

# ISS MUN 2020

## FLOW OF DEBATE

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### ISS MUN TEAM



## Introduction

If this is not your first time at ISS MUN you might be in for a surprise! A lot has changed, particularly this section so read the procedure very carefully to understand how things are going to work this time around.

## Procedure

- 1) Roll- call: Delegates will raise their placards when called upon and must answer by saying “present and voting”.

- 2) Each delegate will stand up and say their opening remarks which consist of how your country will be voting and their allies, this should be no longer than 30 seconds
- 3) An open debate on topic is initiated, this is where any country can say their stance or if they want to diplomatically attack a country (make sure it is related to the topic).
- 4) The first resolution is introduced to the floor and all delegates are awarded 3 minutes reading time.
- 5) At the end of reading time, the Chair will call upon the main submitter of the resolution to read out the operative clauses and to give their opening remarks (opening remark is the introduction)
- 6) The Chair will then ask the main submitter if he/she is open to any points of information (POIs are just questions on the resolution or the amendment). If the delegate says yes, the Chair will then allow up to 5 delegates to relay to the speaker their Points of Information. After the five points of information (POIs) have been relayed, the chair will inform the speaker that time allotted has now expired. Please note that the speaker reserves the right to say no to any points of information or allow only a certain number of Points of Information like 2 or 3.
- 7) At the end of the POI session (when the speaker has answered a maximum of 5 POIs), the Chair will then ask the speaker how they would like to yield; whether they would like to yield to the Chair, to the floor or to a particular delegate. If they yield to the Chair, the Chair will decide whether to call on another speaker or open the floor to any delegates wishing to speak. If they yield to a particular delegate (usually someone who supports their resolution) that delegate will be called up to speak but if they yield to the floor then any other delegate wishing to speak may raise their placard and wait for the Chair to recognise them. However, it is always good practice to yield to the Chair.
- 8) If normal debate is followed and the delegate yields to the Chair, the Chair then usually announces that the floor is open to any delegates wishing to speak on the resolution as a whole.
- 9) At the Chair's discretion, he or she will continue to call on delegates to speak on the resolution until amendments have been received AND APPROVED. Countries who have submitted an amendment must wait on the Chair to send them a note informing them that their amendment has been accepted. Once confirmation is received, the delegates may raise their placard when the opportunity arises and if they are called upon they must first inform the Chair that they wish to introduce their

amendment. Once the Chair has acknowledged that, they may proceed immediately.

- 10) Before the delegate can proceed, the Chair will announce the time set for and against the amendment (5 minutes for and 5 minutes against). The Chair may continue to extend the length of debate if the delegates make a motion to do so (motion to extend time for debate by \_\_\_\_ minutes) until the Chair sees fit to move into voting procedure or until time allocated to the debate has been exhausted and there is no motion made to extend the time. Please note however that if the delegates in the council feel like the debate is losing momentum or simply isn't worth further debate because they see a clear decision, they may request to move straight into voting by calling out "Motion to move to previous question". This must be seconded to pass however if just one delegate objects to this the Chair will announce that the motion does not pass and that debate will continue. However, if the Chair also deems that the debate is losing momentum, he or she may override the objection and move into voting procedure.
- 11) Once the amendment has moved into voting procedure the Chair will ask the messenger (individuals helping by passing notes etc) to secure all doors, suspend note-passing and assist in the counting of votes. Once the votes have been counted the Chair will announce whether the amendment has passed or failed. If the delegates in the council feel that the vote was close, they may make a motion to divide the house in which case a revote is conducted and this time all delegates ARE OBLIGED to either vote for or against. Note that if a motion to divide the house is made, the decision to do so lies with the Chair.
- 12) Every time amendments have been voted on, the debate will go back to the resolution unless another amendment is introduced in which case the same procedure outlined in the steps above are followed.
- 13) When time for the debate on the resolution itself has reached an end, the Chair will announce that the council will move into voting in which the same voting procedures as the one outlined above are followed. Note that this is the final voting and it determines whether the resolution passes or is rejected so just before voting begins the Chair will call on one last delegate to speak FOR the resolution. This privilege is almost always given to the main submitter of the resolution.
- 14) Once the decision has been made on a resolution the Chair will introduce a new resolution and the same procedure as above is followed.

## **POINTS TO NOTE:**

- Please note that there is a difference between resolution and amendment so do not get confused.
- Also take note of the type of motions you can use (it's on the website).
- Be careful not to confuse debate on the resolution with debate on the amendment.