

# LIMUN 2024 RULES OF PROCEDURE



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# LIMUN RULES OF PROCEDURE



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## I: PARTICIPATION IN THE CONFERENCE

1. The price of the conference is of 10€ for each delegate;
2. The MUN directors are expected to respect the check-in time limit set by the conference schedules; the check-in will take place at the entrance of the Agora building;
3. All participants must have registered before the registration closing date; no additional participants will be accepted;
4. All participants are expected to dress in formal business attire;

## II: DELEGATIONS AND SECRETARIAT

5. Each delegation shall be constituted of a maximum of 1 representative;
6. The secretariat consists of a Secretary-General and one or more Deputy Secretaries-General, to whom all major matters will be conveyed;

## III: THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND ITS COMMITTEES

7. The committees of the general assembly shall consist of the Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC), the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC), the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC);
8. All councils will be assigned a number of delegates determined by the Secretariat;

## IV: TIME FRAME OF DEBATE

9. Debate in individual committees shall only begin once the chairs of the respective committees determine it, and shall end once the chairs of the respective committees determine it after a motion to suspend debate is adopted; a motion to close debate will end the committee's proceedings at the end of the LIMUN conference;

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## V: PROCEDURE

10. Opening speeches on the subject at hand will first be entertained, where delegates may discuss freely about the topic at hand (subject to parliamentary language rules) without taking points of information; the chairs may ask the delegate to yield the floor at any moment if they feel the delegate's remarks are deemed off-topic or improper, however such claims can be contested by the delegate concerned with a motion and be subjected to a vote on the floor if the chair deems it worthy or if more than three delegates forward the motion;
11. Once the chairs deem that adequate time has been spent on opening speeches, if a motion to move to the previous question is passed or if there are no speakers willing to take the floor for an opening speech, they may move into open debate;
12. In open debate, delegates may either take the floor to make a speech, submit a draft resolution, submit amendments or call for motions;
13. Once an amendment is accepted by the chair and taken to the floor, the committee enters time on the amendment, consisting of an opening speech from the delegate having submitted the amendment, open debate where delegates can take the floor to speak freely (subject to parliamentary language rules and procedure rules elaborated in clause 8.) or propose amendments to the second degree; closed debate, where the chair shall entertain an equal amount of "for" and "against" speakers, unless there is a single speaker for one of the two and none for the other; and voting procedure, where delegates can vote for, against or abstain, subject to voting procedure;
14. Either once time has elapsed for open debate, if a motion to move to the previous question is passed or if there are no speakers willing to take the floor, the chairs can move into closed debate, where a select number of speakers determined by the chairs may take the floor to speak either "for" or "against" the proposed resolution as a whole;

## VI: YIELDING

15. A delegate having taken the floor may ask the chair if they may yield the floor to another delegate either before or after having entertained points of information, if the yield is accepted the chair must keep in mind that only one of the two delegates may entertain points of information, and only one yield shall be permitted;

## VII: AMENDMENTS

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16. An amendment must either be the creation of a new clause, the removal of an existing one or the alteration of an existing one;
17. An amendment to the second degree is an amendment altering an amendment being discussed on the floor;
18. A “friendly” amendment is an amendment explicitly accepted by the submitter of the amendment to the first degree, after being asked whether they accept the amendment as friendly or not;
19. In order to submit an amendment to the chairs, a delegate must have a certain number of signatures from delegates within and outside their bloc; the number of signatures required is set by the Secretariat and may vary depending on the committee; While it is up to the chairs discretion, a guideline for this requirement is set as  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the committee;

## VIII: BLOC POLITICS

20. Each bloc is composed of a certain number of countries, chosen by the Secretariat, grouped by regional location;
21. Blocs are in no case an alliance, therefore delegates cannot coerce fellow bloc members into voting according to them, however, blocs may be used to set a common standpoint on certain issues;

## IX: MOTIONS

22. Any delegate not on the floor may make a motion regarding any matter, such as a motion to remove a delegate from the house, a motion to remove a delegate from the floor, a motion to suspend a delegate, a motion to move to the previous question, a motion to extend speaking time, a motion to introduce a draft resolution or a motion to extend points of information- any questions regarding the legality of a motion must be addressed to the secretariat;
23. Delegates may not make motions while a speaker is speaking;
24. A motion is made by a delegate standing and exclaiming “Motion to (motion they are trying to make)” at a level that is audible to the chairs;

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25. Delegates may influence the chair regarding a motion by exclaiming either “seconded” or “objection”, with the exception of a case of a motion to extend points of information, where delegates may not object; the chair must primarily take into account objections but can overrule them;
26. The outcome of a motion is decided exclusively by the chairs;
27. Chairs may decide on the outcome of a motion by a vote on the floor;

## X: POINTS

28. There are different types of points delegates may ask, some in regulated time and some in the same format as motions;
29. A “basic point of information” (also known as a “point of information”) is a question asked to a delegate following a speech or amendment. It must be in the form of one question, is attributed to delegates by the chairs and may not occur during closed debate;
30. A “point of parliamentary procedure” is a question asked to the chairs concerning an aspect of parliamentary procedure the delegate does not understand;
31. A “point of order” is a question asked to the chairs concerning an aspect of parliamentary procedure the delegate feels has not been respected;
32. A “point of personal privilege” is a request asked to the chairs about the delegate’s ability to participate in debate (i.e. audibility level of the speaker, temperature in the room);
33. A “point of information to the chair” is a question asked by a delegate to the chairs that they deem too important to send a note and inaccurate as a motion or any other point (i.e: fact-checking a delegate’s claims or asking the chair to convey a specific piece of information to the house);
34. Points of parliamentary procedure, points of order, points of personal privilege and points of information to the chair are made by the delegate standing and exclaiming “point of (point they wish to ask)” at a level that is audible to the chairs, at which point the delegate may continue with their point only once the chairs accept it- only points of personal privilege may interrupt a speaker on the floor;

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## XI: VOTING

35. Each delegation has one vote;
36. Delegates can vote for, against or abstain, unless in the case of a vote on an amendment to the second degree and a vote on a final resolution, where delegates may not abstain;
37. Delegates may choose not to vote;
38. The five permanent members of the security council only hold veto rights within the Security Council, which they will exercise by voting against an amendment or resolution;
39. Admins and chairs must collectively count votes, delegates can demand a recount or to divide the house with a motion;

## XII: BEHAVIOUR

40. Delegates are expected to respect the dress code;
41. Delegates are expected to maintain respect towards each other on the floor and in points of information, by not making any distasteful remarks about the delegate, the delegate's country and/or the delegate's country's leadership in public without being able to back up claims;
42. Delegates are expected to use strictly parliamentary language at all times;
43. The non-conformity of a delegate regarding any of the rules of procedure can be contested by the chairs or a delegate out of the public view and can result in sanctions;
44. Delegates must communicate in English at all times.