



Historic City. Historic Conference.

LSEMUN 2026

GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES

Rules of Procedure 2026

The Rules of Procedure for LSEMUN 2026 were adopted by the Secretariat on 21 March 2026 and came into effect on the same date. Section I of this RoP applies to the entire conference.

Adapted with permission from the London Youth Model United Nations 2026 and the London Youth Diplomacy Foundation.

Prepared for LSEMUN 2026, hosted at the London School of Economics and Political Science by the LSESU United Nations Society.

27-29 March 2026



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SECTION I – GENERAL RULES

I.1 Scope

The Rules of Procedure as outlined in this document apply to all that are attending LSE Model United Nations 2026, whether as a participant, a Faculty Advisor or a member of the Secretariat.

I.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 and Delegates in logistical matters during the conference.

I.3 General Authority of the Chairing Dais

The Dais is at all times subject to the rules and accountable to the 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.4 Questions of Interpretation

Questions of interpretation of these Rules by the Chairing Dais 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.



I.5 General Conduct

All attendees shall be courteous and respectful at all times when dealing with anyone directly involved with LSEMUN 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 racial 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.

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.

Diplomatic language shall be used when talking, and participants should refrain from insulting others or using crude remarks. 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 Official Language

The official and working language of LSEMUN is English. Communication with the Secretariat, 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.

I.7 Alcohol, Smoking, and Hazardous Substances

Alcohol may not be consumed at any time during committee sessions. All attendees must not bring alcohol onto campus; 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.

I.8 Photography

Photographs and video footage will be collected at LSEMUN by any member of the Secretariat or their Appointed Staff. By attending, you are agreeing to have your photographs taken and licence the 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.

I.9 Complaints and 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 LSESU United Nations Society.

All decisions of Conference Staff, 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.

I.10 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 by venue staff;
- **Expulsion:** A participant may be expelled from the conference by a joint decision of the Secretariat and the LSESU United Nations Society. The names of expelled participants will be recorded and used when determining whether to accept the participant at future conferences.

I.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 Rule I.10. Upon consultation with the Secretary-General, the decision will then be communicated and then enforced. This is not subject to appeal.

I.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 plagiarism action should require sanctioning under Rule I.10. Upon consultation with the Secretary-General, the decision will then be communicated and then enforced. This is not subject to appeal.



I.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 and Claude, is **allowed** for the purposes of research and in material such as position papers and briefing packs. However, the use of such tools to **generate speeches**, or a partial, or collection of clauses for Working Papers, Draft Resolutions, and Directives during committee sessions is **strictly forbidden**. Any accusations of the use of AI tools will be treated in line with Rule I.11.



SECTION II – MATTERS OF THE COMMITTEE

II.1 Procedural Matters

Procedural matters refer to motions or points that affect the running of the committee; it will establish what the committee will do next. So, motions such as moving the committee into a Moderated Caucus or Unmoderated Caucus are procedural. Motions such as Introducing a Working Paper or a Draft Resolution are also procedural: this is because they simply put the policy documents on the table, allowing the committee to discuss it further.

Procedural matters require all present Delegates and Observers to vote in favour or against it; these matters cannot be abstained.

Before voting on procedural matters, the Chairing Dias will ask the floor if there are any Seconds or Objections. The delegate proposing the motion may not Second their own motion.

- If there are Seconds and no Objections, the motion automatically passes.
- If there are Objections and no Seconds, the motion automatically fails.
- If there are both Seconds and Objections, the Committee will move into voting procedures.

Any motion that has been proposed can be withdrawn at any time before voting begins on said motion. Only the proposer of the motion may withdraw their motion. Any Delegate may reintroduce a motion that has been withdrawn.

II.2 Substantive Matters

Substantive matters refer to motions that affect the content or adoption of policy documents, namely Drafts Resolutions (DRs). So, motions such as Introducing a Friendly or Unfriendly Amendment are substantive: they change the content of the resolution. Voting on Draft Resolutions is also substantive; unlike Introducing a Draft Resolution, which simply opens the document to further debate and discussion, voting on a Draft Resolution will determine whether or not it is adopted, hence if it turns into a proper Resolution. Therefore, it is substantive because it transforms the contents of the Draft Resolution from ‘draft’ to ‘official’.

Substantive matters can be voted for, against, or abstained.

- Delegates who are ‘present’ may vote or abstain from substantive matters.
- Delegates who are ‘present and voting’ must vote either in favour or against; they cannot abstain.
- Observers may not participate in voting on substantive matters.



II.3 Definition of Majority

- Simple Majority: when there are more votes in favour than against, equivalent to 50% + 1.
- Tie: when the number of votes in favour and against are the same (i.e. exactly 50%).
- Super Majority: also known as two-thirds majority; when there are twice as many votes in favour than against, equivalent to 2/3 or 67% .

Unless specified otherwise, decisions of the Committee shall be made by a simple majority of those present during the session. In a substantive vote, abstentions do not count as either votes for or against. In the case of a tie, it will be considered a failure i.e. nothing passes.

II.4 Rules Governing Motions

Delegates may propose Motions when the Chairing Dias has opened the floor to motions. Motions are subjected to a hierarchy of precedence; motions considered most 'disruptive' are voted on first. If motions of the same type have been proposed, the motion with the longer time will always supersede the shorter one.

II.5 Order of Disruptiveness

The Order of Disruptiveness, from most to least superseding, is as follows:

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 or Tour de Table
7. Introducing an Unfriendly Amendment
8. Introducing a Friendly Amendment
9. Introducing Working Papers
10. Unmoderated Caucus
11. Moderated Caucus

A longer motion of one type does not necessarily supersede a shorter Motion of the same type. However, for motions of the same nature, the order of disruptiveness is determined by the number of speakers able to make a speech in that corresponding motion. A motion with a greater number of speakers will be more superseding than other motions of the same nature (e.g. with Moderated Caucuses).



II.6 Rules Governing Points

Points are not subject to a hierarchy of precedence, so will be recognised in whichever order they were proposed. Delegates may not interrupt a speaker when raising a point, except in extreme circumstances such as raising a Point of Personal Privilege. 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.

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, they may raise a Point of Personal Privilege. For instance, Points of Personal Privilege may be raised when the Delegate cannot hear what has been said, if the Delegate cannot see something being 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.

Point of Parliamentary Enquiry

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. 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.

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 Chair, 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.

Point of Information (POI)

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.

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.



SECTION III – THE FLOW OF DEBATE

III.1 Opening of Debate

This section details the procedure on opening a Committee Session. Before Committee Session begins, 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.

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.

At the beginning of the opening session (and other sessions at the discretion of the Dais), the Dais will call on Delegates in English alphabetical order to state their attendance. Members of all committees, unless otherwise specified, will reply ‘present’ or ‘present and voting’.

- **‘Present’** means the delegate declares to vote on or abstain from substantive matters. Observers can only reply ‘present’.
- **‘Present and voting’** means the delegate declares to vote on substantive matters. They cannot abstain from voting.

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. Because LSEMUN 2026 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.

III.2 Discourse and Discussion

This section is dedicated to ways in which the agenda can be discussed, from structured to informal debates.

General Speakers List (GSL)

The GSL is a continuously open speakers list where general debate is held. Any topic related to the Agenda can be discussed here, from general comments about the issue



at hand to specific subtopics. Resolutions, working papers, and amendments currently on the floor can also be discussed here.

This is the 'default' form of debate as the committee will always return to the GSL unless superseded by Procedural Motions, such as motions for a Moderated or Unmoderated Caucus.

When the GSL first opens or when returning to the GSL, the Dais will ask the Committee for those who would like to be added to the GSL. The Dais will ask again from time to time and keep a written copy of the order of speakers. Any Delegate wishing to be added to the GSL can do so by raising their placards when asked by the Dais, or by sending a note to the Dais.

Any Delegate wishing to change the order in which they speak or be removed from the GSL can do so by sending a note to the Dais, or alternatively raising their placards but not during another Delegate's speech.

Time Limit

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.

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.

Yields

If a delegate has time remaining at the end of their speech, they may 'give away' i.e. yield their remaining time in three ways. It is at the discretion of the Chair to permit these yields.

- **Yield to another Delegate:** Another Delegate, if they accept, will speak for the remainder of the time. Yielding to the second degree is not in order i.e. the Delegate may not yield any further time to another Delegate and must yield back to the Chair.
- **Yield to Points of Information (POIs):** This means the Delegate will answer any questions other Delegates in the Committee may have. The Dais will choose which Delegates may ask a question. Delegates addressing the speaker must strictly only ask questions pertaining to the speech or the topic. Chairs will call to order Delegates whose questions are long-winded, rhetorical, or



not on topic. Chairs will also call to order Delegates who take the opportunity to make a speech rather than ask a question. Time taken to ask the question will not count towards the remaining time. Only the time taken to answer the question will be counted.

- **Yield to the Chair:** If the Delegate does not want to yield to another Delegate or POIs, they shall yield to the Chair. The Chair will absorb the remaining time and continue to the next speaker on the GSL.

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 Chair deems that such a request is valid, the Delegate may - in the time limit determined by the Chair - 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.

III.3 Moderated Caucuses

A Moderated Caucus is a structured debate where the Committee will discuss a specific topic for a specific amount of time.

The Delegate proposing this motion must say:

- what is the topic/purpose of the caucus;
- what is the overall time limit for the caucus (the maximum time being 30 minutes);
- what is the individual time limit for each speaker.

As this is a Procedural matter, the Chairing Dais will ask the floor if there are any seconds or objections. If there are any objections, the Committee will move into voting procedures. The Motion for a Moderated Caucus requires a simple majority (1/2) to pass. If the Motion has been accepted, it is customary to ask the Delegate who proposed the motion if they would like to speak first or last in the caucus.

If a Delegate has time remaining at the end of their speech, they may yield their remaining time to POIs. There is no need to yield to the Chair in a Moderated 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.

III.4 Tour de Table / Round Robin

A Tour de Table or Round Robin is a structured debate where Delegates will be called to speak in English alphabetical order.

The Delegate proposing this motion must say:

- what is the topic/purpose of the Tour de Table;
- what is the individual time limit for each speaker.

As this is a Procedural matter, the Chairing Dais will ask the floor if there are any seconds or objections. If there are any objections, the Committee will move into voting procedures. The Motion for a Moderated Caucus requires a super majority ($\frac{2}{3}$) to pass. Tour de Tables are generally initiated towards the beginning of new sessions to gauge the opinions and current standings of all delegates. There is no yielding during Tour de Table.

III.5 Consultation of the Whole

A Consultation of the Whole is an informal but structured debate where Delegates moderate their own speaking time for a specific total time.

The Delegate proposing this motion must say:

- what is the topic/purpose of the CoW;
- what is the overall time limit for the CoW (the maximum time being 30 minutes).

As this is a Procedural matter, the Chairing Dais will ask the floor if there are any seconds or objections (see Section III.1.1). If there are any objections, the Committee will move into voting procedures. The Motion for a Moderated Caucus requires a super majority ($\frac{2}{3}$) to pass. CoWs are typically initiated when there is a need for collaborative brainstorming or in-depth debate on a specific issue.



III.6 Unmoderated Caucuses

An Unmoderated Caucus is an informal and unstructured ‘debate’ where normal parliamentary rules are suspended. In an Unmoderated Caucus, Delegates are free to stand up and engage in free discussion and debate. Furthermore, Unmoderated Caucuses are the best times to write policy documents, namely Draft Resolutions.

The Delegate proposing this motion must say:

- what is the overall time limit for the caucus (the maximum time being 45 minutes).

As this is a Procedural matter, the Chairing Dais will ask the floor if there are any seconds or objections. If there are any objections, the Committee will move into voting procedures. The Motion for a Moderated Caucus requires a simple majority (1/2) to pass. Delegates can Motion to Extend an Unmoderated Caucus by a time up to half its original length.

III.7 Written Documents

This section explains the kinds of documents that can be written during Committee Sessions. It therefore does not include Position Papers which are documents written before the Conference begins.

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.

Draft Resolutions

A Draft Resolution (DR) 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. 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.

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. No Draft Resolution may include more than five (5) Sponsors, but this limit may be reduced at the Dais' discretion.

Sponsors and Signatories

Sponsors are Delegates that have authored or helped write the Draft Resolution. Being a Sponsor indicates a Delegate's support for the Draft Resolution, and a substantial contribution towards its drafting.

Signatories are Delegates that 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.

Preambulatory Clauses

Preambulatory 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.

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.

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:

Note: the amount donated by a nation cannot exceed 0.002% of its GDP.

Motion to Introduce DR

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.

As this is a Procedural matter, the Chairing Dais will ask the floor if there are any seconds or objections. If there are any objections, the Committee will move into voting procedures. The Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution requires a simple majority ($\frac{1}{2}$) to pass. 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.

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 or other forms of debate are motioned to discuss 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.

III.8 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 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 preambulatory 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.

Motion to Introduce 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 reintroduced if the substance of the Amendment is substantially similar with what was previously rejected by the committee.

The relative priority of amendments changes based on the nature of the amendment itself or at the Chair's 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 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.

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.

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 a maximum of 2 speakers For and 2 speakers Against. 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 reintroduced.

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.

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

III.9 Closing of Debate

This section details the procedure to close Committee Session. The below motions are only permitted when going into a scheduled break or at the end of the Conference.

Motion to Suspend Debate

At the end of a Committee Session and going into a scheduled break, Delegates may raise a Motion to Suspend Debate. This simply means to pause all debate with the intention of returning to it later.

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.

As this is a Procedural matter, the Chairing Dais will ask the floor if there are any seconds or objections. If there are any objections, the motion will be subjected to a Procedural vote with speakers. The maximum number of speakers for each side will be two. The Motion for Closure of Debate requires a super majority ($\frac{2}{3}$) to pass.

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 Draft Resolutions will be in order immediately after Closure of Debate, but prior to entering voting procedures.

A Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions must specify how the Draft Resolutions are to be reordered. As this is a Procedural matter, the Chairing Dais will ask the floor if there are any seconds or objections. If there are any objections, the Committee will



move into voting procedures. The Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions requires a simple majority ($\frac{1}{2}$) to pass.

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 ($\frac{1}{2}$) 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.

Voting

Voting on Draft Resolutions is a Substantive matter. 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. 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 'present' may vote 'Yes', 'No', or 'Abstain';
- members 'present and voting' may vote 'Yes' or 'No' but cannot abstain;
- Observers may not vote.

Delegates will express their vote by raising their placards, except in the case of a Roll Call vote.

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.

As this is a Procedural matter, the Chairing Dais will ask the floor if there are any seconds or objections (see Section III.1.1). If there are any objections, the Committee



will move into voting procedures. The Motion to Divide the Question requires a simple majority ($\frac{1}{2}$) to pass.

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.

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.

As this is a Procedural matter, the Chairing Dais will ask the floor if there are any seconds or objections. If there are any objections, the Committee will move into voting procedures. The Motion for a Roll Call requires a simple majority ($\frac{1}{2}$) to pass.

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



Motion to Adjourn the Session

The Adjournment of the Session means the end of the Committee's work at the session of LSEMUN 2026. After adjournment, the Committee shall reconvene for LSEMUN 2027. 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.