



YOUTH LEADERSHIP PARLIAMENT

ایک روشن مستقبل کا خواب

19th - 21st
March 2021

Rules of Procedure-National
Command & Operation Center

The committee commences in April of 2020, when the first wave of covid-19 began in Pakistan.

Delegates must prepare with regards to how the country actually progressed with the virus and the developments within the health and economic sector. The committee would progress through a continuous exercise of rights under a formal structure/recognition of legitimate authority over the floor.

The dais is recognized to be the moderating authority in the committee while they may temporarily stretch this recognition to committee members for them to exercise their rights by raising points, proposing motions, or delivering speeches.

The floor would host formal speeches, informal debate, and documents.

Formal speeches: The General Speakers List.

The GSL hosts a list of speakers requesting the floor to formally address the committee for a limited amount of time through a speech. The floor is to be extended by the chair to individual members in the order of recognition present on the GSL. The list remains unique throughout the conference with no duplicate entries but readmissions are always in order.

If a member chooses not to utilize the entire time allocated to their exercise, **yields** are ought to be used. The follow table presents multiple types of yields:

Yield to the chair	The remaining time is either absorbed by the chair or used for cross questioning
Yield to another delegate	The remaining time is allocated to a speaker if the yield is accepted
Yield to questions/the floor	The floor is opened to the committee to ask the delegate any relevant question. Extra 50 seconds may be allotted by the chair for an answer

Informal debate



Moderated caucuses: A particular subtopic of the committee agenda is discussed for a limited amount of total and individual speaker's time through speeches. The floor is moderated by dais as they recognize speakers. Yields are not in order.

Unmoderated Caucuses: The floor is given to all the committee members at once to informally discuss relevant concerns and the seating arrangement is suspended for a limited amount of time. Individual speaker's time is not defined.

Moderated Unmod: The floor is given to the a member who delivers an informal speech without a specified individual time limit and then passes the floor to another member willing to address the council. The process continues for a limited amount of total time.

Points: Rights of an individual member. These are not voted upon but require approvals from the dais.

Point	Purpose	Means	Example
Point of Personal Privilege	To request cooperation from the dais or committee members in case of a personal inconvenience	Through a private message to the Chair	Permission to turn the camera off to attend a phone call.
Point of Parliamentary Enquiry	To request a clarification from the dais regarding any parliamentary procedure	Raising the placard when the floor is open for points and motions.	Enquiring the Simple Majority
Point of Information	To request any clarifications regarding any fellow member's contribution to the discussion.	A private message to the chair during a delegate's speech.	Asking a delegate to repeat a certain statistic mentioned in a speech.
Point of Order	To highlight a mistake made by a dais member	Raising the placard at any point in during the formal session.	The chair forgets to give you the floor for a speech you were already recognized for.



Motions: Rights of the committee. These are voted upon before adoption but an approval is also required from the dais before

Motion	Purpose	Means	Voting
To raise a moderated caucus	To discuss a specific subtopic through semi-formal and structured speeches where the floor is moderated by the dais	To be raised whenever the floor is open for points and motions	Simple Majority (50%+1)
To raise an unmoderated causes	To debate in an informal setting where the floor is not moderated by the dais	To be raised whenever the floor is open for points and motions	Simple Majority
To commence the debate/Establish the GSL	To Form a general speakers list	To be raised the floor is opened for points and motions after the first roll call	Simple Majority
To resume the debate	To return back for a committee break	To be raise after every roll call	Simple Majority
Closure of Debate	To end the debate and move towards the voting procedure	To be raised whenever the floor is open for points and motions (preferably with a consensus with the dais and other committee members)	2/3 majority
Suspension of the session	To move towards a break	To be raised whenever the floor is open for points and motions	Simple Majority
Introduction of a working paper	To present a working paper to the dais to get it approved and labelled	To be raised whenever the floor is open for points and motions	Simple Majority
Introduction of a bill	To present a bill to the dais to get it approved and labelled	To be raised whenever the floor is open for points	



		and motions	
Presentation of a working paper/bill	To get the working paper distributed to other members of the committee	To be raised only after the document has been accepted	Simple majority
To raise a moderated unmod	To debate in a setting where the member with the floor moderates it and role of moderation keeps rotating between the members.	To be raised whenever the floor is open for points and motions	Simple Majority
To vote upon the presented bills	To move towards the voting procedure	To be raise after the closure of debate	Simple majority
To table the topic	To suspend the debate on the current topic	To be raised whenever the floor is open for points and motions	2/3 majority
To table a bill	To suspend the debate on a particular bill already presented	To be raise only after a bill has been presented	2/3 majority
Notice of amendments	To present an amendment to a bill	To be raised after the closure of debate	2/3 majority
Adjournment of debate	To mark the end of all committee sessions	To be raised after all bills have been voted upon	Simple majority

Documents:

All of these are to be made collectively by the entire committee although multiple documents of each kind may be presented.

A working paper: A structured compilation of solutions, problems, or the general discussion of the committee. This document does not require any particular format but needs 1/5 of the committee to be signatories to the document in order to be presented to the dais for approval.

This is not the final document of the committee thus is not voted upon.



A Public Directive: A structured compilation of solutions to address a particular crisis presented to the council. With no particular format, a directive requires 1/5 of the committee as signatories to be presented to the dais. The requirements for admissibility and the order of voting for each directive is subject the chair’s authority. This is voted upon and passes with a simple majority but the dais members possess the authority to change the required vote count.

A Bill: A structured and formatted compilation of solutions to address the primary agenda of the council. Each bill must host more than 1/5 of the committee as signatories. This is the final document thus is voted upon. A simple majority passes a bill but his requirement can be changed by the dais. The required format and template bills can be accessed on:

<http://www.na.gov.pk/en/bills.php?status=pass>

An amendment: This proposes specific changes to an already presented bill. The formatting is to be kept consistent with the bill in case if any additions. It requires a 2/3 majority to pass.

Bills are voted upon in the order of their approval by the dais unless any bills have been tabled. The following table shows different **voting procedures**:

Method	Purpose	Voting options
Voting through roll call	Each delegate is individually recognized to announce their vote on each bill	Yes Yes with rights No No with rights Abstain
Voting through placards	Delegates raise their placard to vote on each bill	Yes No
Division of question	Every bill is voted clause by clause. All the passed clauses are compiled to form a resolution.	Yes No Abstain
Division of the	Abstentions are removed the voting options.	Yes



house		Yes with rights No No with rights
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A summary of the typical progress:

1. The committee starts with a roll call and the delegate count is announced along the simple and 2/3 majority.
2. The floor is opening for points and motions and a motion to commence the debate is raised and passed followed by a motion to establish the GSL.
3. The chairs recognize a limited number of speaker to be enlisted on the GSL. The remaining members write private messages to the dais to get themselves added to the GSL.
4. Formal speeches are made until the chair announces the floor to be open for points and motions. Multiple motions are raised and voted in a descending order of the number of speakers each motion might host.
5. Breaks are taken as announced in the conference itinerary.
6. The cycle continues to the point where working papers are to be compiled.
7. Working papers are presented and debated upon.
8. Working papers are used as blueprints to design bills.
9. Bills are presented and debated upon.
10. A motion to close the debate is passed and the committee moves towards the voting procedure after a roll call.
11. A bill is passed, delegates who voted with rights are given the floor for 45 seconds each in the order of voting, and the motion to adjourn the debate is raised.

