

I. SESSIONS

Rule 1 Opening Date

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Rule 8 General Powers of the Chair

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him/her elsewhere by these rules, the Chair shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the session, direct the deliberations in meetings, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, rule on points of order, and maintain decorum. The Chair may, in the course of the discussion of an item, declare to the body a limit on the number of times each member may be placed on the speakers' list. The Chair shall maintain the list of speakers either by taking placard requests or by requiring requests in writing. The Chair is authorized to see to it that delegates focus their remarks on the items under discussion. They may invite motions, declare an action dilatory, and limit caucusing.

Rule 9 Voting

The Dias shall not vote on any matters concerning procedural or substantive issues.

V. DELEGATIONS

Rule 10 Composition

Delegations within a council or other body shall have not less than one and no more than two representatives.

VI. PARTICIPATION BY NON-MEMBER STATES

Rule 11 Non-Members

Any United Nations member state which is not a member of the Security Council may participate in the discussion of any question before the Security Council in which it is interested or a named party upon the specific invitation of the Security Council, as decided by its members, and pursuant to conditions agreed by the Council. A member state which is not a member of the Security Council cannot make motions, introduce resolutions, or vote upon either substantive or procedural matters of the Council.

Rule 12 Draft Resolutions

Any United Nations member state invited to participate in accordance with Rule 11 may draft resolutions. These draft resolutions will only be formally considered if sponsored and formally introduced by a member of the Security Council.

Rule 13 Secretariat Assistance

The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat, or other persons whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance.

VII. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 14 Opening of Meeting and Debate

The Chair may declare a meeting open and permit debate to proceed when a quorum (at least two-thirds) of the member states registered at the conference are present. The presence of a majority, which consists of one half plus one of the members, is required for a vote on a resolution or an amendment.

Rule 15 Precedence

Members of the Secretariat are accorded precedence at all times.

Rule 16 Statements by the Secretariat

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

Rule 17 Debate on the Establishment of Agenda Topic

At the discretion of the Chair, or by motion, a Speakers List must be established before any debate or other motions may be made. The body may use the Speakers List, Moderated and Unmoderated Caucuses to debate on the establishment of a topic. Voting on the establishment of the agenda topic shall be limited to two speakers in favor of and two against the proposed topic. The Chair may limit the speakers time under this rule.

Rule 18 Speeches

No representative may address the Security Council, its main committees, its subcommittees, or ad hoc committees without having previously obtained the permission of the Chair. The Chair shall call upon speakers to be placed on the speakers' list in the order in which they signify their desire to speak. The Chair may call a speaker to order if their remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

A delegate wishing to yield time to another delegation must note so at the beginning of their speech.

A delegate may only speak once they are recognized by the Chair.

Rule 19 Time Limit on Speeches

The committee or the Chair may limit the time allowed for each speaker. When the debate is limited and a representative exceeds their allotted time, the Chair shall call them to order without delay.

Rule 20 Points of Order (Procedural)

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may rise to a point of order (a procedural question), and the point of order shall be decided upon immediately by the Chair, in accordance with the rules of procedure. A representative rising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

A delegate intending to seek information or clarification of procedure rises to a point of order as a means of obtaining the floor. However, *to introduce a motion* (request for specific action), a delegate should raise their placard and wait to be recognized by the Chair.

A point of order is also an intervention directed to the Chair, requesting them to make use of some power of their office, such as the manner in which the debate is being conducted, the maintenance of order, the observance of the rules of procedure, or the way in which the Chair is exercising their powers. Under a point of order, a representative may request the Chair to apply a certain rule of procedure. Generally, delegates should not rise to points of order during a fellow delegate's speech.

Rule 21 Points of Information (Substantive)

A point of information is used to request information or clarification of remarks relating to material or arrangements of the meeting, documents

may occur. The Chair, or motion with a simple majority, may at any time move the committee back into formal debate.

Rule 27 Moderated Caucus

A moderated caucus is informal debate under the authority of the Chair. The council may motion and vote to move into moderated caucus at any time by simple majority vote. A time limit for such moderated caucus must be part of the motion. There will be no speakers' list, and delegates will be recognized to speak upon raising their placards. There can be no points, motions, yields or votes during a moderated caucus. The only Point of Order that will be entertained during a Moderated Caucus is one pertaining to being able to hear speakers. The Chair may, at their discretion, move the council back into formal debate before the time limit has expired.

Rule 28 Unmoderated Caucus

The council may vote to move into an unmoderated caucus (unstructured meeting for consultation) at any time during normal debate by simple majority vote. A time limit for such caucus must be part of the motion. The chair may, at their discretion, move the council back into debate before the time limit has expired.

Rule 29 Suspension of the Rules

Suspension of the Rules allows for an informal structured presentation and is how a draft resolution is introduced. The committee may motion and vote to suspend the rules or it may be done at the Chair's discretion, with a time limit for a question-answer period moderated by the Chair in the motion. During the suspension of the rules the sponsors will read the proposed resolution and answer questions pertaining to the draft resolution. Once the time for the questions has elapsed, the committee moves back into debate.

Rule 30 Adjournment of Debate

To adjourn debate is to end discussion (table debate) on an agenda item *without* coming to a vote on any resolution on the floor under that item. Discussion moves directly to the next agenda item.

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move for adjournment of the debate on the item under consideration. Such a motion requires a majority of members present and voting to pass. This motion is debatable: two delegates may speak in favor of, and two against this motion. The Chair may

a) amendment(s);

b) division of the question--first, to divide the proposed sec

IX. VOTING

Rule 38 Voting Rights

Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote. The five Permanent Members (P5; China, France, Russia, United Kingdom and United States of America) have a veto on substantive matters.

Rule 39 Procedural Matters

Decisions on procedural matters shall be made by the affirmative vote of a majority of members present. The veto does not apply to procedural matters, as determined by the ODUMUNC Security Council Chair.

Rule 40 Substantive Matters

Decisions on substantive matters shall be made by the affirmative vote of nine members with the concurring votes (positive or abstaining) of the five permanent members. Any veto defeats an issue. Abstentions or absences do not count as a veto.

Rule 41 Party to Dispute

In decisions under Chapter VII and paragraph 3 of Article 52 of the Charter, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting on substantive matters.

Rule 42 "Important Questions"

An issue may be designated upon majority vote of a committee as an "Important Question" if it relates specifically to recommendations on the maintenance of international peace and security, suspension of the rights and privileges of a member or membership, expulsion of members, and budgetary questions.

A matter designated an "important question" requires a two-thirds majority of members present and voting to pass.

Rule 43 Method of Voting

The Assembly shall normally vote by a simple placard vote. Any member may request a roll call vote on a draft resolution. If there is opposition the Chair shall call for a majority vote by show of placards. The roll call vote shall be taken in English alphabetical order of the names of member states, and one of its representatives shall reply yes (*with rights*), no (*with rights*), or abstain. A delegation also may vote pass; when called again the delegation must vote yes or no.

Rule 44 Conduct During the Vote

After the Chair has announced the beginning of voting, all caucusing and passing of notes shall cease. No representative shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of voting. No person shall be permitted to enter or exit the meeting room once a vote has begun until after the vote is completed.

