

Obra D. Tompkins Model United Nations

2020 Conference Background Guide



Security Council

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General Information

Conference Secretariat

Sheera Wang, *Secretary-General*

Tori Morales, *Director-General*

Naren Prakash, *Co-Secretary*

Elleen Kim, *Co-Secretary*

Esther Koo, *Director of Public Relations*

Committee Dais

Naren Prakash, *Chair*

Hashim Amir, *Rapporteur*

Katelyn Lobo, *Rapporteur*

Committee Room

TBA

Committee Topic

Addressing the Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen.

Introduction

The United Nations has recognized Yemen as the largest humanitarian crisis in the world with 24 million people, almost 80% of the population, in need of assistance. The crisis has especially presented a threat to Yemeni children who have been increasingly vulnerable as the conflict has escalated. Civilians have been subjected to mass displacement, shortages of food, lack of medical assistance, and airstrikes as the ongoing conflict has continued. As such, addressing the massive crisis in Yemen is essential to protecting the Yemeni people and ensuring future political stability.

The civil war in Yemen began with the political upheaval experienced during the Arab Spring that swept the Middle East circa 2011. During the transitional period between Ali Abdullah Saleh and Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi, Houthi insurgents who supported Saleh gained momentum and local support. This resulted in the 2015 violent takeover of Sana'a, the capital of Yemen, by the Houthi insurgency which forced Mansur Hadi out of the country. The struggle for power caught the attention of regional and international powers. A Saudi-Arabia led coalition of Arab states, with support from the United States, United Kingdom, and France, started air campaigns to re-establish Mansur Hadi's government. The majority of the internal conflict has been between the northern and southern sides of Yemen. The Houthis, with their control over the capital and the northern region of Yemen, have struggled against the southern region controlled by Mansur Hadi's government. The protracted conflict has frequently involved civilians and has contributed to large amounts of dead, wounded, and displaced people. Taking advantage of the Yemeni state of disarray, terrorist organizations have infiltrated areas of Yemen, contributing to further death and violence in Yemen.

The humanitarian situation in Yemen has come as a result of this long and all-encompassing war. The UN says at least 7,025 civilians have been killed and 11,140 injured in the fighting since March 2015, with 65% of the deaths attributed to Saudi-led coalition air strikes. These figures are regarded as underestimates with the body count of the Yemeni civil war proving hard to accurately track. Malnourishment of children, widespread famine, and rapid outbreaks of disease have plagued the people of Yemen, creating an extremely dangerous situation for all inhabitants.



Despite the pressing issue of the Yemen humanitarian crisis, United Nations Security Council actions have been sparse. The majority of Security Council action has been supporting the Hodeidah Agreement, an agreement that states that United Nations activity in the city of Hodeidah will be supported by both warring parties and that violence in the area will cease. Most United Nations involvement in the region is through humanitarian efforts to help civilians affected by the political turmoil. Though the United Nations has provided for funding and distribution of medical supplies and practice, the root of the humanitarian crisis must be addressed via the establishment of one Yemeni government.

In conclusion, the political turmoil in Yemen has created a massive humanitarian crisis that requires Security Council involvement to protect innocents and preserve the state of Yemen.

Key Terms

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.

Houthis

Rebel group that has taken over the Yemeni capital Sanaa and other parts of the country, and ousted Yemeni President Abd-Rabbu Mansour Hadi and his government.

Civil War

A war between opposing groups of citizens of the same country.

Proxy War

A war fought between groups or smaller countries that each represent the interests of other larger powers, and may have help and support from these powers.

Background Information

Yemen's civil war began in 2014 when Houthi insurgents—Shiite rebels with links to Iran and a history of rising up against the Sunni government—took control of Yemen's capital and largest city, Sana'a, demanding lower fuel prices and a new government. Following failed negotiations, the rebels seized the presidential palace in January 2015, leading President Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi and his government to resign. Beginning in March 2015, a coalition of Gulf states led by Saudi Arabia launched a campaign of economic isolation and air strikes against the Houthi insurgents, with U.S. logistical and intelligence support.

Hadi rescinded his resignation and returned to Aden in September 2015, and fighting has continued since. A UN effort to broker peace talks between allied Houthi rebels and the internationally recognized Yemeni government stalled in the summer of 2016. As of December 2017, Hadi has reportedly been residing in exile in Saudi Arabia.

In July 2016, the Houthis and the government of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh, ousted in 2011 after nearly thirty years in power, announced the formation of a "political council" to govern Sana'a and much of northern Yemen. However, in December 2017, Saleh broke with the Houthis and called for his followers to take up arms against them. Saleh was killed and his forces defeated within two days.

The intervention of regional powers in Yemen's conflict, including Iran and Gulf states led by Saudi Arabia, threatens to draw the country into the broader Sunni-Shia divide. Numerous Iranian weapons shipments to Houthi rebels have been intercepted in the Gulf of Aden by a Saudi naval blockade in place since April 2015. In response, Iran has dispatched its own naval convoy, which further risks military escalation between the two countries.

Meanwhile, the conflict continues to take a heavy toll on Yemeni civilians, making Yemen the world's worst humanitarian crisis. The UN estimates that the civilian casualty toll has exceeded 15,000 killed or injured. Twenty-two million Yemenis remain in need of assistance, eight million are at risk of famine, and a cholera outbreak has affected over one million people. All sides



of the conflict are reported to have violated human rights and international humanitarian law.

Separate from the ongoing civil war, the United States continues counterterrorism operations in Yemen, relying mainly on airstrikes to target al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and militants associated with the self-proclaimed Islamic State. In 2016, the United States conducted an estimated 35 strikes in Yemen; in 2017, it conducted about 130. In April 2016, the United States deployed a small team of forces to advise and assist Saudi-led troops to retake territory from AQAP. In January 2017, a U.S. Special Operations Forces raid in central Yemen killed one U.S. service member, several suspected AQAP-affiliated fighters, and an unknown number of Yemeni civilians.

Major Countries & Organizations Involved

Saudi Arabia

For Saudi Arabia, the Houthis embody what Iran seeks to achieve across the Arab world: that is, the cultivation of an armed non-state, non-Sunni actor who can pressure Iran's adversaries both politically and militarily (akin to Hezbollah in Lebanon). A decade before the current conflict began in 2015, Saudi Arabia supported the central government of Yemen in various military campaigns against a Houthi insurgency, which began in 2004. The Houthis rejected what they viewed as hostile, Saudi-supported proselytization efforts in northern Yemen. From the outset of the Saudi-led coalition intervention, Saudi leaders sought material and military support from the United States for the campaign. In March 2015, President Obama authorized "the provision of logistical and intelligence support to GCC-led military operations," and the Obama Administration announced that the United States would establish "a Joint Planning Cell with Saudi Arabia to coordinate U.S. military and intelligence support." U.S. CENTCOM personnel were deployed to provide related support, and U.S. mid-air refueling of coalition aircraft began in April 2015 and ended amid intense congressional scrutiny in November 2018. Since 2015, the Saudi military and its coalition partners have waged a persistent air campaign against the Houthis and their allies. This air campaign has at times drawn international criticism for growing civilian casualties from coalition air strikes. Most recently, on September 1, 2019, the Saudi-led coalition conducted air strikes against a Houthi-run detention center, killing over 100 people. The coalition claims that it struck a legitimate military target, which was both a prison and a storage site for Houthi unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). Human rights activists assert that the International Committee for the Red Cross had visited the site, and it was well known as a Houthi-run prison. According to a recent U.N Human Rights Council Report on Yemen, which found human rights violations on all sides of the conflict between 2018 and 2019, despite "reported reductions in the overall number of airstrikes and resulting civilian casualties, the patterns of harm caused by airstrikes remained consistent and significant. During the spring and summer of 2019, as U.S.-Iranian tensions escalated in the Gulf, the Houthis and their transnational supporters markedly increased their drone and missile attacks against Saudi Arabia's energy and water infrastructure and commercial airports. In May 2019, several

days after Saudi Aramco pumping stations were targeted inside the kingdom, the Houthis announced that this attack marked the beginning of a wider campaign aimed at 300 “vital military targets” inside Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and their bases in Yemen.¹⁰ A month later, the Houthis also announced that they would conduct an “airport for airport” campaign, asserting that so long as the Saudi-led coalition maintains its three-year closure of Sanaa airport, the Houthis will target Saudi civilian airports. Since June, the Houthis have launched multiple UAV and missile attacks against regional airports in Saudi Arabia (Jizan, Najran, and Abha), forcing the suspension of flights, damaging runways, and killing several civilians. Iran is believed to be the original source of some UAV and missile technology and related knowledge transfers to the Houthis. However, the Houthis also may now be manufacturing their own UAVs and missiles. According to Jane’s Defence, “the available evidence suggests that Ansar Allah is increasingly making use of parts that are commercially available on the international market to develop new UAV designs.” Overall, after five years of military operations against the Yemeni government and Saudi-led coalition, it would appear that the Houthis are better equipped with sophisticated weaponry than in previous conflicts against its rivals. According to one observer, “We have witnessed a massive increase in capability on the side of the Houthis in recent years, particularly relating to ballistic missiles and drone technology... The current capability is far more advanced than anything the Yemeni armed forces had before the civil war.” In July 2019, the Houthis publicly displayed cruise missiles and UAVs in their arsenal and, according to one analysis, the Houthis are “revealing capabilities that Iran has been developing secretly for years.” On September 14, 2019, drone and missile attacks against two key Saudi oil sites deep inside the kingdom led to a dramatic escalation in the ongoing conflict. The attacks against Saudi Arabia’s Abqaiq refinery plant and the Khurais oil field temporarily disrupted an estimated 5.7 million barrels of crude oil production per day, equivalent to more than 5% of the world’s daily supply. The Houthis claimed responsibility for the attack, boasting that they had exploited “vulnerabilities” in Saudi Arabia’s air defenses. However, the Trump Administration initially implied that the attacks against the facilities may have originated from Iran rather than northern Yemen. In addition, due to the large number of projectiles used in carrying out the coordinated attack, there has been some speculation that the Houthis, despite their growing

capabilities, lacked the capabilities to carry out such a precise military operation.

United States

Since the start of the 2015 Saudi-led intervention, Yemen's political instability has had consequences for U.S. policy that have reverberated well beyond Yemen's borders. Yemen's instability and the Saudi and UAE intervention there also has at times strained U.S. relations with its Gulf partners. As non-governmental organizations continue to allege that certain coalition conduct of the war in Yemen amounts to human rights abuses and violations of international law, some lawmakers in various Western capitals, including in Washington, have not only objected to continued U.S. support for coalition military operations, but have called for overall reassessments of longstanding military cooperation with Gulf Arab states. As previously mentioned, one possible explanation for the summer 2019 phased drawdown of UAE forces from Yemen was out of concern that the reputational damage the UAE had incurred from its active participation in the war in Yemen outweighed the military results it had achieved on the ground after more than four years of warfare. On the issue of counterterrorism, Yemen's instability has not dramatically altered U.S. policy. – Sustained, U.S.-supported counterterrorism operations have, according to various assessments, degraded terrorist groups operating in Yemen considerably. Nevertheless, as the Yemeni political landscape fractures further in the south, and Saudi and Emirati local allies are at odds, it is unclear how U.S. counterterrorism forces will be able to maintain effective partnerships with local actors competing for power on the ground.

Iran

As the Houthis have become further ensconced in northern Yemen and their military capabilities have heightened, in part due to Iranian support over the course of the ongoing conflict, Houthi military forces have struck targets inside Saudi territory and have periodically threatened maritime shipping in the Bab al Mandab strait. Although Iran had few institutionalized links to the Houthis before the conflict broke out in 2015, over time, reports and allegations of Iranian involvement in Yemen have become more frequent as the war has continued. In August 2019, Iran's Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamene'i hosted the Houthis in Tehran, and the Houthis formally appointed their own ambassador to Iran.

Timeline of Events

1990- The modern state of Yemen comes into being with the Yemeni unification, with Ali Abdullah Saleh becoming Yemen's new head of state.

1994- Civil War erupts in Yemen, putting the newly-unified factions within Yemen at odds. Ultimately, the current regime regained control over the entire nation, causing the opposing Yemeni Socialist Party to significantly weaken in their influence.

2004- The Houthi insurgency rises to prominence, forcing Yemeni forces to begin combat operations.

2011- The Arab Spring arrives in Yemen, significantly weakening Saleh's government, and paves the way for him to step down the following year.

2011- The local division of Al-Qaeda gains territory due to political instability.

2014- The Houthi rebels make sizeable advances and seize control of Sana'a, Yemen's capital.

2015- President Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi attempts to announce a new constitution, opposed by the Houthis. The Houthis take control of the presidential palace and place Hadi under arrest.

2015- Hadi escapes Houthi arrest and flees to Riyadh, where the Saudi government forms a coalition of nearby Gulf states to begin a campaign of airstrikes on behalf of Hadi's government. Although the coalition makes significant progress, numerous civilians suffer as a result, triggering the humanitarian crisis.

2016- Al Qaeda briefly establishes a local state in Eastern Yemen, until UAE-backed soldiers take back the territory.

2017- The Houthis directly attack Saudi Arabia via airstrikes, causing them to retaliate with more bloodshed and loss of innocent life.



2017- Saleh, once a prominent figure in Yemeni politics, is assassinated after he breaks his alliance with the Houthi rebels.

2018- Southern Yemeni separatists, supported by the UAE, gain control of Aden, Yemen's most important city in the South.

2018- The two parties reach a ceasefire, as well as a troop withdrawal from the vital port of Hodeidah.

Relevant Resolutions and Treaties

Resolution 2481, 15 July 2019, Extending until 15 January 2020 the mandate of the United Nations Mission to support the Hodeidah Agreement (UNMHA).

Resolution 2452, 16 January 2019, establishing a Special Political Mission to support Hodeidah Agreement in Yemen.

Resolution 2451, 21 December 2018, endorsed the Stockholm agreement, called on all parties to fully respect the ceasefire in Hudaydah, and authorized the Secretary-General to establish and deploy, for an initial period of 30 days, an advance monitoring team on the ground, to support and facilitate the immediate implementation of the Stockholm agreement.

Resolution 2402, 26 February 2018, unanimously renewing a travel ban, assets freeze and arms embargo against those threatening peace and security in Yemen.

Resolution 2342, 23 February 2017, renewing until 26 February 2018 a targeted arms embargo, travel ban and assets freeze against individuals and entities designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014) on Yemen.

Resolution 2266, 24 February 2016, extending the asset freeze and travel ban imposed by resolution 2140 (2015) to help stem the crisis in Yemen, which is threatening the country's ongoing political transition.

Resolution 2216, 14 April 2015, demanding that all Yemeni parties fully implement resolution 2201 (2015), imposing an arms embargo on selected individuals, and requesting that the Secretary-General intensify his good offices role in order to enable the resumption of the political process.

Resolution 2204, 24 February 2015, extending the mandate of the Sanctions Panel of Experts to March 2016.

Resolution 2201, 15 February 2015, deploring the unilateral actions taken by the Houthis to dissolve parliament and take over Yemen's government

institutions, expressing grave concern over reports of the use of child soldiers, and urging all parties to continue the transition.

Resolution 2140, 26 February 2014, supporting the implementation of the National Dialogue outcomes, reaffirming the need for the full and timely implementation of the political transition, and establishing a sanctions regime under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

Resolution 2051, 12 June 2012, reaffirming the need for the full and timely implementation of the Transition Agreement and signaling potential sanctions.

Resolution 2014, 21 October 2011, calling for implementation of a political settlement based upon the GCC Initiative and requesting the Secretary-General to continue his good offices.

The Stockholm Agreement

Provides a conduit for aid through Hodeidah, the demilitarization of Taiz, and an exchange of prisoners.

Hodeidah Agreement

Established ceasefire in the port and city of Hodeidah as well as enabled UN humanitarian operations in the region.

Rules and Procedures

Definition of Internally-Undefined Terms

Main Motion: A motion that requires Executive Session to be considered. In OTHSMUN 2020, there are two main motions: Draft Resolutions and Directives. They may be cited interchangeably in this document.

Lincoln-Douglas Debate: A format of debate that involves two people making an opening argument, counterargument, rebuttal and counter-rebuttal. Time restrictions are at the discretion of the Chair, or by Committee policy. This manner of debate has been introduced as an option for Executive Debate (see *Executive Session*).

Session: One of the two days in which OTHSMUN 2020 takes places, cited as Session I and Session II, respectively.

Censure: A public reprimand by the Committee against one of its members. Main Motions regarding censure are only in order at the discretion of the Chair in times of major breaches of decorum.

Substantive Vote: A vote taken on a non-procedural matter (i.e. a main motion).

The Dais

The Dais serves as they presiding entity over Committee debate. Every Committee has a Dais, consisting of a Chair and 2-3 Rapporteurs. The Chair is the presiding officer of the Committee, charged with conducting debate, answering questions related to procedure, ruling on specific procedural matters, and maintaining order in the chamber. The Rapporteurs are the Chair's aides, and are charged with facilitating note-passing, locking the doors during Executive Session voting, and ensuring the delegates have all of their physical needs met. Under OTHSMUN 2020 procedures, the Dais is immune from any in-Committee motions regarding expulsion, censure or otherwise change in the composition or duties of the Dais, including cases in which a Suspension of the Rules has been invoked.

Debate Structure

In OTHSMUN 2020, debate is not bound to a main motion, meaning that a resolution is not required for debate to take place. This means that debate is always either on the Session's Topic or a topic set for a moderated caucus. Whenever a main motion is formally submitted and approved, whether that be a resolution or directive, the manner of debate must be altered — as such, main motions may only be considered during Executive Session. Exiting Executive Session indicates that all main motions on the Docket have been considered by the Committee, and that there is no more business or debate to be had. As such, the Committee may either recess for the following Session or adjourn.

Decorum

As a representation of the United Nations, delegates are expected to epitomise diplomacy, calmness and productivity with their peers. During Committee, delegates may not speak to one another (unless they are co-delegates, where it must be in a low whisper). The use of profane, inflammatory and/or insensitive language, obscene gestures, influence-peddling, strong-arming, politicking and physical violence is strongly condemned by OTHSMUN 2020, and is grounds for in-Committee censure or expulsion from our Conference.

Note-Passing

Due to the fact that delegates cannot speak to one another during general debate (not including unmoderated caucus), they may write notes to one another for in-Committee communication. Note paper will be provided by the Committee Dais, and requires a heading (To: RECEIVING DELEGATE - From: SENDING DELEGATE) and the note's text to be recognised for transmission. The content of the note will be verified for appropriateness by the Committee Dais, and inappropriate notes will be read aloud to the entire Committee.

Electronics Policy & Personal Privilege

Delegates are welcome to utilise a non-Internet connected laptop during unmoderated caucuses. All research must already be downloaded to the laptop, and must come with offline document-writing applications (e.g. Word). Phones and smartwatches are not permitted to be used at any time during Committee, and should be left with the delegates' faculty advisor. Alterations to this Policy during Committee may occur at the discretion of the Chair.

During Committee, delegates are granted the personal privilege to: use the restroom, make a brief call to a family member, alter the room temperature (if possible) and request a Speaker to raise their voice. These privileges may be invoked via the use of a Point of Personal Privilege at any time during Committee.

Commencement of Debate

Once all delegates have entered the Committee room, the Chair will strike their gavel and call the Chamber to order. After making their opening remarks, the Chair will begin with Roll Call. During Roll Call, the delegates' country names are called out, and they are to respond with "Present" or "Present and Voting." Present indicates that they will allow themselves to abstain on substantive votes — present and voting means that they are restricting themselves to "aye" and "nay" votes. After Roll Call, the Chair will open the floor to any and all points or motions. It is at this time that delegates may raise points of parliamentary inquiry so as they may have their procedural queries answered prior to entering debate. Upon the conclusion of this period, the Chair will ask for a motion to open the Speaker's List.

The Speaker's List

The Speaker's List is a debate construct of indefinite length that regulates the manner in which speeches are made before the Committee. Once a motion to open the Speaker's List has passed, the Chair will ask for a motion to set the Speaker's Time and allotted Points of Information (POIs). The Speaker's Time is the amount of time a recognised delegate, known as a Speaker, may

make their speech, while POIs are questions that may be asked by any delegate to the Speaker. Once this motion has passed, the Chair will ask for delegates wishing to be added to the Speaker's List to raise their placards. The delegates are added at random order, and once this period is complete, delegates will need to send a note up to the Dais requesting to be added to the Speaker's List. A delegate may not be on the Speaker's List more than once at a time. Once a delegate has been recognised, they may make their speech before the Committee until their time has expired. Upon the completion of the first Speaker's speech, the Chair will make it known to the Committee that the Dais will assume delegates are open to the set number of POIs, and that they must state whether they are not open to said POIs to not be subject to them. When the Chair has recognised a delegate for a POI, they must make it: non-prefaced, concise and singular (only one question). Speakers may choose to not respond to a POI for whatever reason. If a delegate wishes for more information, they may make a Request to Follow-Up. The granting of such a request is at the discretion of the Chair. The Chair reserves the right to add a delegate to the Speaker's List if they perceive they need to present their viewpoint to the Committee.

Moderated and Unmoderated Caucuses

Delegates may motion for a moderated caucus if they wish to have a set time of debate allocated to a specific subtopic. The moderated caucus must have a stated duration of time, time per Speaker and topic. During moderated caucus, delegates are recognised by the Chair without particular order, though the Chair may prioritise recognising delegates engaged in a substantive debate.

Delegates may motion for an unmoderated caucus if they wish to suspend the Committee rules and engage face-to-face with their fellow delegates to craft resolutions and/or debate their viewpoints on the issue. The unmoderated caucus requires only a stated duration of time. Extension motions will be entertained at the discretion of the Chair.

Working Papers and Draft Resolutions

Working Papers are documents drafted by Sponsors (writers) and Signatories (supporters) that are to take the form of a resolution to present a solution to

the topic at hand. OTHSMUN 2020 requires 25% of present delegates to be either Sponsors or Signatories of a Working Paper for consideration. During unmoderated caucus, delegates may submit their working papers to the Chair for review. The Chair will ensure, among other things:

- Proper formatting, grammar and syntax
- Legal purview
- Feasibility of action
- Sufficient sponsor support

If any of these criteria are not met, the Chair will return the Working Paper to the Sponsors. If all criteria are met, the Chair will announce that the Working Paper has become a Draft Resolution, and has been added to the Docket. The Docket is a procedural device used to organise the consideration of Draft Resolutions. Draft Resolutions are added on a first come-first serve basis, and are considered in numerical order. Once all Working Papers on the floor have become Draft Resolutions, or at the Chair's discretion, the floor will be opened for motions to enter Executive Session.

Executive Session

The Executive Session is a special state that a Committee must enter to consider main motions. Once a motion to enter Executive Session has been approved, all current debate procedures, including the Speaker's List, are suspended. The Chair will call the Committee to order, and will open the floor to motions to set Executive Debate. Executive Debate comprises two methods in which to conduct debate: 2 pro/2 con speeches or 2 Lincoln-Douglas style debates on the main motion. For the purposes of simplifying procedure, the 2 pro/2 con speech format will be known as Executive Debate A, and the 2 Lincoln-Douglas debate format will be known as Executive Debate B. Delegates may motion to set Executive Debate to any of the two options on one or all of the Draft Resolutions on the Docket. Once all motions have been entertained, they will be voted upon and the set style of debate shall commence on the main motion. All Executive Debate begins with a designated Sponsor reporting the operative clauses of their main motion, and them participating in either a pro speech or one-on-one debate

with an opposing delegate. Voting shall take place at the end of each Executive Debates.

Voting

Although relatively straightforward, voting is the most important facet of debate, for it provides the judgement of the Committee on a main motion. Voting procedures may be triggered by the Chair or by a motion to call the previous question. Once voting procedures have commenced, the Committee doors shall be locked, and will remain so until voting has ended. Voting may occur one of three manners: show of placards, roll call and acclamatory. The simplest is acclamatory — once motioned by a delegate, the Chair will ask whether there are any objections to the main motion. If none are voiced, the main motion is officially passed. The show of placards is the default manner of voting, and entails the delegates raising their placards to demonstrate whether they are for, against or abstaining from the main motion. The Dais will report the results shortly after. The final method is roll call, which requires the Chair to call the roll and for each delegate to state whether they are in favour (“aye”), against (“nay”), or abstaining. At the end of the roll call, the Chair reports the results. *Due to the duration of roll call voting, it is only allowed in Security Council.*

Adjournment

Upon the conclusion of all voting, the Chair will ask for a motion to exit Executive Session. Once normal order has been restored, the Chair will reinstate the Speaker’s List for one last speech. At the conclusion of this non-POI speech, the Chair will open the floor to any and all points or motions. It is at this time that a delegate may motion to recess debate for the following day, or adjourn debate entirely. A show of placards vote shall proceed, and all debate shall cease as the Committee has completed its business for the day.