



# **DPSHMUN 2017**

## Rules of Procedure

# Committee Procedure

- ▶ Roll Call
- ▶ Motion to open debate
- ▶ Motion to set agenda
- ▶ Motion to open the speaker's list
- ▶ Motion to set a time limit on speeches

# Motion to Set Agenda

- ▶ The topics are usually set ahead of time. If there are multiple topics a speakers list is created to debate the order of the agenda.
- ▶ Once debate is exhausted a vote is taken on the order in which the topics will be debated.

# Motion to Open the General Speaker's List

- ▶ All nations wishing to be on the speaker's list raise their placards or write a note to the chair.
- ▶ During debate Delegates may send a note to the chair at any time requesting to be added to the speakers list, as long as the Delegate is not already on the list.

# Limitation of Speaking Time

- ▶ Any Delegate may motion to limit the time allowed to each speaker.
- ▶ Two speakers may speak in favor of the proposed time, and two against.
- ▶ A majority vote is required to set a speaking time.

Motion for opening GSL - The delegate of xyz would like to motion to open the General Speaker's list with a speaker time of \_\_ seconds.

# Quorum

- ▶ When committee is in session it may enter two different forms of debate
- ▶ Formal Debate-
  - ▶ GSL
- ▶ Informal Debate
  - ▶ Moderated Caucus
  - ▶ Unmoderated Caucus

# Formal Debate

- ▶ After the agenda has been determined debate will follow the speaker's list.
- ▶ Speakers may only discuss the Topic Area being considered
- ▶ Speakers may only address the agenda and resolution currently on the floor.

# Moderated Caucus

- ▶ Any Delegate may motion to enter Moderated Caucus when the floor is open. The Delegate must set a time limit for the Moderated Caucus (not to exceed 20 minutes), and a speaker's time (not to exceed 1 minute).
- ▶ The motion requires a majority to pass.

Motion for moderated caucus - The delegate of xyz would like to suspend formal debate and move into a moderated caucus on the topic "abcd" with a total speakers time of \_\_ minutes and individual speakers time of \_\_ seconds.



# Unmoderated Caucus

- ▶ A Delegate may move for an unmoderated caucus when the floor is open. An unmoderated caucus is a form of informal debate where delegates walk around the room and interact with other delegates. The time limit should to exceed 20 minutes.

Motion for unmoderated caucus - The delegate of xyz would like to suspend formal debate and enter an unmoderated caucus for \_\_ minutes.

# Procedural Points

- ▶ Point of Order
- ▶ Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
- ▶ Point of Information
- ▶ Point of Personal Privilege

# Point of Order

- ▶ Used to correct a mistake in the parliamentary procedure.
- ▶ Also used to correct factual inaccuracies.
- ▶ Delegate may not speak on the substance of the matter, just the rules.

# Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

- ▶ Used to inquire about proper procedure. The chair will rule and explain.
- ▶ Delegate may rise to this point if there is no discussion on the floor
- ▶ Also known as Point of Parliamentary Procedure

# Point of Information

- ▶ Used to ask questions regarding a delegate's speech.
- ▶ A delegate may choose to yield the time remaining on a GSL speech to Points of information after which other delegates may ask questions.

# Point of Personal Privilege

- ▶ Used to alleviate a personal discomfort or distraction that impedes your participation in debate. (noise, room temperature, volume, movement, etc.)
- ▶ Delegation may rise to this point at any time

# The Yielding of Time

- ▶ At the conclusion of a delegate's speech he or she must yield any remaining time.
- ▶ Yield to another delegate
- ▶ Yield to points of information
- ▶ Yield to comments
- ▶ Yield to the chair

# Yield to another Delegate

- ▶ A Delegate may yield his or her remaining speaking time to any other delegate. At this point the Chair will recognize that delegate for the remaining time.
- ▶ Once yielded to a delegate may not make another yield.
- ▶ A yield is not required to turn the floor over to a co-delegate of the same member state.



# Yield to Questions

- ▶ A Delegate may yield his or her remaining time to answer questions.
- ▶ Questioners will be selected by the Chair, and limited to one question each.
- ▶ Follow-up questions are allowed, only if a plea to follow up is granted by the chair.
- ▶ Time is deducted only from the answers, not the questions themselves.

# Yield to the Chair

- ▶ If the delegate does not want to be subject to comments or questions he or she may yield to the Chair. Debate will simply move to the next speaker on the list.

# Comments

- ▶ If a speaker chooses to yield his time to comments, the chair will recognize speakers who may make general comments about the delegate's speech.

# What is a Resolution ?

- In a country's government; official documents are drafted which aim to solve a specific situation. In the United Nations, similar documents are also drafted; called Resolution.
- The final results of discussion, writing and negotiation.
- Written suggestions for addressing a specific problem or issue.
- All UN bodies (except the Security Council) use resolutions to make recommendations or suggestions for future action.
- Security Council resolutions compel nations for action and are directive.

# THE RESOLUTION-MAKING PROCESS

Draft resolutions are also a set of solutions, but have a very specific format.

- Have 2 types of clauses – Preambulatory and Operative
- Preambulatory clauses are introductory clauses. Basically give the why of the draft resolution, i.e. why it is being written, history of the agenda, past action. Format – Bulleted, end with comma
- Operative clauses are the actual solutions. Format – numbered, end with a semi-colon, last operative ends with full-stop
- Clauses can only begin with specific phrases, which must be underlined

# Sponsors and Signatories

- Two types of support for draft resolution
  - ▶ Sponsors (3-6) – support all clauses of draft resolution
  - ▶ Signatories (as many as possible) – disagree with some clauses, but want to see draft resolution discussed.
  - ▶ Total support required (sponsors + signatories) = 33% + 1
- One country can sponsor one draft resolution, sign many.

# THE RESOLUTION-MAKING PROCESS

## Formal debate on draft resolutions

- i. Two sponsors of each draft resolution read out clauses and answer points of information (similar to speaker's list)
- ii. Three speakers speak in favour of and three speak against the resolution and then the committee moves into the amendments process.

## Amendments

- Any delegate can propose to amend a draft resolution.
- Two types of amendments – friendly and unfriendly
- Friendly amendments – supported by all sponsors. Passed automatically. Mostly minor errors or last-minute changes.
- Unfriendly amendments – not supported by one or more sponsor. Brought to committee for roll-call vote. Requires simple majority (50% + 1 vote).

# THE RESOLUTION-MAKING PROCESS

## Voting

- After discussion and amendments, draft resolution is put to vote.
- Alphabetical roll-call voting takes place.
- Voting stances -
- Yes – Delegate agrees with the resolution completely.
- No – Delegate disagrees with resolution strongly
- Abstain – Delegate is unsure of his stance towards resolution, and abstains, i.e. neither ‘Yes’ nor ‘No’.
- Pass – Delegate is unsure of his stance towards resolution, and asks for more time to make his decision. After tallying all other votes, delegate will be asked for final vote, and **cannot Abstain**. Helps see how allies have voted
- **If passed by simple majority, it becomes a resolution.**