

Rules of Procedure

Structure of Debate

Introduce Resolution	The chair sets a open debate time for the resolution as a whole. The main submitter takes the floor and reads out the operative clauses.
Opening Speech	Main submitter makes an opening speech about the resolution. After the speech, the main submitter can yield the floor to another delegate or back to the chair.
Debate	During debate, all delegates, for or against, can raise their placard and make a speech about the resolution or introduce an amendment.
Debate (Amendment)	The chair sets a closed debate time, normally two speeches for and two speeches against, on the amendment. After the time for the second against speech elapses, the chair would call for a voting on the amendment, with delegates can vote either for or against.
Debate (Amendment to the second degree)	In order to debate an amendment to the second degree, the delegate must be recognized by the chair during one of the against speeches. After introducing the amendment to the second degree, another delegate can speech against the amendment to the second degree. After the time elapses for the against speech, the chair would call for voting procedure on the amendment to the second degree, with delegates can vote either for or against, and proceed with the amendment as a whole.
Voting procedure	At the end of the open debate time for the resolution as a whole, the chair would call for voting procedure and all delegates vote for, against, or abstain on the resolution as a whole.

Procedural phrases

Points: All points have to be recognized by the chair and does not require other delegates' voting. The chair still has the ultimate authority to disregard a motion if it interrupts the flow of debate or schedule.

- Point of Order
 - A question to the chair referring to procedural matters only.
 - Can be used to extend points of information
- Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
 - A Point of information to the chair concerning Rules of Procedures
- Point of Information to the Speaker
 - A question to the speaker about the resolution or speech.
- Point of Information to the Chair
 - A question to the chair about anything else that is not covered by point of parliamentary inquiry.
- Point of Personal Privilege
 - A question regarding to the comfort and well-being of the delegate.
 - The only point that can interrupt a speaker when it if it refers to audibility.

- Is not debatable.

Motions: All motions have to be recognized by the chair and require at least one second and no objections from other delegates in the house. The chair still has the ultimate authority to disregard a motion if it interrupts the flow of debate or schedule.

- Motion to Move to Previous Question
 - Calls for the closure of debate and a vote to be taken on the motion (resolution/amendment) pending
 - When discussing an amendment, in time in favor, this motion means to move to time against the amendment.
- Motion to Adjourn the Debate □
 - Calls for the temporary disposal of a resolution
 - Rarely used
- Motion to Reconsider a Resolution
 - Calls for a re-debate and a re-vote of a resolution that has already been discussed (adopted)
 - Rarely used
- Motion to Refer a Resolution to Another Forum (e.g. Security Council)
 - Can be avoided by urging the house to amend clauses such as: “Demands...” to “Strongly Urges the SC to demand”
 - Is debatable
 - Rarely used
- Motion to Divide the House
 - Made after a vote where there were a large number of abstentions or when the votes for and against are really close
 - Objections are not recognized because decision is up to the chairs
- Motion to Withdraw a Resolution
 - Can be done at any time before voting has commenced if all submitters and co-submitters agree on withdrawal
 - Rarely used
- Motion to Extend Debate Time
 - Calls for an extension of time on a resolution
 - At the chairs’ discretion and not voted upon
- Motion to Extend Points of Information
 - Calls for a second round of points of information
 - Usually used when the main submitter of the resolution is speaking for the first time

Yielding

All delegates who are making the first speech, that is the delegate was directly recognized by the chair, can yield the floor to another delegate. There is no consecutive yielding in NYUSHMUNC.

Amendments

Any delegate may submit an amendment to the operative clauses of a resolution. This can be the striking of a clause, the introduction of a clause, or the change of wording to a clause. There are two types of amendment: 1) A *friendly amendment* is one agreed by the author of the resolution. This should be sent directly to the author who, if they agree, should send it to the Chair for inclusion. 2) An *unfriendly amendment* is one which does not have the approval of the resolution's author. They should be sent to the Chair and may be submitted at any point during the debate. During open debate, delegates who have submitted a resolution should apply to have the floor, at which point the amendment will be debated, with the time-for, time-against and a voting procedure. *Amendments to the second degree* (amendment to an amendment) may be entertained at the discretion of the Chair, following the same procedure as an amendment.

Voting

All delegates, including observers in Security Council and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Human Rights Council or Economic and Social Council, can vote when an amendment or resolution is in voting procedures. For amendments, delegates are only allowed to vote for or against. For resolutions, delegates can vote either for, against, or abstain.

Note Passing

During debate delegates may exchange written notes via note carriers to discuss aspects of the resolution. Note passing will be started and suspended at the discretion of the Chair. The passing of inappropriate notes may lead to the suspension of note passing. Notes may only be passed to the Chair while note passing is suspended. Delegates should use the note passing service to submit amendments. Delegates should provide their own notepaper. Anonymous notes will be discarded.

Funding

As funding is an important aspect for the United Nations to implement tasks, MUN delegates should not discuss the specific amount of funding or specific financial resources.

Personal Pronouns

When speaking, delegates should not use personal pronouns and should always use the third person.

Declaring War

Declaring war directly opposes the United Nations' target of world peace. As such, the declaration of war is not allowed. Delegates who declare war will be asked to leave the committee.