

# DELEGATE INFORMATION PROCEDURE AND MOTIONS

(MUN BASICS).



@CHANGEMEXICOMUN

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# **MOTIONS AND POINTS**

#### **POINTS:**

- POINT OF INFORMATION.
  - ASK QUESTIONS TO DELEGATES DURING THE SPEAKER'S LIST.
- FOLLOW UP.
  - EXTEND PREVIOUS QUESTION IN THE SPEAKER'S LIST.
- POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.
  - PERSONAL NEEDS (ROOM TEMPERATURE, USE THE RESTROOM, DRINK WATER, ETC).
- POINT OF INQUIRY.
  - ASK QUESTION TO THE CHAIR.
- POINT OF ORDER.
  - TO CORRECT CHAIR OR OTHER DELEGATES.





# **MOTIONS AND POINTS**

# MOTIONS (IN ORDER): MOTION TO OPEN THE SESSION.

- OPENING OF THE SESSION AND ROLL CALL.
- MOTION TO OPEN THE SPEAKER'S LIST.
  - READING OF POSITION PAPER (THROUGH AN ORDERLY MANNER).
- MOTION TO SET THE AGENDA.
  - SET THE TIME, POINTS OF INFORMATION, FOLLOW UPS AND COMMENTS OF THE SPEAKER'S LIST.

 MOTION TO OPEN A MODERATED DEBATE.
 FORMAL DEBATE IN WHICH THE CHAIR PROVIDES PERMISSION TO SPEAK.

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# **MOTIONS AND POINTS**

#### **MOTIONS (CONTINUED):**

- MOTION TO OPEN AN UNMODERATED DEBATE.
  - DEBATE TO MAKE RESOLUTION PAPER WITHOUT PERMISSION TO SPEAK FROM THE CHAIR (ALTHOUGH YOU MUST CONTINUE USING DEBATE LANGUAGE.
- MOTION TO EXTEND THE MODERATED DEBATE (OR UNMODERATED).
  - TO EXTEND THE TIME OF A DEBATE ONCE FINISHED.
- MOTION TO CLOSE THE SESSION.





## **RULES!**

- TO MAKE A MOTION:
  - RAISE PLACARD.
  - WAIT FOR PERMISSION TO SPEAK.
  - **STAND UP.**
  - AND SAY: "MY DELEGATION MAKES A MOTION TO (EXAMPLE: OPEN THE SPEAKER'S LIST).
- <u>TO MAKE A POINT:</u>
  - NOTE THAT POINTS OF INFORMATION AND FOLLOW UPS ARE TO BE USED EXCLUSIVELY ON THE SPEAKER'S LIST.
  - POINT OF INQUIRY/ORDER/PERSONAL PRIVILEGE: (NOTE: YOU MAY INTERRUPT).
    - RAISE PLACARD, WAIT FOR PERMISSION, STATE YOUR POINT.

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## PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

#### **SPEAKER'S LIST:**

• IN THE SPEAKER'S LIST, YOU INTRODUCE YOUR COUNTRY'S POINT OF VIEW AND SOLUTIONS TO THE COMMITTEE AND VICE VERSA.

#### TO PARTICIPATE...

- MAKE SURE YOU ARE WRITTEN DOWN IN THE SPEAKER'S LIST!
- LEARN MORE ABOUT OTHER DELEGATIONS AND THEIR SOLUTIONS BY ASKING QUESTIONS.
- <u>PRO TIP:</u> TAKE NOTES ABOUT THE SOLUTIONS THAT OTHER DELEGATIONS STATED TO BEGIN LOOKING FOR ALLIES!





## **PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE**

#### **MODERATED DEBATE:**

THE MODERATED • IN DEBATE. YOU **MUST INTERACT BETWEEN DELEGATES EXCHANGING POINTS OF VIEW AND COMING UP WITH FINAL SOLUTIONS.** 

#### **TO PARTICIPATE...**

- RAISE YOUR PLACARD TO TALK. AND WAIT FOR PERMISSION FROM THE CHAIR.
- DO NOT EXTEND YOUR POINTS. BUT DO MAKE THEM COHERENT AND CLEAR.
- PRO TIP: MAKE YOURSELF NOTICEABLE AS THE LEADER.





## **UNMODERATED DEBATE**

#### **UNMODERATED DEBATE:**

• IT IS MOSTLY, THE WRITING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE RESOLUTION PAPER THAT WILL BE PRESENTED TO THE SECRETARIAT.

#### TO PARTICIPATE...

- OFFER YOURSELF TO WRITE DOWN THE RESOLUTION PAPER OR SOME OF ITS CLAUSES.
- SUGGEST IMPORVEMENTS.





## **RESOLUTION PAPER**

• A FORMAL DOCUMENT THAT WILL BE PRESENTED TO THE SECRETARIAT. IN THIS DOCUMENT, YOU MUST INCLUDE AN ORGANIZED LIST OF SOLUTIONS AND A BRIEF EXPLANATION OF THE TOPIC.

#### **IMPORTANT TERMS:**

- **PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES:** 
  - CLAUSES AT THE BEGINNING OF THE RESOLUTION PAPER USED TO INTRODUCE THE TOPIC.
- **OPERATIVE CLAUSES:** 
  - USED TO ESTABLISH THE FINAL SOLUTIONS.
- SPONSORS AND SPEAKERS:
  - COMMITTED DELEGATIONS THAT WILL SUPERVISE THE EXECUTION OF THE RESOLUTION PAPER, YET THE SPEAKERS WILL PRESENT IT.

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