

London YouthMUN 2025

# RULES OF PROCEDURE

*Unity in Diversity: Empowering  
Perspectives*



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# London Youth Model United Nations

1st Session | 14th-16th March 2025

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The Rules of Procedure for London YouthMUN2025 were adopted by the Secretariat on **February 13th, 2025** and came into effect on the same date.

# Preface to the Rules of Procedure

## What are the Rules of Procedure?

For productive debate to occur there must be rules to govern who can speak, for how long, and on what topic. For debates that last two to three days such as in a **Model United Nations (MUN)** conference the rules or **Rules of Procedure (RoP)** can get very long indeed. Typically there are two schools of MUN, and can be broken down broadly as such:

1. Policy documents on a Topic are produced before or at the start of the conference and are then debated throughout the remaining days;
2. Debate first begins on a Topic and over the course of a conference Policy Documents are produced interspersed with segments of structured debate.

London YouthMUN will be following the second school of RoP, which is pretty standard in UK Universities and in the European University Circuit. Your delegations may be familiar with the first school of RoP, rest assured your knowledge is not wasted and most motions will be familiar to your delegates. Debate also follows a fairly linear path so there is much time to learn on the go, even without extensively reading this following document.

For every committee, our University Student chairs have been instructed with this RoP and have also been given powers to modify parameters when necessary for the betterment of debate. It is important to remember that in MUN the rules serve to guide debate, not influence it. If the rules were changed in other forms of debate such as **British Parliamentary (BP)** a competitive advantage could potentially be given to one side, however this is not the case in MUN. Learning the RoP off by heart will not aid the speaking and research skills we seek to grow in delegates over the course of the conference. Think of this document as a dictionary and a guide on best practices within MUN, that can be looked back to as needed.

Lastly, it should be noted that the structure of this RoP is a significant departure from other conferences. This YouthMUN RoP has been modified to be reader friendly among all else, rest assured there have been very little substantive changes to the rules, all of which have been communicated to the Chairing Daisies. Thanks for reading and enjoy this First Edition of London YouthMUN!

# I. Parties to the committee

At YouthMUN2025, a Committee represents any large or significant international organisation of which its actions are to be simulated over the course of the Conference session. As will be described, in order to function effectively, a Committee requires a Chairing Dais for the monitoring of debate and Delegates to enact said debate. All other roles apart from those identified in Committee Specific Procedures (Sections XI-XII), are not required for the function of the committee and are supplementary.

## I.1 Chairing Dais

A Chairing Dais consisting of two to three people - with provisions for an Assistant Chair on a case by case basis - will be responsible for the management of committee debates over the course of the YouthMUN2025 session. The Dais will have authority over all matters concerning debate and the procedural functioning of the committee. The Dais shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Committee, direct the discussions, accord the right to speak, ensure implementation of the Rules of Procedures, put questions to the vote, deal with complaints and announce decisions. Chairs will also be responsible for pastorally guiding their committees and delegates, providing a safe space where debate can occur freely and professionally.

For the purposes of YouthMUN2025, all Chairs will be students in University, an equivalent Tertiary Educational Institute, or Associate Trustees of the London Youth Diplomacy Foundation over the age of 18 - high school students who have contributed extensively in previous editions of the conference.

### I.1.1 Assistant Chairs

Chairing Dais may include an Assistant Chair, composed of selected applied candidates from any attending Secondary School, Sixth Form, High School, and any other applicable Secondary Educational Institute. Assistant Chairs will undergo the same training as regular chairs and during the YouthMUN2025 will operate functionally similar as their university student counterparts. However, pastoral duties will be forgone due to be handled by appropriate members of the Chairing Team, Support Staff, or Secretariat.



## I.1.2 General Authority of the Chairing Dais

The Dais is at all times subject to the rules and accountable to the YouthMUN2025 Secretariat. The Dais may exercise their prerogative to suspend rules in order to clarify a certain Substantive or Procedural issue. The Dais reserves the right to assign speaking times for all speeches incidental to Motions and Amendments. Using their discretion and upon the advice of the Secretariat, the Dais reserves the right to entertain or reject a particular Motion based on the agenda and theme of the Conference. This must be used sparingly and not repeatedly.

## I.2 Delegates

If you are a non-University student reading this, congratulations, you are most likely a delegate at YouthMUN2025! A Delegate is responsible for representing their country's stance on an important issue being discussed by their respective committee. For more information on how this is best achieved, please consult the YouthMUN 2025 Delegate Handbook. Delegates will be expected to attend all committee sessions and register their attendance with their respective Chairing Dias. They will also be required to observe in full the YouthMUN policy on AI, Plagiarism & Prewritten Material which will be available on the website.

In some Advanced and Crisis Committees, such as the House of Commons (HoC), US Senate (USS) and Courts such as the ECHR/ICJ, delegates will not be representatives of countries but instead be portraying either real or fictional individuals. In these cases, delegates should consult their respective Study Guides and or committee specific Rules of Procedure on how their role is intended to function.

### I.2.1 Observers

In select advanced committees delegates may portray representatives of accredited observer states to the UN or other international entities and will have the same rights as those of full members of those committees, except that they may not vote on substantive matters (resolutions or amendments).



## I.3 Support Staff

Any non-Secretariat member engaged in Conference organisation will be considered Support Staff. Support Staff have no effective role within Committees and their function is purely logistical. Should any concerns arise with delegates however, they can most certainly be addressed as they will engage with the same pastoral training and the Chairing cohort. Should a member of the support staff enter a committee, they should not be responsible for impeding the debate in any form unless specifically requested to by the Conference Secretariat.

## I.4 Secretariat

The Secretariat are the “Organisers” of YouthMUN2025. They are responsible for the running of the conferences as a whole. Should there be any issues that cannot be handled by the Chairing Dais or Support Staff, they should be contacted immediately. The Secretariat has final say over all matters, including academics, especially where disputes arise.

## I.5 Non-attendees

Anyone present during the committee who is not a part of any previously mentioned party is a Non-attendee. This can range from Faculty Advisors to guests of the London Youth Diplomacy Foundation. The interpretation of who falls into this group is solely reserved for the YouthMUN2025 Secretariat. Non-attendees should make their presence known to the Chairing Dais of the committee and may be asked to validate their role within the conference where applicable.

## I.6 Rules and Regulations of the Conference

All aforementioned parties to the Committees present at YouthMUN2025 are held to comply with YouthMUN2025 Freedom of Speech & Sensitive Topics Policy; AI & Prewritten Material Policy; and the London Youth Diplomacy Foundation Safeguarding Policy. Any violations of the rules set out in these policies may make the party unable to participate in committee proceedings or may result in expulsion from the conference.

## **I.6.1 Committee Etiquette**

Diplomatic language shall be used when talking, and participants should refrain from insulting others or using crude remarks in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the Conference. Delegates and Chairs must use the third-person or first-person plural to refer to themselves or others. The second-person is also in order.

## **I.6.2 Committee Specific Procedures**

Certain Committees represented at YouthMUN may follow Rules of Procedure which diverge from those listed in this document in order to better model the real life working of those Committees.

All related amendments will be created as addenda to the Rules of Procedure (Section X. General Assembly Modified (GAM) Addendums). Specialised Committees which observe different Rules of Procedure entirely have been listed in Section XII. Specialised Committees.

## II. General Rules

### II.1 Scope

The Rules of Procedure as outlined in this document apply to all that are attending London Youth Diplomacy Foundation: London YouthMUN, whether as a participant, a Faculty Advisor or a member of the Secretariat.

### II.2 General Authority of the Secretariat and Appointed Staff

The Secretary-General, through their mandate, shall delegate certain responsibilities in the overall execution of the procedures of the conference, to appointed members of Staff. The most senior of these shall constitute the Secretariat and shall serve as the Secretary-General's senior management team. Any statement or instruction made by Secretariat members shall bear the mandate and authority of the Secretary-General, unless stated otherwise by the Secretary-General.

The Support Staff of the Conference shall also be delegated powers to assist and direct Chairs, Assistant Chairs and Delegates in logistical matters during the conference.

### II.3 Questions of Interpretation

Questions of interpretation of these Rules by Chairs may be referred to the Secretary General, or the Under-Secretary General of Academics. The decision of either of these members of the Secretariat is final with respect to these Rules. If the Rules governing debate in Committees are not explicitly stated, Chairs are to use their discretion in interpreting the Rules or to refer to the above members of the Secretariat for clarification.

### II.4 General Conduct

All attendees shall be courteous and respectful at all times when dealing with anyone directly involved with London YouthMUN and indirectly involved through any of its partners. Abuse will not be tolerated against Chairs,

Secretariat, other participants, or any other member of staff, including but not limited to racialised discrimination, hate speech in any form, or any form of physical violence. No sexual harassment of any kind will be tolerated and may lead to legal action.

The Chairs of any Committee shall call to order any Delegate who fails to comply with the conference's rules regarding etiquette. The Chairs are empowered to suspend Delegates who violate these rules. This action is open to appeal, but only to the Secretariat. Any Delegates who commit a serious breach of etiquette rules can also be permanently removed from the Committee and expelled from the Conference.

## **II.4.1 Dress Code**

All attendees will be expected to adhere to Business dress code at a minimum, including at any formal social events. Any attendee who does not adhere to the minimum dress code will be reprimanded by Conference Staff. However, the Secretariat will consider any attire that celebrates and promotes the culture of the country being represented at the conference to be acceptable.

## **II.5 Alcohol, Smoking & Hazardous Substances**

Alcohol may not be consumed at any time during the conference. All attendees must not bring alcohol to any event; anyone found to be bringing alcohol into events will be dealt with at the discretion of the members of the Secretariat. The Secretariat reserves the right to expel any attendee from the Conference if it is deemed that the concerned attendee is disrupting the experience of other attendees.

Smoking is illegal inside enclosed public places and workplaces in England, and this ban is extended to e-cigarettes ('vapes'), herbal cigarettes, e-pipes, etc. All attendees are expected to comply with these rules at all times.

All attendees are reminded that they must conduct themselves in a professional manner and accordingly should avoid attending committee sessions inebriated, intoxicated, or under the effects of drugs. Attendees suspected of violating this rule shall be sanctioned or expelled from committee rooms by the Chairs upon consultation with the Secretariat.

## II.6 Photography

Photographs and video footage will be collected at London YouthMUN by any member of the Secretariat or their Appointed Staff. By attending, you are agreeing to have your photographs taken and licence the London YouthMUN Secretariat to use your image in any of these photographs or video footage for publicity and promotion on, including but not limited to, the website and its related social media publications. There is an opt-out mechanism, but this must be conveyed clearly to the Secretary-General via the relevant communication channels (such as email) before the commencement of the Conference.

## II.7 Complaints & Appeals

Anyone may submit a complaint about violations of these rules by participants to the Secretariat. Where the complaint is about a member of the Secretariat, they may submit a complaint to the Secretary-General. If this is not possible, however, they are encouraged to submit their complaint to the Board of Trustees at [trustees@lydf.org.uk](mailto:trustees@lydf.org.uk).

All decisions of Conference Staff, Chairs, Assistant Chairs, and Secretariat may be appealed to the Secretary-General. Precedence will be given to appeals raised via Head Delegates and Faculty Advisors. Decisions will be made and communicated to all concerned parties. Any decision of the Secretary-General or members of the Secretariat acting on behalf of the Secretary-General cannot be appealed.

## II.8 Sensitive Topics Policy

The London YouthMUN Secretariat and the London Youth Diplomacy Foundation is committed to upholding freedom of expression and cultivating an environment through which speech is truly free in accordance with the London Youth Diplomacy Foundation Free Speech Statement. However, we recognise that our conferences bring together participants from all corners of the world, and all walks of life, that may have a stake in some of the issues discussed within a given committee of a conference. Therefore, the policy outlines expectations towards sensitive, or contentious topics and how they should be approached throughout the conference period. As a Faculty Advisor, you have the responsibility of ensuring that your students are familiar with the above policy and remind them of it during the conference period.

‘Sensitive topics’ can take many forms, including but not limited to ongoing armed conflicts, contemporary border disputes, religious/governance issues, or the occupation of a geographical region by a given actor. Ultimately, we cannot avoid discussion of these issues. This is the reason why we come together: to engage constructively to discuss remedies to them. However, all participants are expected to approach sensitive topics with caution and an appropriate demeanour, recognising that some of those in the room may have been directly or indirectly impacted by it.

As a Delegate or a general participant, you must ensure that your own personal belief, or stake, in a sensitive topic does not trump the position of the country, or person, you have been assigned to simulate. You must convey this position constructively, realistically, and respectfully. During lobbying periods, those not bound by strict speaking rules, be careful how you talk about sensitive issues and do not encourage arguments that detract from the assigned topic of discussion.

As a general rule, speeches concerning such ‘sensitive topics’ should only be made under the following conditions:

- That the ‘sensitive topic’ has been introduced and discussed, e.g. by the Chairs as indicated in the Committee’s study guide,
- That the contents of the speech are not speculative, and refer to objective events which have happened, and/or objective, empirical analysis of such events which come from reputable sources.

As a Chair or an Assistant Chair, you also have a responsibility to moderate debate during Committee sessions, and to provide relevant guidance to delegates as to the relevant sensitive topics that are relevant to your chosen Committee Agenda. These topics should have previously been agreed upon by the Secretary-General.

If you, as a Conference Participant, feel uncomfortable as a result of a speech made by another Participant, you are reminded that you have the right to escalate this to the Secretary-General or any designated safeguarding member of the Secretariat.

## II.9 Sanctions

Failure to abide by these Rules may result in sanctions. Participants who are sanctioned are not entitled to any refund, in part or full, from their registration



fees. The following sanctions here mentioned may be used together or separately:

- **Loss of Awards;**
- **Suspension:** the Secretariat may suspend a participant for a period of time;
- **Exclusion:** Any member of the Secretariat may exclude a participant from any event, either from an event in progress or in the future. This may involve removal from the venue by venue staff;
- **Expulsion:** A participant may be expelled from the conference by a joint decision of the Secretariat and the London Youth Diplomacy Foundation Trustees. The names of expelled participants will be recorded and used when determining whether to accept the participant at future conferences.

## II.10 Official Language

The official and working language of London YouthMUN is English. Communication with the Secretariat, Chairs, Assistant Chairs, Staff and Delegates is restricted strictly to English. Any Delegation or Delegate wishing

to communicate in any language that is not English, shall have to provide a translation, either via a translator or any relevant document, into English. Any attempt to address the committee or the Chairs in a different language will not be recognised by the Chairs.

## II.11 Plagiarism

The Secretariat strongly condemns the passing off of another Delegate's work as that of one's own. Any accusation of plagiarism (by another Delegate) must first be brought to the Chairs of any committee via a formal complaint. The Chairs will treat all accusations of plagiarism with severity. After the Chairs evaluate the situation, a decision will be made on how to proceed. Should the Chairs decide not to entertain this, the affected Delegate is allowed to send a petition to the Secretariat.

If the Chairs decide that the complaint is valid, the Under-Secretary-General for Academics will evaluate the accusation. The USG Academics will then decide if the plagiarism action should require sanctioning under Section II.9 Sanctions.



Upon consultation with the Secretary-General, the decision will then be communicated and then enforced. This is not subject to appeal.

## **II.12 Use of Pre-Written Material**

The use of any pre-written material in written proposals, including whole draft resolutions, individual, partial, or collections of clauses, is not allowed. Utilising pre-written material constitutes a violation of the rules. Chairs will monitor the documents in circulation for any suspect content, and Delegates are encouraged to report any suspected violations to the Chairs. When a complaint is made, the Chairs will evaluate the situation, and a decision will be made on how to proceed.

If the Chairs decide that the complaint is valid, the Under-Secretary-General for Academics will evaluate the accusation. The USG Academics will then decide if the situation should require sanctioning under Section II.9 Sanctions. Upon consultation with the Secretary-General, the decision will then be communicated and then enforced. This is not subject to appeal.

## **II.13 Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) Tools**

The use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools, including but not limited to generative AI tools such as ChatGPT, in any material such as position papers, written proposals and whole draft resolutions, individual, partial, or collection of clauses, and in any speeches made during sessions hosted as part of London YouthMUN is strictly forbidden. Any accusations of the use of AI tools will be treated in line with the policy on plagiarism Section II.11.

# III. Matters of the Committee

During the course of Committee proceedings, various matters will arise. These can be split into two clear groups. Procedural and Substantive matters. Both will require facilitation by the Chairing Dais and a Vote by the Delegates of the Committee. The key difference between the two is that Procedural matters will affect the “running” of the committee, whereas Substantive matters will affect the “output” of the committee.

## III.1 Procedural Matters

Matters that are “Procedural” in nature are largely motions and points, which affect or clarify how debate occurs over the course of the Committee session. These motions can range from sending the committee into an Unmoderated Caucus to Introducing Policy Documents and Draft Resolutions.

**Procedural votes require all present Delegates and Observers to vote in favour or against, with no abstentions.**

### III.1.1 Seconds and Objections

Before voting on procedural matters the Chairing Dais will ask the floor if there are any Seconds or Objections. If there are no Objections but there are Seconds, the motion instantly passes. On the other hand, if there are no Seconds but only Objections, the motion instantly fails. The delegate proposing the motion may not Second their own motion.

### III.1.2 Withdrawing a Proposal

Any motion that has been proposed can be withdrawn at any time before voting begins on said motion. This can only be done by the proposer of the motion. Any Delegate may reintroduce a motion that has been withdrawn. However, if the Committee has approved a motion, the Delegate who moved for its introduction is not allowed to withdraw it.

## III.2 Substantive Matters

Matters that are “Substantive” require a vote on passing a motion relating to a Policy Document, this can either be the addition of an Amendment or the

adoption (not introduction) of a Draft Resolution. Motions that “introduce” Policy Documents are Procedural not Substantive.

**For Substantive votes nations may vote for, against, or abstaining. Only delegates who are ‘present’ rather than ‘present and voting’ may abstain.** However Observers may not participate in such votes, and only in Procedural Matters.

## III.3 Definition of Majority

Unless specified otherwise in these rules, decisions of the Committee shall be made by a simple majority of those present during the session. In a substantive vote, abstentions are not counted as votes for or against, so a simple majority of 'Yes' over 'No' votes is required, unless specified otherwise by Committee Specific Procedures outlined in Section XI. General Assembly Modified (GAM) Addendums or XII. Specialised Committees

A simple majority is defined as more votes in favour than against. A tie is taken as a failure. A two-thirds (2/3) majority requires at least twice as many votes for as against. A consensus (or unanimous) vote would require the whole committee to vote in favour.

# IV. Rules Governing Speech

## IV.1 Right to Speak

No Delegate may address a session without having previously obtained the permission of the Dais (except during an unmoderated caucus). The Chairs may at their discretion call a Delegate to order if their 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 spirit of YouthMUN. Likewise, no Delegate may audibly or physically impede another Delegate from speaking because of their opposition to the thoughts of the other Delegate. Delegates are also reminded of the provision of the Sensitive Topics Policy. The Chairs may call a speaker to order if their remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion, do not follow correct parliamentary convention, or discourteous.

## IV.2 General Speakers List (GSL)

After the Agenda has been determined, a continuously open speakers list will be established for general debate, the General Speakers' List. The Chairs shall ask the Committee for those who wish to be added to the General Speakers' List when it is first open, and ask again from time to time; and shall keep a copy of the order of the speakers.

Any Delegate wishing to be added to the General Speakers' List can do so by sending a note to the Chairs or by raising their placard when the Chairs 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. A Delegate who is on the General Speakers' List but is not present when called upon, will automatically have their time yielded to the Chairs, and debate shall continue unabated. Any Delegate can also ask to be removed from the General Speakers' List by writing a message to the Chairs.

This General Speakers' List will be followed for all debate on the Agenda item, except when superseded by Procedural Motions such as those for unmoderated or moderated caucuses. Speakers may speak generally on the Agenda item being considered and may address any resolution, working papers and amendments currently on the floor. The General Speakers' List cannot be left empty at any time. Should the General Speakers' List elapse, debate on the

Agenda item shall be considered finished and the Committee shall move into Closing Procedures otherwise known as Phase 4.

## **IV.2.1 Time limit on speeches**

The Chairs may limit the time allotted to each speaker. The minimum time limit will be thirty (30) seconds and the maximum time limit two (2) minutes. When a Delegate exceeds the allotted time, the Chairs may call the speaker to order. Should the Chairs not explicitly state a different speaking time for the Speakers' List, the time limit shall be sixty (60) seconds.

## **IV.2.2 Motion to Change the Speaking Time**

Delegates may raise a Motion to Change the Speaking Time on the Speakers' List should they feel that altering the time limit would be beneficial to debate. The motion will be subject to a Procedural vote. The time limit to speaking time should be within the previously mentioned bounds of thirty (30) seconds to two (2) minutes.

## **IV.3 Yields**

If a Delegate 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.

### **IV.3.1 Yielding to Another Delegate**

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

### **IV.3.2 Yielding to Points of Information (POIs)**

The Delegate may submit the remaining time to Points of Information. This procedure will be directed by the Chairs. The chairs will select Delegates wishing to ask a question dependent on the amount of time left before the time was yielded. The Chairs will also call to order any Delegate whose question is rhetorical, misleading, long-winded, leading

or not on topic. Time taken to ask the question will not count towards time to answer the point of information.

*Please note that the number of Points of Information a delegate may take is contingent upon the amount of time they have spoken for. They will retain the rest of their speaking time to answer POIs.*

- *If a delegate leaves at a minimum of 30 seconds of their time they will be recognised for up to **three** points of information.*
- *If a delegate has left between 20 and 30 seconds of their time will be recognised for up to **two** points of information.*
- *A delegate who has 10 seconds of their time will be recognised for **one** point of information, with their response time rounded up to 10 seconds if not at 10 seconds already.*
- *Delegates who have used up all of their time are entitled to **one** point of information with 10 seconds to respond.*

## IV.3.3 Yielding to the Chair

The Delegate may yield their time to the Chairs if they do not wish to yield to another Delegate or to answer points of information.

## IV.4 Right of Reply

A Right of Reply may only be exercised in cases where the Delegate feels another Delegate has insulted their country's national integrity. A remark that insults a Delegate's 'national integrity' is one directed at the governing authority of that Member State and/or one that puts into question that Member State's sovereignty.

Requests for a Right of Reply must be indicated to the Chair, along with a short explanation of the reason for the request. If the Chairs deems that such a request is valid, the Delegate may – in the time limit determined by the Chairs – reply and state why the Delegate feels the remark being referred to is incorrect or unjustified. A Right of Reply to the second degree is out of order.

Right of Reply is strictly limited to addressing the specific issue raised and may not be used for general rebuttals or extended debate.



# V. Rules Governing the use of Points and Motions

Motions and points are essential tools for maintaining order and guiding the flow of debate. The following hierarchy outlines their precedence, with higher-priority motions superseding others (please see the respective Phases 1-4 to understand the specifics of each motion).

## V.1 Priority of Motions

1. Adjournment of the Session
2. Opening and or Closure of Debate
3. Suspension and or Resumption of Debate
4. Reordering of draft resolutions
5. Introducing a Draft Resolution
6. Consultation of the Whole/Tour De Table
7. Introducing an Unfriendly Amendment
8. Introducing a Friendly Amendment
9. Introducing Working Papers
10. Unmoderated Caucus
11. Moderated Caucus

**Note:** For motions defined by time, longer motions will always supersede a shorter motion of the same type.

## V.2 Rules governing the use of points

Points will not be subject to a hierarchy of precedence such as motions and will be recognised in whichever order they are proposed.

Any of the points below may be raised by any Delegate at any point providing that it does not interrupt a speaker (with the exception of a Point of Personal



Privilege in extreme circumstances). A Delegate wishing to raise a point shall, at the appropriate time, raise their placard and state the point they wish to raise and then wait for the Dais to ask them to state it fully. The Dais shall then take any action required as per the Rules below. Points supersede all Motions and shall be recognised before any Motion or speakers by the Chairs.

**Chairs may sanction the use of any and all specific points to both individual delegates and the entire committee for any reason they deem appropriate.**

## V.2.1 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 in personal discomfort, he or she may rise to 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 shared to the screen/projector screen, or if the Delegate is experiencing audibility issues and needs something to be repeated.

***Note:** A Point of Personal Privilege may only interrupt a speaker if the Delegate raising the point cannot hear the speaker. This can also be used in the case of medical emergencies. If appropriate, the Chairs 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 circumstance may not interrupt a speaker.*

## V.2.2 Point of Order

During the discussion of any matter, a Delegate may raise a Point of Order to indicate an instance of improper parliamentary procedure either by the Director, or by a Delegate that has escaped the Chairs' attention.

A Delegate 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 fellow Delegate. Any questions on order arising during a speech made by a Delegate should be raised at the conclusion of the speech. The Chairs will immediately rule on a Point of Order in accordance with these Rules of Procedure.

## V.2.3 Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

When the floor is open, a Delegate may raise a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the Chairs a question only regarding the Rules of Procedure. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker. The Rules of Procedure in reference are those of this document. Chairs are encouraged to request the opinion of the Secretary-General or a member of the Secretariat where the query is pertinent to debate.

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 rather raise a Point of Information to the Chair or approach the Chairs with the question during an Unmoderated Caucus or send them a written message.

## V.2.4 Point of Information

When the floor is open, a Delegate may raise a Point of Information to the Chair to ask the Chairs a question on matters not pertaining to the Rules of Procedure. Such matters may be substantive questions related to the content of the debate, or questions on administrative matters, e.g. on scheduling. A Point of Information to the Chair may never interrupt a speaker.

## V.2.5 Point to Fact-Check

A mechanism used to verify factual claims made during debate. It is at the discretion of the Chairing Dais if this is to be entertained. Matters on foreign policy for example, suggesting that a seceded State is part or should be recognised as its former State, would not be considered something that could be factually checked as it is a position and not a fact. The Chairing Dais may remove this point from the committee if they believe it is being overused inaccurately.

# VI. The Phases of Debate

For the purposes of YouthMUN Rules of Procedure, debate will be categorized into four phases with all motions and procedures falling into one of the phases.

## VI.1 Phase 1 - Opening of Debate

For debate the Agenda to begin, the committee must first be opened and debate begun. However, there are numerous procedures that often take place before the first speech. These will be outlined in this Phase.

## VI.2 Phase 2 - Discourse and Discussion

Once debate has begun, Delegates may wish to - alongside the Chairing Dais - create a variety of debate on various Subtopics of the Agenda. Various motions may be proposed throughout committee time that will change the field of how debate is conducted and discussed. Once a working consensus is reached Delegates may wish to move to working on producing policy documents in Phase 3 before returning back to this Phase to continue discussion.

## VI.3 Phase 3 - Writing of Policy Documents

Phase three “The Writing of Policy Documents’ consists of all aspects of debate not actively monitored by the dias. All research, writing and informal discussion during unmoderated caucuses will fall under this phase. Once delegates have run out of time in an unmoderated caucus they will return back to Phase 2.

## VI.4 Phase 4 - Closing Procedures

Closing Procedures occur when Delegates wish to vote on the adoption of a Draft Resolution for the Agenda Item at hand. Normally, a motion to move into any procedures contained in phase four occurs following the ending of any motion in phase two, but may also be called following the end of an unmoderated caucus. The move to this Phase is permanent and once completed will be the end of the YouthMUN committee session.

# VII. Opening of Debate - Phase 1

In beginner committees, or at chair's discretion, chairs will explain the ROP to ensure all participants have an understanding of debate structure, including key motions and points. Delegates are encouraged to seek clarification during this time.

## VII.1 Quorum and Attendance

The Dais may declare a session open and permit debate when at least half (50%) of the committee is present. During the first session the Dais will establish the number of countries present in the committee by a roll call. At any further sessions the Dais may declare a session open and permit debate when at least half (50%) of the original committee from the first committee session is present. A quorum will be assumed to be present unless specifically challenged by a roll call, triggered by a point of order.

## VII.2 Roll Call

At the beginning of the opening session and other sessions, at the discretion of the Dais, the Dais will call on Member States and Observers in English alphabetical order to state their attendance. Members of all committees, unless otherwise specified, will reply 'present' or 'present and voting', where 'present and voting' means the Member State declares not to abstain on substantive votes. Non-members can only reply present as they are not allowed to vote on substantive votes.

## VII.2 Motion to Open Debate

Once the Chairing Dais has declared the session open after the reaching of Quorum, a delegate may motion to Open Debate on the Agenda Item.

**Note:** *Because YouthMUN2025 only has one Topic per committee, the Agenda will be considered automatically set to that Topic. As such a motion to Set the Agenda is obsolete.*

If raised, the Chairing Dais may pass this motion at their discretion, without the need for a Procedural Vote.

## VII.3 Opening Speeches

At the discretion of the Chairing Dais, before the opening of the General Speakers List (GSL), delegates may be asked to give a sixty (60) second long opening speech, detailing their country's rough position on the Agenda Item being discussed in their committee. Delegates will not be forced to speak and as such may opt out of any opening speeches.

## VIII. Discourse and Discussion - Phase 2

This phase is dedicated to analysing the agenda items in greater detail through structured and informal debates. Below is a list of motions that fall under this category and how they will be used.

### VIII.1 Moderated Caucus

A Motion for a **Moderated Caucus** is in order at any time prior to the closure of debate, if the Chair has opened the floor to Motions. In a moderated caucus, the Chair will temporarily leave the speakers' list and call upon Delegates who wish to speak.

The Delegate making the Motion must explain the topic/purpose of the caucus, specify a time limit (30 minutes or less) and a time limit for individual speeches (with the default time being the GSL). This Motion requires a second to be adopted and will be subject to a procedural vote. If the Motion has been accepted, it is customary to ask the Delegate who proposed the speech whether they want to be the first or last speaker of the caucus. The Chairing Dais may rule the Motion to be out of order if they feel that the Motion is not constructive to debate or is not relevant to the topic.

A motion to extend a moderated caucus is in order once the time limit for the caucus has elapsed, so long as the extension is less than half the original time limit of the caucus, and the extended caucus does not exceed 20 minutes. Extensions to the second degree are out of order. Delegates may yield to Point of Information, following the same rules as previously outlined regarding POIs.

## VIII.2 Tour de Table (TdT)

A motion for a **Tour de Table** is in order at any time prior to the closure of debate, if the Chair has opened the floor to Motions. In a Tour de Table each Delegate in the committee will be recognised to speak in alphabetical order for a predetermined speaker time.

The total time limit of a Tour de Table will be decided by the speaker time multiplied by the number of present delegates. The max amount of time for this motion is at the discretion of the Chairing Dais. This motion will generally be initiated towards the beginning of new sessions to gauge the opinions and current standings of all delegates. There is no yielding during a Tour de Table and therefore Points of Information will not be in order.

## VIII.3 Consultation of the Whole (CoW)

At the discretion of the Dais, Delegates may Motion for an informal consultation of the entire Committee - a **Consultation of the Whole (CoW)** - in which the rules of parliamentary procedure are suspended, and the Committee members moderate the ensuing discussion. This procedure is commonly used when there is a need for collaborative brainstorming or in-depth debate on a specific issue. The Motion requires a Second and needs a specific time limit and a topic of discussion for the consultation of the whole, not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes. The Motion will be put to a vote and will pass if it has a two-thirds (2/3) majority.

During the execution of this Motion, Delegates will be expected to remain in their seats, unless speaking, and to be respectful of each speaker at all times. During a CoW a delegate may not yield to the same delegate that had yielded to them. The moderation of the Committee is carried out by the Committee's Delegates. However, the Chairing Dais may intervene if they believe that a delegate or a group of delegates with similar views have monopolised the time on the floor.

## VIII.4 Amendments

An Amendment is a proposal that simply adds to, deletes or revises operative clause(s) of a Draft Resolution. Delegates may amend any Draft Resolution that has been formally introduced. Amendments do not require signatories. Any Delegate can submit an Amendment submitted directly to the Directors for



approval. Amendments to the Second Degree (i.e. Amendments to an Amendment) are out of order. However, any part of a Draft Resolution that has previously been amended successfully may be further amended, but only through a separate Amendment.

Amendments to a Draft Resolution may not affect pre-ambulatory clauses. An Amendment can however affect multiple operative clauses at the same time. Sponsors or Signatories of a Draft Resolution are not obliged or forced to support amendments.

## VIII.4.1 Introducing an Amendment

Once an Amendment has been approved by the Chairing Dais, Delegates may raise a Motion to introduce the Amendment. An amendment may not be introduced on a Clause if there are already approved amendments that supersede it and thus must be introduced first.

Observers can introduce Amendments but cannot vote on the said Amendments. A failed Amendment cannot be re-introduced if the substance of the Amendment is contiguous with what was previously rejected by the committee.

### VIII.4.1.1 Amendment Priority

The relative priority of amendments changes based on the nature of the amendment itself or at chair discretion. The priority of types of amendments is as follows.

1. Amendments that **Strike** any existing material will be considered before all other amendments that have been considered.
2. Amendments that **Add** rather than modify or **Add and Modify** will be considered after all other amendments that strike have been considered.
3. Amendments that solely **modify** existing material are considered after all other amendments.

At the discretion of the Chairing Dais, a more complicated and encompassing amendment will be considered after shorter amendments.



## VIII.4.1.2 Friendly Amendments

If any Amendment is signed by all the Sponsors of a Draft Resolution, and once it has been approved by the Dais, it may be introduced as a Friendly Amendment by one of its Sponsors or by any Delegate. There can be no objections to introducing a Friendly Amendment. Once the Operative clauses have been read out, the Amendment is automatically introduced and included in the Draft Resolution.

## VIII.4.1.3 Unfriendly Amendments

An Amendment shall be termed as 'Unfriendly' if the signatories of the said amendment do not consist of all Sponsors of the Draft Resolution. After the Amendment has been introduced by a Sponsor, there shall be Speakers for and against, not more than two. There shall be a Supplementary Speakers' List introduced if there is a motion by a Delegate to further discuss the nature of the Amendment. The Supplementary Speakers' List can also be introduced at the discretion of the Dais. This is not subject to appeal. Once all Speakers have been heard or the Supplementary Speakers' List has been exhausted, there will be a substantive vote on the inclusion of the Amendment in the Draft Resolution. If approved, the Amendment will be deemed incorporated into the Draft Resolution. Failed Unfriendly Amendments cannot be re-introduced.

## VIII.4.2 Debate on Introduced Amendments

Once the Amendment has been introduced the proposing Delegate will be recognised to read out the Amendment by the Chairs. The Chairs shall then establish a Supplementary Speakers' List, with an equal number of Speakers for and against the Amendment with speaking time equivalent to what has been set on the GSL. This, at the discretion of the chairs, should be a minimum of 1 to a maximum of 4 speakers per side.

The Sponsor of the Amendment shall be recognised to speak first. Once the Supplementary Speakers' list on the Amendment has been exhausted, debate on the Amendment automatically closes.

## VIII.4.3 Voting on Amendments

The Committee shall then make a Substantive Vote on inclusion of the Amendment as part of the Draft Resolution. Before the voting procedure has started, but after closure of debate on the Amendment, Delegates may move to divide the Question if the Amendment includes or affects more than one Operative clause.

## VIII.5 Draft Resolutions

A Draft Resolution is a document that is created with the intention of, through its discussion, possible amendment, and possible vote, becoming a Resolution of the Committee.

More than one Draft Resolution may be on the floor at any one time, but only one Resolution may be passed by any committee per Agenda item.

### VIII.5.1 Introducing a Draft Resolution

Subsequent to the approval of a Draft Resolution by the Chairs and after it has been made available to the Committee, a Sponsor may propose a Motion to Introduce the Draft Resolution. The proposing Delegate shall read out the operative clauses of this Draft Resolution. The motion will then be subject to a procedural vote without Speakers.

Once a Draft Resolution has been introduced, it will be numbered, and a non-Sponsor may motion for a Panel of Authors. If this is not sought, or denied by the Chairs, the Chairs shall then establish a Supplementary Speakers' List, with an equal number of Speakers for and against the Draft Resolution with speaking time equivalent to what has been set on the GSL. This, at the discretion of the chairs, should be a minimum of 1 to a maximum of 4 speakers per side. The first speaker must be a Sponsor of the Draft Resolution.

#### VIII.5.1.1 Panel of Authors

A Panel of Authors refers to the convening of Authors and or Sponsors of a Draft Resolution, for the purpose of answering any questions or addressing any enquiries raised by the Committee meeting relating to the Draft Resolution. This may be done after a Draft Resolution has been introduced,

but before any Moderated Caucus discussing it has been called discussing it. A Panel of Authors may be motioned for after the introduction of a Draft Resolution and supersedes the time used for Time for and Against.

The Dais shall set a time limit of no more than fifteen (15) minutes during which Delegates will be appointed by the Dais to ask short questions of the Authors for the sole purpose of clarifying the content or meaning of the Resolution. Both the time taken for questions and the subsequent answers provided count towards the time limit.

Delegates are reminded that the Panel of Authors provision is not meant for the debate of principles or ideas about the general committee agenda but is an avenue for the strict clarification and understanding of the details of a Draft Resolution.

# IX. Writing of Policy Documents

## - Phase 3

Throughout the course of Committee sessions delegates will be expected to write Policy Documents. These can either be Working Papers and or Draft Resolutions, which can contain different kinds of content. Policy documents may be written at any point during the committee by individual delegates. However, only during Unmoderated Caucuses will delegates be allowed to work on Policy Documents together, as such this time should be utilised effectively for the well running of the committee. Policy Documents may be introduced by the relevant motion when the floor is reopened after the unmoderated caucus has elapsed.

### IX.1 Unmoderated Caucus

A Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open and the Dais asks for Motions. The Delegate raising the Motion must specify an overall time limit for the caucus, not to exceed 45 minutes (including any Motions to extend the caucus). The motion requires a Second and will be subject to a Procedural vote without speakers in accordance. The Dais may rule the Motion out of order if the Dais feels that Motion is not constructive to debate at that point in time.

During an Unmoderated Caucus, normal parliamentary procedure is suspended, and Delegates are allowed to stand up and engage in free discussions with any other member of the Committee. The moderation of the Committee is carried out by the Committee's Delegates, but the Chairing Dais will monitor the discussions taking place. After the total time for the Unmoderated Caucus has elapsed, Delegates can Motion to Extend an Unmoderated Caucus by a time up to half its original length, given it does not exceed the overall time limit of 45 minutes.

### IX.2 Signatories and Sponsors

#### IX.2.1 Signatory

A Delegate may only be a signatory to a Policy Document if they have agreed to sign it. Signing such a document does not indicate support, but

an intent to see said document discussed. Unlike the role of a Sponsor, Signatories have no more obligations.

## IX.2.2 Sponsor

A Delegate counts as a Sponsor only if they have authored or helped to write a Policy Document. Being a Sponsor indicates a Delegate's support for the Policy Document and a substantial contribution towards its drafting. Sponsors retain full authorship rights to any Policy Document before it formally is introduced to the committee via the appropriate motion. After such a motion passes, only the Chairing Dais will retain the right to edit the Draft Resolution such that the addition of Amendments may be regulated.

## IX.3 Drafting Working Papers

A Working Paper is a document that is created to assist the Committee in the discussion and formulation of Resolutions. They need not be written in Resolution format. They do not require signatories.

Any Delegate may propose Working Papers for the consideration of the Committee by raising a Motion to Introduce a Working Paper. These are not official documents of the Committee but do require the approval of the Dais before a Motion to introduce them is submitted. There are no official formatting guidelines required of a Working Paper, however it will be at the Dais' discretion as to whether the content of a Working Paper is appropriate and written in a clear and intelligible way.

## IX.4 Drafting Resolutions

A Draft Resolution is a document that is created with the intention of, through its discussion, possible amendment, and possible vote, becoming a Resolution of the Committee. It may be introduced by a Sponsor. It is expected that the ideas presented in a Draft Resolution have already been discussed and developed in previous committee debates or Working Papers. As such a Draft Resolution should be considered a functional successor to the policies described in a previous Working Paper.

Draft Resolutions require both Preambulatory and Operative Clauses, which should be started by the appropriate operative or preambulatory verb (See ANNEX). Draft Resolutions must be submitted in the same style with regards to

form, grammar, and punctuations as the formal resolutions of the Committee being modelled. In cases where formatting guidelines are not provided, the formatting style described in the YouthMUN Delegate Handbook will apply.

It may be introduced when it has been signed by one-fifth (1/5) of the number of members (including Observers) present at the commencement of the Committee session, having previously been approved by the Dais. Observers are thus allowed to sign and sponsor Draft Resolutions. Both Sponsors and Signatories count towards the total number of signatories and must all be listed in alphabetical order. A Delegate counts as a Sponsor only if they have authored or helped to write the Draft Resolution. Being a Sponsor indicates a Delegate's support for the Draft Resolution, and a substantial contribution towards its drafting. No Draft Resolution may include more than five (5) Sponsors, but this limit may be reduced at the Dais' discretion.

A Delegate may be a signatory if they have agreed to sign the Draft Resolution. Signing such a document does not indicate support, but an intent to see said document discussed. The role of a Signatory has no more obligations.

## IX.4.1 Preambulatory Clauses

The pre-ambulatory clauses state all the issues that the Committee wants to resolve on an issue. It may state reasons why the committee is working on this issue and highlight previous actions on the issue, including but not limited to:

- Past UN resolutions, treaties, or conventions related to the topic;
- Past regional, non-governmental, or national efforts in resolving this topic;
- References to the UN Charter or other international frameworks and laws;
- Statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body or agency;
- General background information or facts about the topic, its significance, and its impact.

Here are some example Preambulatory Clauses from UNSC Resolution 1370 (S/RES/1370) on the situation in Sierra Leone:



*Recalling* its resolutions 1270 (1999) of 22 October 1999, 1289 (2000) of 7 February 2000, 1313 (2000) of 4 August 2000, 1317 (2000) of 5 September 2000, 1321 (2000) of 20 September 2000 and 1346 (2001) of 30 March 2001, and the statement of its President of 3 November 2000 (S/PRST/2000/31), and all other relevant resolutions and statements of its President concerning the situation in Sierra Leone,

*Affirming* the commitment of all States to respect the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Sierra Leone,

*Expressing* its concern at the fragile security situation in the Mano River countries, in particular the continued fighting in Liberia, and at the humanitarian consequences for the civilian, refugee and internally displaced populations in those areas,

*Welcoming* the progress made in the peace process aimed at achieving sustainable peace and security in Sierra Leone and commending the positive role of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) in advancing the peace process,

Further resources on how to write a resolution and Preambulatory Clauses can be found in the YouthMUN2025 Delegate Handbook.

## IX.4.2 Operative Clauses

Operative clauses outline the specific actions that the Committee proposes to address the Agenda item. Operative clauses should be precise, actionable, and directly related to the issue discussed. It is essential that they contribute to the resolution's effectiveness and ensure that concrete steps are taken to address the problem. These clauses may address a wide variety of issues and it is essential that they be refined via Amendments over the course of the Committee Session.

Here are some example Operative Clauses from ECOSOC Resolution 2023/14 (E/RES/2023/14) on Creating full and productive employment:

14. *Reiterates* the commitment of Member States to promote development oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services;



15. *Stresses* the importance of developing policies to expand work opportunities and labour productivity in both rural and urban sectors by achieving and recovering inclusive economic growth, investing in human resource development through ongoing training and skills development for the new forms of work, promoting technologies that generate productive employment and decent work, and encouraging entrepreneurship and small and medium-sized enterprises;
16. *Encourages* Governments to incorporate the provision of digital competencies, including but not limited to entrepreneurship and complementary soft skills, in formal education curricula and lifelong learning initiatives to address the implications of fundamental changes in the digital economy and industry 4.0 for labour markets;

Further resources on how to write a resolution and Operative Clauses can be found in the YouthMUN2025 Delegate Handbook.

## IX.4.2.1 Financing

Delegates may request a sum of money in USD to be used to further the goals of the resolution as set out in the operative clauses. The amount of money and allocation of the money must be mentioned in the operative clauses.

Delegates may opt to designate their own nation's funds towards a specific resolution and this should be mentioned in the resolution's operative clauses under sub clauses discussing financing. A resolution may request signatories to donate a specific amount of money agreed upon in advance. *For example an operative clause might say:*

1. *Calls Upon* Signatories and Sponsors of the resolution to donate a collective sum of X USD to be used for the following purposes:

**Please note that the amount donated by a nation cannot exceed 0.002% of its GDP**



# X. Closing Procedures - Phase 4

Once, with consent from the Chairing Dais, delegates believe that they have reached a positive consensus on the state of policy documents within the committee, they may wish to initiate closing procedures to finalise the adoption of a Draft Resolution and end debate for this session of London YouthMUN.

## X.1 Motion to Close Debate

A Motion to Close Debate requests ending all discussion on the Agenda item and moving into voting procedures on all substantive proposals introduced under debate, i.e. all Draft Resolutions. Once this Motion has been successfully passed, debate has been closed, and voting procedures completed, the Committee shall immediately move to Adjourn the Session.

A Motion to Close Debate is in order at any time when the floor is open prior to closure of debate and the Chairing Dais asks for Motions. Note however that the Dais may rule the Motion out of order if the Dais feels that there should be further debate before moving to voting procedures.

The motion requires a Second and will be subject to a Procedural vote with speakers. The maximum number of speakers for each side will be two. The Motion for Closure of Debate shall require a two-thirds (2/3) majority of all members present in Committee.

## X.2 Voting on Draft Resolutions

A Substantive Vote is taken on Draft Resolutions. The procedure to be observed is outlined below.

After the Motion to Close Debate has passed, the Chairing Dais shall entertain any Motions on the floor (specifically the Motions outlined in Sections IX.2.1–IX.4) of the present Rules). The Committee will then move into substantive voting procedure on all Draft Resolutions in the order that they are introduced unless they have been reordered. In a substantive vote, members may vote ‘Yes’, ‘No’, or ‘Abstain’; members ‘present and voting’ cannot abstain. Observers may not vote. Delegates will express their vote by raising their placards, except in the case of a Roll Call vote.

## **X.2.1 Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions**

If two or more Draft Resolutions are on the floor, they will be voted on in the order in which they were submitted, unless the Committee decides otherwise. A Motion to reorder will be in order immediately after Closure of Debate, but prior to entering voting procedure.

A Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions must specify how the Draft Resolutions are to be reordered. It requires a Second and is subject to Procedural vote without speakers.

If more than one Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions is proposed, the Committee will vote on each of these Motions in the order in which they were introduced. Voting will continue until either a Motion passes, receiving a simple majority or a Second with no Objections, or all of the Motions fail, in which case the Committee will vote on the proposals in their original order.

## **X.3 Division of the Question**

After debate on an Amendment or general Debate has been closed, a Delegate may move for specific operative clauses of the Amendment or of any Draft Resolution to be voted on separately. This should be raised after debate has closed, but before voting has started, and should include a brief description of the specific division moved for. A Motion to Reorder supersedes Division of the Question. Division of the question may not separate pre-ambulatory clauses or sub-operative clauses.

If there are multiple Motions for different divisions, those shall be voted upon in an order to be set by the Dais where the most radical division will be voted upon first. The most radical division is considered that which separates the proposal into the greatest number of divisions, unless the Dais expressly states that another proposal would be substantially more radical.

A Motion to Divide the Question requires a Second and is subject to a Procedural vote without speakers. If the Motion passes, the Draft Resolution or Amendment will be divided accordingly. Then, a separate Procedural vote without speakers will be taken on each divided part to determine whether or not it is included in the final draft.

Parts of the Resolution or Amendment that are subsequently passed will be recombined into a final document, which is then carried into the final vote on

the proposal. This final vote is procedural if dealing with an Amendment and substantive if dealing with a Draft Resolution. If all of the operative parts of Amendment or Resolution are rejected, it will be considered that the proposal has been rejected as a whole.

## **X.4 Vote by Roll Call**

The Committee shall normally vote by a show of placards. During voting procedure on a substantive matter, a Delegate may Motion for a Roll Call vote. This Motion should be put forth after Closure of Debate, and before moving into voting procedure. A Motion to Divide the Question supersedes a Motion for a Roll Call vote. The Delegate moving for a Roll Call vote should indicate which Draft Resolution(s) this Motion applies to. If there are multiple motions for Roll Call votes on the floor, applying to different Draft Resolutions, they shall be voted on in an order to be set by the Chairs where the Motion affecting the most Draft Resolutions will be voted on first. A Motion for a Roll Call vote is subject to a Procedural vote.

When the Committee has entered a substantive voting procedure and has reached the point of voting on a Draft Resolution for which a Motion for a Roll Call Vote has passed, the Chairs will select where to begin and proceed to call on Member States in alphabetical order thereafter. One Delegate per Member State shall reply 'Yes', 'No', 'Yes with Rights', 'No with Rights', '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 Chairs, 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' or 'No' and may not pass again or abstain from voting.

### **X.4.1 Right to Explain Vote**

A Sponsor of a proposal or Motion may speak in explanation of their vote against the proposal if it has been amended. Herein representatives 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. Any requests for an explanation of vote must be indicated clearly to the Dais upon exercising their vote, in which case the Dais may use their discretion to grant the Delegate the right to briefly address the Committee immediately after voting on the Agenda Item has come to an end.

Voting with rights is to be used only in extraordinary circumstances such as a Delegate voting against a Resolution they have sponsored or voting against their country's publicly stated policy but in favour of their national interest.

## **X.5 Motion to Adjourn the Session**

The Adjournment of the Meeting means the end of the Committee's work at the session of London YouthMUN 2025. After adjournment, the Committee shall reconvene for London YouthMUN 2026.

This Motion will not be entertained until the end of the last session of the committee. The Dais' decision on whether to entertain this Motion is not open to appeal. The motion will be subject to a Procedural vote without speakers.



# XI. General Assembly Modified (GAM) Addenda

## XI.1 United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the members present (9/15 Security Council members).

Decisions of the Security Council on substantive matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the members present (9/15 Security Council members), including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52 of the Charter, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

Members of the Security Council may, during the vote on substantial matters as per Rule 57, decide to vote 'Yes with Rights' or 'No with Rights' and therefore request to be granted the floor in order to explain its decision to the Security Council. The Dais will set a time limit for such speech, not exceeding two (2) minutes. The floor shall be granted regardless of the outcome of the vote.

The creators of the United Nations Charter conceived that China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) [which was succeeded in 1990 by the Russian Federation], the United Kingdom, and the United States, because of their key roles in the establishment of the United Nations, would continue to play important roles in the maintenance of international peace and security. These five countries were granted the special status of Permanent Member States at the Security Council (known as the P5), along with a special voting power known as the "right to veto". It was agreed by the drafters that if any one of the five Permanent Members cast a negative vote in the 15-member Security Council, the resolution or decision would not be approved.

All members of the P5 have exercised the right of veto at one time or another; however, since 1946, it has only been used 3 times per year on average. If a P5 member does not fully agree with a proposed resolution but does not wish to cast a veto, it may choose to abstain, thus allowing the resolution to be adopted if it obtains the required number of nine favourable votes.

Delegates representing P5 Member States are reminded that the veto must only be used when a motion being considered by the Council expressly goes against their national policy and/or national interest.

## **XI.2 Historical United Nations Security Council (HSC)**

The previous addendum on the UNSC will still be in effect supplemented by these further adjustments.

### **XI.2.1 Restricted Veto**

P5 Member Nations may only exercise their right of veto if a resolution violates their country's sovereignty. This means that P5 delegates may not exercise their veto power simply because they disagree with a resolution or believe that clauses within could be improved upon.

### **XI.2.2 P5 Caucus**

P5 Member Nations may propose a specific motion so titled. This motion enables members of the P5 to convene (caucus) in private, with the optional presence of chairs but without the presence of other non-P5 delegates.

## **XI.3 Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa (BRICS+)**

During substantive votes, veto power shall be vested in the original BRICS nations - Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. Furthermore, to pass a resolution a supermajority of  $\frac{2}{3}$  must vote in favour of the resolution. While BRICS in reality does not have a concrete voting system and passes decisions through consensus, this system applied to the expanded list of countries in this committee would be untenable. As such, by requiring consensus for only the original 5 nations, passing a resolution is more than possible, but debate takes on the added element of ensuring that the veto-holding nations are all on board.

## **XI.4 North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (HNATO/NATO)**

All members have an equal right to express their views and share in the consensus on which decisions are based. Decisions are agreed upon on the basis of unanimity and common accord. There is no voting or decision by majority.

This means that policies decided upon by NATO are supported by and are the expression of the collective will of all the sovereign states that are members of the Alliance and are accepted by all of them.

## **XI.5 Arab League (AL)**

All member states of the Arab League Council shall each have one vote.

For substantive matters, a majority vote shall be required to make enforceable decisions on the following matters:

- Personnel matters
- Adoption of any Council budget and subsequent amendments
- Adoption of new regulations on the Council, the committees, and the Secretariat-General
- Decisions to adjourn meetings

A majority vote is also required for all substantive matters relating to decisions relating to mediation and arbitration.

On the occasion that the vote provides a unanimous outcome, the decision will be binding on all member states of the Council. Whereas decisions passed by majority will only be binding on those member states who made up the majority. In all cases and outcomes, all Council decisions will be implemented in each member state according to its respective laws. All other procedural matters shall be decided upon by a simple majority of members present.

## **XI.6 European Council (EC)**

Decisions of the European Council on all matters shall be made by one of two voting systems employed by the Council.

In the context of these requirements, the abstention of a Member State will not prevent the reaching of unanimity. All other procedural issues put to the committee will require a simple majority to pass. Additionally, article 223 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU establishes that a vote in the European Council modifying EU electoral law will require unanimity.

### **XI.6.1 Qualified Majority**

A Qualified Majority shall be employed by the Council when it votes on proposals from the European Commission or the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security. For a Qualified Majority, two conditions must be met: 55% of Member States must vote in favour of the proposal (15 out of 27) AND the proposal must be approved by Member States that collectively represent 65% of the total EU population.

### **XI.6.2 Consensus Voting**

Unanimous Voting, or Consensus Voting, shall be employed by the Council on matters that are considered sensitive to the respective Member States. This includes but is not limited to the following:

- Common foreign and security policy;
- Citizenship (the granting of new rights to EU citizens);
- EU membership;
- Harmonisation of national legislation on indirect taxation;
- EU finances (own resources, the multiannual financial framework);
- Certain provisions in the field of justice and home affairs (the European prosecutor, family law, operational police cooperation, etc.);
- Harmonisation of national legislation in the field of social security and social protection.

## **XI.7 African Union Peace & Security Council (AU-PSC)**

Each eligible Member State shall have one vote. All Member States, subject to sanctions under Article 23 of the Constitutive Act shall not have the right to a vote. The African Union shall take all its decisions by consensus or, by a two-thirds majority of the Member States eligible to vote. Abstentions by Member States eligible to vote shall not prevent the adoption by the African Union of decisions by consensus.

### **XI.7.1 Motion for Secret Ballot**

Substantive Votes may take place through a Secret Ballot; in this case, delegates will write their vote on a single piece of paper with the name of their country, and the Chairing Dais will collect it. Before any substantive vote a delegate may motion for a Secret Ballot. The motion for a Secret Ballot will then undergo a Procedural Vote needing a simple majority to pass, without Seconds or Objections.

# XII. Specialised Committees

## XII.1 European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)

Sections II-IX of this Rules of Procedure have been suspended. The Rules of Procedure stipulated in a separate document, published on the Conference's website shall apply to the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR). Section I. of the Rules of Procedure & Section II. General Rule - Parties to the Committee, continue to apply.

## XII.2 International Court of Justice (ICJ)

Sections II-IX of this Rules of Procedure have been suspended. The Rules of Procedure stipulated in a separate document, published on the Conference's website shall apply to the International Court of Justice (ICJ). Section I. of the Rules of Procedure & Section II. General Rule - Parties to the Committee, continue to apply.

## XII.3 House of Commons (HoC)

Sections II-IX of this Rules of Procedure have been suspended. The Rules of Procedure stipulated in the House of Commons Study Guide, published on the Conference's website shall apply to the committee. Section I. of the Rules of Procedure & Section II. General Rule - Parties to the Committee, continue to apply.

## XII.4 United States Senate (USS)

Sections II-IX of this Rules of Procedure have been suspended. The Rules of Procedure stipulated in a separate document, published on the Conference's website shall apply to the United States Senate (USS). Section I. of the Rules of Procedure & Section II. General Rules - Parties to the Committee, continue to apply.



# XIII. GDPR, Freedom of Speech, Awards Policy & Appendix

## XIII.1 Code of Practice on Free Speech

In accordance with the duties imposed upon the LSE - as our host university and by extension the LSESU United Nations Society - by Section 43 of the Education (No 2) Act 1986, the Council of the School approved the following Code of Practice to help ensure as far as reasonably practicable that freedom of speech within the law is secured for students and staff of the School and for visiting speakers. A full version can be found at:

<https://info.lse.ac.uk/staff/services/Policies-and-procedures/Assets/Documents/Code-of-Practice-on-Free-Speech.pdf>.

LSE has adopted a Code of Practice ('the Code') to help ensure that freedom of speech within the law is secured for students, employees and other members of the School (including honorary and visiting staff) and for all persons authorised to be on School premises, including visiting speakers.

The 1986 Act does not directly bind the LSE Students' Union (LSESU). However, the School's Memorandum of Understanding with the LSESU commits the Union to adhering to the provisions of this Code. The London YouthMUN Secretariat, London Youth Diplomacy Foundation, and LSESU United Nations Society is committed to adhering to the provisions of this Code.

## XIII.2 General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR)

This Conference is organised by the Secretariat of LSEMUN High School, LSESU United Nations Society. The London Youth Diplomacy Foundation is compliant with relevant UK Data Protection Legislations, the new General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) and the Privacy and Electronic Communications Regulations (PECR). Please refer to the relevant privacy notices:

[https://www.lydf.org.uk/\\_files/ugd/8e39b6\\_c4407d24aa274f59954866b7a6ad5be3.pdf](https://www.lydf.org.uk/_files/ugd/8e39b6_c4407d24aa274f59954866b7a6ad5be3.pdf).

## XIII.3 Awards Policy

Awards will be presented to delegates who demonstrate diplomacy in committee sessions with a sound knowledge of the topic and are able to apply it in debate and negotiations with other delegates. Submission of a position paper by the specified deadline of the relevant Committee is a prerequisite to receive an award (for the requirements of Specialised Committees, refer to the relevant Committee Pages).

The Order of Awards which are awarded at London YouthMUN is as follows:

- Diplomacy Award
- Honourable Mention(s)
- Most Improved Delegate
- Research Award (Best Position Paper)

The Order of Delegation Awards which are awarded at London YouthMUN is as follows:

- London YouthMUN Secretary-General's Best Small Delegation
- London YouthMUN Secretary-General's Best Medium Delegation
- London YouthMUN Secretary-General's Best Large Delegation

The Order of Chairing Awards which are awarded at London YouthMUN is as follows:

- London YouthMUN Chairing Excellence Award(s)
- London YouthMUN Academic Excellence Award(s)
- London YouthMUN Assistant Chairing Excellence Award(s)

## XIII.4 List of Preambulatory Clauses

Acting	Fully aware	Seeking	Deeply regretting	Noting with deep concern	Recognizing also
Affirming	Fully believing	Seized	Deploing	Noting with regret	Recognizing with satisfaction
Alarmed by	Further deploring	Stressing	Desiring	Noting with satisfaction	Expressing concern also
Alarmed	Further recalling	Taking into account	Determined	Observing	Expressing concern
Anxious	Guided by	Taking into consideration	Emphasizing	Reaffirming	Expressing its appreciation
Appreciating	Having adopted	Taking note	Encouraged	Reaffirming also	Recalling
Approving	Having considered	Taking note also	Expecting	Realizing	Recalling also
Aware of	Having considered further	Taking note further	Expressing	Noting with approval	
Bearing in mind	Having devoted attention	Underlining	Deeply concerned	Keeping in mind	Expressing satisfaction
Believing	Having examined	Viewing with appreciation	Deeply conscious	Mindful	Firmly Convinced
Cognizant	Having heard	Viewing with apprehension	Deeply convinced	Noting	Fulfilling
Concerned	Having received	Welcoming	Convinced	Having considered	Reiterating its call for
Confident	Having reviewed	Welcoming also	Declaring	Having decided	Expressing its satisfaction
Conscious	Having studied	Referring	Contemplating	Having approved	Reiterating

Considering	Having adopted	Regretting			
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## XIII.5 List of Operative Clauses

Advises	Condemns	Expresses its appreciation	Proclaims	Strongly condemns	Calls for
Affirms	Confirms	Expresses its hope	Reaffirms	Strongly encourages	Urges
Also calls for	Congratulates	Expresses its regret	Recalls	Suggests	Welcomes
Also recommends	Considers	Further invites	Recognizes	Supports	Repeats
Also strongly condemns	Decides	Further proclaims	Recommends	Takes note of	Requests
Also urges	Declares	Further recommends	Regrets	Transmits	Has resolved
Appeals	Declares accordingly	Further reminds	Reiterates	Trusts	Instructs
Appreciates	Demands	Further requests	Reminds	Underlines	Designates
Approves	Deplores	Further resolves	Renews its appeal	Underscores	Directs
Authorizes	Calls				