



BrizMUN
2010

RULES OF PROCEDURE

**Brisbane Model United Nations Conference
Queensland University of Technology
April 9 - 11, 2010**

Section A PRELIMINARY

Rule 1 *Scope of these Rules of Procedure*

These Rules of Procedure shall apply throughout all meetings of all Committees at the Brisbane Model United Nations Conference 2010, except the International Press Gallery.

Rule 2 *Public Observation*

No member of the public may enter the Committee Chamber without permission from the Secretariat.

Rule 3 *Language used in Committee*

English will be the only language spoken in all Committees' sessions.

Rule 4 *Statements by the Secretariat*

The Organisers may interrupt any Committee at any time to make a statement on any subject.

Section B COMMITTEES

Rule 5 *Agenda*

Each Committee shall discuss one topic. The agenda for each Committee shall be directed and facilitated by the Directors in consultation with the committee. A delegate may move to add, remove, or alter the order of items to be discussed on the agenda.

Rule 6 *Quorum*

Quorum shall be one half of the registered delegates of a Committee. A roll call shall be taken at the commencement of the first session to verify quorum. A delegate may request verification of quorum at any time during committee session.

Rule 7 *Leaving the Committee*

Delegates may leave a Committee session at any time, so long as this does not interrupt a speaker. Delegates wishing to leave a Committee session for any time longer than a very short break (five minutes) should notify the Director in advance, and should inform him or her as to their expected time of return or as to whether they will rejoin the Committee at the commencement of the next session.

Rule 8 *Note Passing*

Note passing is an invaluable means of communicating with fellow delegates on important points of the debate and are encouraged. Notes may be passed during periods of Formal Debate or Moderated Caucus. Notes may not be frivolous or irrelevant. All notes must state clearly both to whom it is addressed and who it is from. Conference Assistants, Directors or the Organisers may intercept and/or read any note. No delegate except that to whom it is addressed may read a note.

Section C DIRECTORS

Rule 9 *Committee Directors*

Each Committee shall have two Directors.

Rule 10 *Role of Committee Directors*

The Directors of each Committee shall be responsible for facilitating debate amongst delegates, implementing and enforcing these Rules of Procedure, and communicating information to and from the Organisers.

Rule 11 Powers of Committee Directors

The Directors of each Committee may open and close each session at his or her discretion; propose any motion listed under these Rules of Procedure; draw up, open and close Speakers' Lists; rule upon matters of procedure; distribute materials; censure delegates and exercise all other powers necessary to enforce these Rules of Procedure.

Rule 12 Precedence of Delegates

The Directors shall endeavour to ensure that all delegates are accorded fair and reasonable opportunities to speak. Where appropriate, the Directors may accord precedence to delegates who have not yet spoken. The Directors may also accord precedence to delegates representing Member States with special or particular relationships to the issue under debate.

Rule 13 Grounds for Censure

The Directors may censure any delegate he or she reasonably believes is knowingly acting in disregard of these rules of procedure or otherwise acting against the best interests of the Conference and Committee. Obscene, undiplomatic or frivolous behaviour may result in a warning. Directors will also censure any delegate who misrepresents or gravely distorts his or her nation's position.

Rule 14 Effects of Censure

Each censure shall amount to one warning. The effect of each censure shall be determined by the number of prior warnings in that session:

1. First warning: No penalty;
2. Second warning: The delegate loses his or her speaking rights for the remainder of that session;
3. Third warning: The delegate shall be expelled from the Committee for the remainder of the session.

If a delegate is consistently out of order across multiple sessions, and has already received two or more warnings in one session, the Secretariat may issue further sanctions.

Rule 15 Appeals

Exercises of the Director's discretion may be appealed. To appeal a decision, a delegate should call a Point of Order and then request an appeal. Frivolous appeals may be disallowed. The Director whose decision is under appeal shall step down for the duration of the appeal and the Committee shall be overseen by a co-Director or representative of the Organising Committee. The delegate shall then speak to his or her appeal for no more than one minute. The Director may then reply in defence of his or her ruling. The appeal shall then be put to a vote. If a two-thirds majority is attained, the decision of the Director shall be over-ruled.

Section D ORDER OF SESSION

Rule 16 Position Statements

The first session of the Committee will commence with an invitation to delegates to deliver their Position Statements. Position Statements allow delegates to introduce their countries' positions on the issue. Each Position Statement shall be no longer than one minute. The Directors may set further time limits at his or her discretion. The Director shall recognise member states in alphabetical order and offer each the opportunity to give a position statement.

Rule 17 Commencement of Debate

At the completion of Position Statements, the Directors shall announce the commencement of debate. If a Speaker's List was not exhausted at the completion of the previous session, that Speakers' List shall be resumed.

Rule 18 Closure of Session

The Directors may close debate at his or her discretion, with due consideration applied to scheduled closing times and the facilitation of debate. Upon the closure of a session, the Directors shall state the intended opening time of the next Regular Session and whether debate on the current agenda item will continue or debate on the next agenda item will commence.

Section E CLASSES OF DEBATE

Rule 19 Substantive Debate

Substantive debate shall be divided into three categories

1. Moderated Caucuses;
2. Un-moderated Caucuses;
3. Formal Debate.

Rule 20 Procedural Debate

Certain Procedural Motions may generate or allow for Procedural Debate. All such debate shall be in strict accordance to the rules governing Formal Debate. No speech in Procedural Debate shall be longer than one minute, and the Director may set further time limits at his or her discretion.

Section F MODERATED CAUCUSES

Rule 21 Initiation of Moderated Caucuses

Moderated Caucuses may be initiated by motion, or at the suggestion of the Directors. At the initiation of a Moderated Caucus, the Directors shall specify to all delegates

1. The topic of the Moderated Caucus;
2. The duration of the Moderated Caucus; and
3. The time limit for individual speeches within the Moderated Caucus.

Rule 22 Procedure in Moderated Caucuses

Speakers shall remain at their seats within the Committee Chamber throughout the Moderated Caucus. Speakers shall stand only when recognised by the Director. No Speakers List shall be drawn up. The Director shall, at the completion of each speech, call for those wishing to speak to raise their placards and then recognise one such delegate, who shall then stand and speak. All speeches shall be made through the Director. If the Moderated Caucus was initiated by a motion from the floor, its Proposer shall have first speaking rights.

Rule 23 Topic of Moderated Caucuses

Moderated Caucuses must be directly related to the present agenda item. If a speaker deviates from this topic, the Director may discipline him or her, or another delegate may call a Point of Order.

Rule 24 Duration of Moderated Caucuses

The duration of a Moderated Caucus shall be set by the Director. Delegates proposing a Moderated Caucus in a motion from the floor may propose a time limit for the Moderated Caucus. The Director may extend a Moderated Caucus by up to five minutes without a motion, but extensions of over five minutes require a successful Motion from the floor. A delegate may also propose a Motion to Return to Formal Debate, and if such a motion passes, the Moderated Caucus shall end.

Rule 25 Time Limit of Speeches

Time limits shall be strictly enforced. No speech may exceed two minutes. The Director may, at his or her discretion, apply further limits.

Section G UNMODERATED CAUCUSES

Rule 26 Definition of Un-moderated Caucuses

A un-moderated Caucus is a period of discussion of a fixed length during which time delegates may circulate and discuss issues arising from the agenda item under discussion. No points or motions from the floor shall be entertained.

Rule 27 Initiation of Un-moderated Caucuses

Un-moderated Caucuses may be initiated by a motion from the floor or the Director. At the initiation of an Un-Moderated Caucus, the Director shall specify the duration of the Un-moderated Caucus to all delegates. The Director may also, at his or her discretion, specify:

1. Any limits to the location of the Un-moderated Caucus; or
2. Whether the Speakers' List for Formal Debate remains open.

Rule 28 Duration of un-moderated Caucuses

The duration of an Un-moderated Caucus shall be set by the Director. Delegates proposing an Un-moderated Caucus in a motion from the floor may propose a time limit. These time limits shall be strictly applied, but the Director may extend or call to a close un-moderated Caucuses at his or her discretion. All delegates must return to their seats at the completion of the un-moderated Caucus.

Rule 29 Location of un-moderated Caucuses

Delegates may leave the Committee Chamber during an un-moderated Caucus. It is their responsibility to ensure that they return to the Committee Chamber at or before the completion of the Caucus.

Rule 30 Conduct of Directors during un-moderated Caucus

The Directors shall remain within the Committee Chamber throughout the un-moderated Caucus.

Section H FORMAL DEBATE

Rule 31 Primacy of Formal Debate

Unless otherwise stated, the rules of Formal Debate are presumed to apply throughout all Committee sessions.

Rule 32 Definition of Formal Debate

Formal debate shall be the primary method for discussion of agenda items at the Conference. During Formal Debate, all speeches shall be made through the Director in strict accordance with the Speakers' Lists. All motions and points from the floor shall be open.

Section I WORKING PAPERS, DRAFT RESOLUTIONS & AMENDMENTS

Rule 33 Distribution of Working Papers

Working Papers may be submitted to the Director by any delegate. To be distributed to the Committee, a Working Paper must:

1. Be signed by its Proposer;
2. Clearly state which Committee and agenda item it pertains to; and
3. Be typed and free from errors of spelling and grammar.

The Directors may, at their discretion, reject frivolous or inappropriate proposed Working Papers. The Directors also have the discretion to alter minor errors in spelling and grammar.

Rule 34 Introduction of Working Papers

Working Papers are introduced when they are distributed by the Director to all Committee delegates and may not be discussed until they are introduced. Multiple Working Papers may be discussed simultaneously and they do not generate Speakers' Lists. The Director will notify all delegates of the introduction of a Working Paper when it has been distributed to all delegates.

Rule 35 Distribution of Draft Resolutions

Draft Resolutions may be proposed by any Member State. A Draft Resolution must be distributed to all delegates by the Director before it may be introduced. To be distributed, a Draft Resolution must:

1. Be signed by its Proposer and Seconder;
2. Clearly state which Committee and agenda item it pertains to;
3. Be signed by at least one quarter of the Member States in the Committee;
4. Follow correct UN Resolution format; and
5. Be typed and free from errors of spelling and grammar.

The Director may, at his or her discretion, reject frivolous or inappropriate Draft Resolutions.

Rule 36 Introduction of Draft Resolutions

Draft Resolutions are introduced by motion from the floor. If a Draft Resolution is successfully introduced

1. The Director shall close and suspend the General Speakers List;
2. The Proposer shall come forward to read the Operative Clauses;
3. Questions of Clarification shall be entertained;
4. The Proposer shall speak to the Draft Resolution;
5. The Director shall open the Draft Resolution Speakers' List;
6. The Seconder shall speak to the Draft Resolution; then
7. The Draft Resolution Speaker's List shall commence with the first speaker against.

Rule 37 Questions of Clarification

Questions of Clarification may be asked of the Proposer from the floor. Questions of Clarification may include questions about the definition of terms or the meaning of potentially ambiguous terms and phrases. Questions of Clarification may not be asked so as to induce debate on the Draft Resolution, or to question the Proposer's position on the agenda item.

Rule 38 Amendments concerning spelling and grammar

The Director has the discretion to correct minor errors in spelling and grammar. This can be appealed; if a delegate believes that alteration has led to substantive change within the Working Paper, Draft Resolution, Resolution or Amendment, they may appeal alteration by calling a Point of Order. The delegate must express their concerns in less than thirty seconds. This appeal will be presided over by the Director. If there is further disagreement between the Director and Delegate, the committee shall vote on the matter.

Formal amendments regarding spelling, grammar, syntax or semantics should only be offered if the effect of the change is substantial. Minor or frivolous amendments will not be entertained. The Director has complete discretion whether or not to accept such an amendment.

Rule 39 Distribution of Amendments

Amendments may be proposed by any Member State. An Amendment must be submitted to the Director before it may be introduced. Amendments need not be distributed to all delegates, but all delegates must have the opportunity to read an amendment before voting on its introduction. All Amendments must:

1. Be signed by its Proposer and Seconder;
2. Clearly state which Committee, agenda item and Draft Resolution it pertains to;
3. Be signed by at least ten percent of the Member States in the Committee;
4. Follow correct UN Resolution format; and
5. Be typed or clearly hand-written and free from errors of spelling and grammar.

The Director may, at his or her discretion, reject frivolous or inappropriate Amendments.

Rule 40 Introduction of Amendments

Amendments are introduced by motion from the floor. If an Amendment is successfully introduced:

1. The Director shall close and suspend the Draft Resolution Speakers List;
2. The Proposer shall come forward and read the Amendment;
3. Questions of Clarification shall be entertained;
4. The Committee shall carry out a vote to determine whether or not to debate the amendment; then
5. If the vote to debate passes, an Amendment Speakers' List shall be opened, the Proposer shall speak to the Amendment, and the Amendment Speakers' List shall then commence with the first speaker against; or
6. If the vote to debate fails, the Amendment shall move directly to a vote.

Section J SPEAKERS LISTS

Rule 41 Role of Speakers' Lists

Speakers' Lists shall determine the speaking order throughout Formal Debate and shall be drawn up by the Director. During Formal Debate, only speakers on a Speakers' List may give speeches, although others may raise motions and points from the floor or speak if yielded to.

Rule 42 Opening and Closure of Speakers' List

The Director will open and close Speakers Lists by declaration. Speakers may only be added to an open Speakers' List.

Rule 43 Addition to and Removal from the Speakers' List

When a Speakers' List is opened, delegates may be added to the list by

1. Raising their placard if and when requested to do so by the Director; or
2. Sending a note to the Chair.

No delegate may be added again to a Speaker's List that he or she is already on. A delegate who has spoken or been otherwise removed from a Speaker's List may be added to the Speakers' List. A delegate may be removed from the Speakers' List by sending a note to the Chair.

Rule 44 Classes of Speakers' List

Speakers lists may be applied to four classes of debate:

1. General Debate;
2. Debate on the Draft Resolution;
3. Debate on the Amendment;
4. Debate on procedural matters. Please note a moderated caucus is to be the preferred method of discussing procedural matters.

Rule 45 The General Speakers' List

The General Speakers' List shall encompass all Formal Debate on the issue between the completion of Position Speeches and commencement of debate on Draft Resolutions.

Rule 46 Draft Resolution Speakers' Lists

When Formal Debate commences on a Draft Resolution, the Director shall draw up and open a Speakers' List to discuss the Draft Resolution. This Speakers' List shall be arranged into speakers for and against the Draft Resolution.

All speeches should substantially address the Draft Resolution. While such lists are in operation, amendments may be submitted.

Rule 47 Proposer's Right of Reply

At the exhaustion of a Draft Resolution Speakers' List, or otherwise immediately prior to voting on a Draft Resolution, the proposing delegate may deliver a short address summarising the advantages of the Draft Resolution. This address will be no longer than two minutes.

Rule 48 Amendment Speakers' Lists

If the Committee moves to debate an amendment, the Director shall draw up an Amendment Speakers' List. This list shall function in the manner of a Draft Resolution Speakers' List, but the discussion is to be focused on the Amendment alone. No Proposer's Right of Reply shall apply.

Rule 49 Procedural Speakers' Lists

A Procedural Speakers' List shall be opened when debate is required on a procedural motion. All procedural motions except the Motion to Close Debate will move directly to a vote without debate unless there is an objection from the floor. Motions to Close Debate will always be debated. During a procedural debate:

1. Speaking times shall be set at no more than one minute or one half of the general speaking time, whichever is the shortest;
2. No debate of substantive matter is to be entered into;
3. No yields to other delegates shall be entertained;
4. No more than three speakers for and against the motion shall be entertained;
5. No Proposer's Right of Reply shall apply.

Rule 50 Yielding

At any time during substantive Formal Debate, a speaker, upon the completion of his speech, shall have the opportunity to Yield to

1. The Director, in which case the Director shall invite the next speaker forward;
2. Another delegate on the Speaker's List, in which case the Director shall invite that delegate forward to speak.
3. The incoming speaker, provided the original speaker did not take any Points of Information and has time remaining. The incoming speaker may speak for the sum of the time allocated to him via the Speakers' List and the remaining time on the clock for the yielding speaker. If the yielding speaker took Points of Information or exhausted his time, the incoming speaker shall only have his previously allocated time; or
4. Any other delegate not upon the Speaker's List, in which case the Director shall allow the incoming delegate to speak only for as long as the outgoing delegate had time remaining.
5. A delegate may only yield to another delegate not on the Speakers' List if
 - He or she has time remaining; and
 - He or she did not take Points of Information

No more than two consecutive yields to other delegates will be accepted; the third yield will automatically go to the Director.

Section K

POINTS FROM THE FLOOR

Rule 51 Available Points from the Floor

There shall be five classes of points from the floor

1. Point of Order;
2. Points of Personal Privilege;
3. Points of Procedural Enquiry;
4. Point of Information;
5. National Right of Reply.

The Director has the discretion to refuse frivolous or inappropriate points from the floor. No cross-floor debate shall be tolerated.

Rule 52 Operation of Points of Order

A delegate may call a Point of Order if another delegate or the Director is in breach of these rules of procedure. A Point of Order may interrupt the debate at any time. When a Point of Order is recognised, the delegate raising the Point is to explain, in less than thirty seconds, how procedure has not been followed. The Director shall then rule as to whether the Point is in or out of order.

Rule 53 Operation of Points of Personal Privilege

Points of Personal Privilege may be raised if a speaker is inaudible or any matter of the Committee environment is unsatisfactory. When a Point of Personal Privilege is recognised, the delegate raising the Point is to explain his or her concern in less than thirty seconds. Unless urgent, Points of Personal Privilege should be made in writing.

Rule 54 Operation of Points of Procedural Enquiry

A Point of Procedural Enquiry allows a delegate to clarify matters of procedure. Points of Procedural Enquiry may not interrupt speakers. When a Point of Procedural Enquiry is recognised, the delegate raising the Point is to outline, in less than thirty seconds, what element of procedure he or she wishes clarification on. Unless urgent, Points of Procedural Enquiry should be made in writing. Whether or not the Point is made orally, the Director shall respond with an oral declaration to all delegates.

Rule 55 Operation of Points of Information

Points of Information may be offered at the end of any speech arising from a non-procedural Speakers List. Points of Information may not be addressed to the Proposer or Secunder of a Draft Resolution, or the Proposer of an Amendment. Speakers may choose to accept or refuse Points of Information. If a speaker elects to take Points of Information, the Director will then invite delegates wishing to make such points to raise their placards, without speaking, and await recognition. The Director or delegate may limit the number of Points of Information at his or her discretion. *All points of information are to be brief, relevant, and in the form of a question.*

Rule 56 Operation of National Right of reply

If a delegate feels that his or her nation has been abused by a speaker, or that false statements have been made about his or her nation, he or she may stand, raise his or her placard, and await the completion of the speech.

The Director may, if the speaker is extremely discourteous, interrupt the speech and request an immediate apology and/or issue a warning. At the completion of the speech, the Director will at his or her discretion recognise the standing delegate. The delegate may then give a speech of no more than one minute responding to the abuse or falsehood. The Director may then request that the abusive delegate apologise.

Section L**MOTIONS FROM THE FLOOR****Rule 57 Definition of Procedural Motions**

Procedural Motions allow delegates or the Director to exercise control over matters of procedure within the limits of these Rules of Procedure. Procedural motions may be made by any delegate or the Director. Procedural motions may not interrupt speakers. A delegate wishing to raise a procedural motion should stand, raise his or her placard and state the motion he or she wishes to raise. He or she may not speak to his or her motion. The Director may reject frivolous or inappropriate motions. A motion that has been recognised shall be put to the vote.

Rule 58 Available Procedural Motions

There are fourteen procedural motions available:

1. Motion for a Moderated Caucus;
2. Motion to Extend the Moderated Caucus;
3. Motion to Return to Formal Debate;
4. Motion for an un-moderated Caucus;
5. Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution;
6. Motion to Introduce an Amendment;
7. Motion to Suspend Debate;
8. Motion to Resume Debate;
9. Motion to Close Debate;
10. Motion to Divide the Question;
11. Motion for Roll Call Vote;

12. Motion for Recount;
13. Motion for Procedural Debate;
14. Motion to Adjourn Session.

Rule 59 Motion for a Moderated Caucus

A Motion for a Moderated Caucus may be proposed throughout Formal Debate. Delegates proposing such a motion should specify the proposed topic and suggested duration of the Caucus. If a Motion for a Moderated Caucus passes, the Committee shall move directly to a Moderated Caucus.

Rule 60 Motion to Extend the Moderated Caucus

A Motion to Extend the Moderated Caucus may be proposed during a Moderated Caucus. Delegates proposing such a motion may specify the duration to which he or she wishes the Moderated Caucus be extended. If a Motion to Extend the Moderated Caucus passes, the Caucus shall be extended.

Rule 61 Motion to Return to Formal Debate

A Motion to Return to Formal Debate may be proposed during a Moderated Caucus. If such a motion is passed, the Committee shall return to Formal Debate.

Rule 62 Motion for an Un-moderated Caucus

A Motion for un-moderated Caucus may be proposed throughout Formal Debate. Delegates proposing such a motion may wish to specify the proposed duration of the Caucus. If a Motion for an un-moderated Caucus passes, the Committee shall move directly to an un-moderated Caucus.

Rule 63 Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution

A Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution may be proposed during Formal Debate under the General Speakers' List. Only the Proposer of a Draft Resolution may raise this motion. If it motion passes, the proposed Draft Resolution shall be introduced under Rule 40.

Rule 64 Motion to Introduce an Amendment

A Motion to Introduce an Amendment may be proposed during Formal Debate under a Draft Resolution Speakers' List. Only the Proposer of an Amendment may raise this motion. If such a motion passes, the proposed Amendment shall be introduced under Rule 44.

Rule 65 Motion to Suspend Debate

A Motion to Suspend Debate may be proposed during Formal Debate under a Draft Resolution Speakers' List. If such a motion passes, the Draft Resolution shall be put aside, the Draft Resolution Speakers' List closed and suspended and the General Speakers' List resumed.

Rule 66 Motion to Resume Debate

A Motion to Resume Debate may be proposed during Formal Debate under the General Speakers' List when a Draft Resolution has previously been suspended. If such a motion passes, debate on the Draft Resolution shall be resumed.

Rule 67 Motion to Close Debate

A Motion to Close Debate may be proposed during Formal Debate under a Draft Resolution or Amendment Speakers' List. If proposed for a Draft Resolution, this Motion shall generate a Procedural Speakers' List. If this Motion passes, the Committee will move directly to a vote on the Draft Resolution or Amendment.

Rule 68 Motion to Divide the Question

A Motion to Divide the Question may be proposed immediately prior to any vote on a Draft Resolution or Amendment. If this motion passes, the clauses shall be voted on individually by placard vote.

Rule 69 Motion for Roll-Call Vote

A Motion for Roll-Call Vote may be proposed immediately prior to a vote. The Director has a broad discretion to reject such motions in the interests of time. If this motion is passed, the vote shall be by roll-call.

Rule 70 Motion for Recount

A Motion for Recount may be proposed immediately after the announcement of the results of a vote. Such a motion shall not go to a vote, and shall be ruled upon at the Director's discretion. If the motion is passed by the Director, the vote shall be repeated.

Rule 71 Motion for Procedural Debate

A Motion for Procedural Debate may be proposed after any procedural Motion has been proposed. The Director has discretion to entertain Motions for Procedural Debate. The passing of such a motion shall result in the creation of a Procedural Speakers' List.

Rule 72 Motion to Adjourn Session

A Motion to Adjourn Session may be proposed throughout Formal Debate. The Director has a broad discretion to reject such motions. If such a Motion passes, the Committee shall be adjourned and the Director shall specify a time for the Committee to reconvene.

Section M VOTING

Rule 73 Classes of Vote

There shall be two classes of vote: procedural and substantive.

All votes on the adoption of Draft Resolutions shall be substantive. All votes on motions, the introduction and adoption of amendments, and any other matter shall be procedural. For substantive votes, delegates may elect to vote for, against or abstain. On procedural votes, delegates can only vote for or against. Substantive votes on draft resolutions shall be by roll-call. All procedural votes shall prima facie be by placard-vote.

Rule 74 Voting Rights

Each Member State in the Committee shall have one vote.

Rule 75 Passing of Procedural Votes

All procedural votes require a simple majority of present and voting members to pass.

Rule 76 Passing of Substantive Votes

Substantive votes shall be passed by simple majority of members present and voting. Members present and voting are those who vote either for or against but not those who abstain.

Rule 76 Passing of Substantive Votes

Substantive votes shall be passed by simple majority of members present and voting. Members present and voting are those who vote either for or against but not those who abstain.

Rule 77 Voting on the Security Council

Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.

Decisions on the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members. A resolution must not record any "Against" votes from the permanent members, otherwise the resolution automatically fails.

Rule 78 Procedure of Placard Votes

In a placard vote, delegates vote by raising their placard only.

Rule 79 Procedure of Roll-Call Votes

The Director shall read out the voting countries in alphabetical order. When a delegate's Member State is read out, he or she shall reply with "yes", "no", or "abstain".

Rule 80 Conduct during Voting.

Note passing will be closed. No points of procedure or motions from the floor will be entertained during voting. A point of order may only be called if the Director has failed to oversee the vote in accordance with these rules.



Rule 81 Proxy Voting

When a delegate is for whatever reason unable to remain in the Committee Chamber for a substantive vote, he or she may submit a proxy vote in writing to the Director.

Rule 82 Right or Responsibility to Deliver Explanation of Voting

During any substantive vote, a delegate may request or be requested to explain his or her vote. Such requests may be made by the Director or a delegate at the completion of the vote but before the count of votes is announced.

No delegate shall explain an abstention. Explanation may only be requested by another delegate if the vote goes against the known policy of the delegate's country or is at odds with his or her statements during debate.

A delegate may, on voting, request the opportunity to explain by making a vote "yes, with rights" or "no, with rights".

The Director has discretion to refuse any request for explanation. Such explanation shall take place before the announcement of results, and shall be made in no more than thirty seconds.

Rule 83 Equally Divided Votes.

If a vote is equally divided and a simple majority is required, a recount shall be called. If the recount is equally divided:

1. Procedural votes shall be taken as failed;
2. Substantive votes shall be suspended and debate resumed until the Director or a Delegate moves to return to the vote. If this subsequent vote is also equally divided, the proposal shall be taken as failed.