

BRAMUN

Brazil Model United Nations



**Parliamentary
Procedure**

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What is Parliamentary Procedure?

MUN is a simulation following a similar parliamentary procedure to the UN. Delegates act as representatives from member nations, learning their nation's history and policy on the topic at hand. During a conference, delegates make speeches, draft resolutions, and negotiate to solve pressing global issues. In MUN, delegates not only understand political dynamics and gain knowledge on the country they represent but also develop life skills, such as public speaking and negotiating.

As an MUN delegate, one represents his or her nation and its beliefs to the fullest extent possible. Through thorough research, one can partake in debate as their nation would. Delegates must also propose solutions, in the form of resolutions, to the topics discussed. The more time and energy each delegate invests in the pre-conference, the more they will be able to enjoy it and make meaningful contributions.

Chairs are student leaders selected to participate in the organization of the conference and lead their committees. They serve as the impartial judges, ensuring proper parliamentary procedure, enforcing the BRAMUN dress code, and guiding the discussion. Inside each committee, a chair's decision is final. All the chairs at BRAMUN have years of MUN experience with which to help you.

General Rules

1. During committee sessions, the official language must be used in both formal and informal debate. For the Conselho de Segurança e Conselho de Direitos Humanos, this is Portuguese. For the remaining councils, communication must remain strictly in English.
2. The chair has complete control of all proceedings during all committee sessions. Delegates are encouraged to make motions that guide the debate, such as suggesting moderated or unmoderated caucuses. However, the chair has final say over such matters, especially under strict time constraints. They may reject a motion without a voting procedure if it is necessary.
3. Only the chair, a delegate recognized by the chair, or a speaker who has the floor may speak while in formal debate.
4. All delegates must rise and address the chair first when making points.
5. There can be no direct conversation between two delegates; instead, these must be endorsed and mediated by the chair. Delegates may communicate with each other with nondisruptive written notes.
6. Double delegations are encouraged to remain quiet during formal debate, but they may communicate in a non-disruptive manner to clarify pressing issues.
7. With the exception of Special Committees, delegates are prohibited from using personal pronouns when referring to their perspectives or actions on behalf of their delegation; such pronouns include but are not limited to “I” and “you”.
8. The word “we” is allowed should it refer to the entirety of the committee instead of the delegation as a whole. It may not be used to replace the pronoun “I”.
9. The agenda is set by the chair. Items may be added to said agenda at the discretion of the chair. The chair may limit the time allotted for each speaker, but the delegates can motion and vote to alter this time.
10. The chair will inform the delegate of the remaining time as the end of their speaking period approaches. When a delegate exceeds his or her allotted time, the chair may call the speaker to order and continue debate without delay.



Points

In Model UN, **points** are procedural tools that delegates may raise to clarify rules, request comfort, or address issues of debate. A point may only be raised when no other delegate has the floor or when the chair explicitly opens space for them. To raise a point, a delegate must raise their placard, wait to be recognized by the chair, and state the point clearly and concisely. A point pertains to personal concerns, while **motions** pertain to concerns that influence the broader committee. The chairs decide whether to recognize or overrule the point at their discretion. Points may not be used excessively or for disruptive purposes, and delegates may not challenge a chair's authority regarding a point's recognition.

BRAMUN - Entertained Points

- **Point of Personal Privilege:** This point refers to a matter of personal comfort, safety, and/or well-being of your individual delegation. Example: "Point of Personal Privilege, the delegate cannot hear the speaker." The chair may refuse to recognize said point if the delegate has not shown proper restraint or if the point is dilatory in nature.
- **Point of Information:** A Point of Information is a point requested by a delegate after another delegate delivers a speech. The Point of Information, if granted, allows a delegate to pose a question to the delegate who has just delivered a speech. However, the speaking delegate may choose not to take points of information, as they may be open to Points of Information or not. If the delegate decides to take to Points of Information, they may either limit the number of Points of Information or be open to all points that may arise. chairs can limit the number of POIs to best fit their time-management needs. These points must be directed to the speaker and be phrased in the form of a question.

Example Scenario:

Delegate A finishes its speech. The chair asks: "Is the delegate open to points of information?" The delegate may reply: no, to NOT take any POIs, yes, xyz amount, to be open only to a specified amount of POIs set by the delegate, or any and all, to take any POIs that may arise, should the chair entertain them.

Delegate A replies: "Any and all." Delegates B, C and D raise their placards, and the chairs call on them respectively. Delegate B, when granted its POI, must rise from its seat and ask a question to Delegate A. Should delegate A not understand the question, or if the question is not phrased as a question, but as a



statement, Delegate A may invoke the Point of Personal Privilege. Delegate A, once asked a question, can respond as they see fit. Delegate B may NOT challenge its response, and should only communicate directly with Delegate A.

- **Point of Order:** This point relates to the observance of the rules of the committee or to the way the chair is exercising their power. A Point of Order should be invoked should a delegate believe the chair has conducted any procedural mistake, or has exercised their authority in an unfair manner. The chair may refuse to recognize a Point of Order if the delegate has not shown proper restraint governing the use of such a right or if the point is dilatory in nature.
- **Point of Clarification:** This point can be invoked by delegates when no delegates have the floor and is used to clarify what may have been incorrectly stated. Points of Clarification grant delegates the floor for a brief period of time to correct any prior statements. They must always be objective and cannot be inflammatory. Points of Clarification are **NOT** a moment where delegates are allowed to conduct brief speeches or directly contact other delegates. Delegates should refrain from using inflammatory language in Points of Clarification, that instigate the need for subsequent Points of Clarification.
- **Point of Inquiry:** A delegate may raise a Point of Inquiry to request clarification of the present procedural status of a session. It is similar to a Point of Personal Privilege but it is directly concerned with procedural matters instead of well-being.
- **Right of Reply:** This right must be submitted in writing to the chair. In this note, delegates must say what delegation is exercising this right and why the delegation feels directly and personally offended by another delegate's comments. After receiving the written request for a Right of Reply, the chair will rule whether it is valid or invalid.

Motions

What is a motion?

In Model United Nations, a motion is a formal proposal to start, modify, or pause the committee's order of debate. Below, you'll find the specific motion types recognized at BRAMUN.

How to request a motion?

1. Raise your placard.
2. Once recognized, state your motion clearly, including any required details (you can find specific details for each motion in their descriptions).
3. A motion may only be raised when no other delegate has the floor or when the chair explicitly opens space for them.

Procedure for passing motions

There are three different types of motions and how they are selected.

1. Voting procedure:

For the motions below, they are selected through voting. This works in that, the delegate will request the motion, then the chair will add all motions to MUN Command and put them to a vote from most to least disruptive. The first motion to pass will be entertained; all others are discarded.

Motion for a Moderated Caucus: A moderated caucus is a chair-directed time segment used for organized, formal debate on a specific topic. The chair recognizes speakers without a speakers' list then yields the floor to another delegate. Points of Information (POIs) are out of order. However, questions may be asked within the speaker's own time.

When motioning, specify:

- Total caucus duration (e.g., 10 minutes)
- Individual speaking time (e.g., 30–45 seconds)
- Purpose/topic (what you want to focus on)

Example: "Motion for a moderated caucus of 10 minutes, with 30-second speaking time, for the purpose of discussing humanitarian corridors."



Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus: An unmoderated caucus is an informal, delegate-driven break from formal debate. There is no speakers' list and no set speaking time, delegates move freely around the room to negotiate, draft/merge resolutions, coordinate in crises, compare ideas, form blocs, etc. Parliamentary points and POIs are out of order during this time.

When motioning, specify:

- Total duration (e.g., 10–15 minutes)
- Purpose/topic (what you aim to work on)

Example: “Motion for an unmoderated caucus of 12 minutes for the purpose of drafting resolutions.”

Motion to entertain a resolution (submitted by [name of at least one main submitter]): After draft resolutions are complete, a delegate requests to move to entertain resolutions. The delegate must specify which resolution to entertain first by naming at least one main submitter.

Motion to Move into Voting Procedure: When a delegate feels that the topic on the floor, be it a resolution or amendment, has already been sufficiently discussed, he or she may motion to close debate and move into voting procedure.

Motion to Entertain Amendments: Opens the floor for the committee to consider amendments to a draft resolution already on the floor. If the motion carries, the chair accepts written amendments in order.

Motion for Speaker's List: A list that determines the order in which delegates will speak. During debate, a delegate may indicate that he or she wishes to be added to the speakers' list by raising their placard. POIs are allowed during this time.

When motioning, specify:

- Individual speaking time (e.g., 30–45 seconds)

2. Objection Procedure:

Some procedural motions at BRAMUN can be adopted by unanimous consent; they do not go through a full voting procedure unless needed. If there is a second and no objections, the motion passes automatically (by unanimous consent). If there is any objection or no second, the chair immediately takes a procedural vote.

Motion to pass as a friendly amendment: A main submitter requests that an amendment be incorporated without debate or a vote. The chair will accept it only if all main submitters consent and there are no objections from any main submitter. Objections from delegates who are not main submitters do not matter. If even one main submitter objects, the amendment becomes unfriendly and proceeds under the normal debate-and-vote procedure.

Motion to Move into Time Against: If a delegate feels that debate in favor of a resolution or amendment is repetitive, he or she may call out for this motion, assuming no one is speaking.

Motion to Suspend Debate: When the time allotted for a specific committee session has elapsed, a delegate may make a Motion to Suspend Debate. In order to pass, this motion must be seconded and face no objections. However, if there are objections, the chair will move into voting procedure for the motion.

Motion to vote by roll call: A roll-call vote is a recorded vote in which the chair calls each delegation individually, in alphabetical order, and each responds with their vote. This motion should be called after a motion to move on to voting procedure was passed.

Motion to divide the house: After a motion to move into voting procedure has passed, a delegate may request to divide the house. This means that no one may abstain.



3. Chair Selection:

These are motions a delegate may request, but whether they are entertained is entirely up to the chair. The chair may grant, deny, or modify them to preserve flow and fairness, and may rule them out of order if dilatory or repetitive.

Motion to cite sources: May be raised when a delegate believes another delegate's factual claim, statistic, or quote was presented without substantiation. If granted, the original speaker must provide a verifiable citation to the chairs; failure to do so, or citing an unreliable source, means the claim is ruled unsubstantiated for debate purposes and may not be referenced further.

Motion for a follow-up: A follow-up allows the questioning delegate to ask one additional, directly related question immediately after a POI has been answered. There is no vote: the chair may grant or deny the request at their discretion.

Motion to extend POIs: After all the POIs have finished and no one is speaking, a delegate may request to extend POIs by a specific number (1,2,3). There is no voting; the chair may either accept or deny this request, the chair may also select the number of POIs if they don't agree with what was requested by the delegate.

Motion to approach the chairs: A delegate may request permission to briefly approach the dais to resolve an urgent administrative or procedural matter that cannot be handled via note-passing. If granted, only one delegate may approach at a time



Order of Procedural Motions:

The motions below shall have precedence in the following order over all other motions:

- Point of Personal Privilege
- Point of Order
- Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
- Point of Information
- Motion for an Unmoderated/Moderated Caucus
- Motion to Move into Time Against

Voting Procedure

Attendance status:

- **Present and Voting:** You cannot abstain on substantive votes.
- **Present:** You may abstain from substantive votes.

Divide the House:

- **Substantive Vote:** If a Motion to Divide the House passes, abstentions are not permitted.
- **Procedural Vote:** Abstentions can't be made, even without a Motion to Divide de House

Voting methods:

- **Default:** By placards, the chair asks who is in favor and who is against.
- **Roll Call Vote:** if a Motion to Vote by Roll Call passes, the chair calls delegations alphabetically; each states its vote.

Rules during the voting procedure:

- When in the voting procedure, no delegate may enter or leave the room or interrupt the procedure, with the exception of two Points of Personal Privilege, Points of Inquiry, or Points of Order. All communication between delegates is strictly forbidden.



Voting Thresholds:

- **Resolutions:** simple majority (50% + 1)
- **Amendments:** 2/3 majority
- **Motions:** simple majority (50% + 1)

If a vote does not reach a simple majority in favor, the resolution fails.

Security Council Rules and Veto

Threshold:

Security Council resolutions require no negative votes from any permanent member (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States). Should a permanent member, colloquially labeled the “P5 Nations”, vote against any given resolution, a negative vote initiates veto procedure.

Veto Procedure:

Veto power only exists in the Security Councils, including the Historical Security Council. Any negative vote from a permanent member automatically initiates veto procedure. For these reasons, if a nation that holds veto power disagrees with a resolution but it does not either infringe on that nation's sovereignty, or violate any of the universally declared human rights or the United Nations Charter, it should not vote against the resolution, but abstain instead.

If a nation wishes to use a veto, it should not say the word “veto” if voting by roll call. In its place, use the traditional “against” vote.

In the case a veto is cast by any of the P5 Nations:

1.) The chairs are to grant nations that are vetoing a resolution 5 minutes of semi-moderated caucus. The delegates can freely converse with their double delegation but are *not* allowed to consult any other delegation.



2.) In this semi-moderated caucus, delegates are to define a reason for which the chairs should sustain the Veto. This decision may be grounded in the aforementioned categories:

- a.) The present resolution infringes on the Vetoing nation's national sovereignty.
- b.) It is in clear violation of the United Nations' Charter.
- c.) It is in clear violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

3.) Vetoing nations will provide their case to the chairs, and the chairs will be allowed to discretionarily decide whether the Veto passes or not.

a.) The chair must provide the committee with an overview of the Vetoing delegate's claim, including the specific condition the delegate believes the Resolution is breaking, and must provide the committee their reasoning for the Veto's acceptance or refusal.

b.) Delegates may NOT challenge a veto decision.

If deemed valid, the veto stands, and the resolution automatically fails and is determined null and void.

If deemed invalid, the vote is treated as an abstention, and the resolution proceeds according to normal thresholds.



Opening Speeches

During opening speeches, every single delegation will be called via roll call to present, in essence, a brief summary of their second and third position paper paragraphs. Depending on the size of the committee, opening speeches are normally between 30 seconds and one minute long. Every opening speech should start by addressing both the dais and one's fellow delegates in an introductory sentence. From there, the delegate should seek to make their position on the topic being discussed very clear to the other delegates, since this is the biggest opportunity every delegate has to take note of who to draft resolutions with later on. An opening speech should then finish with a brief explanation of the solution the delegate proposes for said topic. Finally, remember to thank the House for its attention and yield the floor back to the chairs. There will generally only be one opening speech given per delegation for each topic.

Yields

At BRAMUN, there are three possible yields after a speech. Delegates can yield to another delegate, to points of information, or to the chair. If the first is used, the delegate gives their remaining time to another delegation or a delegate from the same delegation to answer POIs. This is useful because multiple delegates cannot speak during the same speech. If a delegate yields to points of information, the chair selects delegates to ask questions that the delegation whose speech has been concluded must answer. If a delegate yields their time to the chair, any remaining time is disregarded, and the debate proceeds to the next speaker. This also applies to speeches during speakers list, moderated caucuses, and opening speeches.

Resolutions

Resolutions are the documents detailing the formal solutions to the issue being debated. They are made up of numbered clauses and sub-clauses that work together to address the various facets of the problem. A resolution is generally written by delegates in the same bloc during unmoderated caucus. Delegates primarily responsible for writing a resolution are called **main submitters** of that specific resolution, and chairs will usually impose a limit of only 3-5 main submitters per resolution. Any delegates that might've helped briefly or would like to see the resolution being debated may add their country's name to the document as a **co-submitter**. The structure of a resolution is made up of three main parts.

The first is the heading, which includes the committee, the formal topic name, a list of the main submitters, and a list of the co-submitters. Then come the preambulatory clauses, usually acknowledgements and remarks, which set the foundations upon which the resolution is proposed. These clauses are not meant to be actionable or imposing but rather set the tone and intention of the resolution. They begin with a preambulatory phrase, which is normally a gerund (a list of acceptable preambulatory verbs/phrases is attached below). It's important to note that opening phrases of preambulatory clauses must always be italicized, that the clauses themselves are never numbered, and that they are connected by commas rather than semicolons. Although these clauses are not read in formal debate, they are necessary in order for a document to be considered a resolution and therefore must be included in order to be debated.

Sample Preambulatory Phrases

Affirming	Expecting	Having studied
Alarmed by	Expressing its appreciation	Keeping in mind
Approving	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with regret
Aware of	Fulfilling	Noting with deep concern
Bearing in mind	Fully alarmed	Noting with satisfaction
Believing	Fully aware	Noting further
Confident	Fully believing	Noting with approval
Contemplating	Further deploring	Observing
Convinced	Further recalling	Reaffirming
Declaring	Guided by	Realizing
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Recalling
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Recognizing
Deeply convinced	Having considered further	Referring
Deeply disturbed	Having devoted attention	Seeking
Deeply regretting	Having examined	Taking into account
Desiring	Having heard	Taking into consideration
Emphasizing	Having received	Taking note
		Viewing with appreciation
		Welcoming

Operative clauses follow preambulatory clauses and normally comprise the bulk of the resolution. These are the clauses that actually detail the course of action that must be taken to solve the issue at hand. Operative clauses begin with a phrase/verb from the list attached below, which must be underlined in a resolution. Unlike preambulatory clauses, operative clauses must be numbered, and their subsequent sub-clauses must be labeled in the following manner: number, letter, Roman numeral. In Google Docs, it's easiest to simply create a numbered list by entering "1." and then hitting space. If you wish to create a sub-clause, you must simply hit "enter" to create a new number, then hit "tab." Another difference between operative clauses and preambulatory clauses is that operative clauses must always end in a semicolon, rather than a comma. Note that the ending of an operative clause is marked by the ending of its last sub-clause, and that unless it is the last of a clause, each sub-clause should end in a comma. If a clause or sub-clause opens a new list of sub-clauses after it, it should end in a colon.

Sample Operative Phrases

Accepts	Encourages	Further recommends
Affirms	Endorses	Further requests
Approves	Expresses its appreciation	Further resolves
Authorizes	Expresses its hope	Has resolved
Calls	Further invites	Notes
Calls upon	Deplores	Proclaims
Condemns	Designates	Reaffirms
Confirms	Draws the attention	Recommends
Congratulates	Emphasizes	Regrets
Considers	Encourages	Reminds
Declares accordingly	Endorses	Requests
Deplores	Expresses its appreciation	Solemnly affirms
Designates	Expresses its hope	Strongly condemns
Draws the attention	Further invites	Supports
Emphasizes	Further proclaims	Takes note of
	Further reminds	Transmits
		Trusts

In order for resolutions to be effective, the actions detailed in the operative clauses must be specific. Realistic clauses based on statistics are seen very favorably and help gain credibility. In addition, it is also conventional not to mention a nation in a resolution unless it is directly related to the topic.



When a motion passes to entertain a specific resolution, a main submitter will be invited to read the entire resolution and then make a short speech in favor of it. The main submitter will have two opportunities to **yield**: one after reading the resolution and another after giving a speech in favor of it. The main submitter that rises to read the resolution does not necessarily need to return to their seat after reading it and can remain at the podium to make a speech in favor of the resolution as well as answer POIs if they so choose. In this way, one main submitter can execute all three functions, or three separate main submitters may yield to each other to complete one function. However, each of these functions **must** be executed by a main submitter: the floor can only be yielded to fellow delegates that have main submitted the resolution being entertained.

It is important to note that each resolution should be discussed independently as if the others did not exist, so delegates are not supposed to reference other resolutions of the same topic or vote against a resolution simply because theirs did not pass. If a speech against does manifest among the delegates, the delegate who gave the speech against the resolution may then answer any POIs. Once the final POI has been answered, the session then moves into **amendments**.

Amendments

Amendments are suggestions for alterations to a resolution submitted by delegates. Amendments are usually collected via Google Forms, and there are a few things a delegate must specify when submitting an amendment. The first is to specify the delegation submitting the amendment. The second is to clarify whether the amendment is **friendly** or **unfriendly**. The third is whether the amendment will be **adding** a new clause or sub-clause to the resolution, removing a clause (**striking**), or **editing** an already existing clause. Finally, the delegate must write what section the amendment will affect and actually write out their amendment (e.g., “Strike sub-clause 4a” or “Add clause 13: Strongly condemns...”). Amendments will usually be collected during a period of unmoderated caucus. Once the time for unmoderated caucus elapses, the Google Form will be closed and amendments will be entertained in the order they were submitted (unless a delegate makes a motion to alter the order of amendments being entertained).



If an amendment is friendly, it means all main submitters of the resolution agree that it should automatically pass. Thus, only a main submitter can submit an amendment as friendly. Any main submitter can object to passing an amendment as friendly, as well as raise a motion to pass any amendment as friendly so long as there is a consensus among the main submitters. In the event that any main submitter does not wish to pass an amendment, there will be speeches in favor and against it, followed by voting. For an amendment to pass in voting, it must have a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority of the votes in favor of its passing.

In the event of two or more delegates submitting the same amendment, whichever submission of that amendment was entertained first will serve as the entertainment of all of its copies. So for example, if an amendment to strike clause 4 did not pass, all other delegates that submitted the same amendment to strike clause 4 will be skipped. If at any point a delegate wishes to nullify their amendment proposal, they may make a motion to retract their amendment. Finally, if an amendment wishes to edit or add a sub-clause to a clause that was previously stricken, that amendment will be nullified and skipped.

Once every amendment has been entertained and voted on, the final version of the resolution, including its alterations after amendments have been applied, is voted on. A resolution must receive at least 50% of votes in its favor +1 in order to pass.

Speeches

Both resolutions and amendments must have speeches made in favor of and against them. If a resolution or amendment is not defended by a speech in favor, it automatically does not pass. Similarly, if a resolution or amendment does not receive a speech against it, it automatically passes without voting. The chairs will set the amount of time each delegate has to make their speech, which can change according to time constraints throughout the conference, but these speeches tend to last between one and two minutes. The chairs will always ask if a main submitter is willing to make a speech in favor of a resolution or if a delegation is willing to make a speech in favor of an amendment they submitted. Once the speaker rises to the podium, the chairs will indicate when the timer for a speech begins or tell the speaker that the timer will start counting down as soon as they start talking. A chair will always bang the gavel once when 10 seconds are remaining, then twice when time has fully elapsed. Once the time for a speech has fully elapsed, a delegate must quickly finish whatever



thought they were on, making sure not to surpass the limit by more than a couple of seconds.

After a speech has been made in favor of a resolution or amendment, the delegate will have the choice to **yield** the floor in a few different ways. Regardless of their choice, they will eventually need to return to their seat, and the dais will then ask if there are any delegates willing to make a speech against the same resolution or amendment. The procedure for the speech against then runs essentially identically to that of the speech made in favor of a resolution or amendment.

Crises

Crises are central to the MUN experience. A crisis consists of an unforeseen event that takes the delegates by surprise, often interfering with the alliances between nations and presenting the delegates with a complication they must now address. A crisis may be realistic or far-fetched; examples can range from a clandestine drug network financed by the United States to a Brazilian air raid on India. Delegates must adapt to the new circumstances and continue to look for the best alternative for their country.

How a crisis will be handled is up to the chair's jurisdiction. They may choose to allocate time for delegates to write a special, isolated resolution that tackles the crisis or allow delegates to amend their current resolution to consider the new information. Above all, it is important to demonstrate flexibility and quick problem-solving during a crisis, showing the chairs your abilities under pressure.

Flow of Debate

There is no singular linear path a BRAMUN simulation must necessarily take from start to finish. Chairs and delegates will work together to define what progression a committee session must naturally take to ensure fruitful debate occurs. Although delegates may always suggest motions on how to proceed, it is ultimately the dais that decides what road a simulation will follow. Below you will find a hyperlink to a flowchart that goes in-depth into the possible routes a simulation may take, as well as a script of what a piece of a simulation might sound like.

Flowchart

[Flow of Debate](#)

Script

The committee session starts at a point where delegates have already finished drafting resolutions;

- **Chair:** Are there any motions in the house on how to proceed with entertaining resolutions?
- Delegate: Motion to entertain the resolution main-submitted by the delegations of the United Kingdom, France, and Germany.
- **Chair:** That is in order. Are any of the main submitters willing to read their resolution at the podium?

Delegation of France raises their placard;

- **Chair:** Delegation of the French Republic, please rise to the podium and read the resolution.

Delegation of France reads the resolution they main submitted, while making sure to skip the heading and preambulatory clauses;

- **Chair:** Is the delegation of France willing to make a 1-minute and



30-second speech in favor of the resolution?

- Delegation of France: The delegate wishes to yield the floor to the delegation of Germany to make a speech in favor.

German delegation rises to the podium as the delegation of France returns to their seat;

- **Chair**: Delegation of Germany, your 1 minute and 30 seconds begins **starts timer** now.

The delegate gives their speech;

- **Chair**: Is the delegate open to any points of information?
- Delegation of Germany: Any and all.
- **Chair**: Are there any such points in the house?

The delegations of Angola and DPRK raise their placards;

- **Chair**: We will be entertaining POIs from the delegation of Angola, followed by the delegation of the DPRK, and that will be all. Delegation of Angola, you have been recognized.

The delegation of Angola states their POI, followed by an answer from the delegation of Germany;

- Delegation of Angola: **raises placard** Motion for a brief follow-up.
- **Chair**: That is not in order due to time constraints, delegate. Delegation of the DPRK, you have been recognized.

The delegation of the DPRK states their POI, followed by an answer from the delegation of Germany;