

# Toruń Model United Nations



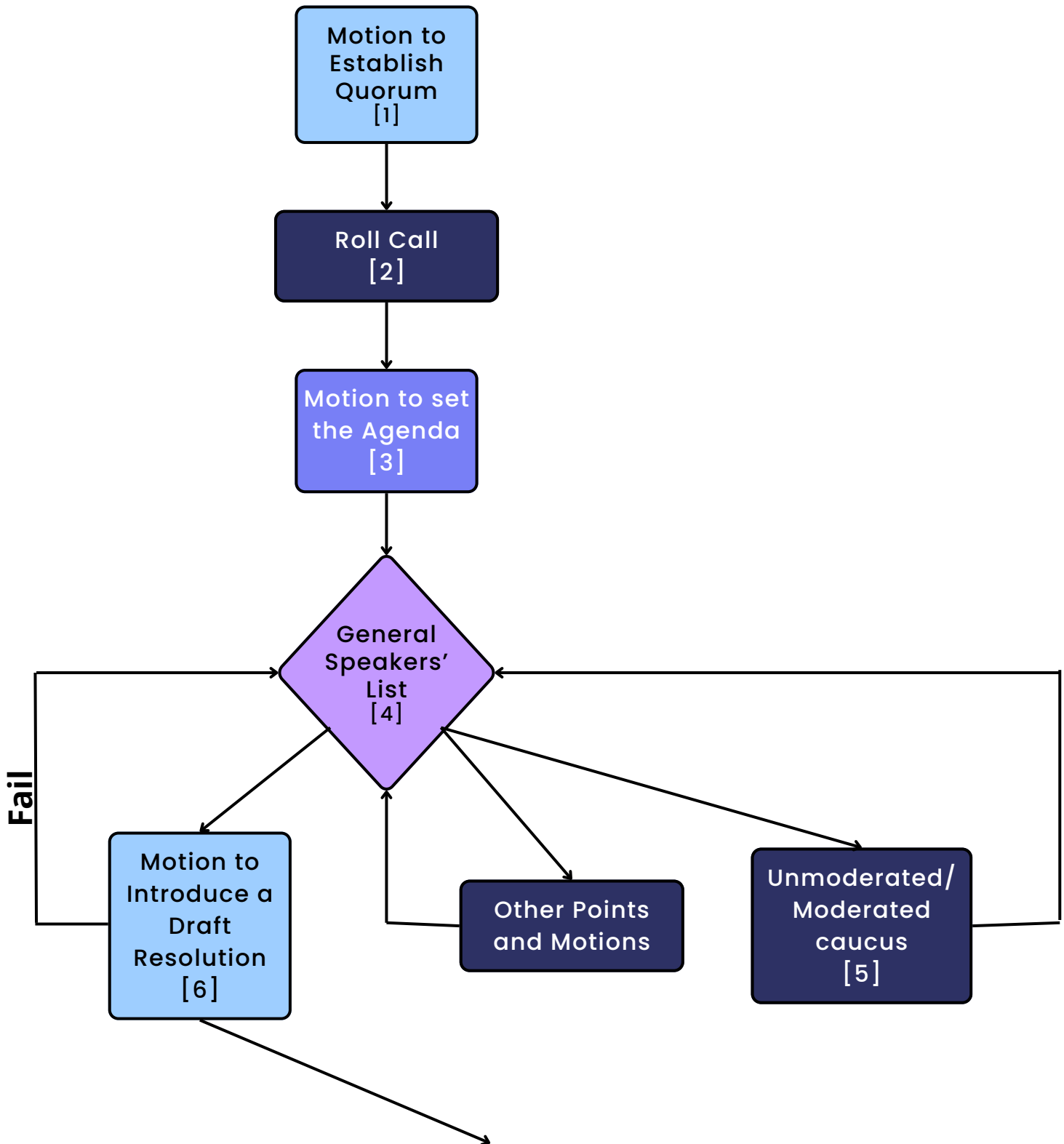
## RULES OF PROCEDURE

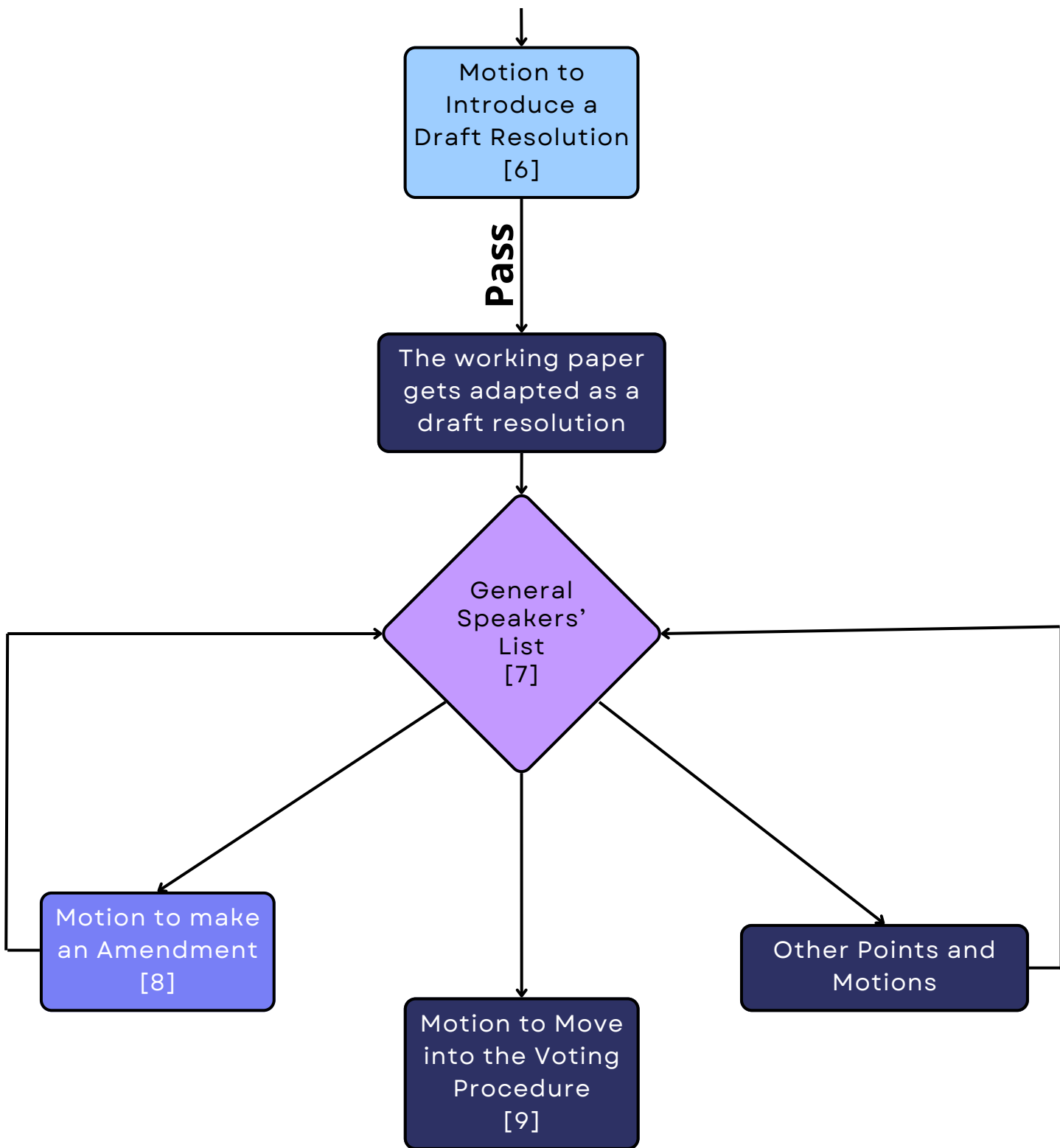
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

- **RULES OF PROCEDURE BASED ON THE TYPICAL FLOW OF DEBATE**
- **RULES OF PROCEDURE IN THE GENERAL SPEAKERS' LIST**

# RULES OF PROCEDURE BASED ON THE TYPICAL FLOW OF DEBATE

More detailed descriptions for the following graphs may be found on the next pages, marked with according numbers.





**1.** Once everyone is in the room, the committee needs to figure out the quorum, deciding the minimum number of delegates required to kick off the session. Ad Hoc committees also create their working paper/draft resolution along with setting the quorum.

**2.** Following the Motion to establish Quorum, the Chairs take attendance with a roll call. Delegates can be “Present,” “Present and voting,” or simply absent. If a delegate chooses to be “Present and voting,” they cannot abstain from substantive votes.

**3.** After checking attendance, the Dias looks favorably towards a Motion to set the Agenda. This motion helps decide which topic the committee discusses first. Usually, there is no issue with this motion, but if there is an objection, there will be one speech for and one against, followed by a voting procedure.

**4.** Once the agenda is set, the committee starts by having each delegate deliver their opening speech on a chosen topic, giving a basic overview of their country’s policy. These speeches are mandatory and work like normal GSL speeches. For a detailed explanation of the General Speakers’ List, [click here](#).

**5.** Typically after initial GSL speeches, the committee may call for an unmoderated or moderated caucus to exchange facts and opinions in a less formal and more dynamic debate format. Delegates can debate and create a working paper in these formats until a motion to introduce a working paper is raised. Caucuses should not exceed 30 minutes each. Delegates can move freely during UNMOD, while MOD has a subtopic and a moderated speakers’ list. Both MOD and UNMOD can be extended by half of their primary time via a motion. Multiple working papers can be created during this phase.

**6.** The committee switches between GSL, MOD, and UNMOD until a working paper is created. Via Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution, the working paper is introduced to the committee. The delegate raising the motion reads out the operative clauses, followed by two speeches for and two against. A simple majority is required for the voting procedure. If it fails, the committee reverts to point 5.

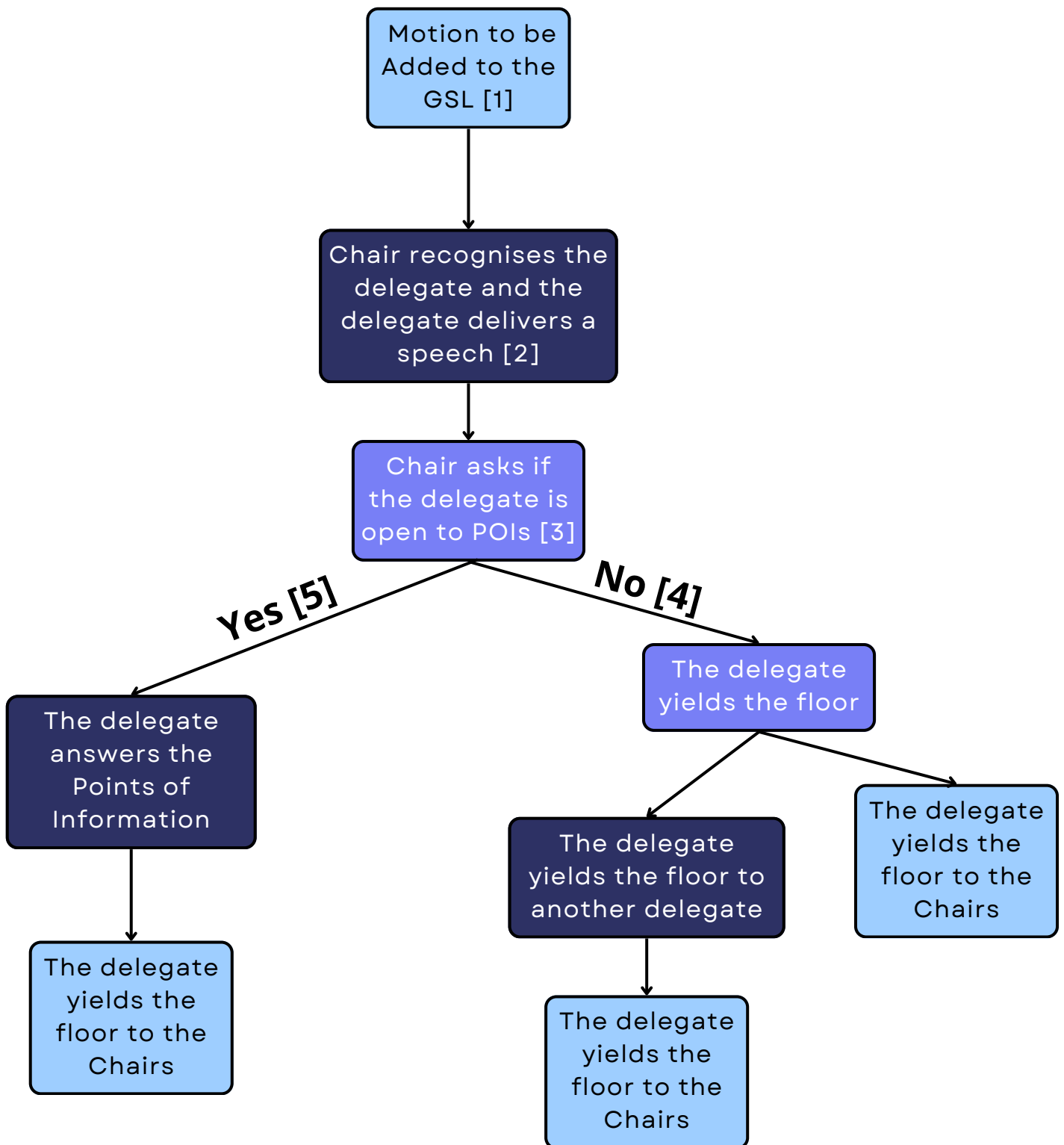
**7.** If the vote passes, the committee adapts the working paper into a draft resolution and opens the floor for amendments. The GSL remains open, and motions can still be raised.

**8.** After adapting the draft resolution, it may still need some work. Amendments can be sent on paper or presented in a shared Google document. Each amendment must be read out, and the submitters decide if it is friendly. If it is, it passes automatically; if not, there are speeches for and against, followed by a vote requiring a simple majority.

**9.** Once the committee thinks the draft resolution is ready, a delegate raises a Motion to Move into the Voting Procedure. This substantive vote requires a  $\frac{2}{3}$  majority. If it fails, work on the draft resolution continues. If it passes, the committee has a resolution, and if there are no more topics, it can end its work with a Motion to Adjourn the Session.

**10.** Remember, this flow of debate is oversimplified and is meant to give first-timers a glimpse of what to expect. The flow may be interrupted by various points and motions presented in our Glossary. For more preparation, check them out. However, if you don't fully understand these procedures, also consult our Glossary and main guide for definitions of key terms and phrases, which might be helpful.

# RULES OF PROCEDURE IN THE GENERAL SPEAKERS' LIST



- 1.** In order to be added to the General Speakers' List, the delegate ought to raise a Motion to be Added to the General Speakers' List.
- 2.** Upon recognition, the delegate is added and delivers a speech when it is their turn to speak.
- 3.** After the speech, the Chair will ask whether the delegate is open to any Points of Information. The delegate may state the exact number of POIs they are open to or/and from which delegations they accept and do not accept POIs.
- 4.** If the delegate is not open to any POIs, they shall yield the floor either to another delegate or to the Chairs. The floor may be yielded to another delegate only if the time left is not less than 10 seconds. The second delegate has to yield the floor back to the Chairs.
- 5.** If the delegate is open to POIs, they may answer the questions and, after the number has been exceeded or there are no more POIs, yield the floor back to the Chairs.

After yielding the floor to the Chairs, the next speaker will deliver their speech and the floor is open to other points and motions.