RULES OF PROCEDURE

Lake Erie International
Model United Nations Corporation

Article 1 - Official Language
The only official language for the Conferences is English. All formal business shall be conducted in English.

Article 2 - Rule Priorities
These rules are the only official rules of the Conference. Matters not delineated in these rules shall be governed according to the United Nations Charter or other governing document. The Secretariat, in conjunction with the LEIMUN Board of Trustees, may promulgate additional rules.

Article 3 - Interpretation of the Rules
If a dispute over the interpretation of these Rules arises, final interpretation of these rules, the United Nations Charter, international treaties, and all portions of international law shall be made by the Parliamentarian. The Secretary General, or other official appointed by the LEIMUN Board of Trustees, shall make final interpretation in the absence of a Parliamentarian. The final interpretation is not subject to appeal.

Article 4 - Appeal of the Ruling of the Chair
A delegate may appeal the ruling of the Chair, except as provided for in these rules. The motion to appeal must be made immediately following the ruling in question, and must be seconded. The Chair shall speak briefly in favor of the ruling, and the delegate making the motion shall speak briefly against the ruling. The Chair shall then put the question as follows: "Shall the decision of the chair be sustained?" A "YES" vote signifies support for the ruling of the Chair. A "NO" vote signifies opposition to the ruling of the Chair. The decision of the Chair is sustained, unless a majority of the members of the body cast their votes in opposition. Otherwise, only the Parliamentarian may overrule the Chair as outlined in Article 3.

Article 5 - Staffing of Conference Bodies
1. All members of the Conference staff shall be selected by the Secretariat according to its own procedures.
2. A President, a Rapporteur, and a Director shall normally staff each Conference Body. They shall be known collectively as "the Chair." The Secretariat may add other officials to the Chair, as it deems necessary.

Article 6 - Powers of the Chair
1. The Chair shall be responsible for the orderly conduct and function of the body, ensuring observance of these Rules, and ruling on Points of Order.
2. The Chair shall have the responsibility of facilitating the operations of the body.
3. The Chair shall declare the opening and closing of each session.
4. The Chair shall accord the right to speak, call the roll, maintain attendance records, put questions, and announce decisions.
5. The Chair shall not be accorded a vote, except as specifically delineated elsewhere in these Rules.
6. The rulings of the Chair are subject to appeal, except as specifically delineated elsewhere in these Rules.

Article 7 - Outside Representatives
1. Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move to invite an unrepresented Member of the United Nations, or other organization recognized by the United Nations, to provide a representative to speak on the current Agenda Topic. This motion may include a limit on the invited representative’s time, requires a second, is not debatable, and passes with the affirmative votes of a majority of the members.
2. Once an invited representative has arrived, the Chair shall recognize the representative as soon as the floor is open. The invited representative shall not be bound by a time limit unless it was specified in the invitation. The invited representative shall be permitted to yield to questions, and may decide to leave the body at any time by yielding to the Chair.

3. If a speaker has yielded to questions, a delegate who has been recognized by the Chair to ask a question may instead move that the speaker be dismissed. This motion requires a second, is not debatable, and requires the affirmative votes of a majority of the members for passage.

Article 8 - Quorum
1. A quorum shall always consist of a majority of the assigned member nations, with the exception of the Security Councils where the quorum will consist of two-thirds (2/3) of the member nations. A quorum is required before the body may begin the conduct of business. After determining the presence of quorum, it is assumed that quorum is present, unless specifically challenged by a Quorum Check. The Secretary General or the Secretary General’s representative may temporarily permit business to be conducted without a quorum.

2. The Secretary General, or the Secretary General’s representative, upon determining that a member will not be providing a representative to the body, may decide to revise the membership of the body. Should the member provide representation at a later date, the delegation will be permitted to take a seat on the body, and membership shall be automatically restored.

3. If at any time a delegate feels that a quorum is not present, the delegate may make a Point of Order to call for a Quorum Check. The Chair shall immediately ensure that a quorum is present by asking for a show of placards. If a quorum is present, business shall continue at the point where the Quorum Check was called. If a quorum is not present, the Chair shall declare the body to be recessed until a quorum is present.

4. The Point of Order to call for a Quorum Check may interrupt the speaker. If a quorum is present, the speaker shall proceed as normal. If a quorum is not present, the Chair shall recognize the interrupted speaker, with a full allotment of speaking time, as the first order of business when returning from the recess.

Article 9 - Roll Call Procedure
1. The Chair will call the roll for the purposes of establishing quorum at the beginning of each session. Members who desire to be considered present shall reply "present" when the name of their delegation is called. No members may be announced by proxy. A reply of "present and voting" requires the member to vote in the affirmative or negative on any substantive matter.

2. The Chair will have the time of the last roll call posted. Delegations who were not considered present at the time of the last roll call and wish to be accorded full voting rights, must submit a note, in writing, to the Chair requesting that they be considered present.

Article 10 - Procedural Voting
1. Each member of the body shall have one vote.

2. No member may cast a vote by proxy or on behalf of another member country.

3. Procedural motions shall pass with the affirmative votes of a majority of the members of the body, except in the Security Council, where all procedural votes shall pass with the affirmative votes of nine (9) of the members, and in the Reformed Security Council, where all procedural votes shall pass with the affirmative votes of thirteen (13) of the members.

Article 11 - Competence
A motion to question the competence of the body to discuss a proposal is in order at any time before a vote is taken on the proposal. The motion requires a second. If there is opposition, it is debatable to the extent of two speakers for and two speakers against the motion, and passes with the affirmative vote of a majority of the members. Passage indicates that the body is not competent to discuss the proposal.

Article 12 - Setting the Agenda
1. The body shall set its own Agenda, based on those topics provided by the Secretariat. Agenda Topics will be moved and seconded from the members present. If there is objection, the motion is debatable to the extent of two speakers for and two speakers against the motion, and passes with the affirmative votes of the majority of the members.
2. If, after a time, the Chair determines that the body is unable to settle upon a single Agenda Topic, the Chair shall conduct a vote between the two topic areas receiving the most votes. In case of a tie, the President shall cast the deciding vote.
3. Once the topic area is disposed of, a new Agenda Topic will then be selected in the above manner.
4. The Secretary General, or the Secretary General’s representative, may at any time call the body into Emergency Session. In this event, the current Agenda Topic is automatically tabled, and the Agenda is automatically set to discussion of the emergency situation.

Article 13 - Speakers List
1. A Speakers List shall be opened automatically, by the Chair, following the setting of an Agenda Topic, for the purpose of debate in all substantive manners pertaining to the Agenda Topic. The Speakers List will be established by a show of placards.
2. After the initial list is established, any member wishing to be added to the Speakers List, providing they are not currently on the Speakers List, shall notify the Chair in writing.
3. A Speakers List is established for each individual topic and the Speakers List expires when a topic is tabled or adjourned or whenever a resolution/recommendation has passed.
4. When the Speakers List is exhausted, debate is automatically closed on the Topic Area. The body immediately moves into Voting Procedures on the proposals on the floor.
5. A delegate may move to close the Speakers List whenever the floor is open. This motion requires a second. If there is opposition, it is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and against the motion, and passes with the affirmative votes of a majority of the members. If the motion passes, the Chair will permit no additions to the Speakers List.
6. A delegate may move to reopen a closed Speakers List whenever the floor is open. This motion requires a second. If there is opposition, it is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and against the motion, and passes with the affirmative votes of a majority of the members.

Article 14 - Speeches and Debate
1. No delegate may address the body without the permission of the Chair.
2. The Chair shall call upon speakers in accordance with the Speaker’s List.
3. Delegations comprised of more than one delegate may share allotted speaking time among members of the same delegation provided they do so in accordance with Conference Policies.
4. Speeches must be given while seated or standing next to the delegation’s assigned position or from a point designated by the Chair.
5. The Chair shall call a speaker to order if: the delegate’s remarks are frivolous, dilatory, or not germane to the set Agenda Topic under discussion; the delegation’s allotted time has expired; or the speaker’s remarks are directed to a personality or nation rather than the issue at hand.
6. All speeches are subject to the following time limits: There will be a five-minute default time limit for speeches of a substantive nature, and there will be a one-minute default time limit for speeches of a procedural nature.
7. The chair may recognize two delegates other than the speaker to comment on any substantive speech. Comments are limited to thirty seconds and are only in order after substantive speeches without yields, and are considered part of the substantive speech. Comments may not be yielded and must be germane to the speech they are commenting upon.

Article 15 - Caucus
1. A delegate may move for a caucus whenever the floor is open. The motion for a caucus must include a reference to the type of caucus requested (moderated or unmoderated), a time limit, and the purpose of the caucus.
2. This motion requires a second, is not debatable, and passes with the affirmative votes of a majority of the members.
3. A caucus is the complete suspension of all rules in order to discuss the business at hand. Conference Policies remain in effect at all times. During a moderated caucus, the Moderator will have the sole authority to grant speaking rights in the caucus.
4. The Chair will call the body back to order at the appointed time. The body may not reconvene from a caucus early, unless all delegations are present and there is unanimous consent. The time for a caucus may be extended at the Chair’s discretion.

Article 16 - Limit or Extend Speeches
1. Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move to further limit or extend the amount of time each delegation may speak while on the Speakers List. This time limit remains in effect for the remainder of the Conference, unless it is changed in accordance with this Rule. This motion requires a second. If there is opposition, it is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and against the motion, and passes with the affirmative votes of a majority of the members of the body.
2. Once a particular speaker’s time has expired, a member of another delegation may move to have that particular speaker’s time extended. The motion to extend the speaker’s time requires a second, is not debatable, and passes with the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the body. Extended time may not be yielded, except to the Chair. Time yielded to another delegation may not be extended. The Chair shall permit a single extension, of a time determined at the discretion of the Chair, not to exceed two minutes.

Article 17 - Yields
A delegation that is on the Speakers List and has been granted the right to speak, may yield the remainder of their allotted time in one of the following ways:
1. To The Chair: A delegate may at any time conclude the delegation’s speech by yielding to the Chair. Upon doing so, the entire delegation shall retake their seats.
2. To Another Delegate: A delegation may yield unused time to another delegation. The intention to yield to another delegation may be made at any time during the delegation’s speech. Time may not be yielded to more than one delegation, and yielded time may not be yielded again, except to the Chair. The sharing of speaking time among multiple members of the same delegation is not considered to be a yield.
3. To Questions: A delegation may yield to questions at the conclusion of the delegation’s speech. The Chair shall recognize delegates to ask questions of the speaker. A delegate recognized to ask a question shall be limited to asking only one question. Only one member of the speaking delegation may answer a question, but that member may change from question to question. A delegation shall only be assessed for time that is actually spent answering a question. A delegation that has yielded time to questions yields to questions from all delegates recognized by the Chair. A delegation may still yield to the Chair at any time. Time yielded to questions may be extended, but may not be yielded again, except to the Chair.

Article 18 - Points
1. A delegate may interrupt with a Point whenever the floor is open. A delegate may only interrupt a speaker with a Point of Order or Personal Privilege, only when the Point directly concerns the speech being interrupted. A delegate raising a Point may not speak on the substance of the matter at hand, but may be granted time to make a short statement concerning the Point. If the Chair feels that Points are being used to disrupt or delay the orderly conduct of business, the Chair may rule that they must be submitted in writing for a specific period of time. This decision is not subject to appeal.
2. Point of Personal Privilege: A delegate may raise a Point of Personal Privilege whenever the delegate experiences personal discomfort that impairs the delegate’s ability to participate in the proceedings, except as specifically delineated elsewhere in these in these Rules. The Chair shall make every reasonable effort to rectify the situation.
3. Point of Order: A delegate may raise a Point of Order whenever the delegate believes that these Rules are being violated. The Chair will then immediately rule on the Point of Order.
4. Point of Information: A delegate may raise a Point of Information whenever the delegate desires to make an inquiry to the Chair concerning these Rules, the state of business (past, present, and future); or any other relevant question pertaining to Conference matters.

Article 19 - Rights of Reply
A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by an extraordinary comment of another delegate may request a Right of Reply. The Right of Reply is requested by making a Point of Personal Privilege immediately following the offending speech. A delegate may not interrupt a speaker with a Point of Personal Privilege.
Privilege to request a Right of Reply. The Chair’s decision whether to grant the Right of Reply is discretionary, not debatable, and not subject to appeal. Once granted, the Right of Reply may be limited in length by the Chair. The only yield in order will be a yield to the chair. A Right of Reply may not be made to a Right of Reply.

Article 20 - Precedence
1. Oral or written statements from the Secretary General or the Secretary General’s representative shall take precedence over all other business.
2. The Chair may accord itself precedence for the purpose of clarifying rules or explaining any business before the body.
3. Parliamentary points that may interrupt the speaker are always considered immediately by the Chair once they are recognized.
4. Motions shall have the following precedence:
   A. Privileged Motions
      1. Motion to Recess
      2. Motion to Adjourn
      3. Motion to Caucus
      4. Motion to Request an Outside Representative
   B. Subsidiary Motions
      1. Motion to Limit or Extend Speaking Time
      2. Motion to Close or Reopen the Speakers List
      3. Motion to Table Debate
      4. Motion for Previous Question
      5. Motion to Question the Competence of the body on a Topic
      6. Motion to Adjourn Debate
   C. Main Motions
      1. Motion to Introduce (a Resolution/Recommendation or Amendment)
      2. Motion to Take From the Table
      3. Motion to Reconsider
      4. Motion to Set the Agenda

Article 21 - Presenting Motions
1. If a delegation is recognized for the expressed purpose of speaking and desires to make a procedural motion, a member of the delegation may do so at the end of the speech, provided that the delegation has not yet yielded. When not speaking, a delegate may make a motion when the floor is open between speeches, but may not interrupt a speaker, except as specifically delineated elsewhere in these Rules.
2. Its originator may withdraw a motion at any time before a vote has been taken on the motion. Consideration of the motion is immediately ended unless another member immediately assumes sponsorship of the motion.

Article 22 - Dilatory Motions
The Chair may rule as dilatory (and therefore out of order) any motion that is frivolous or non-germane, and which is clearly intended to disrupt or delay the normal function of the body. The Chair’s rulings in these cases are not subject to appeal.

Article 23 - Working Papers
Delegates may propose working papers for the body’s consideration on the current Agenda Topic. Working papers are a means of sharing ideas on the agenda topic in an organized manner. Working papers are not required to be in resolution/recommendation format, but may be copied and distributed at the Chair’s discretion. Working papers shall be considered germane to the Agenda Topic and therefore may be discussed and debated upon by Speakers on the Speakers List. They cannot be formally introduced, amended, or voted on by the body.

Article 24 - Sponsorship of Motions and Resolutions/Recommendations
1. A delegation may become a co-sponsor of a resolution/recommendation at any time before any substantive votes have been taken with consent of the sponsor.
2. A co-sponsor may drop their co-sponsorship of a resolution/recommendation at any time before any substantive votes have been taken.
3. When sponsorship or co-sponsorship of a resolution/recommendation is withdrawn, another delegation may immediately assume sponsorship or co-sponsorship, such that the proposal continues to have the minimum number of sponsors, otherwise the proposal is considered withdrawn.
4. When a resolution/recommendation is withdrawn, all proposed amendments to it are withdrawn also. A withdrawn resolution/recommendation may be resubmitted to the Chair for approval, at a later time, as provided for in these Rules.

Article 25 - Resolutions/Recommendations
1. Multiple resolutions/recommendations may be on the floor at any time, but only one may be passed on any given Agenda Topic.
2. To become a resolution, a working paper must explain the problem, include historical background, and pose a solution to the problem. 25% of the body’s members, rounded up, are required for co-sponsors.
3. To become a recommendation, a working paper must explain the problem, include historical background, and pose a solution to the problem. 33% of the body’s members, rounded up, are required co-sponsors.
4. Once a working paper has had the appropriate number of sponsors registered with the Chair, the sponsor may move to introduce the working paper as a resolution/recommendation whenever the floor is open. This motion is not seconded, debated, or voted upon. Once the motion is made, the resolution/recommendation shall receive a designation by the Chair, and is considered on the floor for debate. The resolution/recommendation is not read to the body, and no speaking time is accorded to the sponsor for introduction.

Article 26 - Amendments to Resolutions/Recommendations
1. All amendments shall be submitted, in writing, to the Chair. The sponsor may move to introduce the approved amendments to the body when the floor is open.
2. Amendments that have the approval of the sponsor and all of the co-sponsors are considered friendly amendments and automatically become a part of the underlying resolution/recommendation when introduced by the sponsor.
3. If the approval of the sponsor and co-sponsors does not exist, the amendment becomes an unfriendly amendment, provided it has one sponsor and 25% of the members, rounded up, as co-sponsors for the amendment (in the case of a resolution) or 33% of the members, rounded up, for the amendment (in the case of a recommendation). An unfriendly amendment is voted on during voting procedures prior to voting on the underlying resolution/recommendation. Unfriendly amendments to unfriendly amendments are out of order.
4. The Chair may rule an amendment, which has the effect of negating the main thrust of the underlying resolution/recommendation or which bears no resemblance to the underlying resolution/recommendation, out of order.

Article 27 - Previous Question
A delegate may move for the previous question, whether or not the Speakers List has been exhausted, provided that there is a resolution/recommendation on the floor, whenever the floor is open. The motion requires a second, is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and against, and passes with the affirmative vote of a majority of the members. If the motion passes, the Chair shall then immediately declare the beginning of Voting Procedures for all proposals on the floor, in their order of introduction. If the motion fails, debate continues at the point where the motion was made.

Article 28 - Division of the Question
1. A motion for division of the question shall be in order during Voting Procedures before any votes have been taken on the resolution/recommendation to be divided. A resolution/recommendation may be divided into any number of groups of clauses, but no single clause may be split, even along sub-clauses. The Preamble may not be subdivided.
2. A motion to divide the question must specifically state the division that is intended. This motion requires a second. If there is objection, it is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and against, and passes with the affirmative votes of a majority of the members.
3. If there is more than one motion to divide a resolution/recommendation, the motion that most severely divides the proposal will have precedence over the other motions for division. If two or more motions are equally severe the motion recognized first by the Chair shall have precedence.

4. Once a motion for division passes, all others will be ruled dilatory, and voting shall commence immediately in the following manner:
   a) The Chair shall take a substantive vote on each division. Each division receiving affirmative votes of the majority of the members shall be included in the final proposal.
   b) Following the vote on each division, the Chair shall immediately announce the results. If the division of the resolution/recommendation containing the Preamble is defeated, then the resolution/recommendation as a whole is defeated, and votes are not taken on the remaining divisions.
   c) This process is repeated until each part of the divided resolution/recommendation has been voted upon.

5. If all the operative clauses are defeated, then the resolution/recommendation as a whole is defeated.

6. After all divisions have been voted upon, and if the resolution/recommendation has not been defeated, the Chair shall read the resolution/recommendation as revised and put the revised resolution/recommendation as a whole to the body for a final substantive vote.

**Article 29 - Voting Procedure**

1. During Voting Procedures, there shall be no talking or passing of notes.

2. There shall be no interruptions, except for Points of Order, Personal Privilege, and Point of Information, or motions pertaining to the method of voting.

3. During Voting Procedures, only conference staff who have been designated by the Secretary General or a LEIMUN Trustee may leave or enter the room.

4. Any delegate or observer who disrupts Voting Procedure shall be ruled dilatory, and therefore out of order.

5. The body shall first consider each of the unfriendly amendments on the floor in the order they were introduced. The question to adopt an amendment shall be considered substantive.

6. Once all unfriendly amendments have been dealt with in turn, the body shall then consider the underlying resolution/recommendation as outlined in Article 30.

7. Voting procedures shall be considered concluded once the Chair has announced the final vote on the underlying resolution/recommendation.

**Article 30 - Substantive Voting**

1. Voting shall normally be conducted by a show of placards. A delegate who wishes to question the outcome of a substantive vote by placards may move for a roll call vote.

2. In the Security Council, all substantive votes shall pass with the affirmative votes of nine (9) of the members and the absence of a negative vote by one of the permanent members. In the Reformed Security Council, all substantive votes shall pass with the affirmative votes of thirteen (13) of the members and the absence of a negative vote by one of the permanent members. In all other bodies, all substantive votes shall pass with the affirmative vote of a majority of the members.

3. A motion for a roll call vote is in order only for substantive votes, and may be made before a substantive vote is to be taken, or as described above. The motion does not require a second, is not debatable, and is not voted upon. The motion for a roll call vote only affects a single substantive vote, and must be requested separately for different votes taken during a single voting procedure.

4. The Chair reading the roll in English alphabetical order shall conduct a roll call vote. As the name of each delegation is called, the delegation shall reply, "Yes;" "Yes, With Rights (of Explanation)" "No;" "No, With Rights (of Explanation)" "Abstain;" or "Pass".

5. Once the roll has been read through once, the Chair will read the names of those delegations that replied, "Pass" in the first round of voting. A delegation, which responds, "Pass" a second time, will be considered as Abstaining.

6. Once each delegation has voted, the Chair will ask if any members wish to change their vote. A delegation that has not previously requested Rights of Explanation may no do so at this point. A delegation that had chosen to abstain or had chosen to pass twice may not choose to vote "Yes" or "No" at this point.

7. The Chair will then recognize those delegations that requested Rights of Explanation in English alphabetical order. These speeches may be limited in time by the Chair, and may relate only to a specific explanation of the current vote.
8. The Chair shall conclude the roll call vote by announcing the final tally of the votes, and whether the resolution/recommendation has been passed or defeated.

9. Once a resolution/recommendation has passed, the Topic Agenda is adjourned. If the resolution/recommendation fails, debate continues unless the Speaker's List has been exhausted.

Article 31 - Tabling
1. A delegate may move to table a motion, resolution, recommendation, or Agenda Topic whenever the floor is open. This motion requires a second. If there is opposition, it is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and against the motion, and passes with the affirmative votes of a majority of the members. No action or debate will be permitted on a motion, resolution, recommendation, or Agenda Topic that has been tabled until it has been taken from the table.

2. Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move to resume debate on a motion, resolution, recommendation, or topic that had previously been tabled by moving to take it from the table. This motion requires a second. If there is opposition, it is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and against the motion, and passes with the affirmative votes of two-thirds (2/3) of the members.

Article 32 - Reconsideration of Resolutions/Recommendations
A delegate may move to reconsider a resolution/recommendation immediately after a substantive vote has been taken on the resolution/recommendation or any time thereafter. This motion is only in order if a roll call vote was taken on the resolution/recommendation, and may only be made by a member of the prevailing side. This motion requires a second. If there is opposition, it is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and against the motion, and passes with the affirmative votes of two-thirds (2/3) of the members.

Article 33 - Adjournment of Debate
The body may adjourn debate on the current topic area, closing that topic for the remainder of the Conference. Upon adjournment, all resolutions/recommendations on the floor are withdrawn from consideration. The purpose of adjourning debate is to signify that debate on the current topic area is concluded. This motion requires a second. If there is opposition, it is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and against the motion, and passes with the affirmative votes of a majority of the members.

Article 34 - Recess and Adjournment
1. A recess is a set period of time during which no official business is conducted, and the presence of neither the officials nor the delegates may be required. Once a period of recess has been set, it may not be shortened, except by the Secretariat to bring the recess into conformity with the Conference Schedule. When the meeting has reconvened, the business of the meeting shall continue at the point where the recess occurred. This motion is normally made at the end of a session.

2. Adjournment signifies that all business of the body contained in the Agenda has been completed. This motion is normally made only at the last regular meeting of the Conference.

3. The motions to Adjourn and to Recess each require a second, are not debatable, and pass with the affirmative votes of the majority of the members. The Chair may rule either of these motions dilatory, and this decision may not be appealed.

Article 35 - Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) Special Rules
1. A Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, and a Rapporteur shall normally staff each Organization. They shall be known collectively as "the Chair".

2. The Organization may be convened into Emergency Session at the request of any member state or if an act of aggression is committed against a member. The motion for an Emergency Session requires a second and requires the affirmative votes of two-thirds (2/3) of the members. The session will convene immediately.

3. A motion for a secret ballot is in order only for substantive votes, shall take precedence over a roll call vote, and must be made before a substantive vote is to be taken. This motion requires a second and requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the members. Ballots must include the delegation’s name and vote. Members may only vote "YES", "NO", or "ABSTAIN". Members may not pass, make reservations, or change their vote.
4. If the vote is being taken via roll call, the Chair shall read the roll in English alphabetical order. As the name of each delegation is called, one member of the delegation shall reply, "Yes", "No", "Abstain", "Reservation", or "Pass." There are no Rights of Explanation.

5. There are no Points of Information or Personal Privilege in the Organization.

Article 36 - Observer Status and NGO Special Rules
1. The purpose of the LEIMUN Observer Status and NGO Rule is to allow those countries, who would otherwise not have representation, an opportunity to contribute to the body.
2. Countries receiving Observer Status and NGOs, as defined by the LEIMUN Board of Trustees, shall be given all rights, powers, and abilities contained within the LEIMUN Conference Rules, except those defined by Section 3 of this Rule.
3. Observers and NGOs shall not:
   a) Count towards the membership, quorum, nor the necessary majority of the body; or
   b) Be permitted to vote on any substantive matter.

Article 37 - European Council Special Rules
2. The meetings of the European Council shall be chaired by the President of the European Council, who shall be responsible for the application of these Rules of Procedure and shall moderate debate in such a way as to ensure that discussion is conducted smoothly.
3. The President of the European Council shall be assisted in his or her duties by the Rapporteur of the Council, together with such members of the Secretariat of the Council as shall be deemed necessary for the smooth operation of the European Council.
4. The working language and official language of the European Council shall be English.
5. Except where provided otherwise by the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, all substantive decisions of the European Council shall be taken by consensus.
6. Procedural decisions of the European Council shall be taken by a simple majority vote.
7. Meetings with representatives of third States, international organizations, or other personalities may be held with the unanimous approval of the European Council and the President of the European Council.
8. Conclusions for the European Council shall be composed by the members of the European Council and signed by the President of the European Council and Rapporteur of the Council.