

Rules of Procedure

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School of International Studies Hanyang University, Seoul, South Korea





Hanyang Model United Nations

Rules of Procedure

for Online Conferences

Section I. General Overview and Structure

Rule 1 | Secretariat

- 1. The Secretariat is comprised of the following members:
- A. Secretary-General
- B. Deputy Secretary-General
- C. Human Resource

i.Chair Educator

ii.Staff Educator

- D Public Relations
- E. Finance
- 2. The Secretariat has the supreme authority over all matters regarding the Hanyang Model United Nations.
- 3. The Secretary-General has the supreme authority over all matters regarding the Rules of Procedure. The interpretation of such Rules of Procedure shall be at the discretion of the Secretary-General.
- 4. The final decision of the Secretary-General on the matters not specified in the Rules of Procedure shall prevail over all others.
- 5. All members of the Secretariat shall report to and take orders from the Secretary-General.
- 6. The Chair Educator has authority over all matters regarding the Chairs.
- 7. The Staff Educator has authority over all matters regarding the Administrative Staff.
- 8. The Secretariat reserves the right to address any committee through oral and written



statements during the conference.

Rule 2 | Chair

- 1. The Chair is comprised of the following members:
- A. Head Chair
- B. Deputy Chair
- 2. The Chair has the authority over all matters regarding his/her designated committee, including award nomination.
- 3. The Head Chair has the final authority over all matters regarding his/her designated committee.
- 4. Chairs are required to fully comprehend and follow the Rules of Procedure.
- 5. Each committee session shall be announced open and closed by the Chair.
- 6. The Chair has the right to entertain, reject or proceed with any points or motions that were raised in the designated committee without the voting procedure.
- 7. In the case of a situation that has not been addressed by the Rules of Procedure, the Chair has the right to direct the flow of debate under their discretion.
- 8. Subjecting to the previous article, the Chair must consult the Secretariat before resolving minor matters not specified in the Rules of Procedure.
- 9. All Chairs shall report to and take orders from the Secretariat.

Rule 3 | Administrative Staff

- 1. The Administrative Staff is charged with the responsibility to assist the Secretariat, Chair, and Delegate with logistical matters beforehand and on-site including the following:
- A. Note passing,
- B. Securing meeting rooms,
- C. Distribution of meals,
- D. Distribution of material approved by the Secretariat and/or Chair,
- E. Ensuring all services of each conference room are met.
- 2. All Administrative Staff shall report to and take orders from the Secretariat and Chair.



Rule 4 | Delegate

- 1. The Delegate must represent its designated nation allocated by the Secretariat and Chair, during the conference.
- 2. Delegates must fully comprehend and adhere to the Rules of Procedure.
- 3. All Delegates shall report to and take orders from the Chair and Administrative Staff.
- 4. Hanyang Model United Nations accepts pre-written resolutions; Delegates may prepare a single pre-written resolution consisting of up to three operative clauses.

Rule 5 | Observers

- 1. Observers will not have the right to be recognized and address the committee in debate as a member state.
- 2. Observers will not have the right to vote and are prohibited from giving a speech.
- 3. Observers shall take orders from the Secretariat, Chair, and Staff.

Section II. Code of Conduct

Rule 1 | Working Language

- 1. English is the official and working language of Hanyang Model United Nations.
- 2. English will be the only language used in all forms of communication.
- 3. Any written material breaching II-1-1 will be discarded.
- 4. Chairs may choose not to entertain any written material breaching II-1-1 and II-1-2.
- 5. The following circumstances are the only exceptions in which II-1-1 and II-1-2 shall not take effect:
- A. Communication between members of the Secretariat.
- B. Communication between members of the Secretariat and members of the Administrative Staff,



- C. Communication between Chairs and members of the Administrative Staff,
- D. Communication between members of the Secretariat and Chairs,
- E. Communication with persons not registered in the conference,
- F. Communication with observers.

Rule 2 | Plagiarism

- 1. Plagiarism refers to the deliberate presentation of the work of another without consent and/or full acknowledgment.
- 2. All written material must not contain any form of plagiarism.
- 3. Any plagiarized written material will lead to its immediate removal; further violations may lead to consequences such as the following:
- A. Removal from award considerations,
- B. Disqualification from the certificate of participation,
- C. Dismissal from the conference.
- 4. Chairs may choose not to entertain any written material breaching II-2-1.

Rule 3 | Electronic Devices

- 1. Delegates may use electronic devices only for the following matters:
- A. Participating in ZoomTM sessions,
- B. Writing draft resolutions and amendments.
- 2. The Chair may grant the use of electronic devices at their discretion for a specific purpose.
- 3. Delegates found using electronic devices for other purposes when the committee is in session may face consequences such as the following:
- A. Removal from award considerations.

Rule 4 | Dress Code

- 1. Male participants must follow the following dress code:
- A. A formal blazer,

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- B. A formal dress shirt with tie,
- C. A pair of formal trousers.
- 2. Female participants must follow the following dress code:
- A. A formal blouse or dress with appropriate color and design,
- B. A formal blazer,
- C. A pair of formal pants or a skirt.
- 3. School uniform is allowed but not suggested.
- 4. Any participants not in accordance with the above dress code may face consequences such as the following:
- A. Removal from award considerations,
- B. Disqualification from the certificate of participation.

Rule 5 | Decorum

- 1. Delegates must obey the instructions given by the Hanyang Model United Nations Secretariat, Chair, and Administrative Staff.
- 2. All participants are warned that Hanyang Model United Nations has a zero-tolerance policy for any inflammatory behavior towards other participants.
- 3. Delegates not subjected to these rules may face consequences such as the following:
- A. Removal from award considerations,
- B. Disqualification from the certificate of participation,
- C. Dismissal from the conference.
- 4. Delegates may not directly address other Delegates when the committee is in session.
- 5. Delegates may directly address other Delegates only in an Unmoderated Caucus.
- 6. Delegates may not turn their microphones on without the permission of the Chair.

Section III. Committee Proceedings

Rule 1 | Quorum

1. Quorum denotes the minimum number of Delegates present in order to open debate.

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- 2. Quorum is met when at least one-quarter of the members of a Committee, as declared at the beginning of the first session, are present. Quorum is assumed to be met unless specifically challenged and shown not to be met.
- 3. Simple-majority refers to over one-half of the members of a Committee that have voted *for*.
- 4. Super-majority refers to two-third or more members of a Committee that have voted *for*.
- 5. The Committee must establish the presence of a simple-majority in order to vote on any motion.

Rule 2 | Presence

- 1. Delegates must always be in their ZoomTM meeting room when the committee is in session.
- 2. Delegates are not allowed to turn the camera off unless there is permission from the Secretariat or Chair.
- 3. Delegates may exit the ZoomTM meeting room when approved by the Secretariat, Chair, or administrative Staff.
- 4. Delegates may exit the Zoom[™] meeting room or turn the camera off only for the following purposes:
- A. Restroom usage,
- B. Tending to medical needs,
- C. Delegates may not leave the ZoomTM meeting room or turn the camera off during voting procedures.

Rule 3 | Voting

- 1. Hanyang Model United Nations has two voting procedures:
- A. Procedural Voting
- B. Substantive Voting
- 2. Procedural voting is a vote that needs a simple-majority to pass.



- 3. Procedural voting will be used for procedural matters such as vote for a motion to move into a moderated caucus.
- 4. Delegates may only choose 'Yes' or 'No' votes for a procedural vote, and no abstentions will be allowed.
- 5. Substantive voting is a vote that needs a super-majority to pass.
- 6. Substantive voting will be used for substantive matters such as votes for resolutions and amendments.
- 7. Delegates may only choose 'Yes', 'No', or 'Abstain' for a substantive vote.
- A. Abstaining members are not considered to be voting, and will be subtracted from the quorum.

Rule 4 | Roll Call

- 1. The committee session must begin with a roll call.
- 2. The Chair shall call out delegations in alphabetical order, to which each Delegate must raise their placards high and notify Chairs of his/her presence.
- 3. Any late Delegates should notify the Chairs of their presence by sending an individual note through Administrative Staff.
- 4. "Present and Voting" will not be entertained in the Hanyang Model United Nations.

Rule 5 | Opening Speech

- 1. After an agenda has been adopted, Delegates shall deliver their opening speeches.
- 2. The Chairs will directly entertain delegations in alphabetical order, to which each Delegate must turn on their microphone and deliver his/her opening speech.
- 3. The speaking time for an opening speech may not exceed 60 seconds; remaining speaking time may not be yielded.

Rule 6 | General Speakers' List

1. General Speakers' List is the most formal way of freely delivering his/her speech



under Chairs' permission beforehand.

- 2. The speaking time for the General Speakers' List may not exceed 90 seconds.
- 3. After entertaining all opening speeches, the Chairs must open the General Speakers' List and entertain any Delegates wishing to express their opinions pertaining to the agenda.
- 4. Delegates may be added to the General Speakers' List through the following:
- A. Using the ZoomTM 'Raise Hand' function, raising the placards high, and being recognized by the Chair,
- B. Sending an individual note through Administrative Staff to the Chair requesting to be added to the General Speakers' List.
- 5. The Chairs may accept motions or points during the General Speakers' List, but not when a speaker is delivering a speech. Exceptional Points are permitted as follows:
- A. Point of Personal Privilege,
- B. Point of Order.

Rule 7 | Limited Speakers' List

- 1. Limited Speakers' List follows the same structure as General Speakers' List's procedure, but Delegates should only deliver the speech that fits the designated purpose.
- 2. The speaking time for the Limited Speakers' List for resolution and amendment is 90 seconds.
- 3. The speaking time for the Limited Speakers' List on *For* speech and *Against* speech is 60 seconds.
- 4. The remaining speaking time for Limited Speakers' List for resolution and amendment will be automatically yielded back to the Chair.
- 5. The remaining speaking time for Limited Speakers' List on *For* speech and *Against* speech will be automatically yielded back to the Chair.
- 6. Limited Speaker's List will open when a resolution or an amendment has been introduced, or the committee has *against* speakers for a motion to close debate, motion to adjourn the session, and motion to adjourn the meeting.
- 7. If the Limited Speakers' List does not have remaining speakers on the list, it cannot open the new Limited Speakers' List.



Rule 8 | Speeches

- 1. No Delegate may address the committee without permission from the Chair.
- 2. The Chair may call a speaker out of order if his/her remarks are irrelevant to the subject matter under their discretion.
- 3. Delegates must refrain from using first-person and second-person pronouns; Delegates must refer to themselves as third-person pronouns.
- 4. A Delegate on the Speakers' List may use his/her remaining time to:
- A. Point of Information
- i.Point of Information is permitted only when the Delegate has more than 15 seconds of remaining speaking time.
- ii.Once the Delegate yields the remaining time to Point of Information, the speaker is subjected to questions posed by other Delegates.
- iii. The Chair will ask if any Delegates are wishing to make points of information.
- iv.Delegates must request a motion to follow up to ask a follow-on question regarding the previous one.
 - B. Another Delegate
- i. Yielding to another Delegate is permitted only when the Delegate has more than 30 seconds of remaining speaking time.
- ii.The speaker's remaining time will be given to another Delegate nominated by the speaker.

 This can only be made under mutual agreement between two Delegates.
- iii.Delegates may not yield the yielded time to another Delegate.
 - C The Chair
 - i.Any remaining speaking time will be absorbed by the Chair; the Chair will proceed with the rest of the proceedings.
- ii.The remaining speaking time under 15 seconds will be automatically yielded back to the Chair.

Rule 9 | Note Passing



- 1. Delegates, Chair, and Staff can communicate in writing during the session through note passing.
- 2. A note can only be written on what is relevant to the meeting and cannot contain a private conversation.
- 3. A note should contain the sending delegation, the receiving delegation, and the contents
- 4. Note passing will be executed only through the Administrative Staff.
- 5. A note passing during the voting procedure is prohibited.

Rule 10 | Moderated Caucus

- 1. The purpose of the moderated caucus is to facilitate substantial debate at critical junctures of the discussion.
- 2. After finishing the committee's first General Speakers' List, Delegates may raise Motion to Move into a Moderated Caucus at any time.
- 3. To pose this motion, Delegates must explain the purpose of the caucus, specify the time duration for the caucus and the individual speaking time.
- 4. In a moderated caucus, the Chair will temporarily depart from the General Speaker's List and call upon Delegates to speak.
- 5. A Delegate wishing to give a speech can notify the Chair by raising the placard and using the ZoomTM 'Raise Hand' function
- 6. No motions are in order during a moderated caucus.
- 7. A Delegate not addressing the topic of the moderated caucus can and will be ruled out of order.
- 8. The Chair has the right to end a moderated caucus when no Delegate wishes to speak during the moderated caucus.

Rule 11 | Unmoderated Caucus

1. The purpose of the unmoderated caucus is to enable Delegates to be free from strict speech rules and facilitate intense debate.



- 2. In the unmoderated caucus, Delegates may freely move around the ZoomTM "breakout rooms".
- 3. After finishing the committee's first General Speakers' List, Delegates may raise Motion to Move into an Unmoderated Caucus at any time.
- 4. To make this motion, Delegates must explain the purpose of the caucus and specify the duration time for the caucus, which is not to exceed twenty minutes.
- 5. An unmoderated caucus may be substituted with a lobbying session for Delegates to write draft resolutions.
- 6. The total duration of a lobbying session is not to exceed thirty minutes.
- 7. The Chair may modify the duration of the unmoderated caucus and may terminate the caucus early if the participation level is low.

Section IV. Draft Resolution

Rule 1 | Committee Numbering

- 1. Delegates must clarify their designated committee.
- 2. A draft resolution will be designated a number following the format of: HMUN/2023/COMMITTEE/RES/SUBMISSION NUMBER

Rule 2 | Sponsors

- 1. Sponsors are the main authors of a draft resolution and most resolutions consist of multiple sponsors due to the fact that it takes a group of countries to share ideas and come to a consensus.
- 2. Sponsors must be listed in alphabetical order on every draft resolution.
- 3. Sponsors can submit the amendment for the draft resolution they sponsored.
- 4. Hanyang Model United Nations allows Delegates to sponsor multiple resolutions for each topic area.



Rule 3 | Signatories

- 1. Signatories are countries that may or may not agree with the substance of the draft resolution but still consider it worth debating so that they can propose amendments.
- 2. Signatories can submit the amendment for the draft resolution they signed.
- 3. Signatories must be listed in alphabetical order on every draft resolution.
- 4. A draft resolution needs at least 30% of the entire group of committee members as its signatories.
- 5. A Delegate can be a signatory for a plural number of draft resolutions on the same topic area but can withdraw from it at any time by submitting a request in written form to the Chair.

Rule 4 | Preambulatory Clauses

- 1. A draft resolution must have both preambulatory and operative clauses for it to be recognized and approved.
- 2. Preambulatory clauses are used to state the reasons why the committee is addressing the issue and to refer to past international actions and historic justifications adopted on the matter.
- 3. Preambulatory clauses may cite the UN Charter, past UN Resolutions and Conventions, statements made by the Secretary-General or relevant UN agencies, and well-known facts and opinions pertaining to the topic area.
- 4. Preambulatory Clauses start with certain italicized phrases and are separated by commas.

Rule 5 | Operative Clauses

- 1. Operative clauses are used to highlight the actions or recommendations made in the resolution.
- 2. Operative clauses start with certain underlined phrases and are separated by semicolons.



3. Operative clauses should be organized in a logical progression.

Rule 6 | Commas, Colons, Semi-Colons, and Periods

- 1. Preambulatory clauses can only have commas, whereas operative clauses can have commas, colons, semicolons, and a period.
- 2. Semicolons are used to separate operative clauses.
- 3. Sub-clauses of operative clauses are separated by commas.
- 4. Colons are used to open a new list of sub-clauses or sub-sub-clauses.
- 5. A period is used only once at the end of the document since the whole resolution is grammatically a single sentence.

Rule 7 | Process of Introduction

- 1. Once a draft resolution has met the requirements aforementioned and got approved by the Chair, it will be distributed to the committee through the Administrative Staff.
- 2. The approved draft resolution will be distributed to the committee through HMUN Google ClassroomTM.
- 3. Then, one of the sponsors of the draft resolution may raise a motion to introduce it.
- 4. The Delegate will read out only the operative clauses of the draft resolution.
- 5. After reading the operative clauses, the Chair will open the floor for two points of clarification and two points of information.
- 6. Points of clarification usually pertain to typographical errors, mistakes in the punctuation, and spelling errors found in the document during the introduction of the draft resolution.
- 7. After the points of clarification, The Main Submitter of the draft resolution must give an authorship speech of the resolution with a time limit of five minutes. The remaining time can be yielded back to the Chair or another Delegate.
 - A. Delegates may yield yielded time to other delegates within the maximum of three delegates excluding the Main Submitter.
 - B. Successive yielding to another Delegate follows Section III, Rule 8-B-i, and



therefore a remaining time of less than 30 seconds cannot be yielded and shall be automatically absorbed by the Chairs.

- 8. After the authorship speech, the Chairs will entertain two Points of Information from the committee.
- 9. Any grammatical mistakes found during this session will immediately be incorporated into the draft resolution without a need for an amendment.
- 10. After all the Delegates finish reading out the clauses and answering points, the committee will move to the Limited Speaker's List for the introduced resolution.
- 11. Delegates may refer to the draft resolution by its designated number.
- 12. More than one draft resolution can be introduced to the committee at any one time, but only one draft resolution will be passed per topic area.
- 13. Referring to a draft resolution that is not formally introduced is out of order.

Rule 8 | Process of Closure

- 1. When Delegates believe there has been sufficient debate on the draft resolution, one of the Delegates can raise a motion to close the debate.
- 2. A motion to close the debate will be in order starting with having one speaker *against* the motion and one speaker *for* the motion on the Limited Speakers' List.
- 3. If no Delegates wish to speak in the Limited Speaker's List, the committee will move on to the voting procedure.
- 4. To close the debate, the committee needs a simple-majority for passing the motion under the rules of procedural voting.
- 5. When the motion is passed, the committee will now move on to the substantive vote for the resolution, which needs a super-majority to be passed.
- 6. If the super-majority of Delegates agree to the resolution, the draft resolution passes, and Delegates can introduce another draft resolution.

Rule 9 | Amendment

1. Delegates may amend any draft resolution that has been introduced.



- 2. Delegates may edit existing clauses by adding a new word or a new phrase, add new clauses, and delete existing clauses.
- 3. An amendment needs to clarify which draft resolution it refers to, by stating the designated number of the draft resolution.
- 4. Once approved by the Chair, the author of the amendment may raise a motion to introduce it when the floor is open.
- 5. The Chair will read out the amendment and the Delegate would receive two points of clarification.
- 6. After the points of clarification, the Delegate must give an authorship speech of the amendment within a time limit of two minutes. The remaining time can be yielded back to
 - A. the Chair
 - B. another Delegate, under the rules of Section III, Rule 8-B-i
- 7. After the authorship speech, the Chairs will entertain two Points of Information from the committee.
- 8. During the amendment, a new separate Limited Speaker's List exclusively for the amendment will be established.
- 9. All the rules in the formal debate will apply.
- 10. When Delegates believe there was enough debate about the amendment, one of the Delegates can raise a motion to close the debate.
- 11. A motion to close the debate will be in order starting with having one speaker *against* the motion and one speaker *for* the motion on the Limited Speakers' List.
- 12. If no Delegates wish to speak in the Limited Speaker's List, the committee will move on to the voting procedure.
- 13. To close the debate, the committee needs a simple-majority for passing the motion under the procedural voting.
- 14. When the motion is passed, the committee will move on to the substantive vote for the amendment, which needs a super-majority to be passed.
- 15. If the super-majority of Delegates agree to the amendment, the Chair will automatically amend the resolution.
- 16. An amendment that contains signatories of all sponsor members of the resolution is considered a "Friendly Amendment" and therefore automatically passes after the process of introduction, without the need of further debates or voting procedures.



17. An amendment to the second degree is not allowed in the Hanyang Model United Nations.

Section V. Points

Rule 1 | Point of Personal Privilege

- 1. The privilege to request a personal discomfort to be corrected, such as the following:
- A. Visibility or Audibility
- B. Discomfort within the physical venue of the delegate, such as room temperature
- C. Provision of necessary items, such as pen and paper or water
- 2. Point of Personal Privilege is the point that can interrupt a speech.

Rule 2 | Point of Order

- 1. A Delegate may rise to a Point of Order when the Chair or Delegate has made a speech that violates the Rules of Procedure.
- 2. The Chairs may rule the point out of order under their discretion.
- 3. Point of Order is the point that can interrupt a speech.

Rule 3 | Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

- 1. Delegates may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to question the Chairs regarding matters inscribed in the Rules of Procedure.
- 2. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry must not interrupt a speaker.

Rule 4 | Point of Information

- 1. Delegates may rise to a Point of Information to question another Delegate, who has yielded his/her remaining speaking time to Points of Information.
- 2. A Point of Information must be asked as a question, in order to elicit information.

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3. A Point of Information to the second degree is allowed, under the approval of the Chairs.

Rule 5 | Point of Clarification

- 1. Delegates may rise to a Point of Clarification to question another Delegate, who has read out the operative clauses of a resolution or an amendment.
- 2. A Point of Clarification must be asked as a simple question, in order to clarify the meaning of a word or phrase.

Section VI. Motions

Rule 1 | Motion to Move into a Moderated Caucus

- 1. Delegates may raise a motion to move into a moderated caucus, specifying its purpose, total duration time, and individual speaking time.
- 2. The duration must be a multiple of the individual speaking time.
- 3. A single moderated caucus may not exceed 20 minutes.
- 4. The General Speakers' List is temporarily suspended during a moderated caucus and the Chairs will directly recognize Delegates.
- 5. Delegates may not yield their remaining speaking time; instead, Delegates must seat themselves when they finish their speech.
- 6. This motion is put into a procedural vote and requires a simple-majority to pass; no abstentions are allowed.

Rule 2 | Motion to Move into an Unmoderated Caucus

- 1. Delegates may raise a motion to move into an unmoderated caucus, specifying its purpose and total duration time.
- 2. A single unmoderated caucus may not exceed 20 minutes.
- 3. During an unmoderated caucus, the Delegates are free to roam the committee room



and directly address other Delegates.

4. This motion is put into a procedural vote and requires a simple-majority to pass; no abstentions are allowed.

Rule 3 | Motion to Close Debate

- 1. If the Chairs and Delegates believe that an agenda has been discussed thoroughly and that the debate on the topic may come to an end, Delegates may raise the motion to close the debate on agenda.
- 2. The Chairs may entertain one speaker *against* and one speaker *for* the motion.
- 3. This motion is put into a procedural vote and requires a simple-majority to pass; no abstentions are allowed.
- 4. After a procedural vote with a simple-majority, a substantive voting procedure on the resolution/amendment will be entertained.

Rule 4 | Motion to Adjourn the Session

- 1. If the remaining time of the session does not exceed 30 minutes, Delegates may raise a motion to adjourn the meeting, specifying its purpose and time of resumption.
- 2. The Chairs may entertain two speakers *against* the motion.
- 3. This motion is put into a procedural vote and requires a simple-majority to pass; abstentions are not allowed.

Rule 5 | Motion to Adjourn the Meeting

- 1. If the Chairs and Delegates believe that both agendas have been discussed thoroughly and that the debate on both topics may come to an end, Delegates may raise the motion to adjourn the meeting.
- 2. The Chairs may entertain two speakers *against* the motion.
- 3. No points or motions can be raised if the meeting is adjourned.
- 4. This motion is put into a procedural vote and requires a simple-majority to pass;



abstentions are not allowed.

5. This motion will be automatically entertained after the Delegate raises it.

Rule 6 | Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution

- 1. Delegates may raise a motion to introduce a draft resolution, specifying its numbering.
- 2. A draft resolution may be introduced only when it has been approved by the Chair and Secretariat.
- 3. Only one draft resolution may be entertained; debate on a previous draft resolution must be closed in order to introduce a new draft resolution.
- 4. This motion is directly entertained.

Rule 7 | Motion to Introduce an Amendment

- 1. Delegates may raise a motion to introduce an amendment, specifying its type and numbering.
- 2. An amendment may be introduced only when it has been approved by the Chair and Secretariat.
- 3. An amendment may be introduced only when a draft resolution has been introduced.
- 4. This motion is directly entertained.

Rule 8 | Right of Reply

- 1. Delegates may submit a Right of Reply through notes to the Chair or raise their placard with a verbal request when they feel that their national integrity has been impugned by another Delegate.
- 2. The maximum duration of the Right of Reply speech is not to exceed 10 minutes.
- 3. Once the Right of Reply is granted, it cannot be interrupted until it is completed.

Rule 9 | Precedence of Points and Motions



- 1. The following will be dealt with immediately and thus have no precedence:
- A. Point of Personal Privilege
- B. Point of Order
- C. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
- 2. All motions take the following precedence:
- A. Right of Reply
- B. Motion to Introduce a Resolution
- C. Motion to Introduce an Amendment
- D. Motion to Adjourn the Meeting
- E. Motion to Extend the Speaking Time
- F. Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus
- G. Motion for a Moderated Caucus
- H. Motion to Close Debate
- 3. Within points and motions, one that casts a greater effect on the debate takes precedence.
- 4. Within the same motions, one that has a longer duration takes precedence.
- 5. Within the same points, one that is introduced earlier takes precedence.



APPENDIX

Item 1 | List of Suggested Preambulatory Phrases

Preambulatory Phrases				
Affirming	Determined	Having reviewed		
Alarmed	Emphasized	Having studied		
Anxious	Encouraged	Keeping in mind		
Appreciating	Endorsing	Mindful		
Aware	Expressing deep concern	Noting further		
Bearing in mind	Expressing its appreciation	Noting with approval		
Believing	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with grave concern		
Cognizant	Fulfilling	Nothing with regret		
Concerned	Fully alarmed	Noting with satisfaction		
Confident	Fully believing	Observing		
Conscious	Further depicting	Reaffirming		
Considering	Further recalling	Realizing		
Contemplating	Grieved	Recognizing		
Convinced	Guided by	Referring		

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Declaring	Having adapted	Reiterating
Deeply concerned	Having considered	Seeking
Deeply conscious	Having decided	Stressing
Deeply convinced	Having devoted attention	Taking into account
Deeply disturbed	Having examined	Taking into consideration
Deeply regretting	Having heard	Viewing with appreciation
Deploring	Having received	Welcoming
Desiring	Having regarded	Wishing

Item 2 | List of Suggested Operative Phrases

Operative Phrases				
Accepts	Draws attention	Proclaims		
Acknowledges	Emphasizes	Reaffirms		
Adopts	Endorses	Recognizes		
Affirms	Expresses its appreciation	Recommends		
Appeals	Expresses its conviction	Regrets		
Applauds	Expresses the hope	Reminds		
Appreciates	Expresses its regret	Renew its appeal		
Approves	Expresses its sympathy	Repeals		
Authorizes	Expresses its thanks	Requests		
Calls	Further invites	Solemnly affirms		
Commends	Further proclaims	Stresses		
Concurs	Further recommends	Strongly condemns		
Condemns	Further reminds	Suggests		
Confirms	Further requests	Supports		
Congratulates	Further resolves	Takes note of		
Considers	Have resolved	Transmits		
Decides	Instructs	Trusts		



Declares	Invites	Urges
Demands	Notes with approval	Welcomes
Deplores	Notes with interest	
Designates	Notes with satisfaction	
Directs	Notes with regret	

Item 3 | Sample Resolution

HMUN/2023/UNHRC/RES/1

Topic: Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance and human rights protection in complex emergencies

Signatories: United States, Austria, Italy, Greence, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon

The United Nations Human Rights Council,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the *Universal Declaration* of *Human Rights*, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens,

Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm, [preambulatory clause]

- 1. <u>Encourages</u> all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts;
- 2. <u>Urges</u> member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;
- 3. <u>Requests</u> that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies. **[operative clause]**