



TERMUN Rules and Procedure

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A. Structure of Debate

1. **Lobbying** Lobbying will take place on the first day of the conference for approximately 30 minutes. During lobbying any delegates who wish to submit a resolution must get 10 signatures from other delegates on a piece of paper with your delegation and resolution topic at the top. Once you have met the quota please submit your signature slip to the chairs. You may lobby more than one resolution. By signing a lobbying slip you are showing that you wish for the resolution to be debated, but you are not obliged to support it during debate. Delegates may sign more as many resolutions as they see fit. They also have the right to decline to sign a slip.
2. **Beginning of the Debate and Opening Speeches** To begin debate, the main submitter must approach the podium upon the request of the committee chair. They must then be asked to read the first operative clause of their resolution, **(at the chairs discretion sub-clauses may also be read, sub-sub-clauses may not be read)**. The chair will then allocate a **minimum of thirty seconds** of silent reading time. No second from the floor is required to continue with the minimum period of reading time. If the chair decides that the resolution is sufficiently long to warrant additional reading time, they may allocate up to a **maximum of two minutes**. For this reading time to go ahead, they must receive one second from the floor. If no second is offered, they must allocate the minimum timeframe of thirty seconds. Once the allocated silent reading time has elapsed, the chair will allow the main submitter to proceed with their opening speech. This speech **cannot exceed three minutes** in length. The chair has the right to reduce the maximum speech time if the debate is running behind or under general time restraints. They must acknowledge that they are doing this prior to the beginning of the speech. The shortest time the chair may allocate for an opening speech is **ninety seconds**.
3. **Points of Information** Upon the conclusion of their speech, the chair will ask the delegate if they wish to open themselves up to any points of information (POIs). The delegate is **not required to do so**. If the delegate does want to accept POIs, they may open themselves up to:
 - i) **Any and all POIs** – the chair may recognise any POIs on the floor, with a maximum of six,
 - ii) **A set number of POIs** – the delegate may specify that they will accept a certain number of POIs, again with six as the maximum quantity. The committee chair has the power to refuse this request if the delegate wishes to take too many POIs in relation to the available time left for debate on the resolution. In this case the chair will automatically allocate as many POIs as possible, ensuring that they will fit within the timeframe.
 - iii) If the delegate asking the POI feels that their question was not sufficiently answered or wish to follow up on the other delegate's response, they may ask the chair for the **right to reply**. Only one right to reply may be sought per point of information. The chair may decide to accept or deny this request based on time restraints (this reasoning may not be abused or used as an excuse to deny a right to reply), the degree to which the speaker answered the POI, and therefore the need for the delegate asking the POI to follow up and if the delegate asking the POI may be attempting to use the right to reply, simply to gain more speaking time rather than genuinely contributing to the debate
 - iv) Please note that at **no point in the debate is direct dialogue in order** between a speaker and a delegate asking a POI. **All points of information must be phrased as a question**. Delegates should refrain from effectively making short speeches rather than asking genuine questions.

- v) If more POIs remain on the floor after the speechmaker has finished answering the originally recognised POIs, a delegate may **motion to extend points of information** by a maximum of three. (See Chapter I Section 6)
4. **Yields** Once a delegate has responded to all recognised Points of Information (POIs), the chair will ask how they wish to yield their remaining time. The delegate may choose either to yield their time back to the chair, or to yield the floor to another delegate of their choice. If a speaker wishes to yield to another delegate, they must first request permission from the chair, explicitly stating the country represented by the intended recipient. Both the chair and the recipient delegate have the right to decline the yield.
- i) Yields are subject to the following rules:
- The delegate receiving the yield **must not** be from the same school as the delegate yielding.
 - The recipient must be on the **same side of the argument** as the original speaker. For example, if a delegate speaks in favour of a resolution, amendment, or second-degree amendment, the delegate they yield to must also speak in favour.
 - **Yields to the second degree are not permitted.** This means that a delegate who has received a yield may not yield again and must return any remaining time to the chair after completing their speech and POIs.
- ii) The chair may reject a yield for any of the following reasons:
- Time constraints — however, this reason must not be abused or used as a blanket excuse to deny a yield;
The intended recipient has already spoken extensively or is significantly ahead on the tick sheet;
 - The recipient has previously spoken on the **opposite** side of the argument;
 - The recipient has previously accepted yields but contributed no substantive content, using the opportunity merely to extend speaking time.
- iii) When a delegate receives a yield, their speech is treated as a standard delegate speech. They must follow all standard procedures, including yielding any remaining time to the chair after finishing their speech and answering POIs.
- iv) All yields must be **prearranged** before the original speech. Informal lobbying in any form is strictly prohibited. This includes raising a placard (even subtly), attempting to gain the speaker's attention during or after the speech or POIs, or any other form of signalling. If a yield appears to be based on informal lobbying, the chair must deny the request and instruct the delegate to yield their time to the chair.
5. **Speeches** During **open and closed debate** on a resolution, amendment, or amendment to the second degree, the chair will ask delegates wishing to make a speech to raise their placards, then will recognise delegates to approach the podium and make a speech. In their speech, the delegate must clearly state if they are in favour of or against the resolution, amendment, or amendment to the second degree that is being debated. Each speech may be a **maximum of three minutes** in length. The chair has the right to reduce the maximum speech time if the debate is running behind or under general time restraints. They must acknowledge that they are doing this prior to the beginning of the speech. The shortest time the chair may allocate for a speech is **thirty seconds**. When making a speech, ideally the delegate should refer to specific clauses or points in the resolution, amendment, or amendment to the second degree that is being debated to back up their claims and support their arguments. Although this is not required, delegates who continuously make pointless speeches may be less likely to be

recognised by chairs. Exceptions may be made for new or junior delegates who have not spoken often. If a delegate makes a speech in favour of a resolution, amendment, or amendment to the second degree, then they may not later make a speech against it later in debate, and vice versa. This is to prevent delegates from making speeches simply to gain more speaking time. If a speech is running over time, the chair may ask the delegate to come to their **closing remarks**, in which case the delegate has **fifteen seconds to conclude their speech**. If the delegate fails to comply, the chair may cut them off and end the speech.

6. **Amendments** During **open debate on a resolution**, the chair may ask if any delegates wish to speak for the resolution, against the resolution, or on an amendment. In this case, if a delegate has already submitted an amendment through whatever medium the conference requires, they may raise their placard, and if recognised should ask the chair if it is in order to speak on their amendment. Debate on an amendment follows the same procedure as debate on a resolution, beginning with the delegate reading out their amendment, followed by an opening speech, POIs, open and/or closed debate, and voting. **Each amendment may alter only one part of a resolution**, including adding a new clause, striking a clause, or altering a clause. One amendment may not affect or include multiple clauses. There must be a minimum of one speech for and one speech against each amendment, excluding the opening speech. If under time constraints, it is in order for the chair to move straight into closed debate following the opening speech, so long as they get one speech for each side of the argument. If an amendment passes, the original resolution is changed to include the amendment, and it may be debated upon as a part of the resolution as a whole.
7. **Amendments to the Second Degree** During open debate on an amendment, a delegate may submit an amendment to the second degree to make a change to the original amendment. The chair may ask if any delegates wish to speak for the amendment, against the amendment, or on an amendment to the second degree. In this case, if a delegate has already submitted an amendment to the second degree through whatever medium the conference requires, they may raise their placard, and if recognised should ask the chair if it is in order to speak on their amendment to the second degree. Debate on an amendment to the second degree follows the same procedure as debate on a resolution or amendment, beginning with the delegate reading out their amendment to the second degree, followed by an opening speech, POIs, open and/or closed debate, and voting. **Each amendment to the second degree may alter multiple parts of an amendment**. If under time constraints, it is in order for the chair to move straight into closed debate following the opening speech, so long as they get one speech for each side of the argument. When voting on an amendment to the second degree, abstentions are not in order. **For an amendment to the second degree to pass, it must receive a majority vote**. In the event of an even split, the amendment to the second degree will fail as it did not receive a majority vote in favour. **If an amendment to the second-degree passes, so does the original amendment** and the original resolution is changed to include the amendment, and it may be debated upon as a part of the resolution as a whole. If the amendment to the second degree fails, the chair will return to debate on the original amendment. It is in order to move directly into voting procedure on the original amendment straight after the amendment to the second degree fails so long as all of the required conditions have been met.
8. **Friendly Amendments** If there is a small issue with a resolution, amendment, or amendment to the second degree, it may be addressed with a friendly amendment. Friendly amendments

can only be used to make alterations that **do not change the operative ability clause or resolution**. They are mostly used for fixing illegal clauses, addressing spelling errors and grammatical mistakes, or rewording clauses in cases where the wording may be interpreted in a way that means they have a different effect than originally intended. Friendly amendments are proposed verbally by a delegate to the chair simply by stating that they have a friendly amendment. The chair will then ask the main submitter if they accept the friendly amendment. If they do, it is incorporated into the clause that it is changing. If it is rejected by the main submitter, it is not adopted, and the chair will return to debate. It is not in order for the main submitter to propose a friendly amendment to their own resolution, amendment, or amendment to the second degree.

9. **Closed Debate** As the committee approaches the end of debate on a clause/amendment they may choose to move into closed debate. During closed debate no new amendments or amendments to the second degree will be entertained. Chairs will designate if the time is for or against and yields are not in order.
10. **Voting Procedure** Once debate on a resolution has elapsed, the chair will move into voting procedure. During voting procedure resolutions will either fail or pass. Resolutions that fail are not eligible to be debated in General Assembly. For further details on voting procedures see Chapter J, Chapter F Section 1 and Chapter F Section 3.

B. Resolutions

1. **Headers** Resolutions must begin with the headers. These describe the topic of the resolution, the committee the resolution is being debated in, the delegate who has main submitted the resolution, and if required, the delegate(s) who have co-submitted the resolution. They should be written in the following format, where an example from an Ecology and Environment resolution on The Question of Sustainable Farming has been used:

Topic: The Question of Sustainable Farming

Committee: Ecology and Environment

Submitted by: Ecuador

Co-submitters: Argentina, Brazil, China, France, USA, Qatar, Republic of Korea

THE ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

2. **Preambulatory Clauses** The preambulatory clauses are used to convey information, statistics, and past measures relating to the topic of the resolution. They may also refer to UN sub-bodies, non-governmental organisations, or other institutions which are later mentioned in the operative clauses of the resolution. They are only used to give context and information and **may not be the subject of debate**. It is in order for a delegate to reference preambulatory clauses in a speech to highlight a certain point or to back up their remarks, however they may not use them as reasoning to speak either in favour or against the resolution. **It is not in order to amend preambulatory clauses** in any way. Using the same example resolution as before, preambulatory clauses should be written in the following format:

Aware that an estimated 1.5 billion tons of CO₂ are released each year due to the cutting and burning of forests,

Preambulatory clauses should have the **clause starter phrase italicised** and should **end with a comma**. Preambulatory clauses **may not take any action or make any changes**.

3. **Operative Clauses** The main body of the resolution consists of operative clauses. It is in these parts of the resolution where changes are made, and action is taken. The operative clauses are the only part of the resolution which may be debated upon or amended. These clauses are split into three parts:
 - i. **The main body** – This section should detail the overall idea of the clause (such as establishing a new sub-body or creating a mass media campaign) and mention any organisations or other UN sub-bodies involved. **Each clause may only take two or fewer actions in its main body**. It is where the clause starts and should be denoted by a number. The operative clause starter phrase should be underlined, and clauses should end with a semicolon (;). If a clause has sub-clauses or sub-sub-clauses, the semicolon should be placed at the end of the final word in the clause as a whole, and the main body should be worded in a manner that allows it to end with a colon (:) leading into the sub-clauses. Here is an example of the main body of a clause from the same resolution as before:

1. Calls for the creation of a new United Nations sub-body to operate under the FAO called the United Nations Organisation for Sustainable Agriculture (UNOSA), who will work in conjunction with UNWATER, the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and relevant credible NGOs to achieve goals including but not limited to:

- ii. **The sub-clauses (optional)** These sections of the clause provide further elaboration on the actions undertaken in the clause. They should be denoted by lowercase letters and end with a comma. If a clause does have sub-clauses, it must have at least two. If the Sub-Clauses are a list of actions they should begin with a verb. Here is an example of a sub-clause from the clause used in the previous example:
 - a) Conducting research into new and existing farming processes, such as agroecology, climate smart agriculture, agroforestry, substitutes for unsustainable products and agricultural chemicals, finding more sustainable pesticides, and new climate change resistant crops, to find the most sustainable and efficient, which will be thoroughly tested before being implemented in select areas, then worldwide,

- iii. **The sub-sub-clauses (optional)** - These components of the clause function in the same way as sub-clauses do to the main body. They are used to specifically describe the action being taken in a specific sub-clause. They are denoted by roman numerals and should end with a comma. The following is an example of a sub-clause and two if its sub-sub-clauses from the same resolution as the previous examples:
 - b) Creating a set of universal procedures to help reduce unsustainable deforestation which can include:
 - i) Implementing regulations about the number of trees allowed to be cut down per acre in recognised woodland areas and rainforests, private or state owned, which would be overseen and enforced UNEP in conjunction with local governments,
 - ii) Reducing the deforestation of trees for activities such as cattle ranching by offering financial incentives such as grants or tax benefits for ranchers to set up or move their farms to areas that are more environmentally suitable, such as grasslands, and for the World Bank to offer compensation to any member nations who lose out on income as a result,

It is not in order for clauses to go further than sub-sub-clauses.

4. **Clause Limits** Resolutions should have a **maximum of twelve complete operative clauses**. The main body of a clause each count as one clause towards the total clause limit. Any resolutions that exceed the clause limit will not be considered for debate. these clause limits only apply to delegates submitting their resolution to committee, resolutions may be longer when being submitted to GA

5. **Formatting** Resolutions should be in an accepted font (times new roman or Calibri) and of font size 11. Resolutions should contain one full stop at the end of the resolution and in no

other location. In regards to further details of formatting such as margins and text sizing, delegates are expected to be reasonable and sensible but there are no concrete regulations. Resolutions that are incorrectly formatted may not be debated.

C. Legalities

1. **Committee Powers** Each Committee, with the **exception of the Security Council** and Crisis Committees, **cannot force member nations to do anything or take legally binding actions**. All clauses in resolutions are merely recommendations for member states to take and any action requires explicit consent from the member nation. Therefore, clause starting phrases such as “demands,” “declares,” “mandates,” and “authorises” are limited to Security Council resolutions and may not be used by any other committee. According to TERMUN Procedure, crisis committees have special status and are granted Security Council powers. It is in order to include clauses in resolutions that request the signature of treaties, charters and agreements that will become binding **upon the agreement of each member nation who chooses to sign**, however if any sanctions or penalties are present in the resolution, the specific clause in the resolution must refer any guilty parties to the Security Council to enforce all punishments.
2. **National Sovereignty** National Sovereignty is a country’s ability to govern over and control its own affairs. It is imperative that resolutions **do not infringe upon any member nation’s national sovereignty**. Examples of infringements include the suggested invasion of sovereign territory, interfering with elections, forcing changes to education systems, judicial systems, national leadership, national constitutions, or laws without the consent of the member state. The only time national sovereignty may be breached is under extremely rare and exceptional circumstances where the Security Council deems a situation to be a **“threat to international peace.”** Only the Security Council may take this action, and it is not in order for other committees to refer to the Security Council with resolutions specifically seeking this vetting. If a clause or amendment is proposed in the Security Council seeking to breach national sovereignty, before debate begins, the chair must decide whether the topic or issue constitutes a threat to international peace. It is also up to the chair’s discretion to decide whether a clause or amendment will breach a nation’s national sovereignty before debate begins on it.
3. **Referral to the Security Council** Any resolution from a committee does not have Security Council Powers may request in a resolution to refer to the Security Council to implement certain clauses of a resolution. The Security Council may not take any action from a referral that it is not usually allowed to take in committee itself. To see what the Security Council may be referred to over the creation or implementation of, please refer to chapter D section 2.
4. **Non-UN Bodies and Organisations** Organisations including the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and the International Criminal Court (ICC) operate under their own mandates, separate from the UN, and therefore may not be actively used in a resolution as a prosecuting party for a case against an individual or organisation. The verdicts released by either body may be referred to in preambulatory clauses as context for or information related to the topic of a resolution. Similarly, INTERPOL does not operate under the UN and may not be included in the operative clauses in a resolution. In real circumstances, INTERPOL may become involved in a resolution upon the approval of the Secretary General and the UN General Assembly, however for the sake of logistics, simplicity, and clarity it may not be actively used in MUN resolutions though organisation already designated as a specialised agency can be used. Other

bodies including charities and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) may be used in resolutions so long as the resolution clearly states that they will be UN vetted.

5. **Special Rapporteurs** These individuals are independent human rights experts who are called upon by the UN to report or advise on certain human rights issues. They may only be appointed by the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC). In order for a resolution from any other committee to incorporate the services of a Special Rapporteur, they must refer to the UNHRC asking them to appoint one, similar to how a committee may refer to the Security Council to impose sanctions. Aside from reporting on human rights abuses, Special Rapporteurs may investigate complaints and allegations of human rights violations. It is important to note that their mandates only last a period of one to three years (depending on their brief and status) before requiring a renewal, so long term investigations or operations may be impacted by this.
6. **Deadlines** Deadlines are specific timeframes within which a resolution must either begin implementation or be fully implemented, as specified in the resolution itself. Deadlines may be extended only by the body that originally adopted the resolution, or by another body with the legal authority to do so.
 - For **Security Council** resolutions, deadlines can only be extended by the Security Council itself.
 - For **General Assembly** or **ECOSOC** resolutions, deadlines can be extended by the respective body through a new resolution or decision.
 - For resolutions of **specialised agencies** (e.g., WHO, UNESCO), deadlines can be extended by the governing bodies of those agencies.
 - The **Secretary-General** may adjust deadlines that apply solely to internal UN administrative or reporting matters, but cannot alter deadlines imposed on Member States by the Security Council.

D. The Security Council (UNSC)

1. **Structure of Debate** The procedure of The UN Security Council is largely similar to the procedure of a standard committee expect for a few notable differences. Firstly, each resolution is to be **debated clause by clause**. This debate will take place under the same procedure as debate on a full resolution in all other committees.
 - i. **Debate on Clauses** – Each clause will be main submitted by a different delegate. The first clause must be submitted by the resolution's main submitter. For all other clauses, the chair will ask for those who wish to main submit to raise the placards before debate begins and choose one delegate to main submit the clause. Delegates may submit more than one clause only after all interested delegates have had a chance. Each clause will be debated like a resolution, with between thirty minutes and an hour allocated, including time for amendments.
 - ii. **Debate on the Resolution** – Once each clause has been debated, debate will begin on the resolution as a whole. At the start of the debate the main submitter of the resolution will be invited to make the opening speech, after this debate will continue as usual with speeches in favour and against, as well as a minimum of two amendments. An amendment to the second degree does count towards this number. After this the chair will move into voting procedure on the resolution as a whole.
 - iii. **Motion to Move to a Moderated Caucus** – A motion to move to a moderated caucus should be offered by a P5 delegate if they wish to move into caucus if they are already planning on vetoing the amendment or resolution, this though should only be entertained at the discretion of the chairs. (For more information see Chapter F Section 7)
2. **UNSC Powers** The UN Security Council has more power than any other UN committee, first and foremost all its decisions are legally binding and member nations must abide by them or risk repercussions enforced by the UNSC. The Security Council has the power to enforce, implement or deploy all of the following, under certain conditions:
 - i) **Sanctions** – These are financial restrictions or penalties enforced upon a member nation found guilty of breaching international law or national sovereignty, who have failed to cooperate with the UN when required to do so, or who have not met goals set out in any legally binding agreement within the UN. It is not in order for resolutions to detail specific figures for sanctions. The list of what sanctions may include is trade embargoes, asset freezes (which can involve bank accounts being unable to be accessed), travel restrictions, fines, withholding of UN funds, temporary suspension from the UN with approval of the UN General Assembly, and many more. In order for a resolution to recommend the suspension of a member nation from the UN, as previously stated it must specifically refer the proposal for approval by the General Assembly. To decide what sanctions to implement, the UNSC can work with the UN Sanctions Committee but is not required to do so. For the UNSC to fine an individual the fine must be enforce by the member nation.

- ii) **Taskforces** – Taskforces are temporary groups of UN personnel set up to tackle a specific issue or carry out a defined assignment. They are not the same as UN sub-bodies and may not be used interchangeably. Taskforces are most commonly used in conflict zones or in areas of high security concern where UN personnel are required to keep order, withhold peace and safety, distribute aid, humanitarian supplies or services, or complete search and rescue missions. Taskforces should not be used in situations that do not require on the ground action or presence. Resolutions should not use taskforces as an indefinite solution to an issue as they are intended to be disbanded after a certain period of time when they are no longer required. Other UN committees may refer to the Security Council requesting the creation of a taskforce.
- iii) **Humanitarian Corridors** – These are areas or routes through which aid and other resources are transported into and out of conflict zones where no military presence is allowed from any of the conflicting parties. They can also allow civilians to leave or allow for the evacuation of the wounded, sick or dead. They may also exist as or alongside no fly, no sail, or no drive zones. It is common for UN peacekeepers to patrol humanitarian corridors for the protection of the people and aid availing of them.
- iv) **No Fly/Sail Zones** - No fly/sail zones are areas where it is illegal to fly or sail through. This is done to limit risk in dangerous areas such as areas at risk of piracy, so those travelling through these areas are safe, or to block the transportation of military equipment and personnel from going through these areas.
- v) **Peacekeepers** - The UNSC is the only committee that can deploy peacekeepers into a nation, but peacekeepers can only be deployed in the case of the nation that is receiving them consents to it. The role of peacekeepers is to protect and safeguard human rights, civilians, humanitarian corridors, and protected buildings as well as bring order to an area. Peacekeepers cannot fire upon others unless they or who/what they are protecting is fired upon. To deploy peacekeepers the UNSC must create, expand, or restart a peacekeeping mission, for example the UN Mission in Sudan. The UNSC does though have a duty to ensure the safety of their peacekeepers so they cannot take unnecessary risks. Peacekeeping forces are made up of the military personnel of member nations that put them forward. When creating a UN Peacekeeping Mission these missions are to be named and the details about their powers should be decided upon, as normally their powers and duties are to protect. A transitional authority however has expanded powers to temporarily operate government, prisons and radio (See Chapter D Section 2 vii).
- vi) **Neutral or Demilitarised Zones** – DMZs or neutral zones are defined areas of land where no military activity or presence is permitted. They are used as barriers to prevent the preparation for or engagement in hostile military activity between multiple forces. They are often used in close proximity to international borders. It is common for UN Peacekeepers to be deployed into DMZs. These zones may only be enforced with the agreement of all sides which lay claim to any land planned to be included in the DMZ.
- vii) **Transitional Authorities** – Transitional Authorities are a tool in the UN framework where a Peacekeeping Mission has the power to operate and run a nation for a brief period of time while a new government is being implemented. This is rarely used as in resolutions as it is seen by some as an infringement on national sovereignty, which can only be violated in the case of an

international crisis. The only time a Transitional Authority has been utilised is after decades of civil war in Cambodia. Transitional Authorities have the power to run elections, prisons, and state media in the nation they are in.

- viii) **National Sovereignty** – the UNSC can only breach a nation's national sovereignty in cases of which the UNSC has defined the situation as an international crisis. If the issue is not seen as an international crisis the UNSC does not have the legal powers to breach a member nation's sovereignty. The UNSC can encourage member nations to work with them or abide by their resolutions through the use of sanctions but cannot breach international sovereignty.
- ix) **Condemnations** – The UNSC is the only committee with the power to condemn the actions of an organisation, member nation or individual. While this does not take any action against preventing the actions of the organisation, it does aim to discourage these actions and shows disapproval of these actions by the international community and United Nations.
- x) **Terminology** – UNSCs legally binding abilities mean that operative clause starters such as Decides, Demands, and Authorises can be used to deem a clause legally binding. This results in Security Council resolutions being unlike any other as rather than having an advisory primary role they take legally binding action. Examples include:
 - 1. Demands that the UNHRC to work in a collaborative effort with all relevant
 - 2. Authorises the creation of a long-term peace plan
- xi) **Political assistance/ Special political missions** – political assistance/Special Political missions are organs to support the UN's political work, including through supporting peace processes or conflict prevention efforts and can only be created by the UNSC, while humanitarian missions can be established by any committee.
- 3. **Veto** Each of the Permanent Five (P5) members of the Security Council, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The United States of America, the Russian Federation, The People's Republic of China, and the French Republic, have the ability to prevent a clause or amendment from being passed by using their Veto powers. This would mean that during a vote on an amendment, clause or resolution when the chairs ask is there any veto concerns on the floor a P5 delegate or delegates will raise their placard if this wish to veto a clause, then the chairs will ask is this a flat veto or a motion to move to caucus. If it is a flat veto the clause immediately fails (this is discouraged), and if it is a motion to move to caucus the P5 delegates will go into a separate room and rewrite the clause in a way that the delegate(s) who used the veto(es) are happy for the clause to be passed.
- i. **Reasoning for Vetoes** – A delegate can only veto a clause, amendment, or resolution if the clause goes directly against the national policy of the delegate's nation. Once a delegate has raised veto concerns, they must rise and state how the clause or amendment goes against their national policy.

- ii. **Caucus** – Caucus is where the delegates of each P5 nation will gather in a separate room moderated by one of the UNSC chairs and will work together to either add to the clause or remove from it. If a member nation wants to add something to a clause any P5 delegate can immediately shut it down and it will not be added. Delegates are allowed to argue the case for any changes to the clause with the aim of reaching an agreement. Once an agreement is reached the P5 member nations can pass the clause in caucus and debate and voting procedure on the clause as a whole is over. Once this is finished one P5 delegate will present the changes in committee and inform all delegates who did not participate in caucus.

E. Points of Order

1. **Point of Information to the Floor** This point is used by a delegate to express a **fact or piece of information for the floor** to consider as a result of something that a delegate has said **in a speech or point of information**. They may not interrupt a speaker. Points of Information to the floor may be used **correct a false statement**. If a delegate during their speech or POI makes a point that is not factually correct, has no clear proof or supporting evidence, or is not relevant to the debate, another delegate may extend a Point of Information to the Floor to highlight the inaccuracies while also **providing the correct form of the statement, fact or statistic**, or else in cases where this is not appropriate, **citing the sources that they used to correct or disprove the point**. If the chair has no reason to contest this point, they should ask if the floor has been made aware of the information, however if the chair can factually disprove the point immediately, they may ask the delegate to retract it.
2. **Point of Information to the Chair** This point is used by a delegate when they wish to emphasise a point **regarding an inaccuracy relating to the content of a speech or POI in reference to a resolution, clause, amendment, or amendment to the second degree**, for example if a delegate in their speech mentions that there is no a timeframe in a resolution, however in one of the clauses a timeframe is mentioned, a delegate from the floor may use this point to correct the speaker. They may not interrupt a speaker. If the chair cannot contest this point, they should ask if the floor has been made aware of the information, however if the chair can factually disprove the point immediately, they may ask the delegate to retract it.
3. **Point of Order** This point is used when a delegate wishes to **question whether proper procedure has been breached** during a debate. It is used in situations such as those where committee powers have been misused, the debate is proceeding incorrectly resolutions, clauses, amendments, or amendments to the second degree fail to align with procedure or is illegal. A Point of Order is **not used to make arguments about the topic at hand**. In the case that there is an illegality, if the chair decides to uphold the point, they should **rework the clause to remove the illegality**, if preferably through a friendly amendment. If a friendly amendment is not in order, the chair may simply edit the text and make minimal changes to resolve the issue. The submitter **must accept the change**.
4. **Point of Personal Privilege** This point is used by a delegate when they must make the chairs aware of a situation that is **impeding their ability to participate in the debate**, they are the only points that **may interrupt a speaker**. The delegate may ask the chairs for help or advice to remediate their situation by using this point.
5. **Point of Parliamentary Procedure** This point is used when a delegate wishes to question whether the actions of another delegate are in order or breach the rules and procedures or wish to clarify something regarding the state or structure of the debate. They cannot interrupt the speaker.

F. Motions

1. **Motion to Move Directly to Voting Procedure** A delegate may motion to end debate and move straight to voting on a resolution, but only if all voting criteria are met. Chairs can deny this motion if they believe debate should continue or if there are multiple valid objections. The chair decides the validity of objections.
2. **Motion to Split the House** If a resolution has passed or failed by a margin of votes less than that of the quantity of abstentions a delegate may motion to split the house. This triggers a new vote where abstentions are not allowed, forcing all previously abstaining delegates to vote for or against. Chairs may only deny this if it's clear the outcome will not change.
3. **Motion to Move to the Previous Question** This motion is like motion 1 but applies to amendments or second-degree amendments. It can be denied by the chairs and debate will continue if insufficient debate time has passed, voting criteria aren't met, or there are valid objections. If accepted, the chair moves directly to voting on the amendment.
4. **Motion to Extend Time for Debate** If a chair wishes to move into voting procedure on a resolution, amendment, or amendment to the second degree, but a delegate wishes to continue debate, they may motion to extend time for debate. If there is a second on the floor, the chair may then decide whether to extend debate time though entertaining this motion is at the discretion of the chair.
5. **Motion to Extend Time in Favour/Against** This motion may be used under the same conditions and circumstances as a Motion to Extend Time for Debate with the addition of the delegate specifying if they wish to entertain additional speeches in favour or against. Though is at the discretion of the chair
6. **Motion to Extend Points of Information** If more POIs remain on the floor after a delegate had answered the originally recognised POIs, a delegate may **motion to extend points of information** by a maximum of three. The chair may deny this motion if under time constraints or may decide to recognise less extra POIs than motioned for. If a delegate has opened themselves up to a specific number of POIs, the total number of POIs recognised may not exceed the number of POIs that the speaker had opened themselves up to after their speech.
7. **Motion to move to a moderated caucus** If a delegate representing a P5 member nation may call a motion to move to a moderated caucus if part of the resolution or clause they wish to veto. Then instead of going through the standard proceed all the P5 delegates will move to caucus at the discretion of the chair. Please note that this motion is only for Security Council. P5 Delegates may also use this motion to reinstate parts of resolutions that were previously removed by caucus if it has the full support of all P5 delegates.

8. **Motion to Extend Silent Reading Time** If delegates seek more time to read a resolution after the time allocated by the chair has elapsed, they may motion to extend silent reading time. The chair has the discretion to decide whether or not this extension is necessary taking into account the length of the resolution and original amount of time permitted. If the chair decides to accept the motion and extend the reading time, the extension combined with the original period of time must not exceed three minutes.

G. Funding

1. **Infinite Funding** For the purpose of debate, it is assumed that the United Nations has infinite funding. Therefore, it is not in order for a delegate to speak against a resolution, amendment, or amendment to the second degree solely because of an apparent lack of funding.
2. **UN Funding Assumed** In regard to resolutions, unless otherwise specified it is assumed that the resolution in its entirety is funded by The United Nations. This means that a resolution is not required to name its source of funding, and a delegate may not bring this up as an issue if a resolution does not.
3. **Equitable Distribution** If a resolution proposes funding for multiple countries or regions, the distribution of funds must be equitable or equal. It should not favour one region or body over another unless there is a clear, justifiable reason. If such reason is present, the resolution should clearly state how it proposes the funding should be distributed.
4. **Feasibility and Realism** Resolutions must be realistic regarding the feasibility of obtaining and distributing funding. Resolutions should avoid large cost caps and unrealistically expensive initiatives that are not feasible from an economic standpoint. It is acceptable to fully avail of the unlimited funding; however, it should not be abused. If a resolution does not comply with the feasibility and realism expectations, the committee chair may strike the clause as a whole, or just where the violation occurs.
5. **Member States Consent for Funding** Member nations must consent to funding obligations they are asked to undertake. To specify the source of funding is an individual/group of member nations without prior consent is illegal. Resolutions should always look to alternative sources of funding for resolutions before asking member nations to contribute, unless delegates feel that this is a less efficient system in certain cases.
6. **Monetary Specification** For the purpose of debate, it is not in order for resolutions to refer to specific quantities of money or other financial characteristics such as interest rates and tax rates when proposing their alteration or implementation. It is up to the discretion of the body responsible for implementing these financial systems, be it UN or otherwise, to decide on the exact values.
7. **The Budget Committee** Delegates and/or resolutions are not allowed to debate or refer to the budget committee due to the complications and complexity of debate it causes.
8. **National Sovereignty** It is not in order for The United Nations to change member nations' national financial regulations, budgets, or allocation of funding. While we can recommend and request that member nations do the above, we cannot do it ourselves as that is a breach of a national sovereignty. The exception to this is changing the interest rates on World Bank loans and similar monetary transactions between UN bodies and member nations.

9. **Sources of Funding** There are a large number of sources of funding available to UN Resolutions. Funding can be ascertained by:
- i) Requesting funds from The IMF or World Bank Group,
 - ii) Setting up charity or fundraising campaigns,
 - iii) Appealing to private corporations for sponsorships/donations,
 - iv) Asking for member nations to contribute

H. Parliamentary Behaviour

1. **Parliamentary Language** Delegates are expected to use parliamentary language at all times when addressing the committees or their chairs. Parliamentary language dictates that delegates must not use expletives or crude language, verbally personally attack another delegate, address the chairs with due respect and courtesy, frame disagreements in a polite manner, must not use “slang” and maintain proper use of correct terminology.
2. **Plural Pronouns** In Model United Nations, delegates are representing their member nations respective delegation and therefore delegates should address both themselves and other delegates in the plural (e.g. we, they, you).
3. **Direct Dialogue on the floor** Direct dialogue on the floor is not in order at any point. This means that you must have permission from the chairs to engage the floor, a delegate or the chairs themselves.
4. **Maintaining the agenda** The Conference operates on a tight schedule and therefore delegates should ensure they follow this schedule as closely as possible in order to ensure the conference can run its course.
5. **Proper use of points of order and motions** Points of orders and motions should only be used when necessary and when their purpose is met. Overusing or abusing motions and points of order may result in reprimanding from the chairs.
6. **Maintaining Decorum outside committee** Delegates are expected to maintain decorum during the entirety of the model united nations conference including when committee is not in session. This means that delegates must uphold the behavioural standards expected in committee and remain respectful.
7. **Active Listening and respect** Regardless of your involvement in debate you should remain respectful and attentive at all times. Delegates making excessive amounts of sound may be asked to leave the committee. This further applies to an expectation that common courtesy will be maintained (e.g. not closing doors loudly and creating distraction).

I. General Assembly

1. **General Proceedings** The foundation of debate in GA and committee is similar. Proceedings in regards to opening speeches, speeches on the resolution and POIs is identical.
2. **Voting Procedure** During General Assembly delegations are permitted to vote as one on every resolution. Delegations votes all carry equal weight. Delegations may vote for, against or abstain on every resolution.
3. **Delegations** In General Assembly delegates work together as a delegation. All delegations are present, and their votes carry equal weight. Delegates are forbidden from speaking on behalf of/using the placard of a different delegation. Only one delegate may speak on behalf of the delegation when recognised (special exemptions can be granted if deemed necessary).
4. **Points of Order and Motions** The exact same points of orders and motions can be used in GA but it is recommended that they are used sparsely. Delegations found to be overusing points and motions will be frozen.
5. **Amendments** Amendments and amendments to the second degree are not in order in General Assembly under any circumstances. Any amendments passed in committee will be included as part of the resolution.
6. **Resolution Selection** The Process of resolution differs at every individual conference and is ultimately the responsibility of the conference secretariat. Committees may not have more than one resolution debated in GA but not every committee is required to have a resolution debated in GA.

J. Voting Procedures

- 1) **Resolutions in Committee** Once debate on a resolution has elapsed, the chair will move into voting procedure. **Votes in favour of the resolution, against the resolution, and abstentions from voting are in order.** A resolution **must achieve a majority vote** in favour in order to pass. If a resolution initially fails/passes, but the number of abstentions is equal to or greater than the number of votes needed to change the result of the vote, **a motion to split the house** (see Chapter I Section 2) is in order should one be offered from the floor. In the event that of an even split after a motion to split the house, the resolution will fail as it has not achieved a majority.
- 2) **Amendments in Committee** Once debating time on an amendment has elapsed the chairs will move to voting procedure. Abstentions are not in order when voting on amendments. If the amendment passes it will be added to the resolution and considered a part of the resolution. If the amendment receives an even amount of votes for and against the amendment is considered to have been failed. If an amendment fails it will not be added to the resolution, nor can it be debated or referred to.
- 3) **Amendments to the second degree in committee** Once debating time on an amendment to the second degree has elapsed the chairs will move to voting procedure. Abstentions are not in order when voting on amendments to the second degree. If the amendment to the second degree passes, the amendment also passes and both will be added to the resolution and considered a part of the resolution. If the amendment to the second degree receives an even amount of votes for and against the amendment to the second degree is considered to have been failed. If an amendment to the second degree fails, debate will resume on the amendment without the amendment to the second degree.
- 4) **Resolutions in General Assembly** When debate time elapses the chair will move into voting procedure. The chair will ask for abstention, votes for and votes against while counting the total of each type. Each delegation has one vote and all votes are equal. Delegations must vote and they must not raise their placard more than once. If there is an equal number of votes the resolution will fail. Motions to split the house are in order.
- 5) **Voting in Security Council**
 - i. When the debate time elapses, the chair will move into voting procedure. At the start the chair will ask is there any veto concerns on the floor with a P5 member nation (see Chapter D Section 3) to be raised if they have issues relating to the clause. The P5 delegates will move into caucus where they will focus on resolving the issue the delegate has with the clause. Once an agreement has been reached by the P5 delegates, debate will begin on the next clause. If there are no veto concerns, it will continue to a vote on the floor. Voting functions as per usual as if it were a standard committee. A

clause passes once there is a majority on the floor, otherwise the clause will fail.

Motions to split the house are in order (See Chapter I Section 2)

- ii. **Voting procedure** – When the debate time elapses, the chair will move into voting procedure. At the start the chair will ask is there any veto concerns on the floor with a P5 member nation (see Chapter D Section 3), with placards to be raised if they have issues relating to the clause. The P5 delegates will move into caucus where they will focus on resolving the issue the delegate has with the clause. Once an agreement has been reached by the P5 delegates, debate will begin on the next clause. If there are no veto concerns, it will continue to a vote on the floor. Voting functions as per usual as if it were a standard committee but abstentions are only in order for P5 delegates. A clause passes once there is a majority on the floor, otherwise the clause will fail. Motions to split the house are in order (See Chapter I Section 2) [Chapter F Section 2](#)

K. Chairing Procedures

1. **Chairs' Discretion** In Model United Nations (MUN), Chair's Discretion refers to the authority granted to the Chair to make decisions on procedural matters that are not explicitly covered by the rules of procedure or when the rules allow flexibility. This includes allocating debate time, accepting or failing motions and more.
2. **Roll Calls** At the start of every day and after every major break in committee chairs should take a roll call. Delegates who miss multiple roll calls are liable to not be considered for awards.
3. **Selection of resolutions and amendments for debate** It is at the discretion of the chairs how amendments and resolutions are selected. Their priorities are quality of the amendment/resolution, ensuring that all delegates get an opportunity to speak, presenting unique solutions in the format of resolutions/amendments and ensuring all documents are legal and contribute to debate.
4. **Chair Diversity** There must be chairs from at least two different schools in every committee with no two guest chairs from the same school.
5. **Same-School Chairs** There may not be more than 3 co-chairs from any one guest school at TERMUN across all committees.