

London School of Economics YouthMUN 2021

RULES OF PROCEDURE



YOUTH
MAKE CHANGE
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I. General Rules

1. Scope

Rules highlighted in this document apply to all that are attending YouthMUN, whether as a participant or a member of the Secretariat. Full policies on some key issues can be found in the Appendix.

2. 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.

3. Conduct

Participants shall be courteous and respectful at all times when dealing with anyone directly involved with YouthMUN and indirectly involved through any of its partners. We will not tolerate any abuse against Chairs, Secretariat, other participants, or any other member of staff.

4. Alcohol and Smoking

Alcohol may not be consumed at any times during the conference. You 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. YouthMUN reserves the right to ask you to leave the social event if any of the Secretariat or Staff feel that you are disrupting the experience of the other attendees. Smoking is illegal inside public buildings inside England and Wales and this ban includes e-cigarettes, herbal cigarettes, e-pipes, and the like. Participants and Secretariat must abide by these rules at all times.

5. Photography

Photographs and video footage will be collected at YouthMUN. By attending, you are agreeing to have your photographs taken and license YouthMUN to use your image in any of these photographs or video footage for publicity and promotion.

6. Complaints

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 another member of the Secretariat or the Secretary-General. If this is not possible, they are encouraged to submit their complaint to the President of the LSESU UN Society.

7. 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 or accommodation 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 LSESU UN Society. The names of expelled participants will be recorded and used when determining whether to accept the participant at future conferences.

Participants may appeal decisions made by the Secretariat members to the Secretary General. Decisions made by the Secretary General may not be appealed.

II. COMMITTEE RULES

8. Appointment of Chairs

The Under-Secretary-General of Academics shall be responsible for the appointment of all Committee Chairs prior to the conference, with the recommendation of the Secretariat, and may remove, replace, or reassign them at any stage if they fail to fulfill their obligations under the Rules.

9. Etiquette

Diplomatic language shall be used when talking, and participants should refrain from insulting others or using crude remarks. In accordance with Parliamentary rules, 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.

Participants are expected to wear Western formal business attire.

10. Awards

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 is not required to receive an award.

The order of awards at YouthMUN in descending order:

1. Best Delegate (certificate)
2. Distinguished Delegate (certificate)
3. Honorable Mention (verbal)

11. Procedural and Substantive Debate

There will always be two types of debate matter within committee sessions, procedural and substantial.

Procedural: Procedural voting is voting on the process the committee goes through to produce a resolution, such as voting on motions and the debates associated with them. Procedural debate is not an argument on the topic of the debate, but of the method associated with the discussion of the topic.

For example: Debate on what order to debate the draft resolutions

Substantive: Substantive debate is debate on the actual text or information presented in the draft resolution and any associated amendments.

For example: Debate on whether what is written in an operative clause of a draft resolution is the best way to address the topic at hand.

12. Participation of Observers and Non-Members

Representatives of accredited Observers will have the same rights as those of full members, except that they may not sign or vote on substantive matters, i.e. the final vote on a resolution. All observers are allowed to vote on any procedural matter. A representative of an organisation that is neither a member of the United Nations, nor an accredited observer, may address a Committee only with the prior approval of the Chair.

13. Statements by the Secretariat

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

14. Quorum

In the first session of each day, the Chair may declare a Committee open and permit debate to proceed when at least one-third of the total number of members of the Committee are present in the room. Roll Call must be taken at the start of every Committee session. Quorum may be assumed unless specifically challenged and shown to be absent by a Roll Call.

III. Rules Governing the Opening of Debate

15. Roll Call

At the beginning of each Committee Session, Committee Chairs will call on Member States in English alphabetical order to state their status of attendance. Member States may reply present or present and voting, where present and voting means the Member State cannot abstain on substantive votes. Observers are required to reply present in accordance with Rule 14.

16. Setting the Agenda

The first order of business for the Committee shall be the consideration of the order in which Agenda items shall be discussed. A Motion to Set the Agenda to the Topic of “Topic Name” should be made and will require a second. If no Delegate wishes to oppose the Motion, it shall automatically be considered as adopted by the Committee. If there are any objections to this Motion, a speakers’ list will be established for and against the Motion, both of which will have two speakers each.

A Motion to Close Debate on the procedural matter of setting the agenda will only be in order after the Committee has heard the requisite two speakers for and two speakers against the Motion to Set the Agenda to the proposed topic. The procedural motion of closing the debate will be voted on without speakers.

Following the closure of debate on setting the agenda, voting will take place wherein a simple majority is required to pass the Motion. If the Motion fails, the other Agenda item will automatically be placed first on the Agenda.

In the event of an international crisis or emergency, members of the Secretariat may call upon a Committee to table debate on the current Agenda item in order to address the urgent matter. After a resolution has been passed on the crisis topic, the Committee will return to debate on the tabled Agenda item.

In the case that the provisional Agenda of the Committee consists of only one topic; that topic shall be adopted with neither discussion nor vote.

IV. Rules Governing Debate

17. General Speaker’s List

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 written copy of the order of the speakers. Any Delegate wishing to be added to the General Speakers’ List can do so by sending a written note to the 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.

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 draft resolution currently on the Floor. Should the General Speakers’ List elapse, debate on the Agenda item shall be considered finished and the Committee shall move into closing procedures.

Any delegate can also ask to be removed from the Speakers’ List by writing a note to the Chairs.

18. The Proposal of Motions

The Chair can ask for Motions at any point when the Floor is open. The Chair will ask for Motions one by one, and may decide to stop entertaining Motions at any time and move to vote on those already raised.

The Chair will then entertain the raised Motions one by one, starting from highest in the order of priority, i.e. the most superseding or disruptive. In the case of several Motions having equal priority, the order will be decided by which motion was proposed first. When a Motion is entertained, the Chair shall ask the Committee if there are any Seconds or Objections. Delegates may pre-empt this by calling out their objections provided that doing so does not

disturb the Committee or prevent a Speaker from being heard. If there are Seconds and no Objections the Motion is accepted without a vote.

If there are both Seconds and Objections, it shall be put to a vote in accordance with the rules for that Motion. Speeches for and against Motions will only be permitted for certain Motions that will be mentioned later in the guide. If there are no Seconds or the vote fails; the Motion is discarded and the Chair shall move to the next most superseding Motion. This continues until a Motion is passed or the Floor returns to the General Speakers' List. If a Motion passes, all other Motions previously raised are removed from the Floor and must be raised anew when the Chair next calls for Motions.

All procedural Motions require a simple majority of the Members present to pass, unless otherwise specified.

19. The withdrawal of proposed motions

A Delegate who proposes a Motion may at any time withdraw that Motion before the vote on that Motion as commenced. If the committee has approved of a Motion, then the Delegate who proposed the Motion may not withdraw it.

20. Order of disruptiveness of motions

The order of priority of Motions which may be raised while the Floor is open, from most to least superseding, is:

- Adjourning the Meeting (Rule 28)
- Suspending the Meeting (Rule 27)
- Closing Debate (Rule 26)
- Adjourning Debate (Rule 24)
- Resuming Debate (Rule 25)
- Introducing Draft Resolutions (Rule 40)
- Introducing Amendments (Rule 44)
- Introducing a Friendly Amendment (Rule 42)
- Introducing Working Papers (Rule 38)
- Unmoderated Caucus (Rule 22)
- Panel of Authors (Rule 41)
- Consultation of the Whole (Rule 23)
- Moderated Caucus (Rule 21)

21. 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 (less than 20 minutes) and a time limit for individual speeches. This Motion requires a second to be adopted and will be subject to a procedural vote under rule 45. If the Motion has been accepted, it is customary to ask the Delegate who proposed the speech whether they want to be the first speaker of the caucus.

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. There are no yields in a moderated caucus: when a delegate finishes their speech, they need only sit down

The Chair may rule the Motion to be out of order if the Directors feels that the Motion is not constructive to debate or is not relevant to the topic. This decision of the Directors is not open to appeal.

22. Unmoderated Caucus

A Motion for an unmoderated caucus is in order at any time prior to the closure of debate, while the Directors have opened the floor to Motions. In an unmoderated caucus, Delegates roam freely in the committee room speaking to other Delegates about their country positions or other issues concerning the topic being debated. Unmoderated caucuses are also where Delegates are expected to write all documents which the committee will debate. The Delegate raising the Motion must briefly explain the purpose of the unmoderated caucus and must specify an overall time limit for the caucus to not exceed a total of 30 minutes (including extensions). The Directors may rule the Motion to be out of order if the Directors feels that the Motion is not constructive, or is not relevant to the topic being debated. This decision of the Directors is not open to appeal.

A motion to extend an unmoderated caucus is in order once the time limit for the caucus has elapsed, so long as it does not exceed the total time limit of the caucus. Extensions to the second degree are out of order.

23. Consultation of the Whole

At the discretion of the Chairs, Delegates may Motion for an informal consultation of the entire Committee in which the rules of parliamentary procedure are suspended, and the Committee members moderate the ensuing discussion. 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 ten minutes. The Motion will be put to a vote and will pass if it has a two-thirds majority.

During the execution of this Motion, Delegates will be expected to remain in their seats and to be respectful of each speaker at all times. The Committee's Delegates carry out the moderation of the Committee. The Chair may rule this Motion out of order if they feel that Motion is not constructive to debate at that point in time.

24. Adjournment of the Debate

A Motion for Adjournment of Debate requests adjourning the Agenda item under discussion. If a Motion for Adjournment passes, the Agenda item is considered dismissed, all documents on it tabled, and no further action will be taken on it. A successful Motion for Adjournment means that the Committee proceeds to the second Agenda item under discussion, or an alternative Agenda item as directed by the Secretariat.

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

Before voting on this Motion (but after Seconds and Objections have been heard), permission to speak on the Motion shall be accorded only to two Delegates favouring and two opposing the adjournment, or in case only one Delegate wishes to oppose the Motion, one speaker for and one speaker against the Motion shall be considered. The Motion shall then be put to a vote immediately, requiring a simple majority of the members present to be adopted. The Chair may rule this Motion out of order if they feel that Motion is not constructive to debate at that point in time.

25. Resumption of the Debate

A Motion to Resume Debate requests reopening debate on an Agenda item previously adjourned. A Motion to Resume Debate is in order at any time when the Floor is open prior to closure of debate, and the Chair has asked for Motions: if there is a previously adjourned Agenda item.

Before voting on this Motion (but after Seconds and Objections have been heard), permission to speak on the Motion shall be accorded only to two Delegates favouring and two opposing the adjournment, or in case only one Delegate wishes to oppose the Motion, one speaker for and one speaker against the Motion shall be considered. The Motion shall then be put to a vote immediately, requiring a simple majority of the members present to be adopted. The Chair may rule this Motion out of order if they feel that Motion is not constructive to debate at that point in time.

26. Closure of the 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 adopt the

second Agenda item, or an alternative Agenda item as directed by the Secretariat.

A Motion for Closure of Debate is in order at any time when the Floor is open prior to closure of debate, and the Chair has asked for Motions. The Chair may rule this Motion out of order if they feel that Motion is not constructive to debate at that point in time.

Before voting on this Motion (but after Seconds and Objections have been heard), permission to speak on the Motion shall be accorded only to two Delegates favouring and two opposing the Motion, or in case only one Delegate wishes to oppose the Motion, one speaker for and one speaker against the Motion shall be considered. The Motion shall then be put to a vote immediately, requiring a two-thirds majority of the members present to be adopted.

27. Suspending the Meeting

A Motion to Suspend the Meeting requests the temporary stopping of the meeting. It is usually used at the end of a Committee session. While the Floor is open, a Delegate may move for the Suspension of the Meeting, specifying a time for reconvening. A simple majority of members present is required to adopt the Motion.

Short breaks in the Session should be proposed using this Motion. The Chair may rule this Motion out of order if they feel that Motion is not constructive to debate at that point in time.

28. Adjournment of the Meeting

The Adjournment of the Meeting means the end of the Committee's work in the current session of YouthMUN 2021. After adjournment, the Committee shall reconvene at the next YouthMUN. As this Motion, if successful, would end the session until the Committee's next regularly scheduled meeting, the Chair will not entertain it until the end of the last session of the Committee. A simple majority of the members present is required to adopt the Motion.

V. Rules Governing Speech

29. Right to Speak

No Delegate may address a Committee without having previously obtained the permission of the Chair (except during an unmoderated caucus). The Chair may at their discretion call a Delegate to order if his or her speech is not relevant to the subject under discussion; is considered personally offensive to any party; infringes upon the sovereignty of a Member State; or otherwise goes against the Rules and spirit of YouthMUN.

A representative of an organisation that is neither a member of the United Nations, a United Nations Organisation, nor an accredited observer, may address a Committee only with the prior approval of the Chair.

30. Time Limit on Speeches

The Chair shall limit the time allotted to each speaker. The minimum time limit will be thirty seconds and the maximum time limit two minutes. When a Delegate exceeds the allotted time, the Chair may call the speaker to order. Should the Chair not explicitly state a different speaking time for the General Speakers' List, the time limit shall be 90 seconds.

Delegates may raise a Motion to Change the Speaking Time on the General Speakers' List should they feel that amending the time limit would be beneficial to debate. After Seconds and Objections for the Motion have been heard, it shall be put to a procedural vote.

31. 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.

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

Yields to Points of Information: The Chair will select Delegates wishing to ask a question of the current speaker, and these Delegates will then be limited to one short question. The Chair will have the right to call to order any Delegate whose question is rhetorical, leading, or not designed to elicit information. Only the time taken for the speaker's answers to questions will be deducted from the speaker's remaining time. Follow-up questions to the speaker are at the Chair's discretion and should be permitted in cases where the speaker's initial question has, in the opinion of the Chair, not been adequately addressed.

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

32. Rights of Reply

A Delegate may request a Right of Reply only in cases where the Delegate feels another Delegate has personally offended them or has impugned their country's national integrity. A remark that impugns a Delegate's 'national integrity' is one directed at the governing authority of that Member State, the people of that Member State and/or one that puts into question that Member State's sovereignty.

Requests for a Right of Reply must be submitted to the Chair in writing, with a brief explanation of the reason for the request. If the Chair deems that such a request is in order, the Delegate may – in the time limit determined by the Chair – reply and state why the Delegate feels that the remark being replied to is incorrect or unjustified.

If the Chair feels that a Right of Reply is in order, they may ask the Delegate affected if they wish to make use of a Right of Reply, without waiting for the Delegate to request it.

VI. Points

33. Raising Points

Any of the points below may be raised by any Delegate at any point providing that it does not interrupt any speaker (except for a Point of Personal Privilege in extreme circumstances). A Delegate wishing to raise a point shall, at the appropriate time, raise their placard and state the point they wish to raise and then wait for the Chair to recognise them to fully state their point. The Chair shall then take any action required as per the Rules below. Points shall be recognised before any Motion or Speakers

34. Point of Personal Privilege

If there is a circumstance which prevents a Delegate from participating in the committee to their fullest or if the Delegate is in personal discomfort, then they may raise this point. This point can be raised for instance, if the Delegate cannot see a document being projected onto a screen or if the Delegate is not comfortable with the temperature in the room. This point is the only point that can interrupt a speaker, but only if the Delegate cannot hear the speaker.

35. Point of Order

During the discussion of any matter, a Delegate may raise a Point of Order to indicate an instance of improper use of these Rules, either by the Chair, or by a Delegate that has escaped the Chair's attention. 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 Delegate. Any questions that may raise a Point of Order during a speech should be raised after the speech. The Chair will immediately rule on a Point of Order in accordance with these Rules.

36. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

When the Floor is open, a Delegate may raise a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to raise a query to the Chair regarding these Rules. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker. Chairs are encouraged to request the opinion of the Secretary-General or the Under-Secretary-General of Academics 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 instead approach the Chairs with the question during caucus or send them a written note.

37. Point of Information

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

VII. Rules Governing Written Proposals

38. Working Papers

Working papers are informal documents meant to aid the committee in its discussions. A working paper does not need to be written in a draft resolution format. Delegates may raise a Motion to introduce a working paper only once it has been approved by the Directors.

Working papers only require sponsors and do not require any signatories. Once the working paper has been introduced, it will be numbered and uploaded to any relevant committee groups online.

39. Draft Resolutions

A Draft Resolution may be introduced through the procedure outlined in Rule 40, once it has been signed by one-quarter of the number of members (including Observers) present at the beginning of the Committee session and has received prior approval of the Chairs.

This list of one-quarter of Committee members should include both Sponsors and Signatories, each to be listed in alphabetical order. A Delegate counts as a Sponsor only if the Delegate has authored, or helped to write, the Draft Resolution. The role of a Sponsor indicates support of the Draft Resolution and no more than three Delegates (including the Proposer of the Motion) may sponsor any Draft Resolution.

A Delegate counts as a Signatory if the Delegate has agreed to sign the Draft Resolution. Signing a Draft Resolution need not indicate support of the Draft Resolution, merely that they wish to see it debated, and the Signatory has no further obligations. Observers may both sign and sponsor Draft Resolutions.

Draft Resolutions shall be written in the same style with regards to form, grammar and punctuation as those resolutions of the Committee being modelled.

40. Introducing Draft Resolutions

Once a Draft Resolution has been approved as stipulated above and has been made available to the Committee, a Delegate may propose a Motion to Introduce the Draft Resolution. Before Seconds and Objections are heard but after the Motion is entertained by the Chair, the operative clauses of the Draft Resolution shall be read out. The Motion to introduce a Draft Resolution is procedural in nature, and therefore can pass with a simple majority.

Once a Draft Resolution has been introduced onto the Floor, the Chair must ask for and accept a Motion for a Moderated Caucus or a Panel of Authors of at least ten minutes to discuss the Draft Resolution. The first speaker must be a sponsor of the Draft Resolution if a Motion for a Moderated Caucus is called for. More than one Draft Resolution may be on the Floor at any one time, but only one final Resolution may be passed per Agenda item. The orders of which Draft Resolutions are numbered are based on the order in which they were introduced, not in the order in which they were approved.

Once the Committee has adopted a Draft Resolution, or all the Draft Resolutions have been put to a vote, the Committee will move to discuss the next Agenda item.

41. Panel of Authors

After a Draft Resolution has been introduced, any of its Sponsors may call for a Panel of Authors to be convened to answer questions raised by the Committee relating to the Draft Resolution. The Chair will decide whether to entertain this Motion, if granted the Panel of Authors will be convened without a vote.

If granted, the Chair shall set a time limit of no more than twenty minutes during which the Sponsors of the Draft Resolution may briefly introduce it and members of the Floor may ask short questions of the Sponsors for the sole purpose of clarifying the content or meaning of the Resolution. Both the time taken for questions and for answers count towards the time limit.

Delegates should note that the Panel of Authors is not meant for the debate of principles, but is instead a forum for strict clarification of the details of a Draft Resolution.

42. Friendly Amendments

A friendly amendment is a change to an operative clause that does not change the substance of the clause or clauses. Friendly amendments can only be used to change grammatical or spelling mistakes present in a draft resolution. A friendly amendment requires the approval of all the sponsors of the draft resolution. Once the friendly amendment has been approved, a Delegate can introduce a Motion to incorporate the friendly amendment into the draft resolution. This Motion does not require seconds or objections.

43. Unfriendly Amendments

An unfriendly amendment is a change to an operative clause of a draft resolution that changes the substance of a clause or clauses. Unfriendly amendments require 1/10 of the committee to sign the document. Once the amendment has the required number of signatures, it can be submitted to the Directors for approval in writing or electronically. Once approved, the sponsor of the amendment can then formally introduce the amendment according to rule 44.

Unfriendly amendments cannot alter the perambulatory clauses and amendments to the second degree are not permitted (An amendment to an Amendment). However, a part of a draft resolution that has been amended previously can be further amended through a separate amendment. The sponsors or signatories of a draft resolution do not need to support an unfriendly amendment for it to pass.

44. Introducing an Amendment

Once an Amendment has been accepted, one of the Delegates may raise a Motion to introduce the Amendment. The Delegate shall read out the Amendment when recognized by the Chairs. After which Seconds and Objections will be heard, if there are any. The motion will then be subject to a Procedural vote without speakers. The exemption to this rule is a Friendly Amendment.

The Chairs shall then establish a Supplementary Speakers' List, with the Speakers both for and against the Amendment equal. The Sponsor of the Amendment shall begin. The Chairs shall determine the maximum time limit for these speeches.

Once the Supplementary Speakers' list on the Amendment has been exhausted, debate on the Amendment automatically closes. The Committee shall then vote on making the Amendment part of the Draft Resolution. This is a Substantive vote. Before the voting procedure has started, but after close of debate on the Amendment, Delegates may move to divide the Question if the Amendment includes more than one Operative clause. Amendments can have more than one clause.

Any failed Amendment cannot be re-introduced at any time.

VIII. Rules Governing Vote

45. Procedural Voting

Each member of the Committee, including Observers, shall have one vote on a procedural Motion. Delegates will express their vote by raising their placards, and a simple majority is required unless explicitly stated elsewhere in these rules, namely to Close Debate on an Agenda Item or when Dividing the House. Delegates must vote for or against in procedural votes; abstentions are not in order.

46. Defining a Majority

Unless stated otherwise in the Rules of Procedure, the decisions made by all committees during YouthMUN 2021 will be made by a simple majority of Delegates present. In substantive votes, abstentions will not be counted therefore meaning that only votes in favour or against will be counted. A simple majority is defined as more votes in favour than against. If there are an equal number of votes in favour and against, then the vote fails. A two-thirds majority requires at least twice as many votes for as against.

47. Substantive Voting

A substantive vote is taken on adopting Amendments into Draft Resolutions, and adopting Draft Resolutions as a whole. In a substantive vote, Members may vote Yes, No or Abstain; Members which declared themselves present and voting cannot abstain.

Observers may not vote. Each member of the Committee, excluding the Observers, shall have one vote. Delegates will express their vote by raising their placards, except in the case of a Roll Call vote.

In the case of a Roll Call vote, Delegates may also pass. However, if they elect to pass on the first call, they are not permitted to abstain on the second call. Delegates may also vote with rights.

After the Chair has announced the beginning of voting, no Delegate can interrupt the voting except on a Point of Personal Privilege or a Point of Order relating to the conduct of voting. Delegates may not leave the Committee room while voting is taking place.

48. Motion to 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 on which Draft Resolution(s) this Motion applies. 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 Dais 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 without speakers.

When the Committee has entered 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 Dais 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', '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 Chair, are permitted to vote. As such, no others will be called during a Roll Call vote. Any representatives replying 'Pass', must, during the second and final round of voting, respond with either 'Yes' or 'No' and may not pass again or abstain from voting.

49. Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions

If two or more Draft Resolutions are on the Floor (if the debate was closed by Motion), they will be voted on in the order in which they were introduced, unless the Committee decides otherwise. A Motion to Reorder the Proposal will be in order immediately after closure of debate, but prior to entering voting procedure.

The Motion to consider reordering substantive proposals requires a simple majority to pass.

If this Motion to reorder substantive proposals passes, then the Chair will then recognise all subsequent Motions that specify how the substantive proposals are to be reordered.

Once this is done, the Committee will then vote on each of these Motions that specifies the manner of reordering in the order in which they were introduced. Voting will continue until either a Motion passes, receiving a simple majority, or all the Motions fail, in which case the Committee will move into voting procedure, voting on the proposals in their original order.

50. Division of the Question

After the closure of debate, a Delegate may propose a Motion to vote on a specific operative clause of a draft resolution separately. This Motion can be proposed after debate has been closed but before voting has started and must include a description on how the draft resolution is to be divided. The division of the question cannot separate preambulatory clauses or sub-operative clauses.

If there are numerous Motions to divide the question, then each division will be voted upon in an order set by the Directors where the most radical division will be voted upon first. Each Motion requires a second and an objection. If there is an objection to a Motions to divide the question, then a speakers' list will be opened with a maximum of 2 Delegates in favour and 2 against. Once the speakers' list has elapsed, then a procedural vote will follow. If the

Motion succeeds, then the draft resolution will be divided with the discarded clause or clauses put into a separate document which will be carried into the final vote.

51. Division of the House

If abstentions are recorded and the proposal fails, a Delegate may Motion to Divide the House. This Motion is procedural and is adopted by simple majority vote. If adopted the substantive vote will be held again, but this time Delegates may not abstain. Delegates may change their votes in the second vote, compared to the first. The method of voting will be the same as the previous vote.

52. Right to Explain Vote

Delegates may choose to vote No with Rights and make a brief statement consisting solely of the explanation of their vote after voting has been completed. Any requests for their explanation to be heard must be submitted to the Chairs in writing before debate on the Agenda Item is closed, in which case the Chairs 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. It is at the discretion of the Chairs to hear the explanations of Delegates which elect to vote No with Rights.

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

IX. Derogations

53. Security Council

Voting

Delegates may choose to vote No with Rights and make a brief statement consisting solely of the explanation of their vote after voting has been completed. Any requests for their explanation to be heard must be submitted to the Chairs in writing before debate on the Agenda Item is closed, in which case the Chairs 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. It is at the discretion of the Chairs to hear the explanations of Delegates which elect to vote No with Rights.

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