

Flow of Debate:

(Source: www.unausa.org (MUN tab, getting started: <http://www.unausa.org/site/pp.asp?c=fvKRl8MPJpF&b=471395>)

Roll Call

The Chairperson will announce each country's name. After delegates hear their country, they should answer "present."



Setting the Agenda

When Model UN committees have more than one topic they can discuss, the body must set the agenda to begin working on one of these issues first. At this time, a delegate typically makes a motion, stating "The country of [country name] moves to place [topic area A] first on the agenda." Some conferences will simply take a vote on this measure, but others will request delegates to speak in favor of and against the motion. The list of these speakers is called a "provisional speakers list." Once all delegates on this list have addressed the committee, a vote is taken. Setting the agenda usually requires a simple majority vote.



Debate

Formal Debate

Formal debate revolves around the speakers list. The Chair begins by asking all delegates who would like to speak to raise their placards. The Chair then chooses delegates to be placed on the speakers list. A country can only be on the speakers list once, but delegates may add their country again after they have addressed the committee.

1a. When the session begins, speeches focus on stating **country positions** and offering recommendations for action.

2a. After blocs have met, speeches focus on **describing bloc positions to the entire body**

3a. Delegates now **make statements describing their ideas to the committee.**

4a. Delegates try to **garner more support** through formal speeches and invite others to offer their ideas.

5a. Delegates make statements **supporting or disagreeing with specific draft resolutions.**

6a. Delegates declare any **amendments** they have created.

Informal Debate

Informal debate is divided into moderated and unmoderated caucuses. During moderated caucuses, the Chair calls on delegates one-by-one so that each can address the committee in short speeches. During unmoderated caucuses, the committee breaks for a temporary recess so that delegates can meet with each other and discuss ideas.



1b. After several countries state their positions, the committee breaks for caucuses (often in blocs for now) to **develop regional or group positions.**



2b. Writing begins as countries work together to **compose draft resolutions.**



3b. Countries and groups meet to **gather support for specific ideas.**



4b. Delegates **finalize draft resolutions.**



5b. Draft-resolution sponsors **build greater support** for their resolution and look to incorporate others' ideas through friendly amendments.



Close of Debate

Once the speakers list is exhausted, the committee automatically moves to voting. Also, once a delegate feels that his or her country's position is clear to others and that there are enough draft resolutions on the floor, he or she may make a motion to proceed into voting procedure by moving for the closure of debate.



Voting Procedures

Once a motion to close debate has been approved, the committee moves into voting procedure. Amendments are voted on first, then resolutions. Once all of the resolutions are voted on, the committee moves to the next topic on the agenda.

RULES AND PROCEDURES

Quorum. In council a quorum is made up of all member delegations; to begin a Council session all members must be present,

The **Chair** reserves the right to adjust the quorum as it deems necessary.

All Chairs have the authority to:

- Declare the opening and closing of each session,
- Ensure the observance of the rules,
- Direct the discussions of the council, and accord the right to speak,
- Advise the Council on methods of procedure that will enable the body to accomplish its goals,
- Rule on Procedural Points and motions, and subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings of the Council and the maintenance of order at its meetings,

During the course of the session the Chair may propose:

- Limits on Debate, Closure of Debate, Enter Consultative Session and Suspension and Adjournment of the Meeting.

Attendance at Council Sessions. Each delegation assumes the responsibility to have present a minimum of one accredited Representative at each Council session.

Moderated Caucus. The Council may choose to suspend its rules and enter an informal, consultative session if the members determine that this process will better facilitate the discussion of a particular issue, The motion to move into a consultative session must include the amount of time that such a session is to be in effect, *This motion is best for large committees.

- The Council will move immediately into a formal session at the conclusion of discussions on the consultative topic.

Participation by Non-Committee Member Nations and International Organizations.

When an issue before the Security Council involves a non-Council UN member nation or observer, the Council may request that the delegation be represented during Council Sessions in which the issue is being discussed. In the case this may happen a member from the General Assembly that represents the nation in question will be asked to attend a session of the Security Council to address any issues.

EVERYONE SHOULD NOTE THE TOPICS ADDRESSED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL WHETHER YOUR COUNTRY HAS A VOTE THERE OR NOT!!!! IF THERE IS AN ISSUE THAT DIRECTLY INVOLVES YOUR COUNTRY YOU MAY BE ASKED TO ANSWER SOME QUESTION BEFORE THE COUNCIL.

- To do this a Council delegation must move that the nation is Party to the Dispute
- A delegation that has been requested to attend Council sessions will usually be given debating privileges; this would allow the delegation to be recognized by the Chair during debate,
- A non-Council UN member nation may submit resolutions or amendments, but may not move these to the floor or vote at any time,
- A delegation requested to attend a Council session, but not given debating privileges, will be subject to a question and answer period monitored by the Chair and conducted by the Council as a whole,

GENERAL RULES

2.1 Statements by the Secretariat. The Secretary General, or any member of the Secretariat, may make verbal or written statements to the Security Council at any time.

Diplomatic Courtesy. Representatives must accord diplomatic courtesy, to all other Representatives and Secretariat members, at all times.

- Any Representative or visitor who, after being advised by the Chair, persists in an obvious attempt to divert the meeting from its intended purpose, or who otherwise attempts to disrupt the proceeding, shall be subject to disciplinary action and expulsion from the Council by the Chair,
- The Secretariat reserves the right to expel any Representative/delegation from the Conference,
- Decisions of the Chair on diplomatic courtesy are not open to appeal.

Speeches: No Representative may address the Committee without previously obtaining the permission of the Chair.

- The Chair shall call upon delegations in the order in which they signify their desire to speak,
- Delegations, not Representatives, are recognized to speak; more than one Representative from the same delegation may speak when the delegation is recognized,
- Speakers must keep their remarks germane to the subject under discussion,
- A time limit may be established for speeches
- Representatives, at the conclusion of a substantive speech, will be allowed, if they are willing, to answer questions concerning their speech, If he or she is not willing they must yield the remainder of their time to the chair.
- A delegation that desires to ask a question should signify by raising a Point of Inquiry, directed to the speaker, the Chair in turn asks the speaker if he will yield to questions
- All questions and replies are made through the Chair,
- A speaker who desires to make a motion may do so after their speech and questioning, but prior to yielding the floor,
- By making a motion the speaker yields the floor, 14
- Motions may not be made from; Points of Order ,Information or Inquiry.

Recognition of Speakers.

Delegations wishing to speak on an item before the body will submit a written request to the chair to be put on a speakers' list.

- The exception to this rule occurs on any Point of Order (rule 6.1), Information (rule 6.2), or Inquiry (rule 6.3), at which time a Representative should raise their placard and call out "Point of _____" to the Chair,
- Points will be recognized in the order of their priority,
- Speakers will be recognized in a fair and orderly manner,

Right of Reply.

The Chair may accord a right of reply to any Representative if a speech by another Representative contains unusual or extraordinary language clearly insulting to personal or national dignity,

- A request to grant a right of reply shall be in writing to the Chair,
- The request shall contain the specific language which was found to be insulting to personal or national dignity,
- The decision(s) of the Chair on a Right of Reply is not subject to appeal,
- The Chair may limit the time for reply,
- There shall be no reply to a reply.

Withdrawal of Motions.

A motion may be withdrawn by its proposer at any time before voting on it has begun, provided the motion has not been amended,

- Seconds to a motion may also be withdrawn,
- A withdrawn motion or second may be reintroduced or sponsored, either verbally or in writing, by any other delegation.

Open Debate on Motions.

Representatives wishing to speak to a motion may do so for any motions that are subject to open debate,

- The Chair shall declare the opening and closing of debate on motions,
- Questioning of speakers will not be in order during this debate,
- Motions of higher priority than the one being debated may be made from the floor during open debate,
- The Chair will declare debate closed when no other delegations signify their desire to speak,
- Closure of open debate may not be moved by a delegation from the floor,
- The body will move to an immediate vote on the motion following the Chair's declaration of Closure.

RESOLUTIONS, AMENDMENTS & STATEMENTS (Very Important)

Resolutions. A resolution is a proposal consisting of at least one preambulatory and one activating clause,

- All proposed resolutions on an agenda topic may be debated concurrently,
- Upon Closure of Debate on an agenda topic, all resolutions proposed under that agenda topic will be voted on in the order in which they were considered

Definition of Amendments.

An amendment to a resolution is a written motion that adds to, deletes from, or revises any part of the resolution.

Amendments. All amendments must be submitted to the Co Chair for approval,

- Amendments will be approved if they are legible, organized in content and flow, and in the proper format,
- Approved amendments will be assigned an identification number by the Co Chair,
- One or more amendments, on any resolution which is on the floor, may be considered at the same time,
- An amendment will be considered "friendly" if all sponsors of the resolution are also sponsors or seconding signatures to the amendment,
- A friendly amendment becomes part of a resolution upon receipt by the Chair,
- The Chair shall announce the acceptance of a friendly amendment on the first opportunity at which no speaker has the floor,
- No vote is required to add a friendly amendment to a resolution.

VOTING

Voting Rights. Each Member delegation is accorded one vote,

- No Representative/delegation may cast a vote on behalf of another country.

Votes Required for Passage. Unless otherwise specified in these rules, decisions in the Security Council require nine (9) affirmative votes for passage.

Adoption by Consensus. The adoption of amendments and resolutions by consensus is desirable when it contributes to the effective and lasting settlement of differences, thus strengthening the authority of the United Nations.

- Any Representative may request the adoption of an amendment or resolution by consensus at any time after Closure of Debate has passed,
- The Chair shall ask whether there is any objection to a consensus,
- If there is no objection, the proposal is approved by consensus,
- If any Representative objects to consensus, voting shall occur as otherwise stated in these rules.

Method of Voting.

The Committees shall ordinarily vote on motions by a show of raised placards. Unless adopted by consensus, votes on substantive issues will be taken by roll-call, If a vote is close a nation may request that a roll call vote be taken.

- Roll shall be called in English alphabetical order
- Representatives shall reply "yes", "no", "abstain" or "abstain from the order of voting",
- A nation may abstain from the order of voting once during a roll-call; a second abstention from the order of voting will be recorded as an abstention,
- The Chair may grant a roll-call vote on items other than substantive issues,
- The decision to grant such a request is not subject to appeal.

Conduct During Voting.

Immediately prior to a vote the Chair shall describe to the Committee the proposal to be voted on, and shall explain the consequences of a "yes" or a "no" vote. Voting shall begin upon the Chair's declaration "we are in voting procedure", and end when the results of the vote are announced,

- Once in voting procedure, no Representative shall interrupt the voting except on a Point of Order or Information concerning the actual conduct of the vote,
- Following Closure of Debate, and prior to entering voting procedure, the Chair shall pause briefly to allow delegations the opportunity to make any relevant motions,
- Relevant motions prior to a vote include: Suspension of the Meeting, Adjournment of the Meeting, Enter Consultative Session, Division of the Question or Adoption by Consensus.

Voting on Amendments.

A motion for Closure of Debate on an amendment is in order at any time the amendment is under consideration by the Committee,

- If the motion for closure passes, the amendment will be put to an immediate vote,
- An amendment that has been introduced and discussed by the Committee, but not put to a vote, will be subject to a vote once a motion for closure on its resolution or agenda topic passes,
- The vote on the amendment will occur just prior to the vote on the resolution it proposes to amend,
- Multiple amendments on the floor for the same resolution, that have not been voted on prior to the closure of debate on their resolution or agenda topic, will be voted on in the reverse order in which the Committee considered them, not necessarily in alphabetical order

Voting on Resolutions.

A motion for Closure of Debate on a resolution is in order at any time the resolution is under consideration by the Committee,

- All resolutions being considered under an agenda topic will be put to a vote when a motion for closure of debate on that agenda topic passes,
- Resolutions will be voted on in the order in which they were considered by the Committee, not necessarily in numerical order.

Consent of the Five Permanent Members.

As established in the Charter of the United Nations, each of the five Permanent Members; China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States, shall have the right to veto any substantive matter which comes to a vote before the Security Council,

- A "no" vote by any Permanent Member, along with nine affirmative votes by other Committee members, shall constitute a veto and cause the motion to fail.

POINTS OF PROCEDURE IN ORDER OF PRIORITY

Point of Order.

During the discussion of any matter, a Representative may rise to a Point of Order if he/she believes that the Committee is proceeding in a manner contrary to these rules,

- The Representative will be immediately recognized by the Chair and the point ruled on, 17
- A Representative rising to a Point of Order may not speak substantively on any matter,
- If a Representative's ability to participate in the Committee's deliberations is impaired for any reason related to the Committee's physical environment, the Representative may rise to a Point of Order,
- A Point of Order may interrupt a speaker.

Point of Information.

A Point of Information is raised to the Chair if a Representative wishes to obtain a clarification of procedure or a statement of the matters before the Committee,

- Representatives may not interrupt a speaker on a Point of Information.

Point of Inquiry. During substantive debate, a Representative may question a speaker by rising to a Point of Inquiry,

- Questions must be directed through the Chair and may be made only after the speaker has concluded his/her remarks, but before he/she has yielded the floor,
- Representatives may not interrupt a speaker on a point of inquiry,

MOTIONS IN ORDER OF PRIORITY

Suspension of the Meeting. During the discussion of any matter, a Representative may move to suspend the meeting, except when such a motion would interrupt a speaker. Suspending a meeting recesses it for the time specified in the motion,

- The motion is not debatable and may not interrupt a speaker,
- The Chair may request the mover to modify the time of suspension,
- When the Committee reconvenes it will continue its business from the point at which suspension was moved.

Adjournment of the Meeting.

The motion of adjournment means that all business of the Committee has been completed, and that the Committee will not reconvene until the next annual session.

- A motion to adjourn is not debatable and may not interrupt a speaker,
- The Chair may refuse to recognize a motion to adjourn the meeting if the Committee still has business before it,
- This decision is not subject to appeal

Adjournment of Debate.

During the discussion of any substantive matter before the Committee, a delegation may move for adjournment of debate,

- This motion is subject to open debate and may not interrupt a speaker. Upon closure of the open debate period, the motion shall be put to a vote,
- Adjournment of debate on a resolution or amendment would end debate on that resolution or amendment; it could no longer be discussed during Committee sessions,
- The resolution would still be put to a vote upon closure of its agenda topic 18
- Adjourning debate on an agenda topic has the effect of postponing debate on the topic and allowing the Committee to move on to consideration of other topics or issues,
- The Committee may return to discussion of an agenda topic by either placing the topic on the working agenda, or by changing the order of consideration of the working agenda

Closure of Debate on an Agenda Topic.

A motion to close debate on an agenda topic is in order at any time during discussion of that topic. The effect of this motion, if passed, is to put all the resolutions that have been considered on that agenda topic to a vote,

- The resolutions are voted on in the order in which they were considered by the Committee,
- This motion is subject to open debate and may not interrupt a speaker. Upon closure of the open debate period, the motion shall then be put to a vote.

Closure of Debate.

A motion for Closure of Debate is in order at any time during the discussion of an amendment or resolution. The effect of this motion is to bring the issue under discussion to an immediate vote,

- This motion is subject to open debate and may not interrupt a speaker. Upon closure of the open debate period, the motion shall then be put to a vote,
- Representatives should specify what the motion for closure applies to; an amendment or a resolution,
- If closure passes on the resolution or agenda topic, all amendments on the floor will be voted upon in the reverse order from which they were moved to the floor,
- After voting on all amendments is completed, the resolution shall be voted upon in accordance with these rules,

At the conclusion of voting procedure, the resolution or amendment being voted on is removed from consideration for future discussions, regardless of whether it passes or fails. Debate then continues on the current topic under discussion.

Enter Moderated Caucus.

A motion to enter moderated caucus is in order at any time.

- This motion is subject to open debate and may not interrupt a speaker. Upon closure of the open debate period, the motion shall then be put to a vote,
- The motion should specify a length of time for the moderated caucus,
- This can be set to a specific time, or based on the discussion of a specific amendment, resolution or topic.

Limits on Debate. A motion to limit or extend the time allotted to each delegation, or limit the number of times each delegation can speak on a proposal, is in order at any time,

- This motion is subject to open debate and may not interrupt a speaker. Upon closure of the open debate period, the motion shall then be put to a vote, 19
*A motion to limit the time of debate on an agenda topic, resolution, or amendment is also in order.

Division of the Question.

A motion to divide the question, proposing that clauses in an amendment or resolution be voted on separately, is in order at any time prior to entering into voting procedure on the amendment or resolution,

- This motion is subject to open debate and may not interrupt a speaker. Upon closure of the open debate period, the motion shall then be put to a vote,
- No debate or vote is necessary if the sponsor(s) of the resolution does not object to the division,
- If a resolution has been previously amended, any Committee member may object to division and require a vote,

- The first motion for division to pass shall determine the order in which the amendment/ resolution is voted on. Those clauses of the amendment/resolution which are approved shall then be put to a vote as a whole,
- If division causes a resolution to no longer be in proper format, the proposal as a whole is rejected.

Bring a Resolution to the Floor.

A resolution may be moved to the floor by any delegation that receives recognition by the Chair, after having gave a copy to the Co-chair.

- This motion is not subject to debate and may not interrupt a speaker,
- The sponsoring delegation will be allowed to speak first on the resolution, if desired.

Bring an Amendment to the Floor.

An amendment, once approved and assigned an identification number, may be moved to the floor by any delegation that receives recognition by the Chair,

- This motion is not subject to debate and may not interrupt a speaker,
- The sponsoring delegation will be allowed to speak first on the amendment, if desired.

Party to the Dispute.

When the Security Committee discusses a topic/issue that involves a nation or international organization not represented on the Committee, it may request a Representative by moving Party to the Dispute,

- This motion is subject to open debate and may not interrupt a speaker. Upon closure of the open debate period, the motion shall then be put to a vote,
- The motion must state the nation(s) or organization(s) whose Representative is desired and, if a nation, whether debating privileges are to be granted,
- If debating privileges are not granted, a formal "question and answer" period may be instituted by the Chair, for the purposes of questioning the Representative on the issue(s) at hand, 20

United Nations Security Council

Under the Charter of the United Nations, the function and powers of the Security Council include:

- To maintain international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations.
- Investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction.
- To recommend methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of settlement.
- To formulate plans to counter threats to international peace or aggression.
- To call upon members of the United Nations to apply appropriate punishments to prevent or stop aggression, including economic sanctions or military action.
- To recommend the admission of new members to the United Nations
- To exercise the trusteeship functions of the United Nations in "Strategic Areas".
- To recommend to the General Assembly the Appointment of the Secretary General and together with the General Assembly, to elect the judges of the International Court of Justice.

Each council member has one vote. Decisions on procedural issues (agenda, debates) are decided by a majority of nine of the 15 members. A decision on substantive issues (resolutions) requires nine of the fifteen members including an affirmative vote from all five permanent members. If one of the permanent members votes against a substantive issue, the issue is vetoed.

Chairs Parlipro Cheat-sheet

Motion	Second	Debatable	Speaker(s)	Vote	Special
Adjourn	YES	NO		simple majority	
Caucus: Un Moderated Time Must be Stated	YES	NO		simple majority	
Caucus: Moderated Time Must be Stated	YES	NO		simple majority	
Personal Privilege	NO	NO		Chair	
Point of Order	NO	NO		Chair	
Suspend Rules	YES	YES	2 pro/2con	9/15 in SC	
Point of Information	NO	NO		Chair	
Withdraw Motion	NO	NO		Chair	
Change Agenda	YES	YES	2 pro/2con	9/15 in SC	
Table Resolution or Topics	YES	YES	2 pro/2con	9/15 in SC	
Take from table (Resolution or Topic)	YES	YES	2 pro/2con	9/15 in SC	
Close Debate/Move into Voting Procedures	YES	YES	2 pro/2con	9/15 in SC	
Friendly Amendment	YES	NO			Consent of Resolution Signatories
Unfriendly Amendment	YES	NO			Required Signatory(ies) only
Open Speakers List	YES	NO		simple majority	
Close Speakers List	YES	YES	2 pro/2con	9/15 in SC	
Reopen Speakers List	YES	YES	2 pro/2con	9/15 in SC	
Extend Speaking Time or number of questions	YES	YES	2 pro/2con	simple majority	
Point of personal business					
Point of personal business Or Point of personal preference		For rest room use Or Delegate can't hear/wants chair/speaker to repeat		Bathroom break: Delegates need to ask for permission from Chair but when they return, no need to ask to be added b/c roll call still counts	