

MUN Motions Guide:

Motion to Open Debate: Used only at the beginning of a committee session to open the initial debate.

Motion to Open Speaker's List: Used typically at the beginning of the first session right after opening debate. Delegates specify the speaking time for each delegate with the chair determining the amount of speakers.

- i. Example: "Motion to open speaker's list, with a speaking time of 1 minute"

Motion to Suspend Debate: Used at the end of a committee session to have debate continued at a different session.

Motion to Adjourn Debate: Only used at the end of the conference to formally end it until the next InventMUN is held.

Motion for a Moderated Caucus: Used when you want individual speakers to go up. It is indicated by first saying the overall speaking time you wish the moderated caucus to go on for, then how much speaking time each speaker will have, and then what the agenda for the moderated caucus will be.

- i. Example: "Motion for a 9/1 on possible solutions," the 9 in this case will indicate total speaking time of 9 minutes, the 1 indicating 1 minute per delegate to speak, and the "possible solutions" is the agenda being set for the moderated caucus.

Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus: Used when you want a free-flowing conversation between delegates without moderation from the dais. It is indicated through the overall time you want the unmoderated caucus to go on for and an agenda is not necessary for unmoderated caucuses.

- i. Gentlemen's Unmoderated Caucus: Free-flowing debate but with one person speaking at a time with having delegates remained seated at all times.

- ii. Unmoderated Caucus: Free-flowing debate where delegates may leave their seats and collaborate with other delegates. Typically, this is used to create BLOCs and share ideas.

Motion for a Round Robin: Used when you want everyone to voice their thoughts or opinion on a certain topic. Usually supersedes an unmoderated caucus.

- i. Example: "Motion for a 30 second round robin on possible solutions." This indicates that you want each person to speak for 30 seconds with the agenda being possible solutions to the topic you have at hand.

Working Paper/Directive Motions:

Motion To Present Working Papers/Directive Used to introduce Working Papers/Directive in either order submitted or reverse order submitted. Typically paired with other motions such as Q&A and For and Against.

- i. Example: Motion to present working papers/directives with 2 minute Q&A and 2 minute 2 for 2 against.

Motion for a Q&A: Used after the presentation of a working paper/directives, typically 2-4 representatives from the working paper's/directive's BLOC will be chosen by the BLOC prior to the presentation of their working paper/directive. The delegate who motions for this specifies the overall time which only includes a delegate's answer to the question.

- i. Example: "Motion for a 2 minute Q&A."

Motion for a For and Against: When mentioned for this the chair will select delegates in favor of voting for the working paper/directive and delegates against voting for the working paper/directive. The delegate motioning for this chooses the speaking time and amount of people.

- i. Example: "Motion for a 2 for 2 against, 1 minute speaking time."

Motion for Amendments: This is used when a delegate wants to make amendments to a Working Paper, Draft Resolution, or Directives.

- i. Delegates will raise their placard if they have any amendments to be made.
 - Example: "Add a clause that allows for international trade"
- ii. The sponsors will decide whether it is an unfriendly amendment (if even one sponsor doesn't think the amendment should be added to the Working Paper, Draft Resolution, or Directive) or friendly amendment (all the sponsors agree to adding the amendment to the Working Paper, Draft Resolution, or Directive) by raising their placard.
 - If amendments are unfriendly the amendment will go to a vote and will pass if two-thirds majority vote for it.

Motion to Go Voting Procedure: After Working Papers/Directives have been finalized (chairs may force delegates to merge working papers/directives depending on how many were submitted) and are now called Draft Resolutions. The delegates will choose to vote in terms of

order submitted or reverse order submitted. For a Draft Resolution to pass there needs to be a two-thirds majority.

MUN Points Guide

Points:

Point of Order: Used to correct a procedural error.

Point of Inquiry: Used when a delegate has a question or is unclear about something.

Point of Information: Used when a delegate

Point of Personal Privilege: Used when a delegate wants someone to speak louder, needs to use the bathroom, thinks it's too hot/cold, or wants some other accommodation.

Right of Reply: Used when a delegate feels their committee character or country has been personally attacked by a statement another delegate had said or information another delegate presented is factually incorrect.