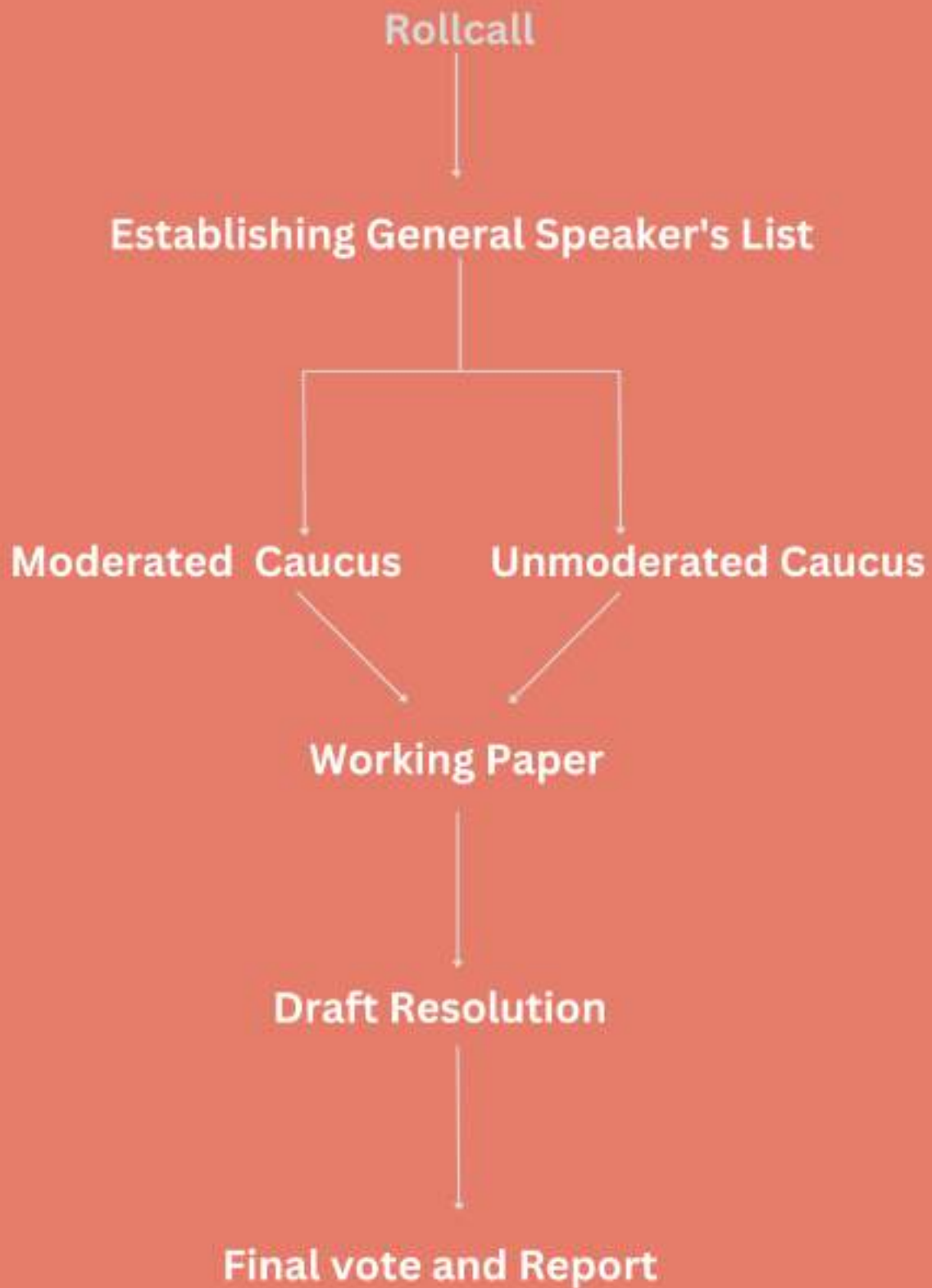


# WHAT IS MUN?



MUN stands for Model United Nations. It is an educational simulation that teaches students about negotiation, international relations, and the United Nations. During a MUN conference, delegates represent different nations, organizations, or individuals. They work together to solve global problems through discussion, negotiation, and debate, imitating the United Nations' procedures and principles. The meetings of MUN aim to educate participants about current events, international relations, negotiation, and the United Nations agenda, while additionally helping them in developing valuable skills such as research, public speaking, and teamwork.

# Rules of Procedure





## ***Motions:***

A motion is a specific action initiated by a delegate to guide the debate effectively and efficiently. By proposing a motion, you are aiming for a certain action. The term "verbatim" means repeating something exactly as it was said, typically used when presenting a motion.

### **Motion to Open the General Speaker's List:**

This motion is often the first step in a conference to start discussing the agenda by creating a list of speakers called the General Speaker's List (GSL). The chairperson asks delegates who wish to speak to add their names to this list. A typical GSL speech lasts 90 seconds, where delegates express their views on the agenda and their goals for the meeting.

#### *Verbatim Example:*

"The Delegate of [country name] proposes to start the formal debate and establish the GSL."

#### After a GSL Speech

Once a delegate completes their GSL speech and there is still time left, they have four choices:

**Yield to another delegate:** The remaining time is given to another delegate chosen by the previous speaker. The new speaker cannot pass this time on to anyone else except the chairperson.



**Yield to points of information:** The delegate can choose to answer questions if there's time left, with the number of speakers allowed being decided by the executive board.

**Yield back to the chair:** The delegate can return the remaining time to the chairperson.

**Yield to comments:** The delegate allows other delegates to comment on their speech, which the executive board might or might not allow.

### ***Motions for Caucus:***

**Moderated Caucus:** In this scenario, the delegate suggests a sub-topic of the agenda to discuss in detail, specifying total time for the discussion and speaking time per delegate.

**Unmoderated Caucus:** Delegates can informally discuss and negotiate without a strict format, mentioning how long this session will last

**Roundtable / Round Robin:** Each delegate gets a short period, like 30 seconds, to state their position alphabetically by country. After everyone speaks, the session ends.

### **Motion to End Debate:**

A delegate uses this motion to conclude the debate and move to voting on draft resolutions and amendments.

### **Motion to Break for Lunch/Snacks:**

This motion pauses the debate so delegates can take a break for meals or snacks



### ***Other Points:***

**Point of Personal Privilege:** Used when a delegate faces personal discomfort like technical issues.

**Point of Order:** Raised if there's a breach in the rules of procedure.

**Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:** For questions unrelated to the current discussion, or to clarify rules.

**Point of Information:** For asking questions during the debate.

### **Resolution Process:**

The goal is to draft a resolution reflecting the negotiations and compromises made during discussions. Key elements include:

**Working Paper:** Preliminary ideas from groups, needing approval before becoming a draft resolution.

**Draft Resolution:** The formal document voted on by the committee.

**Sponsors and Signatories:** Delegates who support discussing and possibly passing the draft resolution.