

MUNI MUN Points and Motions

Points

1. Point of Order

- Raised when a delegate believes that parliamentary procedure is not being followed.
- May interrupt the speaker.

2. Point of Personal Privilege

- Used to indicate personal discomfort or impediments to debate (e.g., inability to hear, feeling too hot or cold).
- May interrupt the speaker but must not refer to the content of a speech or working paper.

3. Point of Inquiry

- Raised after a speaker yields to questions.
- Used to ask the speaker about their speech or to inquire about parliamentary procedure from the Chair during a session.

4. Point of Information to the Chair

- Raised when a delegate has a question unrelated to the rules of procedure or personal privilege.

5. Point of Information to the Speaker (Identical to Point of Inquiry; Use that instead)

- Used to pose a question to the speaker during a formal debate.
- The speaker may choose to yield or decline the question.

6. Request for Right of Reply

- May be used when a delegate has been directly addressed or offended by another speaker and wishes to respond.
- If the offense is severe, the delegate may demand an official apology.
- If no apology is given, the nation's ambassador is called upon. If the ambassador refuses, the Secretaries-General must be contacted.

Motions

1. Motion to Open Debate

- The first motion of the conference, used to initiate formal debate and open the primary speakers' list.
- If multiple topics are on the agenda, delegates debate the order of discussion until a motion to set the agenda is passed.

2. Motion to Set the Agenda

- Determines the order in which topics will be debated.
- Requires two speakers in favor, two against, and a simple majority to pass.

3. Motion to Adjourn the Session

- Ends the committee sessions permanently.
- Only entertained at the last session.
- Requires a second, is not debatable, and needs a simple majority to pass.

4. Motion to Suspend the Meeting

- Temporarily suspends the committee between sessions.
- Requires a second, is not debatable, and needs a simple majority to pass.

5. Motion to Enter Unmoderated Caucus

- Suspends formal debate for a specified time.
- Used for resolution drafting, informal discussions, and negotiations.
- Requires a second, is not debatable, and needs a simple majority to pass.

6. Motion to Enter Moderated Caucus

- Brings the body into a structured debate for a specified time on the topic at hand.
- The Chair moderates and recognizes speakers for set time limits.
- Requires a second, is not debatable, and needs a simple majority to pass.
- Cannot be made once debate has been closed.

7. Motion to Table the Topic

- Ends debate on a topic until reopened with a Motion to Reconsider.
- Requires two speakers for, two against, and a two-thirds majority to pass.

8. Motion to Divide the Question

- Requests that a resolution be divided into separate parts for voting.
- Requires a second, two speeches for and two against, and a simple majority to pass.
- If passed, each section is voted on individually. Sections failing to gain a majority are removed.

9. Motion for a Roll Call Vote

- Requests a roll call vote instead of a standard voting procedure.
- Requires only a second to be accepted.

10. Motion to Adopt by Consensus

- Requests that the resolution be adopted without opposition.
- A delegation may abstain, but if even one delegate objects, the motion is out of order.

11. Motion to Appeal the Decision of the Chair

- Appeals a decision made by the Chair.
- Requires the consent of the Chair and may be deemed out of order.
- If accepted, the Chair and the appealing delegate each get one minute to present arguments.
- Requires a simple majority to pass. If successful, the Chair's decision is repealed.

12. Motion to Introduce an Unfriendly Amendment

- Introduces an amendment with the required number of signatories.
- No second is required.
- Only applies to unfriendly amendments; friendly amendments are automatically incorporated into the resolution.

13. Motion to Introduce a Working Paper

- Brings a pre-approved working paper to the floor for debate.
- Requires a second, is not debatable, and needs a simple majority to pass.

14. Motion to Limit Debate

- Sets or modifies the time a delegate has to speak during formal debate (excluding moderated caucuses).

15. Motion to Reconsider

- Brings a previously tabled resolution or topic back for discussion.
- Requires two speakers for, two against, and a two-thirds majority to pass.

16. Motion to Follow Up

- Used to request clarification or elaboration on a response to a point of information.
- Cannot be used to ask an entirely new question.
- The Chair must rule out of order any misuse of this motion.

Most Stylish Delegate

Highest Enthusiast

Master Negotiator

Exceptional Leader

Outstanding Chairperson

Masaryk University Model United Nations