board, are not required to present the project before the IMF/WB. In these cases, all countries involve must also include a clause discussing the perceived impact this project would have on their budget.

The WB/IMF are then given 20 minutes to approve the request and inform the countries in question of the budget impact of the project.

## **B) COMMITTEE RULES**

### **7. REPRESENTATIVES**

## **A. SECRETARY GENERAL**

The Secretary-General shall be responsible for the appointment of all Committee Directors and Delegates prior to the conference with the recommendation of the Secretariat; and may remove, replace or reassign them at any stage if they fail to fulfil their obligations under the Rules.

The Secretary-General or one of her Secretariat or designated Executive Board members has the right to make written or oral statements to any Committee at any time especially regarding the settlement of disputes which risk to question the integrity of this document.

The Secretary-General shall open and close the Conference.

## **B. THE DIRECTORIAL BOARD**

The Directorial Board is composed by the Under-Secretary General of Academics for OxIMUN2019 and all her associated deputies, as well as the Conference Directors of Intermediate and Advanced Committees. They along with OxIMUN2019 Committee Directors are primarily responsible for managing and directing relations between committees. The majority of their powers will be exercised over the Intermediate and Advanced Committees pursuing interconnectivity. Yet, the Directorial Board may be called upon further to manage Beginner Committees.

Conference Directors have the authority to settle on disputes regarding the committees under their tutelage only once their decision has been first communicated with the Directorial Board and received approval by at least one Secretariat Member.

Conference Directors and the rest of the Directorial Board both are responsible for communicating the latest news to Delegates and Members of Staff via oral, written, or multimedia means in a way which best assures all delegates have received the necessary information.

The Directorial Board shall be provided advanced copies of all Agreements between committees or member states or between any two+ participants of OxIMUN2019. In special cases the Directorial Board may request one of the submitters of any such agreement for the purpose of clarification and may make recommendations for changes. Once the Directorial Board deems to have collected all information necessary it is to reject or approve of such agreement, no Agreement, Document, Resolution, Treaty or other Formal Accord will be deemed fact unless it has been subject to the Directorial Board's approval process. Thus, no delegate or staff member may refer to any Agreement as existing or determinant if it has not been approved or published via the framework delineated in this document.

The Directorial Board may overturn the decisions of Committee Chairs and similarly to the Secretary General settle a Motion to Appeal to the Chair's Decision.

The Directorial Board must always maintain neutrality and thus may not direct, counsel, or manage the policy of any Delegate or State throughout the conference.

The decisions and updates of the Directorial Board must be defensible by such entity. Yet, they are not open to appeal unless such is originating from the Secretary General which the Directorial Board shall be responsible to.

## **8. HEAD OF PRESS**

There are two Press Cabinets Present at OxIMUN one dedicated to Intermediate and to Advanced Committees, each is supervised by a respective the Heads of Press, who shall work closely and consistently report to the Directorial Board. The Heads of Press are responsible for delineating

task to respective members and assisting them in reporting effectively on the most relevant news channels. The Heads of Press hold the authority to reject any submitted article as long as justification can always be provided. Any article approved by the Heads of Press shall not be deemed as fact but merely news reporting. However, the Heads of Press shall be treated like the Directorial Board insofar that they are not subject to Exclusions of the Public.

## **9. LANGUAGE**

English will be the official and working language of the conference.

### **TRANSLATION**

Any participant wishing to address any OxIMUN body or submit a document in a language other than English must provide translation into English. Where translation is used, the speech and any necessary translation must fall within the speakers' time limit set by Directors.

## **10. ETIQUETTE**

Delegates should use diplomatic language when talking, and should refrain from using insulting or crude remarks to express themselves. In line with Parliamentary rules, Delegates and Chairs should use the third-person or first-person plural to refer to themselves or others. The second person is not in order.

### **DRESS CODE**

Participants are expected to wear business formal attire. The ball will be black tie, ex. tuxedos for males and evening dresses for females.

### **ELECTRONIC DEVICES**

It is at the discretion of the Director of each Committee to decide whether laptops are permitted in the Committee room. The decision of the Director is not open to appeal.

## **11. AWARDS**

Awards will be presented to delegates which demonstrate a sound knowledge of the topic and are able to apply it in debate and negotiation with other delegates. Submission of a position paper is not required to receive an award other than the Best Position Paper award.

OxIMUN Awards include:

1. Diplomacy Award (certificate)
2. Commendation (certificate)
3. Best Position Paper (certificate)
4. Best Small and Large Delegation (over/under 10 delegates)
5. Honourable Mention (verbal)

## **12. PROCEDURAL OR SUBSTANTIVE?**

Two types of subject matter are debated by each committee: procedural and substantive elements. These require different rules, but clearly delineating when which of the two is appropriate can be difficult. Where the Rules are unclear Directors may exercise discretion, or request an opinion from the Secretary-General or designates.

## **PROCEDURAL**

Debate on the process that the Committee goes through to produce a resolution is procedural. This includes all the Motions and the debate associated with them. Debate on procedural issues is not; arguing for or against the topic of the debate, it is considering how the issues should be debated and in what order.

*For Example:*

*Debate on what order to debate the resolutions.*

## **SUBSTANTIVE**

Debate about the text of a resolution, or any of its associated amendments, is substantive.

*For Example:*

*Debate on whether what is written in an operative clause of a draft resolution is the best way to address the topic at hand.*

## **13. PARTICIPATION OF OBSERVERS AND NON-MEMBERS**

Representatives of accredited Observers will have the same rights as those of full members, except that they may not sign or vote on substantive matters, i.e. the final vote on a resolution. All observers are allowed to vote on any procedural matter. A representative of an organisation that is neither a member of the United Nations, nor an accredited observer, may address a Committee only with the prior approval of the Director.

## **14. GENERAL POWERS OF ALL DIRECTORS**

Directors shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Committee, direct the discussions, ensure observance of these Rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions.

Directors, subject to these Rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings of their Committee and over the maintenance of order at its meetings. The Director shall rule on points of order and may propose to the Committee or decide to: close the list of speakers; place limitations on speaking time; adjourn or close the debate; and suspend or adjourn a meeting. The Director may temporarily transfer their duties to a member of the Secretariat. Directors may also advise Delegates on the possible course of debate and are encouraged to use their discretion to advise and rule on motions in such a way that advances debate.

Directors must always remain objective, neutral and impartial in order to assure the equal and fair treatment of all Delegates.

Directors may also advise delegates not acting according to their country policy. Directors are only allowed to interfere with the academic advancement of committee in this manner in so far as they remain impartial and do not pursue this exercise as an act of favouritism to advance a specific Delegate(s) or State(s). All committee Directors must agree before advising a Delegate in such a manner.

The Director's request for the Floor must be given priority over requests by the Delegates.

In the exercise of these powers, the Directors will at all times be subject to these Rules and responsible to the Secretary-General.

## **15. SPECIFIC POWERS OF INTERCONNECTIVITY DIRECTORS**

The Directors of Intermediate and Advanced Committees are jointly responsible for:

- C) The general direction and academic content of Committee, which they may advise via formal speeches, points, motions, and written statements or via informal suggestions. Delegates may only cite commentary from the Directors when presented through the former official means.
- D) Updating the Directorial Board of any updates which are to be taken by the Board as facts unless otherwise appealed. Directors must also remain answerable to the Directorial Board at all times
- E) Submitting committee wide statements in the event that the Committee wish to jointly respond to a recent event. Directors if in accordance and called upon by a majority of delegates may also write such statement if it justly and unbiasedly reflects the thoughts and progress of the committee up to that point.
- F) Assist in Writing a Committee or bilateral Agreement or Resolution when called upon. The contribution of directors however may not be substantive but procedural, and involvement of this sort by any one Director may be permitted only once all committee directors are in agreement on how to best manage the nature of this Delegate interaction.

## **16. MOTION TO APPEAL DIRECTOR'S DECISION**

A Delegate may raise a *Motion to Appeal* the Director's Decision. A Delegate wishing to raise such a Motion shall orally state their Motion immediately after the Director has announced their decision. The Director may speak briefly in defence of their decision, after which the Motion will be put to a vote. The Director's decision will stand unless two-thirds of the Committee vote 'Yes' on the Motion to appeal the Director's decision. If such a Motion to appeal a decision passes with a two-thirds majority, then the decision is reversed.

### **EXCEPTIONS**

The following decisions of a Director may not be appealed:

- Decision not to approve a resolution or amendment
- The order in which Motions are entertained
- To hold an Unmoderated or Moderated Caucus.
- Closure or adjournment of Debate
- Closure or adjournment of the meeting
- Right of Reply
- To stop entertaining Motions
- To move to vote on Motions
- The number or nature of Points of Information entertained
- To allow follow-up questions

The vote of appeal described in this Rule is a procedural vote; all Delegates are required to cast a vote - abstentions are out of order.

The decisions of the Secretary-General or members of the Secretariat are not open to such a Motion to appeal.

Delegates should note that this Motion should only be used sparingly and in the last resort only after a Point of Order has already been raised.

## **17. STATEMENTS BY THE SECRETARIAT**

The Secretary-General or a member of the Secretariat designated by her or him may, at any time, make either written or oral statements to the Committee.

## 18. QUORUM

In the first session of each day, the Director may declare a Committee open and permit debate to proceed when at least one-third of the total number of members of the Committee are present in the room.

In the sessions of the remainder of that day, quorum for procedural matters shall be one-third of the members of the Committee present on that day. The quorum for substantive matters shall be one-half of the members of the Committee present on that day.

Roll Call must be taken at the start of every Committee session. Quorum may be assumed unless specifically challenged and shown to be absent by a Roll Call.

## 19. COMMITTEE SPECIFIC PROCEDURES

Certain Committees represented at OxIMUN may follow Rules of Procedure which diverge from those listed in this document in order to better model the real life working of those Committees. This may include, but is not limited to, requiring supermajorities on substantive or procedural points, and using different Motions. This will be detailed in section IX under derogations.

# C) RULES GOVERNING THE AGENDA

## 20. PROVISIONAL AGENDA

The provisional Agenda of each Committee shall be drawn up by the Secretariat and communicated to participants at least thirty days before the opening of the Conference.

## 21. ROLL CALL

At the beginning of each Committee Session Committee Directors will call on Member States in English alphabetical order to state their status of attendance. Member States may reply *present* or *present and voting*, where *present and voting* means the Member State cannot abstain on substantive votes. Observers are required to reply *present* in accordance with Rule 18.

## 22. SETTING THE AGENDA

The first order of business for the Committee shall be the consideration of the order in which Agenda items shall be discussed. A *Motion to Set the Agenda* should be made and will require a second. In raising this Motion, the Delegate must state which topic the Delegate wants to discuss first. If no Delegate wishes to oppose the Motion, it shall automatically be considered as adopted by the Committee. If there are any objections to this Motion, a speakers' list will be established for and against the Motion, both of which will have two speakers each.

A *Motion to Close Debate on the Setting of the Agenda* will only be in order after the Committee has heard the requisite two speakers for and two speakers against the *Motion to Set the Agenda*.

When a speaker proposes to close debate on the setting of the Agenda, there will be two speeches against the *Motion to Close Debate on the Setting of the Agenda*; unless only one Delegate wishes to oppose the *Motion to Close Debate on the Setting of the Agenda*. Speakers speaking in favour of a *Motion to Close Debate* are not required. Only after the speeches against closing debate have been heard, shall the *Motion to Close Debate on the Setting of the Agenda* be voted on (see Rule 0).

When debate is closed, the Committee will move to an immediate vote on the *Motion to Set the Agenda* wherein a simple majority is required to pass the Motion. If the Motion fails, the other topic will automatically be placed first on the Agenda.

The votes to put an Agenda item first, and to close debate, as described in this Rule, are both procedural votes, following procedural voting procedure. (see Rule 56).

In the case that the provisional Agenda of the Committee consists of only one topic; that topic shall be adopted with neither discussion nor vote.

## **D) RULES GOVERNING DEBATE**

### **23. SPEAKERS' LIST**

After the Agenda has been determined, a continuously open speakers list will be established for general debate, the *General Speakers' List*.

The Director shall ask the Committee for those who wish to be added to the General Speakers' List when it is first opened. They shall ask from time to time who wishes to be added and shall keep a written copy of the order of the speakers. Any Delegate wishing to be added to the General Speakers' List can do so by sending a written note to the Director or by raising their placard when the Director asks if there are any Delegates wishing to be added to the General Speakers' List. No Delegate may be on the General Speakers' List twice simultaneously.

This General Speakers' List will be followed for all debate on the Agenda item, except when superseded by procedural Motions such as those for unmoderated or moderated caucuses. Speakers may speak generally on the Agenda item being considered and may address any draft resolution currently on the Floor. Should the General Speakers' List elapse, debate on the Agenda item shall be considered finished and the Committee shall move into closing procedures (See Rule 33).

### **24. PROPOSING MOTIONS**

The Director can ask for Motions at any point when the Floor is open. The Director will ask for Motions one by one; only asking for Motions that are equal to or supersede the Motions already raised. The Director may decide to stop entertaining Motions at any time and move to vote on those already raised. This decision is not open to a Motion to Appeal.

The Director will then entertain the raised Motions one by one, starting from highest in the order of priority, i.e. the most superseding. In the case of several Motions having equal priority, the Director shall decide the order. When a Motion is entertained, the Director shall ask the Committee if there are any Seconds or Objections. Delegates may pre-empt this, by calling out their objections provided that doing so does not disturb the Committee or prevent a Speaker from being heard. If there are Seconds and no Objections the Motion is accepted without a vote.

If there are no Seconds or the vote fails, the Motion is discarded and the Director shall move to the next most superseding Motion. This continues until a Motion is passed or the Floor returns to the General Speakers' List. If a Motion passes, all other Motions previously raised are removed from the Floor and must be raised anew when the Director next calls for Motions.

All procedural Motions require a simple majority of the Members present to pass, unless otherwise specified. No abstentions are allowed as voting on a Motion is a procedural matter.

### **25. WITHDRAWING A PROPOSAL**

The proposer of a Motion may withdraw that Motion at any time before voting has commenced. Once voting begins the Motion may not be withdrawn. Any Delegate may reintroduce a Motion thus withdrawn.

## **26. ORDER OF PRIORITY OF MOTIONS**

The order of priority of Motions which may be raised while the Floor is open, from most to least superseding, is:

- Adjourning the Meeting (Rule 31)
- Suspending the Meeting (Rule 32)
- Closing Debate (Rule 33)
- Adjourning Debate (Rule 34)
- Resuming Debate (Rule 35)
- Questioning Competence (Rule 54)
- *P5 Caucus, Security Council (Rule 68)*
- Introducing Draft Resolutions (Rule 49)
- *Type of Resolution, African Union (Rule 62)*
- Introducing Amendments (Rule 52)
- Introducing a Friendly Amendment (Rule 53)
- Introducing Working Papers (Rule 47)
- Unmoderated Caucus (Rule 0)
- Moderated Caucus (Rule 37)

Ordering of Motions of equal priority is at the discretion of the Director.

## **27. ADJOURNMENT OF THE MEETING**

The Adjournment of the Meeting means the end of the Committee's work in the XV Session of OxIMUN. After adjournment, the Committee shall reconvene at OxIMUN 2019.

As this Motion, if successful, would end the session until the Committee's next regularly scheduled meeting, the Director will not entertain it until the end of the last session of the Committee. The Director's decision on whether to entertain this Motion is not open to appeal.

A simple majority of the members present is required to adopt the Motion.

## **28. SUSPENSION OF THE MEETING**

*A Motion to Suspend the Meeting* requests the temporary stopping of the meeting. It is usually used at the end of a Committee session. While the Floor is open, a Delegate may move for the Suspension of the Meeting, specifying a time for reconvening. A simple majority of members present is required to adopt the Motion.

Short breaks in the Session should be proposed using this Motion. The Director may rule this Motion out of order if they feel that Motion is not constructive to debate at that point in time. This decision of the Director is not open to appeal.

## **29. CLOSURE OF DEBATE ON THE TOPIC**

*A Motion to Close Debate on the Topic* is a procedural vote which requests the cessation of all discussion on the topic currently being discussed and moving into voting procedures on all substantive proposals introduced under debate, i.e. all Draft Resolutions. Once this Motion has been successfully passed, debate has been closed, and voting procedures completed, the Committee shall immediately adopt the motion.

A Motion for Closure of Debate is in order at any time when the Floor is open prior to closure of debate, and the Director has asked for Motions. The Director may rule this Motion out of order if they feel that Motion is not constructive to debate at that point in time. This decision of the Director is not open to appeal.

Before voting on this Motion (but after Seconds and Objections have been raised), permission to speak on the Motion can be accorded only to two Delegates favouring and two opposing the adjournment, or in case only one Delegate wishes to oppose the Motion, one speaker for and one speaker against the Motion shall be considered. The Motion shall then be put to a vote immediately, requiring a simple majority of the members present to be adopted.

### **30. ADJOURNMENT OF DEBATE ON THE TOPIC**

A *Motion for Adjournment of Debate on the Topic* requests adjourning the debate on the topic currently under discussion. If a *Motion for Adjournment of Debate on the Topic* passes, the topic is considered dismissed, all documents on it tabled, and no further action will be taken on it. A successful *Motion for Adjournment* means that the Committee proceeds to the second topic on the Agenda, or an alternative Agenda item as directed by the Secretariat.

This Motion is in order at any time when the Floor is open prior to closure of debate, and the Director has asked for Motions.

Before voting on this Motion (but after Seconds and Objections have been heard), permission to speak on the Motion shall be accorded only to two Delegates favouring and two opposing the adjournment, or in case only one Delegate wishes to oppose the Motion, one speaker for and one speaker against the Motion shall be considered. The Motion shall then be put to a vote immediately, requiring a simple majority of the members present to be adopted. The Director may rule this Motion out of order if they feel that Motion is not constructive to debate at that point in time. This decision of the Director is not open to appeal.

### **31. RESUMPTION OF DEBATE ON THE TOPIC**

A *Motion to Resume Debate on the Topic* requests reopening debate on a Topic previously adjourned. A *Motion to Resume Debate on the Topic* is in order at any time when the Floor is open prior to closure of debate, and the Director has asked for Motions, only if there is a previously adjourned Agenda item.

Before voting on this Motion (but after Seconds and Objections have been heard), permission to speak on the Motion shall be accorded only to two Delegates favouring and two opposing the adjournment, or in case only one Delegate wishes to oppose the Motion, one speaker for and one speaker against the Motion shall be considered. The Motion shall then be put to a vote immediately, requiring a simple majority of the members present to be adopted. The Director may rule this Motion out of order if they feel that Motion is not constructive to debate at that point in time. This decision of the Director is not open to appeal.

### **32. UNMODERATED CAUCUS**

A *Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus* is in order at any time when the Floor is open prior to closure of debate on the topic, and the Director has asked for Motions. The Delegate raising the Motion must briefly explain its purpose and specify an overall time limit for the caucus, not to exceed thirty minutes (including any Motions to extend the caucus). A simple majority of the members present is required to adopt the Motion. The Director may rule this Motion out of order if they feel that Motion is not constructive to debate at that point in time. This decision of the Director is not open to appeal.

### **33. MODERATED CAUCUS**

A *Motion for a Moderated Caucus* is in order at any time when the Floor is open prior to closure of debate, and the Director has asked for Motions. In a moderated caucus, the Director will temporarily depart from the General Speakers' List and call on Delegates to speak at the Director's

discretion. The Delegate making the Motion must state its purpose and specify a time limit for the caucus, and a time limit for the individual speeches. The total duration of a Moderated Caucus should not exceed twenty minutes (including any Motions to extend the caucus). A simple majority is required to adopt the Motion. The Director may rule this Motion out of order if they feel that the Motion is not constructive to debate at that point in time. This decision of the Director is not open to appeal.

## **E) RULES GOVERNING SPEECH**

### **34. RIGHT TO SPEAK**

No Delegate may address a Committee without having previously obtained the permission of the Director (except during an unmoderated caucus). The Director may at their discretion call a Delegate to order if his or her speech is not relevant to the subject under discussion, is considered personally offensive to any party, infringes upon the sovereignty of a Member State or otherwise goes against the Rules and spirit of OxIMUN.

A representative of an organisation that is neither a member of the United Nations, a United Nations Organisation, nor an accredited observer, may address a Committee only with the prior approval of the Director.

### **35. TIME LIMIT ON SPEECHES**

The Director shall designate the time allotted to each speaker. The minimum time limit will be thirty seconds and the maximum time limit two minutes. When a Delegate exceeds the allotted time, the Director may call the speaker to order.

Should the Director not explicitly state a different speaking time for the General Speakers' List, the time limit shall be 90 seconds.

Delegates may raise a *Motion to Change the Speaking Time* on the General Speakers' List should they feel that amending the time limit would be beneficial to debate. After Seconds and Objections for the Motion have been raised, it shall be put to a procedural vote.

### **36. YIELDS**

If a Delegate granted the right to speak on a substantive issue – not during a caucus – has time remaining at the end of his or her speech, the Delegate may yield in one of three ways. It is at the discretion of the Director to permit these yields.

#### **YIELD TO ANOTHER DELEGATE**

Their remaining time will be given to that Delegate, who may not further yield the Floor.

#### **YIELD TO POINTS OF INFORMATION**

The Director will select Delegates wishing to ask a question to the current speaker, and these Delegates will then be limited to one short question. The Director will have the right to call to order any Delegate whose question is rhetorical, leading, or not designed to elicit information. Only the time taken for the speaker's answers to questions will be deducted from the speaker's remaining time. Follow-up questions to the speaker are at the Director's discretion and should be

permitted in cases where the speaker's initial question has, in the opinion of the Director, not been adequately addressed.

### **YIELD TO THE CHAIR**

Such a yield should be made if the Delegate does not wish to yield to questions or another Delegate. The Director will then move to the next speaker.

### **37. RIGHT OF REPLY**

A Delegate may request a Right of Reply only in cases where the Delegate feels another Delegate has impugned their country's national integrity. A remark that impugns a Delegate's 'national integrity' is one directed at the governing authority of that Member State, the people of that Member State and/or one that puts into question that Member State's sovereignty.

Requests for a Right of Reply must be submitted to the Director in writing, with a brief explanation of the reason for the request. If the Director deems that such a request is in order, the Delegate may – in the time limit determined by the Director – reply and state why the Delegate feels that the remark being replied to is incorrect or unjustified. The Director's decision whether to grant the Right of Reply is not open to appeal. If the Director feels that a Right of Reply is in order, they may ask the Delegate affected if they wish to make use of a Right of Reply, without waiting for the Delegate to request it.

A Right of Reply to a Right of Reply is out of order.

## **F) POINTS**

### **38. RAISING POINTS**

Any of the points below may be raised by any Delegate at any point providing that it does not interrupt any speaker (except for a Point of Personal Privilege in extreme circumstances). A Delegate wishing to raise a point shall, at the appropriate time, raise their placard and wait for the Director to recognise the Delegate. When this is done, the Delegate shall then fully state the point. The Director shall then take any action required as per the Rules below. Points shall be recognised before any Motion or Speakers.

### **39. POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE**

If there is a circumstance preventing a Delegate from participating in the proceedings to their fullest ability, or if the Delegate is in personal discomfort, he or she may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege. For instance, Points of Personal Privilege may be raised when the Delegate cannot hear what has been said, if the Delegate cannot see something being projected on a screen, or if the Delegate is not comfortable with the temperature in the room.

A Point of Personal Privilege may only interrupt a speaker if the Delegate raising the point cannot hear the speaker. If appropriate, the Director will request that the speaker raise their volume and/or speak more clearly or take any other appropriate action. Points of Personal Privilege for any other reason may not interrupt a speaker.

#### **40. POINT OF ORDER**

During the discussion of any matter, a Delegate may raise a Point of Order to indicate an instance of improper use of these Rules, either by the Director, or by a Delegate that has escaped the Director's attention.

A Delegate may not, in raising a Point of Order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion, and a Point of Order may under no circumstances interrupt the speech of a Delegate. Any questions that may raise a Point of Order during a speech should be raised after the speech. The Director will immediately rule on a Point of Order in accordance with these Rules. This decision of the Director is open to appeal.

#### **41. POINT OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY**

When the Floor is open, a Delegate may raise a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to raise a query to the Director regarding these Rules. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker. Directors are encouraged to request the opinion of the Secretary-General or designate where the query is pertinent to debate.

Delegates with any questions not regarding the Rules of Procedure, i.e. with substantive questions related to the *content* of the debate, should not raise this Point, but should instead approach the Directors with the question during caucus or send them a written note.

#### **42. POINT OF INFORMATION**

Points of Information may only be raised after a Delegate has opened themselves up to Points of Information, usually at the end of a Speech. They shall consist of a brief question that is relevant to the matters at hand. (See Rule 40)

A Point of Information may also be raised anytime when the floor is open to ask the Directors clarification on a matter of fact regarding either the academic content of the debate or regarding the latest news and inter committee relations. A Point of Information when asked may not be used with the intent to sense a Director's opinion or bias on the matter but rather as a means of clarification

Directors are encouraged to request the opinion of the Directorial Board or Secretary General if uncertainty arises.

### **G) RULES GOVERNING WRITTEN PROPOSALS**

#### **43. WORKING PAPERS**

Working Papers are intended to aid the Committee in its discussion and formulation of Resolutions and need not be written in Resolution format.

Delegates may propose Working Papers for consideration by raising a *Motion to Introduce a Working Paper*. Working Papers are not official documents, but do require the approval of the Directors before a Motion to introduce them is raised. For the rules on raising this motion, see Rule 28.

Working Papers do not require the signatures of any Committee members. They will be displayed on projectors or circulated to Committee members where possible, but will not be printed by the Secretariat.

Delegates should note that the Working Paper is not a necessary precursor to the Draft Resolution; Delegates wishing to introduce entire Draft Resolutions may do so directly without trying to first introduce the Draft Resolution as a Working Paper.

#### **44. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS**

A Draft Resolution may be introduced through the procedure outlined in Rule 49, once it has been signed by one-fifth of the number of members (including Observers) present at the beginning of the Committee session and has received prior approval of the Directors.

This list of one-fifth of Committee members should include both Sponsors and Signatories, each to be listed in alphabetical order. A Delegate counts as a Sponsor only if the Delegate has authored, or helped to write, the Draft Resolution. The role of a Sponsor indicates support of the Draft Resolution and no more than four Delegates (including the Proposer of the Motion) may sponsor any Draft Resolution.

A Delegate counts as a Signatory if the Delegate has agreed to sign the Draft Resolution. Signing a Draft Resolution need not indicate support of the Draft Resolution, merely that they wish to see it debated, and the Signatory has no further obligations.

Observers may both sign and sponsor Draft Resolutions.

Draft Resolutions shall be written in the same style with regards to form, grammar and punctuation as those resolutions of the Committee being modelled.

#### **45. INTRODUCING A DRAFT RESOLUTION**

Once a Resolution has been approved as stipulated above, a Delegate may propose a *Motion to Introduce the Draft Resolution*. After the Motion is entertained by the Director, the operative clauses of the Draft Resolution shall be read out. Only then shall Seconds and Objections be heard, after which the Motion shall proceed to a vote if there are both Seconds and Objections. The Motion to introduce a Draft Resolution is procedural in nature, and therefore can pass with a simple majority. Once the Motion is passed and a Draft Resolution has been introduced onto the Floor, the Director must ask for and accept a Motion for a Moderated Caucus of at least ten minutes to discuss the Draft Resolution. The first speaker must be a sponsor of the Draft Resolution. More than one Draft Resolution may be on the Floor at any one time, but only one final Resolution may be passed per topic.

Once the Committee has adopted a Draft Resolution, or all the Draft Resolutions have been put to a vote, the Committee will move to discuss the next topic on the Agenda.

#### **46. PANEL OF AUTHORS**

After a Draft Resolution has been introduced, any of its Sponsors may call for a Panel of Authors to be convened to answer questions raised by the Committee relating to the Draft Resolution. The Director will decide whether to entertain this Motion - if granted, the Panel of authors will be convened without a vote. This decision of the Director cannot be appealed.

If granted, the Director shall set a time limit of no more than twenty minutes during which members of the Floor may ask short questions of the Sponsors for the sole purpose of clarifying the content or meaning of the Resolution. Both the time taken for questions and for answers count towards the time limit.

Delegates should note that the Panel of Authors is not meant for the debate of principles, but is instead a forum for strict clarification of the details of a Draft Resolution.

#### **47. AMENDMENTS**

An Amendment is a proposal that simply adds to, deletes from, or revises the operative clauses of a Draft Resolution. Delegates may amend any Draft Resolution that is on the Floor. Amendments do not require signatories, but may be signed by other Delegates as a signal of their support for its

debate. To be considered for debate, Delegates must submit their Amendment to the Director for approval.

Amendments to an Amendment currently under debate i.e. Amendments to the Second Degree are permitted. The same rules regarding Amendments to the First Degree apply to Amendments to the Second Degree. Once an Amendment to the Second Degree has been voted on, debate returns to the Amendment to the First Degree.

Amendments to the Third Degree are out of order. Nonetheless, a part of a Draft Resolution that has previously been successfully amended may be further amended through a separate amendment. Amendments may not affect pre-ambulatory clauses.

Being the Sponsor or Signatory of a Draft Resolution does not preclude or oblige Delegates to sponsor or sign amendments.

#### **48. INTRODUCING AN AMENDMENT**

Once an Amendment has been approved, one of its Signatories may raise a *Motion to Introduce an Amendment* (see Rule 28). After the Motion is entertained by the Director, the operative clauses of the Draft Resolution shall be read out. Only then shall Seconds and Objections be heard. If there are no Seconds, the Amendment shall not be introduced. If there are no Objections, then the Amendment is automatically introduced. If there are both Seconds and Objections, the Motion to introduce the amendment is to be put to a vote. The *Motion to Introduce an Amendment* requires a simple majority to pass.

Delegates should note that the vote on the *Motion to Introduce the Amendment* is separate from the vote on whether to incorporate the Amendment to the Draft Resolution; merely voting in favour of *introducing* the Amendment does not mean support for the Amendment itself.

The Director shall then establish a Secondary Speakers' List, with Speakers both for and against the Amendment such that the number of speakers in each category is equal. The Sponsor of the Amendment should begin debate. The Director shall determine the maximum time limit for these speeches.

#### **49. VOTING TO INCORPORATE AN AMENDMENT INTO A DRAFT RESOLUTION**

To end debate on an amendment and to move into a vote on whether or not to incorporate the amendment into a draft resolution, Delegates can raise a *Motion to Move into Voting Procedures on the Amendment*. As this motion to enter voting is a procedural vote, only a simple majority is needed for it to pass.

Once the motion has passed, the Committee shall then vote on incorporating the Amendment into the Draft Resolution. This is a substantive vote and a two-thirds majority of the members present is required to pass.

If an Amendment fails, it cannot be re-introduced. Determining what is too similar to a failed Amendment is at the discretion of the Director.

#### **50. FRIENDLY AMENDMENTS**

If an Amendment is signed by all the sponsors of a Draft Resolution and has been approved by the Director, one of its signatories may raise a *Motion to Introduce a Friendly Amendment* (see Rule 28). There can be no Objections to introducing a Friendly Amendment; as such, they do not require a vote to be introduced. However, Friendly Amendments do require a vote to be included in the Draft Resolution.

After introduction and reading out, the Friendly Amendment will proceed to a vote on incorporating the Friendly Amendment into the Draft Resolution, to be preceded by no more than one speaker for and against. This is a substantive vote and requires a two-thirds majority to pass.

An Amendment should be declared as friendly when it is submitted for approval to the Director, who may request that it be introduced as a standard Amendment.  
If the Friendly Amendment fails, it can be re-introduced as a standard Amendment.

## **51. COMPETENCE**

A *Motion to Question the Competence of the Committee* can be raised when a delegate believes that given resolutions, amendments, and clauses therein fall outside the scope of the committee's mandate. It is in order only after the operative clauses have been read out and before the Draft Resolution or Amendment in question has been formally introduced. A Delegate can raise a *Motion Questioning Competence* by raising his or her placard and stating it orally, identifying the portions they find outside the scope of the committee.

Before voting on this Motion (but after Seconds and Objections have been heard), permission to speak on the Motion shall be accorded only to one Delegate favouring and one opposing the Motion. The Motion shall then be put to a vote immediately, requiring a simple majority of the members present to be adopted. Should the Motion pass, the Resolution or Amendment shall not be introduced.

The Director may rule this Motion out of order if they feel that Motion is not constructive to debate at that point in time. This decision of the Director is not open to appeal.

# **H) RULES GOVERNING VOTING**

## **52. PROCEDURAL VOTING**

Each member of the Committee, including Observers, shall have one vote on a procedural Motion. Delegates will express their vote by raising their placards, and a simple majority of those present is required unless explicitly stated elsewhere in these Rules. (For definitions of a majority see Rule 59). Delegates must vote for or against in procedural votes; abstentions are not in order. Decisions on when to use procedural voting, if not explicitly stated in these Rules, are at the discretion of the Director. (See Rule 16)

## **53. SUBSTANTIVE VOTING**

A substantive vote is taken on adopting Amendments into Draft Resolutions, and adopting Draft Resolutions as a whole. In a substantive vote, Members may vote *Yes*, *No* or *Abstain*; Members which declared themselves *present and voting* cannot abstain (Rule 25). Observers may not vote (Rule 18).

Each member of the Committee, excluding the Observers, shall have one vote. Delegates will express their vote by raising their placards, except in the case of a Roll Call vote.

In the case of a Roll Call vote, Delegates may also *pass* - however if they elect to pass on the first call, they are not permitted to abstain on the second call. (Rule 60). Delegates may also vote *with rights* (Rule 61).

After the Director has announced the beginning of voting, no Delegate can interrupt the voting except on a Point of Personal Privilege or a Point of Order relating to the conduct of voting. Delegates may not leave the Committee room while voting is taking place.

## **54. MOTION TO REORDER DRAFT RESOLUTIONS**

If two or more Draft Resolutions or Amendments are on the Floor (after the debate on the topic has already been closed by a *Motion to Close Debate on the Topic*), they will be voted on in the order in which they were submitted, unless the Committee decides otherwise. A *Motion to Reorder*

*Draft Resolutions* will be in order immediately after the closure of debate, but prior to entering voting procedures on the Draft Resolutions.

The *Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions* requires a simple majority to pass.

If this Motion passes, then the Director will then recognise all subsequent Motions that specify *how* the substantive proposals are to be reordered.

Once this is done, the Committee will then vote on each of these Motions that specifies the manner of reordering, in the order in which they were introduced. Voting will continue until a Motion passes by a simple majority. Otherwise, should all the Motions fail, the Committee will move into voting procedure on all Draft Resolutions in their original order.

## **55. DIVISION OF THE QUESTION**

After debate on any Resolution or Amendment has ended, a Delegate may *Motion to Divide the Question*, *i.e.* for the operative clauses of the proposal to be voted on separately. This should be raised after debate has closed but before substantive voting has started. A *Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions* (see above section) supersedes a *Motion to Divide the Question*. Division of the question may not separate perambulatory clauses and sub-operative clauses.

If there are multiple Motions for different ways of division, those shall be voted upon in an order determined by the Director where the most disruptive division is voted upon first. The most radical division is considered that which separates the Draft Resolution into the greatest number of divisions, unless the Director expressly states that another proposal would be substantially more disruptive.

A *Motion to Divide the Question* is procedural, and requires a Second. If there are Objections, the Motion shall be voted upon, requiring the support of a simple majority of Members present to pass. If the Motion passes, the Draft Resolution or Amendment will be divided accordingly, and a separate procedural vote will be taken on each divided part to determine whether or not it is included in the final draft.

Parts of the Draft Resolution or Amendment that are subsequently passed will be recombined into a final document, which is then carried into the final vote on the proposal. This final vote is substantive and requires a two-thirds majority to pass. If all the operative parts of Amendment or Draft Resolution are rejected, it will be considered that the proposal has been rejected.

## **56. DEFINITION OF MAJORITY**

Unless specified otherwise in these Rules, votes on procedural matters shall be passed by a simple majority, while substantive decisions of the Committee shall be passed by a two-thirds majority of those present during the session. In a substantive vote, abstentions are not counted as votes for or against, so a simple majority of 'Yes' over 'No' votes is required, unless specified otherwise by the Committee-specific Procedures.

A simple majority is defined as more votes in favour than against. A tie maintains the status quo. A two-thirds majority requires at least twice as many votes for as against.

### **DIVIDING THE HOUSE**

If abstentions are recorded and the proposal fails, a Delegate may *Motion to Divide the House*. This Motion is procedural and is adopted by simple majority vote. If adopted the substantive vote will be redone, but this time Delegates may not abstain. Delegates may change their votes in the second vote, compared to the first. The method of voting will be the same as the previous vote.

## **57. METHOD OF VOTING**

The Committee shall ordinarily vote by a show of placards.

## **ROLL CALL**

During voting procedure on a substantive matter, a Delegate may Motion *to Vote by Roll Call*. A *Motion to Divide the Question* supersedes a Motion for a Roll Call vote. The Director will call on Member States in alphabetical order. One Delegate per Member State shall reply *Yes, No, No with Rights, Abstention, or Pass*. Only those Member States, who designated themselves as *Present or Present and Voting* during the beginning of that session or have communicated in some other manner their attendance to the Director, are permitted to vote. As such, no others will be called during a Roll Call vote. Any representatives replying *Pass*, must, during the second and final round of voting, respond with either *Yes, No* or *No with Rights* and may not *Pass* again or *Abstain* from voting.

## **58. RIGHT TO EXPLAIN VOTE**

Delegates may choose to vote *No with Rights* and make a brief statement consisting solely of the explanation of their vote after voting has been completed. It is at the discretion of the Director to grant these Delegates the right to briefly address the Committee immediately after voting on the Draft Resolutions has come to an end.

Voting with rights is only to be used in extraordinary circumstances such as a Delegate voting against a Resolution they have sponsored, or voting against their Government's stated public policy but in favour of their national interest.

## **I) DEROGATIONS**

*ALL COMMITTEE SPECIFIC DEROGATIONS WILL BE ADDED HEREIN CLOSER TO THE CONFERENCE DATE AND SENT TO DELEGATES WITH THEIR STUDY GUIDES*

