

Rules of Procedure, elbMUN 2022

as of 01 March 2022

Preface

These Rules of Procedure are the official regulations for the conduct of Elbe Model United Nations (elbMUN).

Chapter I. *General Provisions*

Art. 1 Interpretation

Public International Law and its sources, particularly the Charter of the United Nations, shall function as a means for the interpretation of these Rules of Procedure.

Art. 2 Definitions

For the purpose of the present Rules of Procedure, the following expressions shall have the meanings hereunder assigned to them

- a) The “Presidents” are the Chairpersons of the General Assembly and of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;
- b) The “Chairpersons” are the heads of their respective committee;
- c) The “Delegates” are persons representing a member state of the United Nations;
- d) The “Representatives” are persons representing a non-governmental organization or non-state observers;
- e) The “House” shall be a specific committee or the committees as a whole.
- f) The “Press” is the official press team of elbMUN. They shall be responsible for the documentation of the conference;
- g) The “Executive Board” consists of the presidents of elbMUN e.V.;
- h) The “General Debate” is a formal debate in the Committees. It may be suspended for the purpose of conducting an informal debate, which are namely the “Moderated Caucus” and the “Unmoderated Caucus”.

Art. 3 Decorum

Delegates and representatives shall conduct themselves according to their respective function and respect each other’s dignity at all times. They may be called to order by the Secretaries General, the Chairpersons, or the Secretariat, if necessary.

Art. 4 Official and Working Language

English shall be the official and working language of the House during session as well as during breaks and/or informal meetings.

Art. 5 Dress Code

- (1) All participants of elbMUN shall dress suitable to the character of the conference;
- (2) Wearing business attire of the represented country is in order;
- (3) Non-compliance with the dress code may lead to a reprehension by the Chairpersons. In such a case, Art. 12 shall apply;
- (4) Clothing as an expression of personal religious belief is in order.

Chapter II. *elbMUN* Officials

1. Secretariat

Art. 6 The Secretary General

- (1) The Secretary General is the final and sole institution concerning any decision on the interpretation of these rules;
- (2) The dignity of the Secretary General is to be respected in all circumstances. The House shall rise when the Secretary General enters the room;
- (3) The Secretary General shall be addressed either with 'Your Excellency' or 'Most distinguished Mr./Miss Secretary General';
- (4) The Secretary General may take either oral or written statements to any forum or participant at elbMUN concerning any question under consideration;
- (5) His/her office is the Office of the Secretary General.

Art. 7 Secretariat

- (1) The Secretariat is an organ of the elbMUN conference, subordinate to the Secretary General;
- (2) It consists of the Secretary General and the staff appointed by him/her;
The Secretary General is represented by two Secretaries, a woman and a man, who should be referred to as "Secretaries General". Both have full authority to individually exercise the competences assigned to the Secretary General. Decisions taken by the Secretary General shall be taken unanimously by the Secretaries General, who, at all times, work in a cooperative manner.
- (3) Its main purpose is the support of the Secretary General. This encompasses the function as guest speakers according to [Art. 42](#). The authority of the Secretariat shall be respected at all stages of the conference;
- (4) The Secretariat shall revise all draft resolutions after they are adopted by the House;
- (5) The Secretariat shall also receive and distribute documents and draft resolutions of all elbMUN fora;

- (6) It shall have the custody to proper archiving and distribution of all documents and credentials.

2. Chairpersons

Art. 8 General Functions of the Chairpersons

- (1) The Chairpersons shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting;
- (2) The Chairpersons shall have complete control of the proceedings during sessions and shall thus moderate discussions, announce decisions, rule on points and motions and ensure the compliance of these rules;
- (3) The Chairpersons are in any case bound to these rules of procedure and the fundamental principles of elbMUN;
- (4) The Chairpersons shall decide upon doubtful or conflicting interpretation concerning these Rules of Procedure;
- (5) In case of doubt, the Chairpersons shall account for their ruling and its accordance with the fundamental principles of elbMUN. He/She will be at all times responsible to the Secretary General;
- (6) For the clarification of a doubtful or conflicting interpretation, the Chairpersons may call upon the Secretary General for conclusive advice.

Art. 9 Discretion of the Chairpersons

All procedural matters in Formal Session are subject to the discretion of the Chairpersons. The Chairpersons may undertake an action that is not covered by the Rules of Procedure in order to facilitate the flow of the debate, as in accordance with Art. 8 (5).

3. Staff

Art. 10 Executive Board

- (1) The Executive Board is the final and sole institution concerning any decision on the organization of the elbMUN conference. It presides the official elbMUN staff;
- (2) The dignity of the Executive Board is to be respected in all circumstances.

Chapter III. *Conduct of Business*

1. *General Remarks*

Art. 11 General Rules of Conduct

- (1) The Chairpersons and the members of the House shall be addressed in third person singular only;
- (2) All Delegates and representatives shall refer to themselves in third person singular or first/ third person plural only, if speaking on behalf of their delegation;
- (3) Delegates and representatives are to be on time to all sessions. Late arrivals will require a note to the Chairpersons in order to have the right to participate and vote in the debate.

Art. 12 Misconduct

- (1) The Chairpersons shall indicate to delegates and representatives if their conduct does not comply with these guidelines;
- (2) If misconduct should continue after this warning, the delegate or representative may be reprimanded by the Chairpersons. In grave circumstances, the Chairpersons may contact the Secretary General to take action, which can include the exclusion from the debate or the conference. While excluded from session, a delegate or representative may not participate in voting procedures.

Art. 13 Notes

- (1) The passing of notes shall be allowed for delegates and representatives to communicate within their forum on agenda-related issues only;
- (2) Notes may only be read by their author and their stated recipient. Notes passed must have a clearly stated author and a clearly stated recipient;
- (3) The note may be screened by both the Chairs and the Secretariat. If deemed inappropriate, the note may be subject to further consideration;
- (4) The Chairpersons may at any point of time suspend note passing;
- (5) Note passing shall not be permitted during voting procedure.

Art. 14 Quorum

- (1) A roll call is conducted at the beginning of each session and, at the discretion of the Chairpersons, after a suspension of the meeting in order to determine the quorum. Thereupon, the Chairpersons shall announce the quorum. Representatives are not part of the quorum;
- (2) The roll call shall be conducted in alphabetical order;
- (3) When called upon, the delegates and representatives shall raise their placards and state their presence as “present” or “present and voting”. Indicating the latter entails the obligation to vote either in favor or against amendments and draft resolutions during substantial voting procedure, whereas abstentions are not in order.

2. Conduct of Business in Session

Art. 15 Speeches

- (1) Delegates or representatives wishing to speak shall raise their placards when the Chairpersons request them to do so. The order in which speakers are recognized is left to the discretion of the Chairpersons;
- (2) Delegates and representatives must always rise in order to speak. They are to remain standing both while speaking and while receiving questions or answers;
- (3) All speeches must be related to the matter at hand.

Art. 16 Use of Laptops

- (1) Delegates and representatives shall refrain from the use of laptops during General Debate on the agenda item;
- (2) It is in order to use laptops during any suspensions of formal debate (cf. Art. 36-38);
- (3) The use of laptops is not in order during the speech of guest speakers in the committee;
- (4) Any changes of the rules governing the use of laptops are left to the discretion of the Chairpersons and the Secretariat.

Chapter IV. General Debate on the Agenda Item

Art. 17 Agenda Setting

The House shall deal with the agenda topics in the order determined in the first committee session during General Debate by a majority vote. Sub-items raised by delegates or representatives are not to be voted upon.

Art. 18 General Debate on the Agenda Item

- (1) Before a committee moves into General Debate on an agenda topic, time may be given to Delegates and Representatives to present their countries' or organizations' positions on the agenda item at hand. They may speak on the agenda item following the alphabetical order;
- (2) To speak during General Debate, delegates or representatives shall raise their placards to be added to the general speakers' list when asked;
- (3) During General Debate, delegates and representatives shall yield the floor in one of the three ways indicated in Art. 19 (1);
- (4) The general speakers' list can be temporarily suspended by a motion (cf. Art. 34-45)
- (5) When there are no speakers left on the general speakers' list, General Debate will be closed and the house will automatically move into voting procedure on the agenda item.

Art. 19 Yielding during General Debate

- (1) Delegates must yield any speaking time left after their speech is finished. Yields may be made in three ways:
 - a. To another delegate;
 - b. To points of information, with the Chairpersons calling upon other delegates to indicate their wish to pose a point of information by raising their placards. The number of points of information per speech is determined by the delegation or the Chairpersons in accordance with the time remaining. The person who raised the question may not additionally reply to the speaker's answer. One follow-up is in order even if speaking time has elapsed. A point of information ought not to be utilized as a means of expressing the delegate's own position instead of posing a question on substantial matters;
 - c. To the Chair, if the delegate does not wish his or her speech to be subject to comments. The Chairpersons shall then move on to the next speaker;
- (2) It is obligatory for all delegations to yield the floor in one of the three ways indicated above after having finished their speech during General Debate. If there is no speaking time left, they shall yield the floor back to the Chairpersons.

Chapter V. Rules Governing Draft Resolutions and Amendments

Art. 20 Draft Resolutions

A draft resolution is a delegation's proposal on approaches and solutions for an agenda item that is prepared in a detailed manner and shows the format of a resolution.

Art. 21 Submission of Draft Resolutions

- (1) A draft resolution shall be submitted digitally to the Chairpersons;
- (2) To be introduced, a draft resolution requires at least one sponsor. It may be supported by signatories;
- (3) The number of signatories and sponsors shall add up to at least 30 percent of the quorum;
- (4) By sponsoring a draft resolution, a delegate is recognized as a writer and supporter of the draft resolution. One delegation may not sponsor more than one draft resolution per agenda item;
- (5) By signing a draft resolution, a signatory is recognized as a delegate wishing to debate the draft resolution. One delegation may become signatory to multiple draft resolutions per agenda item;
- (6) The draft resolution with most sponsors and signatories will be debated first. In the event of a tie, the Chairpersons may decide to again enter into unmoderated caucus, by which the committee may force a decision on its own. Alternative conducts are left to the discretion of the Chairpersons.

Art. 22 Introduction of a Draft Resolution

- (1) A note shall be sent to the Chair upon whose discretion the draft resolution may be introduced by the respective sponsor;
- (2) The draft resolution with the most signatories shall be introduced first, the operative clauses are to be read out loud by the respective sponsor;
- (3) In the following, the committee returns to General Debate on the agenda item.

Art. 23 Amendments

- (1) An amendment proposes to add, delete or change a clause or the order of various clauses in a draft resolution;
- (2) The amendment shall refer to the draft resolution debated at that time. It then shall be debated over and voted upon soon after;
- (3) An amendment requires at least one sponsor. It may be supported by signatories;
- (4) To be introduced, the number of signatories and sponsors shall add up to at least 20 percent of the quorum. It is at the Chairpersons' discretion to decide how many amendments may be submitted at a time;
- (5) An amendment shall be submitted to the Chairpersons using the official amendment sheet and may be introduced with the respective motion (Art. 40), after it has been approved by the Secretariat;
- (6) After the Chair has recognized the motion to introduce an amendment, the submitting state shall be given the opportunity to present the amendment;
- (7) In the following, the committee returns to General Debate on the agenda item.

Art. 24 Friendly Amendments

- (1) Friendly Amendments are changes that are related to non-substantive matters, e.g. grammar and spelling mistakes. Such an amendment is automatically included in the draft resolution and does not need to be voted upon. A friendly amendment requires the author's consent;
- (2) A friendly amendment does not need to be formally introduced, but handed in to the Chairpersons with a respective note through the official amendment sheet.

Chapter VI. *Points and Motions*

1. General Remarks

Art. 25 General Procedure on Points and Motions

- (1) If not stated otherwise, points or motions may not interrupt a speaker;
- (2) If not stated otherwise, it is at the Chairpersons' discretion if a point or motion is entertained. Inappropriate points may be overruled;
- (3) Delegates and Representatives raising a point shall remain standing according to Art. 15 (2) until the matter has been settled;

- (4) Delegates and Representatives wishing to raise a point or motion shall raise their placards;
- (5) Points may be raised at any point in the debate; they do not require the floor to be open, nor a voting procedure;
- (6) Motions will be voted upon in order of disruptiveness to the debate, i.e. relating to the amount of time given to the motion and the nature of the motion itself. Should two motions be equally disruptive, the first to have been noted by the Chair will be voted upon first. Any other potential considerations are subject to the discretion of the Chair.

2. Points

Art. 26 Point of Personal Privilege

- (1) During debate a Delegate or Representative may raise a point of personal privilege. The Chairpersons shall immediately address the point;
- (2) A point of personal privilege may interrupt a speaker in an urgent matter and must refer to a matter of personal comfort, safety, audibility, visibility or well-being of the members of the House;
- (3) Delegates and Representatives wishing to raise a point of personal privilege shall rise immediately and state aloud "Point of Personal Privilege".

Art. 27 Right of Reply

The Chairpersons shall recognize the Right of Reply only in instances of a grave insult addressing the person or entity of the Delegate or Representative. Rights of Reply may only be raised directly after a speech is completed. The Delegate or Representative must state which remark he/she considered to be an offense and then answer to it respectfully.

Art. 28 Point of Order

- (1) Points of order relate to the rules of procedure or to the way the Chairpersons are exercising their power;
- (2) A Delegate or Representative raising a point of order may not speak on substantive matters.

Art. 29 Point of Information

- (1) After a Delegate or Representative has given a speech, points of information may be raised by other Delegates and Representatives in the house (cf. Art.16 (1) lit. b);
- (2) The Chairpersons grant points of information only after asking the speaker whether he/she accepts such points. The Chairpersons or the speaker can limit the number of points of information. Points of information are directed to the speaker and allow other delegations to ask questions in direct relation to speeches, amendments and draft resolutions;
- (3) Points of information must be phrased as questions. Delegate and Representative have to remain standing while their question is answered;

- (4) Follow-up questions are not in order;
- (5) Delegates and Representatives wishing to raise a Point of Information shall raise their placards when in order.

Art. 30 Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

A Delegate or Representative may raise a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to request clarification on all procedural matters in general by the Chairpersons.

Art. 31 Point to Hear the Secretary General

A Delegate or Representative may raise a Point to Hear the Secretary General to request final clarification on all matters. The entertainment of this point shall be voted upon.

3. Motions

Art. 32 General Procedure during Procedural Voting

- (1) Motions require Procedural Voting;
- (2) Motions may be raised only when the Chairpersons have explicitly indicated the possibility to do so. Delegates wishing to raise a motion must raise their placards and stand up to state their motion when recognized by the Chairpersons.

Art. 33 Motion to set the Agenda

- (1) Upon opening the general debate, the House shall vote upon the order of the agenda items;
- (2) Such a motion requires a simple majority to pass.

Art. 34 Motion to Change the Order of Items on the Agenda

- (1) During discussion, the House may consider a motion to change the order of topics under discussion at the recommendation of the Chairpersons or any delegate or representative;
- (2) If such a motion is passed, the debate will be suspended and reopened according to the new order;
- (3) Such a motion requires a two-thirds majority.

Art. 35 Motion to Suspend the Meeting for the Purpose of a Moderated Caucus

- (1) Upon the motion of any delegate or representative, the House may consider a motion to suspend the meeting for the purpose of a moderated caucus;

- (2) The motion shall specify the purpose, individual speaking time and duration of the proposed suspension. The proposed duration shall not exceed 30 minutes;
- (3) A moderated caucus will be moderated by the Chairpersons.

Art. 36 Motion to Suspend the Meeting for the Purpose of an Unmoderated Caucus

- (1) The motion to suspend the meeting for the purpose of an unmoderated caucus must specify the purpose and the duration of the proposed suspension. The proposed duration shall not exceed 30 minutes;
- (2) During an unmoderated caucus delegates and representatives ought not to leave the committee.

Art. 37 Motion to Suspend the Meeting for another Purpose

The motion to suspend the meeting for another purpose shall be reasoned. The Chairpersons shall announce when the committee ought to reconvene.

Art. 38 Motion to Limit or Extend Speaking Time

- (1) During General Debate a motion to limit or extend speaking time may be raised;
- (2) When raising a motion to limit or extend speaking time, the delegate or representative must propose a speaking time and may shortly elaborate on the reason for the limitation/extension.

Art. 39 Motion to Limit or Extend Caucus Time

- (1) At the end of any moderated or unmoderated caucus a motion to limit or extend caucus time may be raised once;
- (2) The extension of caucus time shall not exceed the original duration.

Art. 40 Motion to Introduce an Amendment

- (1) A motion to introduce an amendment may only be raised after the delegate has submitted it to the Chairpersons beforehand;
- (2) Such a motion is not voted upon. It shall be directly granted at the discretion of the Chairpersons. It is required to be in order with Art. 23 (2);
- (3) A representative may not raise such a motion nor vote upon it.

Art. 41 Motion to Invite a Guest Speaker

- (1) A guest speaker from the Secretariat can be invited to give a speech concerning one of the agenda items, especially if the topic is related to a country which is not represented in the committee;

- (2) The committee may also invite the Secretary General as a guest speaker if the question relates to the fundamental principles of the United Nations;
- (3) The motion must explain the purpose and indicate the question to be clarified;
- (4) The Chairpersons inform the Secretary General or the Secretariat about the request and grant the speaker time for preparation;
- (5) If the guest speaker is willing to answer questions from the Committee after concluding his or her speech, the Chairpersons may grant time for that purpose;
- (6) Statements delivered by the guest speaker are conclusive to the matter in question.

Art. 42 Motion to Close the General Debate

- (1) The motion aims to close general debate on the agenda topic and move into voting procedure on the draft resolutions and amendments;
- (2) This motion requires a two-third majority;
- (3) Upon passing the motion the House moves into voting procedure on the amendments and draft resolutions at hand and closes General Debate on the agenda item;
- (4) If the general speakers' list runs out of speakers, the House automatically moves into voting procedure without a motion to close the general debate needing to be raised.

Art. 43 Motion to Exclude the Public

- (1) A motion to exclude the public may be raised if the Chairpersons or the delegates feel disturbed by the public or want to continue committee work with complete confidentiality;
- (2) The motion must specify the purpose and the duration of the proposed exclusion;
- (3) The motion requires a two-thirds majority;
- (4) The public consists of all persons, excluding the Secretary General, members of the Executive Board, Chairpersons, the Secretariat, delegates, representatives and any other person authorized by the Secretary General or the Executive Board.

Art. 44 Motion to Contact other Committees

- (1) A motion to Contact other Committees may be raised if a Delegate feels the need to be informed about the state of work of other Committees or if he or she wishes to directly ask a question regarding their view on a specific topic, aiming at progressing with the current level of debate;
- (2) The motion must state the Committee and outline the necessity for the presence of a delegate or representative. The Chairpersons shall pass on the message to the Committee;
- (3) The requested Committee is required to send either the nominated delegate or a voluntary within the Committee to the requesting Committee, a short debate beforehand concerning the opinion of the Committee is permissible upon the discretion of the Chairpersons;
- (4) The Delegate is allowed to speak before the requesting Committee to answer the question asked by the Committee; Points of Information are in order.

Art. 45 Motion to Appeal the Decision of the Chairpersons

- (1) An appeal is raised when a delegate feels that the Chairpersons have made an incorrect ruling. The appeal has to be raised immediately after the ruling;
- (2) The appeal shall immediately be put to a vote;
- (3) To pass, this motion requires a two-thirds majority;
- (4) If a majority is reached, the Chairpersons must correct their decision;
- (5) A representative may not raise such a motion nor vote upon it.

Art. 46 Motion to Adopt a Draft Resolution or an Amendment by Acclamation

- (1) Adopting an amendment or a draft resolution or an amendment by acclamation requires consensus from the House. It must be voted upon unanimously. In case of one objection, this motion fails;
- (2) If the motion passes, the house will directly vote on the amendment or draft resolution, with the Chairpersons only asking for objections. If none are recorded on demand of the Chairpersons, the respective amendment or draft resolution passes by acclamation.

Art. 47 Motion to Vote Clause by Clause

- (1) This motion can be requested when voting on amendments and draft resolutions;
- (2) Voting on subclauses is only in order when voting on amendments, not when voting on draft resolutions;
- (3) It requires a simple majority;
- (4) This motion cannot be combined with a motion to vote by roll call.

Art. 48 Motion to Vote by Roll Call

- (1) This motion can only be requested when voting on draft resolutions;
- (2) This motion is automatically passed and does not require a vote;
- (3) The roll call vote shall be taken in alphabetical order of the English names of the member states. During a roll call vote, delegations may answer with an affirmative vote, a negative vote, an abstention or pass their vote. When passing their vote, member states will be requested again to vote after all member states have indicated one of the four options above, not having the option anymore to abstain, irrespective of their previously indicated status “present” or “present and voting”. If a member state passes twice, its vote will be counted as a negative vote.

Chapter VII. Voting

1. General Remarks

Art. 49 Procedural Voting

- (1) Procedural voting applies to motions laid down in section VI/3;
- (2) Procedural voting is related to non-substantive matters;
- (3) Delegates and representatives are obliged to vote. Abstentions are not in order;
- (4) If not stated otherwise, a simple majority is required for a motion to pass;
- (5) The specific rules applying to procedural voting on motions are outlined in Art. 50.

Art. 50 Procedural Voting on Motions

- (1) When a motion has been raised, Chairpersons shall subsequently ask for “seconds” to the motion. All delegations in favour of the motion may then raise their placard. Subsequently, the Chairpersons shall ask for “objections”. All delegations in opposition to the motion may then indicate so by raising their placard;
- (2) At the discretion of the Chairpersons up to two speakers in favor of a motion and up to two speakers against the motion may be allowed to speak;
- (3) If not stated otherwise, the delegate or representative who has brought forward the motion may shortly elaborate on his or her reasons. The delegate or representative objecting the motion may do so accordingly. If more than one objection was stated, selection is to the discretion of the Chairpersons;
- (4) If there is an objection, the motion needs to be voted on in order to be entertained;
- (5) In an event of a tie, the voting will be retaken. In an event of another tie, the motion fails;
- (6) If a motion has been seconded and not objected, it automatically passes;
- (7) If it has not been seconded, it automatically fails.

Art. 51 Substantial Voting

- (1) Substantial voting is related to decisions on substantive matters, i.e. amendments and draft resolutions;
- (2) At every stage of the debate a delegate may introduce a motion to close General Debate (Art. 42);
- (3) Only delegates may vote. Abstentions are generally in order, while Art. 14 (3) applies;
- (4) Rules governing the substantial voting procedure are elaborated in section VII, especially in Art. 52, and section VIII/3.

Art. 52 General Procedure during Substantial Voting

- (1) Once the motion to close General Debate has passed or the general speakers' list has run out, substantial debate on the agenda item is closed and cannot be reopened;
- (2) If not mentioned otherwise according to Art. 46-48, the draft resolutions will be voted upon as a whole;

- (3) Amendments shall only be voted upon as a whole or be subject to Art. 48 or 49;
- (4) A simple majority of delegates in favour is required for a draft resolution and an amendment to pass;
- (5) The House will first vote upon the amendments and then upon the draft resolutions in their respective order according to Art. 21(6);
- (6) There shall be one speech in favour and one speech against the final version of the amendment and draft resolution. Afterwards, there will be a vote on the amendments and draft resolutions;
- (7) Delegates shall vote by raising their placards high and clearly when the Chairpersons call out “in favour”, “against”, “passing” or “abstention” as outlined in Art. 48(3);
- (8) If an amendment passes, the amendment will be added to the respective draft resolution;
- (9) If a draft resolution passes, the draft resolution may be presented to the General Assembly at the discretion of the Secretary General. As soon as a draft resolution has been passed by the House, the agenda item is closed;
- (10) If the draft resolution fails to reach a majority, voting on the next draft resolution will be commenced;
- (11) If the last remaining draft resolution fails, the agenda item will be closed and the committee will either commence debate on the other agenda item or adjourn the meeting. Reopening a closed agenda item is not in order;
- (12) The motions in section VII/2 are special rules governing the voting procedure, shall be introduced immediately before voting on the respective amendment and draft resolution, and shall have precedence as listed beneath;
- (13) Only if a draft resolution is passed by the General Assembly, it becomes a resolution.

Art. 53 Conduct during Voting Procedure

- (1) After the Chairpersons have announced the beginning of the voting procedure, no delegate or representative shall either enter or leave the room, unless for an urgent medical or digestive emergency, nor shall any delegate or representative interrupt the voting except for a Point of Personal Privilege, Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, or a Point of Order in connection with the actual conduct of voting;
- (2) The passing of notepapers is suspended and cross talking is strictly forbidden.

Art. 53 bis Special voting requirements in the Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund

- (1) The voting procedure, as outlined in Art. 49-53, shall be applicable in general to the voting procedure in the Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund.
- (2) Without prejudice to the process within other committees, the vote on a draft resolution in the Executive Board requires a simple majority. The simple majority is determined by a special scheme as provided in Annex I.

Chapter VIII. Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute: Rules of Procedure

1. General Remarks

Art. 54 Presidency

The Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute will be presided over by the President of the Assembly. The President holds the same functions as a Chairperson.

2. Voting

Art. 55 General Procedure during Voting

- (1) The voting procedure, as outlined in Art. 49-53, shall be applicable in general to the voting procedure in the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute.
- (2) Without prejudice to the process within other committees, the vote on a draft resolution in the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute is subject to the special provisions of this chapter.
- (3) The official Rules of Procedure of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute shall serve as a guidance and assistance in the interpretation and operationalization of these rules.

Art. 56 Consensus

Every effort shall be made to reach decisions in the Assembly by consensus. If consensus cannot be reached, decisions shall be taken by vote.

Art. 57 Decisions on matters of substance

Subject to Art. 56, and except as otherwise provided in the Statute and as reflected in these Rules, decisions on matters of substance must be approved by a two-thirds majority of States Parties present and voting.

Art. 58 Decisions on matters of procedure

- (1) Subject to Art. 56 and except as otherwise provided in the Statute and as reflected in these Rules, decisions on matters of procedure shall be taken by a simple majority of States Parties present and voting.
- (2) If the question arises whether a matter is one of procedure or of substance, the President shall rule on the question. An appeal against this ruling shall immediately be put to the vote and the President's ruling shall stand unless the appeal is approved by a simple majority of the States Parties present and voting.

Art. 59 Decisions on amendments to proposals relating to matters of substance

Decisions on amendments to proposals relating to matters of substance, and on parts of

such proposals put to the vote separately, shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the States Parties present and voting.

Art. 60 Elements of Crimes

The Elements of Crimes shall be adopted by the Assembly by a two-thirds majority of the members of the Assembly.

Art. 61 Establishment of subsidiary bodies

The Assembly may establish such subsidiary bodies as may be necessary, including an independent oversight mechanism for inspection, evaluation and investigation of the Court, in order to enhance its efficiency and economy.

Chapter IX. Course of Procedural Events

1. Opening Ceremony

Art. 62 Official Opening

- (1) The Secretary General declares the session as opened;
- (2) Delegations may present their opening statement before the General Assembly if granted approval beforehand by the Secretariat and recognized by the President of the Assembly.

2. General Assembly and Closing Ceremony

Art. 63 General Remarks

- (1) The General Assembly is headed by the President;
- (2) Every delegation has one vote.

Art. 64 Procedure on Draft Resolutions in the General Assembly

- (1) Passed draft resolutions are to be introduced to the General Assembly in order to become a passed resolution;
- (2) Draft resolutions passed by the Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund and the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute shall only be presented by a sponsor or signatory in a brief statement. The Presidency shall set a timeframe for those statements. A maximum of three points of information is in order. The draft resolutions

automatically become resolutions after having been presented to the General Assembly. They are not to be voted upon in the General Assembly;

- (3) Notwithstanding Art. 64 (2), draft resolutions are to be presented by a sponsor or signatory. The Presidency shall set a timeframe for those statements. A maximum of three points of information is in order;
- (4) If Art. 64 (2) does not apply, a draft resolution shall be voted upon in its entirety. Motions to vote clause by clause are not in order. The introduction of amendments to any draft resolution is not in order in the General Assembly;
- (5) The specific form of the voting procedure shall be determined at the discretion of the Presidency. Motions according to Art. 46-48 are not in order;

Art. 65 Official Closing

The Secretary General officially declares the conference as closed.

Chapter X. *Closing Remarks*

Art. 66 Amendments to Rules of Procedure

These rules of procedure may only be amended by a decision of the Secretary General.

Annex I (Executive Board)

Voting Power – International Financial and Monetary Committee

IMF Executive Directors and Voting Power

Explanation: Every country has a certain voting power (both in the Executive Board and the IMFC), either only for itself or in representation of the entire group of countries which it forms a part of. Therefore, the share might appear a bit distorted.

Modifications for the MUN: The Committee is actually composed of 24 states; however, the simulation will only consist of 20 states and two observer organizations. The residual votes will be added to the other countries acc. to their original share. Furthermore, Vietnam and Singapore are in reality part of the same country group, but both have been included to make the discussions more interesting. Thus, both will receive the same voting powers.

Country	Voting Power (Actual share + residual share)
United States	16,5% + 3,96% = 20,46%
China	6,08% + 1,45% = 7,53%
El Salvador	4,53% + 1,08% = 5,61%
Vietnam	4,53% + 1,08% = 5,61%
Singapore	4,33% + 1,03% = 5,46%
Greece	4,13% + 0,98% = 5,11%
France	4,03% + 0,96% = 4,99%
United Kingdom	4,03% + 0,96% = 4,99%
Republic of Korea	3,78% + 0,90% = 4,68%
Estonia	3,28% + 0,79% = 4,07%
Turkey	3,22% + 0,78% = 4%
Nigeria	3,08% + 0,74% = 3,82%
Ecuador	3,07% + 0,74% = 3,81%
India	3,05% + 0,73% = 3,78%
Russian Federation	2,68% + 0,65% = 3,33%
Pakistan	2,54% + 0,61% = 3,15%
Lebanon	2,52% + 0,61% = 3,13%
Saudi Arabia	2,01% + 0,48% = 2,49%
Ruanda	1,62% + 0,39% = 2,01%
Argentina	1,59% + 0,38% = 1,97%