

LONDON INTERNATIONAL  
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

LIIMUN



LIIMUN 2025

RULES OF PROCEDURE 2025

# LONDON INTERNATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

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The Rules of Procedure for LIMUN 2025 were adopted by the Secretariat on

**January 23rd, 2025** and came into effect on the same date.

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# CHAPTER I: Rules Governing the Conference

## I.I General Authority of the Secretary-General

The LIMUN Secretary-General may, at any time, make either written or oral statements to the Committee or the General Conference.

Interpretation of the rules shall be reserved exclusively to the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General shall rule on matters not specified by the Rules of Procedure. Any deviation from the provisional agenda is at the approval of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General has ultimate authority over any decisions and rulings made in regard to the Conference and their decisions are final and not subject to appeal.

The Secretary-General may Delegate members of the Secretariat to exercise their authority under this rule or any duties or prerogatives specified elsewhere in the Rules of Procedure.

## I.II 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 Logistics Staff of the Conference shall also be delegated powers to assist and direct Delegates and Committee Chairs in logistical matters during the conference.

## I.III Languages of LIMUN

The official and working language of LIMUN will be English. Communication with the LIMUN Secretariat and Staff is restricted strictly

to English. Any group, 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. In committees where English is the official working language, any attempt to address the committee or the Dais in a different language will not be recognised by the Dais.

## I.IV General Etiquette

All attendees at LIMUN 2025 must adhere to the codes of civility and respect when dealing with anyone involved with LIMUN. 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 Dais, following consultation with the LIMUN Secretary-General. Should any attendee feel endangered, insulted, or mistreated by any other participant or member of staff, they are encouraged to address this to the Secretariat contacts nominated in the LIMUN Foundation's **Safeguarding and Harassment Policy**. In addition, all LIMUN attendees shall be bound by the provisions of the LIMUN Foundation's **Safeguarding and Harassment Policy, Freedom of Speech Policy**, and **Sensitive Topics Policy**, which can be found on the Foundation's website.

LIMUN 2025 attendees will be expected to follow the business formal dress code; it is mandatory for attendees to adhere to Western Business dress code at a minimum. 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.

The Dais of any Committee shall call to order any Delegate who fails to comply with LIMUN's rules regarding etiquette. The Dais of the Committees 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 committee and expelled from the Conference by the Secretary-General.

The appointed Secretariat, Staff, and Dais of any Committee are also subject to the aforementioned rules of Etiquette. Any erring member of

the LIMUN Staff can be sanctioned or expelled by the LIMUN Secretary-General.

## **I.IV Interpretation of the Rules**

The Secretary-General reserves the exclusive right to interpret the rules of the London International Model United Nations. This right can also be designated to members of the Secretariat. This interpretation will be in line with the mission and mandate of the LIMUN Foundation and the aims of the Conference. The Secretary-General reserves the right to alter the interpretation of said rules.

## **I.VI Presence of Non-Participating Attendees**

Faculty Advisors, and Guests can be accredited as non-participating attendees at the Conference. All Non-Participating attendees must adhere to the general rules of etiquette and behaviour and must be accredited by the Secretariat. Non-Participating Attendees are not allowed to take part in the activities of any committee, not allowed to make recommendations to any Delegate during session and do not have the right to raise motions, vote, or appeal any committee decisions. Any erring attendee will be expelled by the Secretary-General or the Secretariat.

## **I.VII General Appeals**

All decisions of Conference Staff, Committee Daises and Secretariat may be appealed to the Secretary-General. Precedence will be given to appeals raised via Head Delegates. 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.VIII Plagiarism**

LIMUN 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 Dais of any committee via a formal complaint. The Dais will treat all accusations of plagiarism with severity. After the Dais evaluate the situation, a decision will be made on how to proceed. Should the Dais decide not to entertain this, the affected Delegate is allowed to

send a petition to the Secretariat through their Head Delegate. If this is by an individual Delegate attending the Conference, they are allowed to send it themselves.

If the Dais 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 punishment. This can range from the withdrawal of all previously submitted working papers, the non-consideration of the said Delegate for awards or the forwarding of the case to the Secretary-General for considered expulsion from the programme. The decision of the USG Academics will be communicated to the Secretary-General and then enforced. This is not subject to appeal.

## I.IX 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 in debate sessions hosted as part of LIMUN 2025.

Utilising pre-written material constitutes a violation of the rules. Committee Daises will monitor the documents in circulation for any suspect content, and Delegates are encouraged to report any suspected violations of the present Rule to the Dais. When a complaint is made, the Dais will evaluate the situation, and a decision will be made on how to proceed.

If the Dais decide that the complaint is valid, the case will be referred to the USG Academics for evaluation. The USG Academics will then decide if the action should require punishment. This can range from the withdrawal of all previously submitted working papers and/or draft resolutions, the non-consideration of the said Delegate for Awards. The decision of the USG Academics will be communicated to the Secretary-General and then enforced. This is not subject to appeal.

## I.X 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 LIMUN 2025 is strictly forbidden. Any accusations of the use of AI tools will be treated in line with the policy on plagiarism (**Rule I.VIII**).

# CHAPTER II: Rules Governing the Committees

## II.I General Authority of the Committee Dais

The Secretary-General, after consulting with the Under-Secretary-General for Chairing, will formally appoint the Dais of the various Committees for LIMUN. The formal appointments and subsequent acceptance will confer said Dais members with the powers to oversee the affairs of their respective committees. 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 appeals and complaints and announce decisions.

Accordingly, the Dais shall have complete control of the proceedings of the committee and over the maintenance of order during its sessions. In the discharge of these functions, the Dais is at all times subject to the rules and accountable to the Secretary-General and other designated members of the LIMUN 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. This particular right is subject to appeal. 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.

## II.II Superseding Authority of the Secretariat in the Committee

The actions and activities of the Dais are subject to the direction or instruction of the LIMUN Secretariat. Accordingly, the LIMUN Secretary-General or a designated member of the LIMUN Secretariat may make either written or oral statements to the Committee at any time.

## II.III Appeals to the Authority of the Dais

A Delegate may appeal any decision of the Dais, unless otherwise stated in the rules, in the form of a motion to appeal the decision of the Dais. This motion requires a second from another Delegate. The Dais may make an oral statement to the Committee in defence of the ruling. The committee will then move directly to vote on this motion. A two-thirds (2/3) majority (super majority) is required to overrule the Dais' decision.

The Dais' decision not to approve a resolution or amendment may not be appealed. Furthermore, the Dais' ruling on the order in which Motions are entertained, and whether to adopt Unmoderated Caucus (or an extension thereof), Moderated Caucus (or an extension thereof), Closure of Debate, Adjournment of the Meeting, and Right of Reply is not open to appeal. The Dais' decision to stop entertaining Motions at any time and to move to vote on those already raised is also not open to a Motion to appeal; Delegates can also not appeal the Dais' decision on allowing follow-up questions to the questions asked when a Delegate yields to Points of Information.

It is advised that since this brings into question the competency of the Dais of a committee, it should be used as a last resort. During the vote of an appeal to the authority of the committee Dais, all Delegates must vote.

## II.IV Quorum and Attendance

The Dais may declare a session open and permit debate when at least one-third (1/3) 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 one-third (1/3) of the committee 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 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.

## II.V Committee Specific Procedures

Certain Committees represented at LIMUN 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 (**Chapter X**). Any additional rules unique to the individual committees, however, will be communicated before the session, by the LIMUN Staff and Committee Dais.

## II.VI Procedural Motions

When a Procedural Motion is discussed, reference will be made to one of the following two procedures: A Procedural Vote with Speakers or a Procedural Vote without Speakers. Certain procedural votes allow speakers for and against the motion.

## II.VII Participation of Observer States/Entities

Representatives of accredited observer states or entities will have the same rights as those of full members, except that they may not vote on substantive matters (resolutions or amendments). They can however be sponsors or signatories on resolutions and may distribute working papers. They also must vote on any procedural matters.

A representative of any organisation that is not a member of the United Nations, a member of the simulated committee, or an accredited observer, may address a Committee only with the prior approval of the Director.

The status of Non-Members is dependent on the status of the country as recognised by the individual committees and agencies being simulated.

## II.VIII Summits

At the discretion of the Secretary-General, and with recommendation from the Committee Dais, committees will be mandated to send forth representatives to address a concern that demands the attention of two or more independent committees. The format of selecting said representatives is at the discretion of the individual committees. The mandate for enforcing this shall lie with the USG Academics who shall work with the relevant Daises of both committees to ensure that

procedures of the conference are still abided by and that a resolution or working paper is reached.

If there are two Delegates from the same country in a summit, the Delegates will be serving in a double-Delegate setting. To pass a Statement, the committees need to achieve a two-thirds (2/3) majority to pass. The decisions and actions of said summits will be binding and have an impact in the succeeding proceedings of their respective committees when the representatives return to their original committees. The proceedings of the Summits are governed by the standard LIMUN RoP.

The USG Academics, using the original mandate, will reserve the right to ask the Secretary-General to formally close said summit and return the Conference to its original proceedings.

# CHAPTER III: Priority of Motions

## III.I Most to Least Superseding

- i) Adjournment of the Meeting (**Rule V.IX**)
- ii) Suspension of the Meeting (**Rule V.VIII**)
- iii) Closure of Debate (**Rule V.VII**)
- iv) Introducing a Draft Resolution (**Rule VIII.III**)
- v) Consultation of the Whole (**Rule V.VI**)
- vi) Introducing an Unfriendly Amendment (**Rule VIII.IX**)
- vii) Introducing a Friendly Amendment (**Rule VIII.VIII**)
- viii) Introducing Working Papers (**Rule VIII.I**)
- ix) Unmoderated Caucus (**Rule V.IV**)
- x) Moderated Caucus (**Rule V.V**)

*Note: A longer Motion of one type supersedes a shorter Motion of the same type.*

The order of priority of Motions which may be raised before Voting Procedures on a resolution, from most to least superseding, is:

- i) Splitting the House (**Rule IX.V**)
- ii) Reordering Draft Resolutions (**Rule IX.IV**)
- iii) Division of the Question (**Rule IX.VI**)
- iv) Roll Call Vote (**Rule IX.VII**)

# CHAPTER IV: Rules Concerning the Agenda

## IV.I Provisional Agenda

The Secretary-General shall draw up the provisional Agenda of the Conference, after consulting with the members of the Secretariat and the appointed members of the Committee Dais. Each LIMUN Committee will be assigned at least one Agenda item. The Secretary-General shall then communicate the confirmed Agenda items to the Conference. The Agenda shall vary from committee to committee, and will be aligned with the LIMUN 2025 theme.

## IV.II Roll Call

The Registration of each Delegation before the start of debate sessions will serve as the formal Roll Call of each delegation to the Conference.

At the commencement of each Committee Session, the Committee Dais will call on Member States in English alphabetical order to confirm their status of attendance. Member States have two options when declaring their status: 'Present' or 'Present and Voting'. 'Present' means the Member State is present, and 'Present and Voting' means the Member State cannot abstain on the substantive vote which includes the final vote on a resolution.

Observers are required to state 'Present' in accordance with the rule on the Participation of Observers. Members 'Present and Voting' when being documented, only refers to Member States with substantive voting rights for that Committee, even if they have chosen to be present only for that session. This does not include observers. Any Delegates not present during Roll Call will be considered absent until a message is sent to the Dais and its receipt is formally acknowledged by the Dais.

## IV.III Setting the Agenda

The first order of business for the Committee will be the setting of the Agenda. The Agenda of LIMUN 2025 Committees shall consist of at least one topic. The first order of business for the Committee will be the consideration of the order in which Agenda items shall be discussed. A

Motion should be made to put an Agenda item first. This requires a second. If there are no objections, the motion shall be considered as automatically adopted by the committee. If there are seconds and objections, a speakers' list will be established to discuss the motion. This will be up to a Procedural vote with speakers. The number of speakers for each side is unlimited, as long as there is an equal number of speakers for each side. These speakers may not yield except to the Chair.

In cases where the Agenda for a committee only includes one item, the motion to set the Agenda shall be implemented as follows: The Agenda item will be announced by the Dais and will then be automatically adopted for debate.

# CHAPTER V: Rules Concerning Debate

## V.I General Speakers' List

Following the opening of the session, a continuously open Speakers List will be established for the purpose of general debate, called the 'General Speakers' List'. This General Speakers' List will be used 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. Should the General Speakers' List elapse, debate on the Agenda item shall be considered finished and the Committee shall move into closing procedures.

The Dais shall ask the Committee for those who wish to be added to the 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 message to the Dais or by raising their placard when the Dais asks if there are any Delegates wishing to be added to the Speakers' List. No Delegate may be on the Speakers' List twice at the same time. A Delegate who is on the General Speakers' List but is not present when called upon, will automatically have their time yielded to the Dais, and debate shall continue unabated.

Any Delegate can also ask to be removed from the General Speakers' List by writing a message to the Director. Supplementary speakers' lists will be established as needed for procedural Motions and debates on amendments.

## V.II Proposing Motions

The Dais may ask for any Motions at any point when the floor is open. The Dais will ask for Motions one by one. The Dais may stop asking for Motions at any time and move to vote on those already raised. This is at the Director's discretion, for the purpose of moving debate forward, and is not open to a Motion to appeal. The Dais will then entertain the raised Motions one by one, starting from highest in the order of priority, i.e. the most

superseding. In the case of several Motions having equal priority, the Dais shall decide the order as stated in the Order of Disruptiveness in Chapter III.

The Dais will first ask the Committee if there are any Seconds or Objections. A Second from the Delegate proposing the motion does not count. If there are Seconds and no Objections, the Motion is accepted without a vote. If there are both Seconds and Objections, the Dais shall move into a Procedural vote with or without Speakers.

If the Motion fails; it is discarded, and the Dais shall move to the next most superseding Motion as established above. If a Motion has failed once, it cannot be raised again. 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 Dais next calls for Motions. Note that all procedural Motions require a simple majority of members present and voting to pass, unless otherwise specified. The procedure to raise all Motions is the same as the procedure outlined in this rule.

## **V.III 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.

## **V.IV 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 briefly explain its purpose and 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. This decision of the Dais is not open to appeal.

During an Unmoderated Caucus, normal parliamentary procedure is suspended, and Delegates are allowed to engage in free discussions with any other member of the House. The moderation of the Committee is

carried out by the Committee's Delegates, but members of the 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.

## V.V Moderated Caucus

A Motion for a Moderated Caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open prior to closure of debate and the Dais asks for Motions. In a moderated caucus, the Dais will temporarily depart from the Speakers' List and call on Delegates to speak at the Dais' discretion. The Delegate making the Motion must briefly explain its purpose and specify a time limit for the caucus, not to exceed twenty (20) minutes (including any Motions to extend the caucus), and a time limit for the individual speeches. The motion requires a Second and will be subject to a Procedural vote without speakers, should Objections be raised. The Dais may rule the Motion out of order if the Dais feels that said Motion is not constructive to debate at that point in time. This decision of the Dais is not open to appeal.

During a Moderated Caucus, Delegates shall deliver their speeches from their seat, though they may stand, with time duration specified by the proposer of the Motion. At the start of the Caucus, the Dais will ask the proposer to select whether they would like to speak first or last during the Caucus. The proposer may however be recognised to speak at other times during the Caucus as well.

Following the conclusion of every speech during the Moderated Caucus, the Dais may allow an additional time of duration equal to half of the individual speaker's time, for the purpose of cross-examination. Any Delegate will be allowed to pose a question (Point of Information) to the Speaker. This procedure will be directed by the Dais. The Dais will select Delegates wishing to ask a question; they will be limited to one short question. The time taken for these questions will not count towards the time limit, but the time taken for the answers to them will. The Dais will have the right to either grant follow-up questions if the Dais believes that the question has not been properly addressed, or if the Delegates themselves request them (though these will be granted sparingly). The Dais will also call to order any Delegate whose question is rhetorical, misleading, long-winded, leading or not on topic.

After the total time for the Moderated Caucus has elapsed, Delegates can Motion to Extend a Moderated Caucus by time up to half the original length.

## **V.VI Motion for a Consultation of the Whole**

At the discretion of the Dais, 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 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. The moderation of the Committee is carried out by the Committee's Delegates. The Dais may rule the Motion dilatory; this decision is not subject to appeal.

## **V.VII Closure of Debate**

A Motion for the Closure of 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 meeting.

A Motion for Closure of Debate is in order at any time when the floor is open prior to closure of debate and the 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. This decision of the Dais is not open to appeal.

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.

## V.VIII Suspension of the Meeting

A Motion for the Suspension of the Meeting requests the temporary halt 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. The motion requires a Second and will be subject to a Procedural vote without speakers. This motion is used to propose short breaks of the session i.e. lunch breaks or end of daily sessions. They differ from unmoderated caucuses in that they do not require substantive reasons for motioning.

The Dais may rule the Motion out of order if the Dais feels that it is not yet time for the suspension of a session. This decision of the Dais is not open to appeal. The Dais may furthermore briefly suspend the meeting at any time at their discretion. The Meeting may be automatically suspended as with direction from the Secretary-General and a designated member of the Secretariat.

## V.IX Adjournment of the Meeting

The Adjournment of the Meeting means the end of the Committee's work at the 26th session of LIMUN. After adjournment, the Committee shall reconvene at the 27th session of LIMUN.

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.

# CHAPTER VI: Rules Concerning Speech

## VI.I Right to Speak

No Delegate may address a session without having previously obtained the permission of the Dais (except during an unmoderated caucus). The Dais 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 LIMUN. Likewise, no Delegate may audibly or physically impede another Delegate from speaking because of their opposition to the thoughts of the other Delegate (see LIMUN Freedom of Speech Policy).

Delegates are required to make all speeches from the third person perspective. There can be no speeches made from the first person unless the approval of the Dais is received (this rule can be suspended for the whole meeting at the discretion of the Dais). The Dais may call a speaker to order if their remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion, do not follow correct parliamentary convention or are otherwise discourteous.

## VI.II Time Limit on Speeches

The Dais 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 Dais may call the speaker to order. Should the Dais not explicitly state a different speaking time for the Speakers' List, the time limit shall be ninety (90) 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 without speakers. For clarity purposes, this does not affect the timing of moderated caucus time limits. This decision of the Dais is open to appeal.

## VI.III Yields (Delegate, Points of Information, Dais)

There are three ways a Delegate granted the right to speak on the Speakers' list can yield the time remaining at the end of their speech.

- I. **Yield to another Delegate:** The Delegate may give the remaining time to another Delegate, who may not, however make any further yields to any other delegates.
- II. **Yield to Points of Information:** The Delegate may submit the remaining time to Points of Information. This procedure will be directed by the Dais. The Dais will select Delegates wishing to ask a question and they will be limited to one short question. The Dais will have the right to either grant follow-up questions if the Dais believes that the question has not been properly addressed. The Dais will also call to order any Delegate whose question is rhetorical, misleading, long-winded, leading or not on topic. Delegates can be granted up to twenty seconds if they wish to entertain Points of Information if they have used up their speaking time. Time taken to ask the question will not count towards this.
- III. **Yield to the Dais:** The Delegate may yield their time to the Dais if they do not wish to yield to another Delegate or to answer points of information.

## VI.IV 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.

Rights of Reply can be raised during normal caucuses as other motions or rights are, i.e. by raising the placard to the attention of the Dais. Delegates must provide a short explanation of the reason for the request. If the Dais deems that such a request is valid, the Delegate may – in the time limit determined by the Dais – reply and state why the Delegate feels the remark being referred to is incorrect or unjustified.

The Dais' decision whether to grant the Right of Reply is not open to Appeal. A Right of Reply to the second degree is out of order.

# CHAPTER VII: Rules Concerning Points

## VII.I Raising Points

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 Dais.

## VII.II 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.

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 Dais 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.

## VII.III 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 Dais' 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 Dais will immediately rule on a Point of Order in accordance with these Rules of Procedure. The Dais' decision whether to grant the Point of Order is not open to Appeal.

## **VII.IV Point of Parliamentary Enquiry**

When the floor is open, a Delegate may raise a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the Dais 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.

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 Committee Dais with the question during an Unmoderated Caucus or send them a written message.

## **VII.V Point of Information**

When the floor is open, a Delegate may raise a Point of Information to the Chair to ask the Dais 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.

Any Points of Information should be raised at the conclusion of the fellow Delegate's speech. The Dais will immediately rule on a Point of Information in accordance with the criteria stated in the Rules of Procedure. This decision of the Dais is not open to appeal.

# CHAPTER VIII: Rules Concerning Written Presentations

## VIII.I 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.

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. The Motion is subject to a Procedural vote without speakers. They do not require signatories. The Papers will be shared to the screen or similarly shared by the Dais prior to being considered for introduction, but this is not the responsibility of the Secretariat.

Once the Working Paper is introduced and accepted, the Dais shall issue it a unique number and it shall be henceforth referred to by that number. This is not a mandatory precursor to a Draft Resolution and Delegates are allowed to introduce a Draft Resolution directly without a Working Paper preceding it. However, the Committee Dais reserves the right to rule this out of order. The decision of the Dais is open to appeal.

## VIII.II 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. It may be introduced by a Sponsor. The full procedure is outlined in the succeeding Rule of this document.

Draft Resolutions, however, 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 specified in the LIMUN Written Documents Guide 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.

A Delegate may request the removal or addition of their country to the list of Sponsors or Signatories at any time during debate. Addition of Sponsors requires the consent of the prior-stated Sponsors. Signatories however do not. This request is submitted in written form to the Dais and is subject to their consent. If at any time a Draft Resolution loses all its Sponsors, or if the total number of signatories drops below one-fifth (1/5) of the total number of Delegates present, the document is declared withdrawn.

## **VIII.III Introducing a Draft Resolution**

Subsequent to the approval of a Draft Resolution by the Committee Dais 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 Motion. After this, Seconds and Objections shall be heard by the Dais. 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 Sponsor may call for a Panel of Authors. If this is not sought, or denied by the Dais, or once it has passed, the Dais must ask and accept a Motion for a Moderated Caucus of at least ten (10) minutes to discuss the details of the Draft Resolution. The first speaker must be a Sponsor of the Draft Resolution.

More than one Draft Resolution may be on the floor at any one time, but only one Resolution may be passed by any committee per Agenda item. Once a Committee has passed a Draft Resolution, or after all Draft Resolutions have been put to a vote, the Committee shall move to discuss the next item on the Agenda.



## VIII.IV Panel of Authors

A Panel of Authors refers to the convening of authors of a Draft Resolution, usually the Sponsors but not limited to them, 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. This is at the discretion of the Dais and the decision of the Dais on this matter is open to appeal.

If this is permitted, 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.

## VIII.V 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.VI Introducing an Amendment

Once an Amendment has been accepted, Delegates may raise a Motion to introduce the Amendment. The proposing Delegate shall read out the

Amendment when recognised by the Dais. The Dais shall then establish a Supplementary Speakers' List, with an equal number of Speakers for and against the Amendment. The Sponsor of the Amendment shall begin. The Dais shall determine the maximum time limit for these speeches. This is not subject to appeal. Once the Supplementary Speakers' list on the Amendment has been exhausted, debate on the Amendment automatically closes.

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. Observers can introduce Amendments but cannot vote on the said Amendments. A failed Amendment cannot be re-introduced.

## **VIII.VII 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.VIII 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.IX Competence

A Motion to Question the Competence of the Committee to discuss a Resolution or an Amendment, shall be deemed in order only if it is raised before the Resolution or Amendment has been formally introduced.

A Delegate can only raise a Motion questioning the competence by raising their placard and stating it orally after the operative clauses of the Resolution or Amendment in question have been read out and before voting on the Resolution or Amendment's introduction. Delegates are allowed to raise their placard and orally state 'There is a Motion to Question the Competence of this Resolution/Amendment'. After this, the Dais will recognise the Delegate and allow them to proceed.

After the proposer of the motion presents their argument, the Dais will then call for a Second. The Motion requires a Second and will be subject to a Procedural vote with speakers. There will be one Speaker for and one Speaker against. This Motion requires a two-thirds majority to pass. Should the Motion pass, the Resolution or Amendment shall not be introduced.

A Motion of Competence should only be called if it is not in the Committee's mandate to discuss what is proposed by the document, or if it is not in its power to implement it should it pass.

# CHAPTER IX: Rules Concerning Voting

## IX.I Procedural Voting

Each member of the Committee, including Observers, shall have one (1) vote during a procedural vote. Delegates will express their vote by raising their placards, and a simple majority is required unless explicitly stated elsewhere in these rules, namely when voting to appeal a Dais' Decision, to Close Debate on an Agenda Item, in a Motion of Competence of the Committee or when Splitting the House, Delegates must vote for or against in procedural votes; abstentions are not in order.

## IX.II Substantive Voting

A substantive vote is taken on Draft Resolutions and Amendments. The procedure to be observed is outlined below.

After closure of debate on an Agenda Item, the Director shall entertain any Motions on the floor (specifically the Motions outlined in Articles IX.2 – IX.7 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.

With regards to Amendments, the Dais shall call for votes after the aforementioned procedures have been carried out. Observers, while allowed to introduce and sponsor Amendments, are not allowed to vote.

In the case of a Roll Call vote, Delegates may 'pass' and be returned to by the Dais afterwards. Alternatively, Delegates may vote 'with rights'. After the Dais has announced the beginning of voting, no Delegate can interrupt the voting except with a Point of Personal Privilege or a Point of Order relating to the conduct of voting. Delegates are also not allowed to leave the Committee room while voting is taking place and note passing will be suspended.

## IX.III 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 Chapter X.

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.

## IX.IV 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 a 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.

## IX.V 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.

## **IX.VI Motion to Split the House**

This Motion demands all Delegates to vote, regardless of their existing voting status - i.e. whether or not they are 'present' or 'present and voting', on a Draft Resolution paper. This removes the right to abstain from the voting procedure.

Delegates may propose a Motion to Split the House if they wish that there be no further abstentions during the voting procedure. The Motion has to be proposed before the Committee starts voting on any of the Draft Resolutions. The Motion is not debatable, requires a Second and shall be put to a vote. It requires a two-thirds (2/3) majority to pass.

If the Motion passes, no Delegate may abstain during the voting procedure on any of the Draft Resolutions on the floor.

## **IX.VII Motion for a Roll Call Vote**

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 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 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 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', '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 Director, 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.

## **IX.VIII 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.

# CHAPTER X: General Addenda for LIMUN 2025

Addenda to the Rules of Procedure are created where certain aspects of proceedings of a Committee deviate from the rules outlined in Chapters III-IX with respect to one or more aspects, i.e. bespoke rules apply. The provisions of Chapters I-II apply to all Committees.

## X.I Security Council (UNSC) Addendum

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.

## **X.II Futuristic Security Council (FSC) Addendum**

Decisions of the Futuristic Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the members present (12/17 Security Council members).

Decisions of the Futuristic Security Council on substantive matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the members present (12/17 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, now P7), 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. Following the amendment to the veto in 2049, the veto power may only be exercised by the collective decision of three Permanent Member States (including India, as of 2035 and Brazil, as of 2052). In the event that a collective veto occurs, and three Permanent Member States cast a negative vote in the 17-member Futuristic Security Council, the resolution or decision would not be approved.

Delegates representing P7 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.

## **X.III North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) Addendum**

The North Atlantic Council (NAC) shall be composed of Delegates called "Representatives", including the Director and Deputy Directors. Only Member States of NATO shall participate in this simulation. 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 the NAC 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.

## **X.IV International Monetary Fund (IMF) Addendum**

The Committee shall simulate the work of the IMF Executive Board. All decisions of the Executive Board shall be made by a majority of votes allotted to members present, except as otherwise stated in this Addendum.

The decisions relating to procedural matters shall be made by the Executive Board by a majority of votes cast. Each appointed Executive Director shall be entitled to cast the number of votes allotted to the member appointing him (or to the members that elected him or her). The Executive Director may only cast the total number of votes allotted. A simple majority shall be required for procedural matters and a supermajority (two-third majority) for structural changes to the IMF and on substantial matters.

For the duration of the Conference it shall be assumed that the Executive Board is authorised by the IMF Board of Governors to exercise all the powers of the Board of Governors except those conferred directly by the IMF Articles of Agreement on the Board of Governors. For the duration of the Conference, the Executive Directors and the numbers of their votes shall be assumed to be as communicated by the Directors.

## **X.V International Court of Justice (ICJ) Addendum**

Chapters II-IX of this Rules of Procedure have been suspended. The Rules of Procedure stipulated in a separate document, published on the Foundation's website shall apply to the International Court of Justice (ICJ). Chapter I, stating Rules Governing the Conference, continues to apply.

## **X.VI World Health Organisation (WHO) Addendum**

The WHO committee shall simulate the work of the World Health Assembly. All substantive voting procedures, that is, those pertaining to Amendments and Draft Resolutions, of the World Health Assembly, shall require a two-thirds (2/3) majority for a motion to pass.

## **X.VII Conference of the Parties (CoP) Addendum**

Decisions of the Committee shall, wherever possible, be reached by consensus, reflecting its commitment to multilateralism and collaboration. In instances where consensus cannot be achieved, Resolutions shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of members present and voting.

## **X.VIII European Council (EC) Addendum**

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

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.

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.

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.

## **X.IX Organisation of American States (OAS) Addendum**

The OAS Committee shall simulate the work of the General Assembly. In both the plenary sessions and the General Committee meetings, decisions shall be taken by the vote of a simple majority of the Member States, except in those cases in which the Charter of the Organisation may provide otherwise.

## **X.X Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Addendum**

Decisions made by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations shall be made by Consensus Voting. This primarily applies to voting on a Leaders' Statement. Only ASEAN members may participate in substantive voting, dialogue partners may not. Alternate voting mechanisms may be used in exceptional circumstances at the discretion of the Dais.

## **X.XI African Union (AU) Addendum**

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.

## **X.XII Historical Negotiations (HN) Addendum**

The Committee shall simulate the negotiations of the Congress of Vienna. Resolutions drafted by the Committee shall not be required to follow the structure of a United Nations Resolution but must be formatted neatly, adhering to the standard of numbered clauses, akin to the format of a NATO Communiqué.

Decisions on procedural matters shall require a two-thirds majority of members present. Decisions on substantive matters shall require both a two-thirds majority of members present and the consensus of all Great Powers (United Kingdom, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and France). For the purposes of this simulation, the Great Powers shall retain a “veto power,” meaning that no Resolution shall be considered adopted without the concurrence of all Great Powers. Except as provided herein, Chapters III-IX of the LIMUN Rules of Procedure shall apply to the proceedings of the Committee.

## **X.XIII United Nations Conference on International Organisation (UNCIO) Addendum**

Chapters II-IX of this Rules of Procedure have been suspended. The Rules of Procedure stipulated in a separate document, published on the Foundation’s website shall apply to the United Nations Conference on International Organisation (UNCIO). Chapter I, stating Rules Governing the Conference, continues to apply.

# THE PURSUIT OF MULTILATERALISM: FOSTERING NEW DIALOGUES FOR PROGRESS



IIIMUN 2025