

Ferney-Voltaire Model United Nations

Official Rules of Procedure

FerMUN

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Preamble

The following Rules of Procedure govern any conference organized by the Model United Nations Club of the Lycée International de Ferney-Voltaire (FerMUN).

Both the French and the English version of the present Rules of Procedure may be used as reference. If the two versions contradict each other in any way, the leadership of the conference (cf. Article 15) will decide which interpretation is correct.

All parties participating in the conference are concerned by the present Rules.

The present Rules of Procedure seek to provide an exhaustive blueprint of the procedure of debate and of the conduct which should be observed during the conference. They may be modified by the organizers of the conference if necessary.

Clarification of Vocabulary

The subdivisions of the conference are called assemblies, committees, councils, or courts depending on their specificity. They can all be referred to using the general term “assemblies”.

Persons leading the debate in these assemblies are called Chairs. The distinction between “Chair” and “Co-chair” is of no importance beyond practical considerations.

The team of student organizers of the conference is called the Board.

Chapter I : Code of Conduct

I.1 Conduct and Behavior During the Conference

Article 1 : All participants are to behave in a disciplined, professional and formal manner at all times during the conference. They are to adhere to the timetable of their assembly.

Article 2 : Respect of others and a diplomatic attitude are required of all participants. No defamatory or insulting comments, incitement to discrimination, hatred, or violence, or any statements which could be construed as such, will be tolerated within the context of the conference, whether this be in a debate situation, in a written document, or in any other context.

Article 3 : At no time before, during or after the conference may any participant disturb the activity of the personnel of the organization hosting the conference. However, interactions with personnel clearly identified beforehand as a contact point between the organizers of the conference and the host organization are allowed.

Article 4 : While in the corridors or any other passage zone within the host organization, all participants are to stay quiet, in order to comply with Article 2 of the present Rules. Running in the corridors is strictly forbidden.

Article 5 : Smoking and alcohol consumption are strictly forbidden within the buildings of the host organization or in their vicinity, including in front of the main entrance, near the side entrances or on the terraces.

Article 6 : All participants, as well as any personnel of the host organization, may report inappropriate behavior to any member of the Board of FerMUN. In such cases, the complaint must be transmitted either to the Secretary-General or to one of their Deputies, who will then inform the MUN directors. Any report of misconduct must be investigated by at least one MUN director.

Article 7 : Failure to comply with Articles 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 of the present Rules may result in sanctions as provided for in Articles 13, 14, and 16.

I.2 Rights and Responsibilities

I.2.1 Rights and Responsibilities of Delegates During Debates

Article 8 : No delegate may be absent or arrive late to a session of their assembly without justification.

Article 9 : Consumption of food during debates is forbidden. Delegates may only drink the water made available to them in the assembly room.

Article 10 : No delegate may leave their assembly room without the Chair's approval.

Article 11 : Delegates may make a request to the Chair for the possibility to go to the restroom at any moment during formal debate, except during voting procedures. The request is to be submitted either by a written note to the Chair or by raising a Point of Personal Privilege (cf. IV.1.1.2.1.6). In the latter case, the request must not interrupt a speech.

Article 12 : Loud oral communication is forbidden during debates.

I.2.2 Rights of the Chair of an Assembly

Article 13 : If the Chair of an assembly judges the conduct of one or more delegates to be inappropriate, they may call the delegate(s) to order or resort to a private conversation with the delegate(s).

Article 14 : If the measures provided for in Article 13 prove to be insufficient, the Chair reserves the right to temporarily expel any delegate from the assembly, for a maximum of ten minutes. In such cases, an admin must be immediately dispatched to inform any member of the Board of the exclusion.

I.2.3 Rights of the Leadership of the Conference

Article 15 : The leadership of the conference is composed of the following members:

The Secretary-General and their two Deputies
The MUN directors of the Lycée International de Ferney-Voltaire

Article 16 : The leadership reserves the right to decree all types of reasonable sanctions up to the permanent expulsion of a delegate. The permanent expulsion of a delegate is a sanction to be used with maximum restraint and as a last resort to restore calm and order. The delegate in question is to be given an opportunity to present their view of the relevant circumstances.

Article 17 : No member of the leadership may decree any sanction without having properly reviewed the underlying circumstances, without prior consultation with all the other members, or without the approval of the majority of the MUN directors of the Lycée International de Ferney-Voltaire.

Chapter II : Attire

Article 18 : All participants must be dressed in formal and professional attire. This may be a suit and tie, any appropriate combination of skirt, dress, or trousers with a shirt and/or jacket, or any other appropriately formal attire. Shoes must be professional. Jeans, shorts, garish or revealing clothing, sports shoes, excessively high-heeled shoes, and any other unprofessional clothing items are not acceptable. The FerMUN Solidarity Fund is able to provide appropriate clothing, if necessary, to those to whom it is inaccessible.

Article 19 : Any delegate whose outfit does not comply with Article 18 may be required to adapt it by their Chair, by the leadership of the conference, or by a MUN director. Failures to comply with the Article above mentioned may be excused if accompanied by valid reasons. The validity of these reasons will be determined by the Chair of the relevant assembly.

Chapter III : Draft Resolutions

III.1 Structure of Draft Resolution

Article 20 : A Draft Resolution is a non-binding text which awaits to be debated and voted. It is composed of a series of clauses which concern a specific issue.

Article 21 : All complete and correctly structured Resolutions which have been submitted for debate but not approved by the assembly shall be referred to as Draft Resolutions.

Article 22 : The structure of a Draft Resolution is the following, in order:

- Heading
- Name of assembly
- Preambulatory clauses
- Operative Clauses

III.2 Co-Submitters

Article 23 : A Draft Resolution submitted for debate is required to have a single main submitter and a number of co-submitters corresponding to at least 20% of the delegations present and voting during the debate.

Article 24 : The Chair shall notify the assembly of the number of co-submitters required to submit a Draft Resolution for debate.

Article 25 : Draft Resolutions must be approved by the Chair of the relevant assembly to be debated.

III.3 Headings of Draft Resolutions

Article 26 : The heading of all Draft Resolutions presented for debate must be the following, in order:

- Name of assembly
- Issue concerned
- Main Submitter
- Co-submitters

Article 27 : Following the heading, a Draft Resolution shall begin with the name of the assembly concerned, in italics, preceded by the article The and followed by a comma. Preambulatory clauses shall begin on the next line.

Article 28 : All draft resolutions submitted for debate which do not present the heading specified in Article 26 of the present Rules of Procedure shall not be taken into account by the Chair of the assembly, unless they are modified.

III.4 Clauses

III.4.1 Preambulatory Clauses

Article 29 : Preambulatory clauses are clauses inserted before the operative part of the Draft Resolution. Their goal is to introduce the subject of debate and, generally, to justify why the Draft Resolution was written. They are composed of a preambulatory verb, in past or present participle form, followed by the details of the clause. Typical preambulatory clauses recall previous Resolutions on the subject being debated and acknowledge the importance of the issue.

III.4.2 Operative Clauses

Article 30 : Operative clauses constitute the main body of the Resolutions, and describe concrete steps. All recommendations, requests or demands are issued through these clauses, and any hypothetical State party to the final resolution must comply with all binding operative clauses. Voting in favor of a resolution is not a guarantee that a delegation will become a party to it. In general, resolutions at FerMUN can therefore be considered non-binding, with the exception of the Security Council.

Chapter IV : Rules of Debate

IV.1 Procedure for Normal Assemblies

The following session concerns standard procedure, which applies to all assemblies except those mentioned in IV.4 to IV.5. Please refer to the appropriate paragraph for the other Procedures.

IV.1.1 Debate Procedure

Article 31: Before the first session of debate, the Chair will announce a maximal time of debate for every issue on the Agenda. Before each session of debate, the Chair will proceed to take the register, subsequently confirming the number of votes required for an absolute majority during the session, as well as the number of co-submitters needed for a Draft Resolution to be entertained.

Article 32: A set amount of lobbying time shall be entertained before the debate on each issue. First, delegates will lobby around the first issue, followed by a debate on this issue. Then, delegates will lobby around the second issue, followed by a debate on this issue. In order to introduce the issue, each phase of lobbying is introduced by speeches by certain delegations selected by the Chair before the conference to be Ambassadors. This initial lobbying time is generally used to write the Draft Resolutions. The Chair has an obligation to be active during lobbying and reserves the right to suggest changes to a certain Draft Resolution or clause.

Article 33: Debate on a specific issue shall consist of debate on a number of Draft Resolutions regarding the issue.

Article 34: Debate shall start on a Draft Resolution at the Chair's discretion. The Chair may also determine a maximum time of debate and number of speakers per Draft Resolution. Delegates will know they have been recognized to speak when the Chair or tells them "you have the floor". In turn, before returning to their seat, the delegate must "yield the floor to the Chair".

Article 35: At the beginning of debate on a Draft Resolution, the Chair invites the main submitter to address the House with regards to the Draft Resolution.

Article 36: Following the main submitter's address, the Chair will announce a set amount of time for open debate. During open debate, delegates may submit amendments to the Draft Resolution in question (cf. IV.1.1.2).

Article 37: Once time for open debate has been exhausted, the Chair will announce a set amount of time for closed debate. During closed debate, speakers in favor of the Draft Resolution, followed by speakers against it, shall be recognized. The Chair will strive to entertain as many speakers as possible and to split time equally between speakers in favor and against.

Article 38: Any address may be followed by Points of Information (cf. IV.1.3.1.2) to the speaker, if the speaking delegation is open to them and if any are present in the House. Following the Points of Information, the floor shall be yielded to the Chair. The next speaker may then be recognized.

Article 39: The Chair will ask if the speaker is open to any Points of Information prior to, if relevant, asking the House if any are present. Direct dialogue between delegates is not permitted during debate.

Article 40: Once all speeches have been entertained, the House will move on to Voting Procedures before starting debate on the following Draft Resolution.

Article 41: Delegates shall consider whether or not proposed clauses are realistic in view of financial and economic limitations, without letting such limitations hinder the debate. An amendment suggesting the deletion of a clause which does not consider those limitations sufficiently can be considered legitimate. Nevertheless, the Chair retains the right to ask delegates to disregard any such arguments if they are not contributing to productive debate.

IV.1.2 Procedure for Amendments

Article 42: : Unfriendly amendments to the Draft Resolution include additions to, modifications of, or deletions of parts of the Draft Resolution. These shall be submitted by email or on paper to the Chair. The amendment and its submitter shall be clearly specified. All amendments not satisfying these requirements may be disregarded, and under no circumstances shall the Chair interrupt the debate in order to clarify the nature or the source of an amendment.

Article 43: Once an unfriendly amendment has been submitted, the submitter of the amendment may be recognized by the Chair to defend their amendment. Following their speech, time shall be allotted for delegates to present speeches in favor and then against the amendment in question. During the time against the amendment, amendments to the second degree may be submitted and defended. In this case, the procedure shall be repeated for the amendment to the second degree. Once all speeches have been entertained, the House shall vote on the amendment. An amendment requires an absolute majority to be approved. Abstentions are not in order during votes on amendments.

Article 44: Amendments are considered friendly if they do not alter the meaning of the clause concerned, but only seek to correct a grammatical error or any other obvious element which necessitates change. In this case no vote is required. The amendment shall be presented to the main submitter of the Draft Resolution, who may choose to accept or reject it.

Article 45: Amendments to the second degree – amendments of amendments – are in order. Amendments to the third degree are not in order. If an amendment to the second degree is passed by vote, the amendment to the first degree on which it was made passes also. If it is not passed, debate and voting procedures on the amendment to the first degree continue as usual.

IV.1.3 Points and Motion

IV.1.3.1 Points

IV.1.3.1.1 Generalities on Points

Article 46: Specific formal interventions, commonly referred to as Points, will be considered at the Chair's discretion, in compliance with the present Rules of Procedure.

Article 47: Points must not interrupt a speaker, except when necessary in the case of a Point of Personal Privilege (cf. IV.1.3.1.5) or Point of Translation (IV.1.3.1.5).

Article 48: Points shall be indicated by raising the placard. After recognition from the Chair, the delegate shall clearly state their Point.

Article 49: Points do not require seconds. Objections to them are not in order.

IV.1.3.1.2 Point of Information

Article 50: A Point of information is a question addressed to a speaker once they have finished their address; it must be related to the content of the speaker's address and expressed in the form of a question. If the Point does not satisfy the above conditions, the Chair must request the reformulation of the Point by the delegate, and eventually overrule it if the failure persists. Points of Information may only be raised after the Chair has asked the speaker if they are open to Points of Information, and, following the latter's positive response, asked the assembly for any Points of Information. The speaking delegation reserves the right to limit the number of Points of Information they may be asked, or to refuse them completely.

Article 51: The speaker may refuse to answer the Point of Information. Such action requires no justification.

Article 52: If the content of the Point of information is not related to the speaker's address, or if it is considered inappropriate, the Chair may overrule it.

Article 53: The Chair reserves the right to limit the number of Points of Information per speech or even to refuse them completely if time constraints require that such action be undertaken.

IV.1.3.1.3 Point of Order

Article 54: The Chair reserves the right to limit the number of Points of Information per speech or even to refuse them completely if time constraints require that such action be undertaken.

Article 55: A Point of Order may be raised when a delegate feels that the Rules of Procedure have not been respected by the Chair. Any Point of Order must refer to a specific Article of the present Rules of Procedure. Any such Points which do not respect the above conditions will be overruled.

Article 56: The Chair has the right to overrule the Point of Order and to maintain their original decision.

IV.1.3.1.4 Appeal to the Chairs Decision

Article 57: If a delegate holds that the Chair has made an incorrect or unnecessary decision, they may appeal to it. In such cases, the Chairs of the assembly must deliberate on whether to accept the Appeal and change their decision. If the decision is not changed and the delegate persists in their appeal, the Chair may summon them to explain their stance. If the parties still do not agree, the Secretary General must be summoned to resolve the dispute.

Article 58: The ruling of the Secretary General is definitive, provided that it is made within the boundaries set by the present Rules of Procedure.

IV.1.3.1.5 Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

Article 59: A point of parliamentary may be used by a delegate if he or she wishes to have certain debate procedures explained to him or her. However, the delegate must not interrupt the debate. Therefore, where possible, a note to the Chair should be used for procedural details instead of this point.

IV.1.3.1.6 Point of Translation

Article 60: A Point of Translation is raised to request a translation from the interpreter present in the room, or to signal a problem with translation or interpretation. This Point may interrupt a speaker only if the problem with translation or interpretation prevents proper comprehension of the ongoing speech.

Article 61: A Point of Translation may not be overruled.

IV.1.3.1.7 Point of Personal Privilege

Article 62: A Point of Personal Privilege may be used only in situations of personal discomfort on the part of the delegate. This Point may interrupt a speaker if necessary (except in the circumstances specified in Article 11). It is usually employed with regards to audibility of a speaker.

IV.1.3.1.8 Right to Reply

Article 63: A Right to Reply can only be requested if a delegate retains that another delegate has made offensive statements with regards to their person or to the State, organization, corporation, or any other group they represent. The delegate who requests it must give a brief explanation of the offense.

Article 64: The Chair, after having considered both sides of the argument, shall decide whether a public apology is necessary. If the Chair decides that an apology is necessary, the delegation which made the statements in question must apologize, before the assembly, to the delegation which requested the Right to Reply.

IV.1.3.2 Motions

IV.1.3.2.1 Generalities of Motions

Article 65: Motions shall be entertained at the Chair's discretion. They have the right to overrule any Motions deemed inappropriate except if the following articles explicitly state otherwise.

Article 66: All Motions require at least two "seconds" to be entertained. If a Motion is seconded by fewer than two delegations, or if an objection is raised, the Motion is rejected.

Article 67: Motions shall be indicated by raising the placard. After recognition from the Chair, the delegate shall clearly state their Motion.

Article 68: Motions must not, in any case, interrupt a speaker.

IV.1.3.2.2 Motion to Move to Voting Procedures

Article 69: A Motion to move to voting procedures may be raised if the delegate deems it unnecessary to continue debate on a specific issue and wants to move to voting procedures on that particular issue.

IV.1.3.2.3 Motion to Adjourn the Debate

Article 70: A Motion to adjourn the debate may be raised if the delegate wishes to postpone debate until the following session.

IV.1.3.2.4 Motion to Divide the Question

Article 71: If a delegate deems that a Draft Resolution should be debated clause by clause rather than as a whole, in order to assess the merit of individual clauses, they may raise a Motion to divide the question.

IV.1.3.2.5 Motion to Table a Draft Resolution

Article 72: If a delegate wishes to postpone debate on a certain Draft Resolution, they may raise a Motion to table the Draft Resolution.

IV.1.3.2.6 Motion to Divide the House

Article 73: A Motion to divide the House seeks to ban abstentions during voting procedures on a Draft Resolution. It is usually used when there is a large number of abstentions, or when the numbers of votes for and against are very close. Following a Motion to Divide the House, a Roll Call Vote is generally initiated. However, due to time constraints, the Chair may choose to simply repeat the substantive voting (cf. IV.1.4) procedure with no abstentions.

Article 74: If, following a motion to divide the house, the presidency is faced with a perfect equality between the number of votes for and against then, the Chair must call any voluntary delegations to deliver a speech in favor and a speech against the Draft Resolution. The Chair then repeats the voting procedure with no abstentions.

Article 75: In the event of a tie, the Draft Resolution is rejected.

IV.1.3.2.7 Motion to Follow Up

Article 76: This motion is used when a delegate wishes to elaborate on the response given by another delegate following the point information asked by this first delegate.

Article 77: This motion cannot be used to ask a question entirely different from the previous point information. If the case arises, the Chair must object to it.

IV.1.3.2.8 Motion to Extend Points of Information

Article 78: A Motion to extend Points of Information is used when the original limit for Points of Information has been exhausted, in order to request a limited, additional number of Points of Information.

Article 79: If this Motion passes, the Chair will ask the speaker whether or not they are open to additional Points of Information. If the speaker accepts, but does not give a maximum number of additional Points of Information, the Chair will determine the number. If the speaker accepts, but gives a maximum number which the Chair considers too large, the Chair may choose to give a smaller number. If the speaker accepts, and gives a maximum number of Points of Information which the Chair considers appropriate; or if the speaker refuses to answer additional Points of Information, then the wishes of the speaker will be respected.

Article 80: A delegate having already raised a Point of Information relating to the relevant speech may not raise another following the Motion.

IV.1.3.2.9 Motion to Discuss a Tabled Draft Resolution

Article 81: This Motion may be presented when a delegate wishes to restart debate on a previously tabled Draft Resolution.

IV.1.3.2.10 Motion for Lobbying

Article 82: Any additional lobbying time entertained following a Motion for lobbying must be used primarily to discuss Draft Resolutions informally and to accelerate the process of amendment in order to achieve consensus. It can also be used to write additional Draft Resolutions or clauses if none are left to be debated.

Article 83: A lobbying time of maximum one hour may be entertained by the Chair at any moment if it is deemed necessary.

IV.1.4 Voting Procedures

Article 84: An absolute majority is composed of half of the votes of parties represented in the assembly at the time of the vote, plus one. A relative majority exists when the number of votes in favor is greater than the number of votes against.

IV.1.4.1 Substantive Voting

Article 85: Substantive voting is the default voting procedure for amendments, clauses or Draft Resolutions. Members may vote in favor, vote against or abstain during the vote on a Draft Resolution. Abstention is not in order during a vote on a clause or on an amendment.

Article 86: Admins (cf. VI) must take voting positions before voting procedure starts. Voting is to be conducted by raising the country's placard upon hearing the relevant position (in favor, against, or abstaining) called by the Chair.

Article 87: Every delegation has one vote during voting procedures. No delegation has veto rights in a normal assembly.

Article 88: All Draft Resolutions, clauses, and amendments require an absolute majority in order to be approved.

Article 89: After the outcome of each vote, the Chair announces the result of the vote to the House. Applause is in order following the approval of a Draft Resolution by vote. Applause is not in order following the approval of a clause or amendment, or following the rejection of a Draft Resolution, clause, or amendment.

IV.1.4.2 Roll Call Voting

Article 90: At the Chair's discretion, or if a Motion to divide the House is presented and approved, all members of the House are called to express their vote, individually, by the Chair, following the alphabetical order of the language used on the placards. At the end of the vote, the outcome of the vote must be announced to the House.

IV.2 Security Council Procedure

Article 91: This section concerns ad-hoc procedure, which applies only to the Security Council. The Chair of the Security may, if they find it advantageous, apply standard procedure in their assembly (cf. IV.1). In this case, they will notify the Secretary General of their choice.

IV.2.1 Debate Procedures

Article 92: Before the first session of debate, the Chair will determine a maximal time of debate for every issue on the Agenda. Before each session of debate, the Chair will proceed to take the register, subsequently confirming the number of votes required for an absolute majority during the session.

Article 93: A set amount of lobbying time shall be entertained before the debate on each issue. First, delegates will lobby around the first issue, followed by a debate on this issue. Then, delegates will lobby around the second issue, followed by a debate on this issue. In order to introduce the issue, each phase of lobbying is introduced by speeches by certain delegations selected by the Chair before the conference to be Ambassadors. This initial lobbying time is generally used to write clauses. The Chair has an obligation to be active during lobbying and reserves the right to suggest changes to certain clauses.

Article 94: Debate on a specific issue shall consist of debate over a series of single operative clauses each voted independently. Each clause has to have a minimum of 4 sponsors to be able to be submitted. They will then form a single draft resolution which will be voted as a whole at the end of the debate.

Article 95: The procedure for the presentation, debate and voting of clauses in the ad-hoc procedure is identical to the procedure for the presentation, debate and voting of Draft Resolutions in the standard procedure (cf. Articles 34-41).

IV.2.2 Amendments

Article 96: The same procedure as in the standard debate rules applies for the presentation, debate and voting of amendments to the first degree (cf. IV.1.2).

Article 97: Amendments to the second degree are not in order in the ad-hoc procedure. However, the Chair shall entertain one if it is deemed necessary. In this case, standard procedure will be respected.

IV.2.3 Points, Motions and Voting

IV.2.3.1 Points

Article 98: The same Points as in the standard procedure apply within the ad-hoc procedure (cf. IV.1.3.1).

IV.2.3.2 Motions

Article 99: All Motions mentioned in the standard procedure (cf. IV.1.3.2) are in order at the Security Council, except for the Motion to divide the question (cf. IV.1.3.2.4).

IV.2.4 Voting Procedures

Article 100: The P5 countries (China, France, Russia, USA, UK) reserve veto rights in the Security Council.

IV.2.4.1 Substantive Voting

Article 101: The standard rules of procedure apply here (cf. IV.1.4.1).

IV.2.4.2 Roll Call Voting

Article 102: Roll call voting follows standard rules of procedure (cf. IV.1.4.2).

IV.3 International Court of Justice Procedure

Article 103: The International Court of Justice shall follow the Chapters I and II of this present document but shall refer to the document ICJ Official Rules of Procedure for further reference.

IV.4 Youth Assembly Procedure

Article 104: The following section concerns procedure which is only to be applied in the Youth Assembly. The particularity of this Assembly is the fact that delegates represent youth in their country of residence. For this reason, the Chairs of the Youth Assembly will put more emphasis on informal interactions and discussions between delegates. Icebreakers and lobbying will generally last longer in this Assembly than they would in a more classic assembly.

IV.4.1 Debate Procedure

Article 105: Before the first session of debate, the Chair will announce a maximum time for each phase of the session. Before each session of debate, the Chair will proceed to take the register, subsequently confirming the number of votes required for an absolute majority during the session.

Article 106: A set amount of lobbying time shall be entertained before the debate. In order to introduce the issue, the lobbying phase is introduced by speeches by certain delegations chosen by the Chairs before the conference. This initial lobbying time is used to discuss the issue informally and to find proposals for the Action Paper. The Chair has an obligation to be active during lobbying and to encourage productive discussion.

Article 107: Debate on a specific issue shall consist of debate on a series of independent action proposals, each voted separately. Proposals approved by vote will form a single Action Paper, which will be voted at the end of the debate.

Article 108: At the beginning of debate on an action proposal, the Chair invites its submitter to address the House with regards to their proposal.

Article 109: Following the submitter's address, the Chair will announce a set amount of time for open debate. During open debate, delegates may submit amendments to the proposal in question (cf. IV.4.2).

Article 110: Once time for open debate has been exhausted, the Chair will announce a set amount of time for closed debate. During closed debate, speakers in favor of the proposal, followed by speakers against it, shall be recognized. The Chair will strive to entertain as many speakers as possible and to split time equally between speakers in favor and against.

Article 111: Procedure relating to Points of Information is the same as standard procedure (cf. Articles 38 and 39; IV.1.3.1.2).

Article 112: Once all speeches have been entertained, the House will move on to voting procedures before starting debate on the following proposal.

IV.4.2 Amendments

Article 113: Standard procedure concerning the presentation, debate and voting of amendments (cf. IV.1.2) also applies to the Youth Assembly.

IV.4.3 Points and Motions

IV.4.3.1 Points

Article 114: The same Points as those included in standard procedure also apply to the Youth Assembly (cf. IV.1.3.1).

IV.4.3.2 Motions

Article 115: All standard procedure motions (cf. IV.1.3.2) are allowed in the Youth Assembly (cf. IV.1.3.2.4).

IV.4.4 Voting Procedure

IV.4.4.1 Substantive Voting

Article 116: Standard procedure rules apply here (cf. IV.1.4.1).

IV.4.4.2 Roll Call Voting

Article 117: Roll Call Voting follows standard procedure rules (cf. IV.1.4.2).

IV.5 Emergency Situation Procedure

Article 118: In the case of a Crisis Situation, an assembly will hold an unprepared debate. The debate will follow the rules of procedure of a standard assembly, except in the case of the Security Council. The issue of the crisis will be decided by the Presidency.

Chapter V : Languages, Translation and Interpretation

V.1 Language of Debate

Article 119: Most assemblies at FerMUN are bilingual (English and French). Some are monolingual (English or French), and some are trilingual (English, French, and Spanish). In bilingual and trilingual assemblies, all aspects of the debate must be comprehensible in all of the working languages of the assembly. Chairs of bilingual and trilingual assemblies are encouraged to alternate working languages in the chairing process in order to emphasize the multilingual character of the debate.

V.2 Translation and Interpretation

Article 120: All delegates in bilingual and trilingual assemblies are to benefit from simultaneous interpretation of their statements and written translation of any official documents, including Draft Resolutions, clauses and amendments. This is the work of interpreters and translators. The Chairs are responsible for coordination between delegates, translators, and interpreters, and for responding to potential problems with translation or interpretation.

Chapter VI : Admins and Note-Passing

VI.1 Admins

Article 121: Admins are students present to facilitate the logistics of the conference. During debate, a set number of admins is to be present in order to accomplish administrative jobs such as vote-counting and note passing (cf. VI.2). They are to be treated with respect, as any other participant of the conference. Failure to do so may result in such sanctions as provided for in Articles 13, 14 and 16 of the present Rules.

VI.2 Note Passing

Article 122: During debates, delegates may communicate using notes written on paper. By raising their hand, a delegate may alert an admin, who will bring their note to another delegate. These notes are to be used to communicate with other delegates about the debate or subjects linked to the debate only. Any other content is unacceptable. Any content which violates the Code of Conduct (cf. Chapter I) or is disrespectful is also unacceptable.

Article 123: It is the admins' responsibility to consult every note which they transmit. If the content of the note is judged inappropriate, they must report it to the Chair of their assembly and specify the name of the delegate responsible for the note. The Chair will act accordingly.

Article 124: The Chair reserves the right to suspend note-passing at any time they deem it necessary. Note-passing must be suspended during voting procedures.

Article 125: Note-passing across assemblies is not generally accepted procedure. It can be allowed by the Chair in exceptional cases.

VI.3 Use of the FerMUN Box

Article 126: Each assembly will be equipped with a FerMUN box which delegates will be encouraged to contribute to. Contributions to the FerMUN box may be passed to the box by the admins in the same way as notes to other delegations. Contributions may not contain disrespectful, derogatory or offensive comments, personal criticisms, explicit sexual messages or any other inappropriate content as defined by the Code of Conduct (cf. Chapter I).

Article 127: As with notes to other delegations, it is the admins' responsibility to consult every contribution. Strict screening of these contributions is required, as they may be read aloud to the assembly. If the content of the contribution is judged inappropriate or potentially inappropriate, the admins must report it to the Chair of their assembly and specify the name of the delegate responsible for the contribution. The Chair will act accordingly.

Chapter VII : Modification of the Rules of Procedure

Article 128: The Secretary General may amend the present document at will. All amendments coming from other parties require the approval of the Secretary General.