

CCYMUNC 2023

Rules of Procedure

Committee: WTO

Topic: Promotion of Fair Trade

Table of Contents

I. General Committee Rules	4
1. Representation	4
2. Language	4
3. Etiquette	4
4. Code of Conduct	5
5. Electronic Devices	5
6. Quorum	5
7. General Powers of Chairs	5
8. Procedural and Substantive Procedures	6
9. Absence	7
II. Rules Governing the Agenda	8
1. Provisional Agenda	8
2. Roll Call	8
3. Setting the Agenda	8
III. Rules Governing Debate	9
1. Speakers' List	9
2. Proposing Motions	9
3. Withdrawing a Proposal	10
4. Order of Priority of Motions	10
5. Adjournment of the Meeting	11
6. Suspension of the Meeting	11
7. Closure of Debate	11
8. Unmoderated Caucus	12
9. Moderated Caucus	12
IV. RULES GOVERNING SPEECH	13
1. Right to Speak	13
2. Time Limit on Speeches	13
3. Yields	13

4. Right to Reply	14
V. Rules Governing Points	16
1. Raising Points	16
2. Point of Personal Privilege	16
3. Point of Order	16
4. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	17
5. Point of Information	17
VI. Rules Governing Written Proposals	18
1. Position Paper.....	18
2. Working Papers.....	18
3. Draft Resolution	18
4. Introduction of Draft Resolution	19
5. Panel of Authors.....	20
6. Amendments	20
7. Introduction of Amendments	21
8. Voting to Incorporate an Amendment into a Draft Resolution	21
9. Friendly Amendments	22
VII. Rules Governing Voting.....	23
1. Procedural Votes	23
2. Substantive Votes	23
3. Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions	23
4. Methods of Voting	24
5. Right to Explain Votes	24
VIII. List of Verbs Allowed in Clauses	26
1. Preamble Clauses	26
2. Operative Clauses	28

I. General Committee Rules

1. Representation

A member of the Committee is a representative who is officially registered with the Conference. Each member will be represented by one delegate and will have one vote on each Committee.

2. Language

English will be the official and working language of the conference. If a delegate wishes to present any document in a language other than English, the chair may at their discretion permit the introduction of the document alongside a full English translation of the document to be distributed to the entirety of the committee. Delegates may not carry out any activities during sessions that are relevant to their committees in any language other than English, such as but not limited to discussing committee topics in formal debate procedures or in unmoderated caucus.

3. Etiquette

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

Every delegate should be courteous and respectful to committee staffs and other delegates. The Chair will immediately remove any delegate who does not abide by this rule. Any delegate who feels that she or he is not being treated respectfully is encouraged to refer the matter to the Dais, who will then take the appropriate action.

Participants are expected to wear formal attire throughout the sessions unless under special circumstances.

4. Code of Conduct

CCYMUNC has a zero-tolerance policy for slandering, disparaging, or acting in any other way that is inflammatory to other delegates. Neither speeches nor debates with other delegates may contain remarks of this nature. Those delegates who believe that their countries' policies, actions or customs allow or encourage such conduct are advised to consult the Dais before taking any action.

5. Electronic Devices

Delegates are not permitted to use any type of electronic device, including laptops, phones, etc., in the committee room when the committee is in session unless under extremely urgent circumstances. All usage of electronic devices must occur outside the committee room unless otherwise specified by the Chair. The Chair may grant the permission to use electronic dictionaries under special circumstances at her or his discretion.

6. Quorum

During 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.

During sessions of the remainder of that day, quorum for procedural matters shall be one-third of the members of the Committee present during the session. 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.

7. General Powers of Chairs

The Chair 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.

The Chair, subject to these Rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings of their Committee and over the maintenance of order at its meetings. The Chair 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 Chair may temporarily transfer their duties to a member of the Dais or the Secretariat if necessary. The Chair 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.

The Chair must always remain objective, neutral and impartial in order to assure the equal and fair treatment of all delegates.

The Chair, as well as any other Dais Members, are only allowed to interfere with academic efforts of committee in this manner in so far as they remain impartial and do not pursue this exercise as an act of favoritism to advance a specific Delegate(s) or State(s). The Chair, together with all committee Dais Members must reach a consensus before advising delegates in such manner.

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

8. Procedural and Substantive Procedures

Two types of subject matter are debated by each committee: procedural and substantive procedures:

a. Procedural

Any process that the Committee goes through to produce a Conclusion is procedural. This includes all the Motions and associated debates. Debate on procedural issues does not include arguing for or against the topic of the debate, it is considering how the issues

should be debated and in what order.

For Example: debates on what order to debate the Conclusions.

b. Substantive

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

For example: debates on whether what is written in an operative clause of a Draft Resolution is the best way to address the topic at hand.

9. Absence

If a delegate is not present during roll call, he or she is considered absent until a note is sent to the dais staff. A delegate who is recognized but is not present when called upon yields his or her time to the Chair, and debate shall continue unabated.

II. Rules Governing the Agenda

1. Provisional Agenda

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

2. Roll Call

At the beginning of each Committee Session Committee, the Rapporteur will call on Member States in English alphabetical order to state their status of attendance. Delegates may reply present (or present and voting during voting procedures, meaning the Member State cannot abstain on substantive votes).

3. Setting the Agenda

After the Roll Call, the Chair will recommend delegates to raise a motion to Set the Agenda, during which delegates would decide the order in which topics are discussed. Delegates who raise this motion should explain the order of topics directly and clearly. After the motion is raised, delegates will vote on this order of discussion; if there are no opposes, then this order will immediately be the official order in which topics are to be discussed; otherwise, two delegates for and two delegates against this order will speak in turn for 30 seconds in defence of their choice, after which delegates will vote again on the order of discussion, producing the final result or the order of the topics.

III. Rules Governing Debate

1. Speakers' List

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

The Chair shall ask the Committee for delegates who wish to be added to the General Speakers' List when it is first opened. The Chair shall then 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 Chair or by raising their placards when the Chair 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 (provided that they have not spoken yet).

This General Speakers' List will be open during all formal debate on the Agenda items. 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 voting procedures.

2. Proposing Motions

The Chair can ask for Motions at any point when the Floor is open. The Chair will ask for Motions one by one until the Chair receives at most 3 different Motions and/or delegates raises no more new motions. The Chair may decide to stop entertaining Motions at any time and move to vote on those already raised.

The Chair will then entertain the raised Motions one by one, starting from highest in the order of priority. In the case of several Motions having equal priority, the Chair shall decide the order. When a Motion is entertained, the Chair shall ask the Committee if there are any Seconds, and the Motion will only be voted when there is at least one

Second from the delegates.

If there are no Seconds or the vote fails, the Motion is discarded and the Chair 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 Chair next calls for Motions.

All procedural Motions require a simple majority number to pass unless otherwise specified. No abstentions are allowed as voting on a Motion is a procedural matter.

3. 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.

4. 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
- Suspending the Meeting
- Closing Debate
- Adjourning Debate
- Introducing Draft Resolutions
- Introducing Unfriendly Amendments
- Introducing Friendly Amendments
- Introducing Working Papers
- Unmoderated Caucus

-Consultation of the Whole

-Moderated Caucus

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

5. Adjournment of the Meeting

The Adjournment of the Meeting means the end of the Committee's work in the 3rd CCYMUNC.

This Motion, if successful, would end the session until the Committee's next regularly scheduled meeting, the Chair will not entertain it until the end of the last session of the Committee.

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

6. 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.

7. Closure of Debate

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.

A Motion to Close the Debate is in order at any time when the Floor is open prior to closure of debate, and the Chair has asked for Motions.

The Motion requires a simple majority of the members present to be adopted.

8. 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 Chair 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.

9. 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 Chair has asked for Motions. In a moderated caucus, the Chair will temporarily depart from the General Speakers' List and call on Delegates to speak at the Chair'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.

IV. RULES GOVERNING SPEECH

1. Right to Speak

No delegate may address a committee without having previously obtained the permission of the Chair (except during an unmoderated caucus). The Chair 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 principles of CCYMUNC.

A representative of an organization that is neither a member of the United Nations, a United Nations Organization, nor an accredited observer (such as a press representative), may address a Committee only with the prior approval of the Chair.

2. Time Limit on Speeches

The Chair 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 Chair may call the speaker to order.

Should the Chair or the delegate raising the motion having not explicitly stating a different speaking time for the General Speakers' List, the time limit shall be 120 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 for the Motion have been raised, it shall be put to a procedural vote.

3. Yields

If a delegate is 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 Chair to permit these yields.

a. Yield to another Delegate

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

b. Yield to Question

The Chair will select delegates wishing to ask a question to the current speaker, and these delegates will then be limited to one short question. The Chair 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 Chair's discretion and should be permitted in cases where the speaker's initial question has, in the opinion of the Chair, not been adequately addressed.

c. Yield to Chair

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

Only one yield can be made per speech.

4. Right to Reply

A delegate may request a Right of Reply only in cases where the Delegate feels another delegate has impugned their country's national sovereignty or insulted herself/himself personally. A remark that impugns a delegate's 'national sovereignty' 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 Chair in writing, with a brief explanation of the reason for the request. If the Chair deems that such a request is in order, the delegate may – in the time limit determined by the Chair – reply and state why the delegate feels that the remark being replied to is incorrect or unjustified.

If the Chair feels that a Right of Reply is in order, they may ask the Delegate concerned

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: delegates cannot Reply to other delegates' Reply.

V. Rules Governing Points

1. 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 Chair to recognize the delegate. When this is done, the delegate shall then fully state the point. The Chair shall then take any action required as per the Rules below. Points shall be recognized before any Motion or Speakers.

2. 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 experiencing discomforts, she or he may raise 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 or require medical attention. If appropriate, the Chair 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.

3. 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 Chair, or by a Delegate that has escaped the Chair's attention.

Delegates 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.

4. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

When the Floor is open, a Delegate may raise a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to raise a query to the Chair regarding the Rules of Procedure. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker.

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 Dais with the question between caucuses or send them a written note.

5. Point of Information

Points of Information may only be raised after a delegate has opened themselves up to questions, usually at the end of a Speech. They shall consist of a brief question that is relevant to the matters at hand.

A Point of Information may also be raised anytime when the floor is open to ask the Chairs 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 Chair's opinion or bias on the matter but rather as a means of clarification.

VI. Rules Governing Written Proposals

1. Position Paper

Proposals from delegates are intended to help the Chair to understand delegates' understanding of the topic, their nation's positions and how they wish to tackle the issue, as well as to help the Delegates form a more solid framework of the topic's related issues.

Proposals should be written in the format according to the Sample Position Papers provided by the Dais Members and should be submitted at least one week prior to the first session of the Conference.

2. Working Papers

Working Papers are intended to help the Committee in its discussion and formulation of Conclusions and need not be written in Conclusion 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 Director before a Motion to introduce them is raised.

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. Similarly, Working Papers would not go through any voting procedures, but a Moderate Caucus to discuss its content is recommended after the document is submitted and approved by the Director.

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

3. Draft Resolution

A Draft Resolution may be introduced anytime after substantive discussion have been

made on the topic, once it has been sponsored or signed by one-fifth (20%) of the number of members present at the beginning of the Committee session and has received prior approval of the Director.

This participation 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 in the writing of, the Draft Resolution.

A Delegate counts as a Signatory if the delegate has agreed to sign the Draft Resolution. Signing a Draft Resolution do not indicate support of the Draft Resolution, it indicates merely that they wish to see it undergo proper discussion, and the Signatory has no further obligations. A Sponsor to one Draft Resolution must not be the Signatory to another.

Draft Resolution shall be written in the same style with regards to form, grammar and punctuation as those conclusions and Conclusions of the Committee being modeled.

4. Introduction of Draft Resolution

Once a Draft 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 be heard, after which the Motion shall proceed to a vote. The Motion to introduce a Draft Resolution is procedural in nature, and therefore can pass with a simple majority.

During the Introduction, main sponsors of the Draft Resolution should take the floor and make speeches introducing the document, in orders of their choice and within a preset time limit (not exceeding 5 minuets), after which the Director would either accept a motion for a Panel of Authors or a Moderated Caucus to discuss the content of the document.

Once a Draft Resolution has been introduced onto the Floor, the Director must ask for and accept a Motion for a Moderated Caucus (while Panel of Authors is not mandatory)

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 Conclusion 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 OR move to the Adjournment of the Meeting.

5. Panel of Authors

After a Draft Resolution has been introduced and before its discussion, 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 Conclusion. 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.

6. 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.

The total number of Amendments allowed for one passed Draft Resolution is unlimited, however, Delegates may not amend Amendments through new Amendments, but rather

should use Amendments to modify the amended Draft Resolution.

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

7. Introduction of Amendments

Once an Amendment has been approved, one of its Signatories may raise a Motion to Introduce an Amendment. After the Motion is entertained by the Director, the operative clauses of the Draft Resolution shall be read out. Only then shall Seconds be heard. If there are no Seconds, the Amendment shall not be introduced. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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. They do not require a vote to be introduced nor does it need to go through voting procedures to be passed and incorporated into the Draft Resolution.

VII. Rules Governing Voting

1. Procedural Votes

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. 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.

2. Substantive Votes

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.

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 choose to pass on the first call, they are not permitted to abstain on the second call. Delegates may also vote with rights.

After the Chair 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.

3. 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 two-thirds majority to pass.

If this Motion passes, then the Director will then recognize 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.

4. Methods of Voting

The Committee shall ordinarily vote by a show of placards for procedural Motions.

During the voting of certain procedures or on substantive matters, a Delegate may Motion to Vote by Roll Call. In such a case, the Rapporteur will call on Member States in alphabetical order. Each Delegate shall reply Yes, No, 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 Chair, 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.

5. Right to Explain Votes

Delegates may choose to vote Yes with Rights or 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 Chair 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 Conclusion they have sponsored, or voting against their Government's stated public policy but in favour of their national interest.

VIII. List of Verbs Allowed in Clauses

1. Preamble Clauses

Affirming

Alarmed by

Approving

Aware of

Believing

Bearing in mind

Confident

Contemplating

Convinced

Declaring

Deeply concerned

Deeply convinced

Deeply conscious

Deeply disturbed

Deeply regretting

Desiring

Emphasizing

Expecting

Expressing its satisfaction

Fulfilling

Fully alarmed

Fully aware

Fully believing

Further deploring

Further recalling

Guided by

Having adopted

Having considered

Having devoted attention

Having examined

Having heard

Having received

Having studied

Keeping in mind

Noting with regret

Noting with satisfaction

Noting with deep concern

Noting further

Noting with approval

Observing

Realizing

Recalling

Recognizing

Referring

Seeking

Taking into account

Welcoming

2. Operative Clauses

Accepts

Affirms

Approves

Authorizes

Calls

Calls upon

Condemns

Confirms

Considers

Declares accordingly

Deplores

Designate

Draws attention

Emphasizes

Encourages

Endorses

Expresses its hope

Further invites

Further proclaims

Further recommends

Further reminds

Further requests

Further resolves

Has resolved

Notes

Proclaims

Reaffirms

Recommends

Regrets

Reminds

Requests

Resolves

Solemnly affirms

Supports

Takes note of

Urges