

# **Middle School International Model United Nations**

## **Rules of Procedure**

### **Section 1: General Procedure**

1.1 Committee session will begin with the chair calling the names of all countries in alphabetical order. The delegations shall indicate their presence by saying, “present and voting” This is called roll call.

1.2 Immediately after roll call and setting up the agenda, the chair shall entertain opening speeches (regarding the agenda) of the individual delegates.

1.2.1 In opening speeches, delegates will provide background information and the stances of the nations they represent, thus initiating constructive debate.

1.2.2 The opening speeches will proceed in alphabetical order and each delegate will be given 60 seconds upon stepping up to the podium. The chair may stop the speech if it goes over this time limit.

1.2.3 Opening speeches on both agendas are mandatory, but may be skipped under chair’s discretion

1.3 Once all delegates have delivered their opening speeches, the chair will proceed to a lobbying session, where all delegates will move freely around the committee discussing and constructing resolutions.

1.3.1 The student officers will set the time for the lobbying sessions under their discretion.

1.3.2 English will remain the only language permitted during this period.

1.4 Following the lobbying session, the resolutions written during this time may be introduced after the chairs and secretariats have confirmed they are ready for printing and distribution.

### **Section 2: Resolution / Amendment Debate**

2.1 Debate will consist of delegates giving speeches on the chair's recognition.

2.2 During debate, delegates will not speak unless the chair recognizes them. Passing notes is acceptable, but otherwise delegates should show respect for the speaker who has the floor.

2.3 The Administration staff responsible for passing the notes within the committee will check the content of the notes before passing. Notes that are written in Korean or have content unrelated to the debate will be disapproved and not be passed.

2.4 The first speech of a main submitter is limited to 3 minutes, and a normal speech is limited to 90 seconds.

2.4.1 After the main submitter reads out the operative clauses only, the main submitter is required to receive any and all points of clarification.

2.4.2 Then the chair will set the open debate time to 90 minutes, and then the main submitter may proceed with the speech under the chair’s instruction.

2.4.3 After the speech, the main submitter may or may not choose to respond to any points of information in the house. Direct conversation between delegates is not allowed during this time.

2.4.4 Once the points of information are answered, the main submitter may choose to yield the floor back to the chair or to another delegate, if the remaining time exceeds 30 seconds.

2.4.5 There will be no yielding to the second degree in MIMUN.

2.4.6. The floor is open to any delegates during the remaining time of the open debate.

2.5 Amendments may be submitted to the chair in note form if a delegate finds that a change in the resolution's content should be made.

2.5.1 Amendments can only be introduced once the chair has received, acknowledged and replies back to the delegate. An amendment which has not undergone the above mentioned process will not be entertained.

2.5.2. An amendment is introduced when a delegate is recognized to the floor and states "This delegate has submitted an amendment." In this case, the chair will set a close debate regarding this amendment.

2.5.3 During the debate procedure for a certain amendment, modifications to that amendment may not be made.

2.5.4 Amendments may modify, add, or strike an operative clause of the resolution.

2.5.5 The submitter of the amendment that modifies or adds an operative clause will read out the amendment and receive points of clarification after the chair calls upon the delegate to the podium.

2.5.6 The submitter of the amendment must deliver his/her authorship speech for a maximum of 2 minutes. The submitter may or may not receive points of information.

2.5.7. After the submitter's authorship speech, the chair will set the debate time to 6 minutes, closed debate on the amendment. In a closed debate, half of the time will be for the speeches for the amendment, and the other half speeches against the amendment.

### **Section 3: Points and Motions**

3.1 Only a limited number of motions are allowed for the efficiency of the tournament; these include:

3.1.1 **Motion to Set the Agenda**: This motion may be raised by a delegate after the first roll call, since there are two agendas for each committee in MIMUN 2018. Upon this motion being raised, the chair will entertain 2 speakers FOR, and 2 speakers AGAINST the motion, and then move into a vote. If this motion fails to pass, the chair will automatically set the agenda to the other agenda.

3.1.2 **Motion to move in to voting procedure**: When delegates deem that there has been sufficient debate upon a topic (i.e. resolution debates, amendment debates), this motion can be raised to end the debate before the allocated time has elapsed. This motion requires seconds.

3.1.3 **Motion to close debate (on the resolution, amendment, agenda)**: When delegates deem that there has been sufficient debate upon the topics, this motion can be raised to end the debate on the issue at hand. The motion to close debate on the resolution or amendment requires seconds, and 3 speakers FOR, and 3 speakers AGAINST.

3.1.4 **Motion to extend debate time**: If delegates believe that debate time is insufficient, they may suggest to extend the time by raising this motion. Delegates must specify the time to which they wish to extend the debate time when raising this motion, and this time may be modified under the chairs' discretion.

3.1.5 **Motion to move to the previous question**: This motion is used to end the debate on the pending issue, and move into the voting procedure, whether it be a motion, or the debate on a resolution or amendment. This motion requires seconds. Delegates objecting to this motion will be entertained to the podium.

3.1.6 **Motion to adjourn the meeting**: This motion is used to adjourn the meeting.

3.1.7 All speeches for and against motions shall not exceed 60 seconds.

3.2 Only a limited number of points are allowed for the efficiency of the tournament; these include:

- 3.2.1 **Point of personal privilege**: This point may be used by delegates to express personal discomfort in terms of room temperature, audibility issues etc. Only those that deal with audibility issues may interrupt a delegate speaking.
- 3.2.2 **Point of order**: This point may be raised by delegates if they believe the chair has made a mistake in terms of parliamentary procedure. Upon the chair recognizing the delegate with this motion, the delegate will explain the error, and the chairs will decide to accept it or not.
- 3.2.3 **Point of parliamentary inquiry**: This point may be raised by delegates if they believe that something is outside of proper parliamentary procedure.
- 3.2.4 **Point of Clarification**: Points of clarification are questions regarding phrases or words with unclear meanings. They may only be raised upon the chair formally entertaining them.
- 3.2.5 **Point of Information**: Points of information are questions regarding the content of the resolution/amendments. They may only be raised upon the chair formally entertaining them.

## **Section 4: Voting Procedure**

- 4.1 Voting procedure begins when a motion is raised, when a close debate on an amendment ends, or when an open debate on the resolution as a whole ends.
- 4.2 There are three ways that a delegate can choose when voting on a resolution as a whole; for, against, and abstain. The chair will first call for those voting for to raise their placard, then those voting against to raise their placard, and finally those abstaining to do so. Placards will be counted during each of these requests.
- 4.3 If more delegates vote yes than no, then the resolution passes. If it is a tie, the resolution fails. Abstentions count neither towards the yes or no votes. For example, if there is a vote of two in favor, one against, and fifty abstentions, the resolution passes.
- 4.4 Votes on amendments and motions have no abstentions, as for such, delegates can only vote for or against.
- 4.5 No talking, moving about the room, or swaying of votes is permitted during voting procedure.
- 4.6 All voting procedure in MIMUN 2019 require a simple majority.

## **Section 5: Resolution Formatting**

- 5.1 A resolution's first line should start with "FORUM" and follow with which committee this resolution is submitted to. (ex- General Assembly 1, United Nation Development Program)
- 5.2 The second line should start with "QUESTION OF" and follow with the agenda that the resolution is dealing with.
- 5.3 The third line should start with "SUBMITTED BY" and follow with the delegations of the main submitter.
- 5.3.1 There may be up to four main submitters for one resolution. (the number of co-submitters are not limited)
- 5.4 The fourth line should start with "CO-SUBMITTED BY" and follow with the delegations of the co-submitters.
- 5.5. The fifth line should have a blank line above that and state which commission this resolution is being held.
- 5.6 After the first five lines, the resolution is split into two parts: the pre-operative clauses and the operative clauses.

5.7 The pre-operative clauses will consist of facts of information that the committee thinks are necessary to remember. They are not actions. They begin with such words as “remembering”, “recalling”, “taking note of”, and so forth. Those opening words must be italicized. The pre-operative clause ends with a **comma**. The very last pre-operative clause ends with a **semicolon**. An example of pre-operative clauses would be:

*Remembering* that learning the rules can be boring,

*Recalling* that once you learn the rules Model United Nations is awesome;

5.8 After the pre-operative clauses come the operative clauses. These operative clauses are what the delegates think the United Nations and international community should do. They begin with words like “decides”, “deplores”, “requests”, and so forth. These words are also underlined. Keep in mind that no UN committee, with the exception of the Security Council, can force any action on to member states. These phrases end with semicolons. The very last operative clause ends with a period.

1. Decides that MIMUN will take place in Hankuk Academy of Foreign Studies;
2. Requests that the delegates speak English.

### 5.9 Sample Resolution

FORUM: General Assembly 2

QUESTION OF: Addressing the global crisis of rotting tomatoes

SUBMITTED BY: Germany

CO-SUBMITTED BY: South Africa, Russian Federation, Solomon Islands

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the controversy surrounding the status of tomatoes,

*Recognizing* the importance of this issue to international agriculture and the health and productivity of peoples around the world,

*Desiring* to alleviate the plight of confused citizens;

1. Appoints a special commission to study and evaluate the fruitiness and vegetableness of the tomato;
2. Requests that all member states contribute the following resources to the special commission:
  - 1) Experts in the field,
  - 2) Sample tomatoes,
  - 3) Money for facilities;
3. Expresses its hope that tomatoes will help to end world hunger;
4. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.