

DomeMUN 2026

Rules of Procedure

Atheneum College Hageveld



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I. Introduction

These Rules of Procedure govern debate at DomeMUN 2026, Atheneum College Hageveld's Model United Nations conference.

These rules exist to facilitate orderly, substantive debate and to guarantee every delegate an equal opportunity to participate. The Secretariat and Chairs will apply them in that spirit and will not permit their use for obstructive or disruptive purposes.

II. The Secretariat and the Chairs

A. Secretary-General

The Secretary-General holds authority over all student participants for the duration of the conference and has the right to rule on any question vital to its harmonious operation, including whether a matter falls within a forum's competence. Decisions of the Secretary-General are final.

B. Chairs

The Chair of each committee sets the agenda, opens and closes meetings, decides the order in which issues and resolutions are debated, and directs discussion. The Chair enforces these Rules, grants the right to speak, puts questions to a vote, and announces decisions.

The Chair rules on all points of order and, subject to these Rules, controls proceedings and the maintenance of order in the committee room. The Chair may propose time limits on debate, limit how many times a delegate may speak on a question, propose closure of debate, and propose a recess or adjournment.

III. General Conduct of Delegates

Delegations must at all times act in accordance with the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Each delegate is expected to:

- respect the decisions of the Chair at all times;
- obtain the floor before speaking;
- stand when speaking, unless the Chair indicates otherwise;
- yield the floor promptly when required to do so by the Chair;
- remain courteous at all times;
- avoid insulting, abusive, or discriminatory language.

IV. Language

English is both the official and the working language of every DomeMUN committee. All speeches, points, motions, and questions must be delivered in English.

All resolutions, working papers, amendments, and other official conference documents must be written and published in English.

All notes that are passed are expected to be in English and are allowed to be screened by staff, Chairs and Admins.

The notes in the gossip box are to be screened by staff appointed by the SG. (These notes all need to be respectful and have a positive purpose)

V. Committees, Agenda and Issues

For the General Assembly committees (GA's), both issues on the agenda are published on the conference website in advance. For all non-GA committees (HRC, SC, ECOSOC, etc.), a crisis mechanism applies to the second issue or third issue (this is decided by the SG) ; see Section XIII.

At the opening of business, the Chair proposes the agenda (the order in which the committee's issues will be debated). Delegates may move to amend the proposed order of the agenda before substantive debate begins.

VI. Opening Speeches

Each delegation may deliver an opening speech, ordinarily limited to one minute, setting out its position on the topic under discussion.

A limited right of reply to opening speeches may be granted by the Chair after a specified number of speeches have been heard. A reply must respond to the content of a preceding opening speech.

VII. Speakers List and Speeches

Substantive debate proceeds via a General Speakers List, on which delegates may place themselves to speak in favour of, against, or generally on the topic. The Chair sets and may adjust individual speaking time.

A speech may only be interrupted by a Point of Personal Privilege relating to audibility. All other points are addressed only once the speaker has yielded the floor — to points of information, to another delegate, or back to the Chair.

A delegate may yield the floor to another delegation only once, consecutively.

VIII. Points

Points may be raised at any time by raising a placard, subject to the Chair's discretion to recognize them, and may not interrupt a speaker except as noted below.

A. Point of Personal Privilege

Relates only to the comfort, safety, or ability to hear and be heard of a delegate. It may not address the content of a speech, and it is the only point that may interrupt a speaker — solely on grounds of audibility.

B. Point of Order

Relates strictly to procedural matters, such as an apparent breach of these Rules. It may not interrupt a speaker.

C. Point of Parliamentary Enquiry

A question addressed to the Chair concerning the Rules of Procedure themselves, used when a delegate needs clarification on how to proceed.

D. Point of Information to the Chair

A question addressed to the Chair, most commonly used to request clarification on the state or conduct of debate.

E. Point of Information to the Speaker

Once the Chair has opened the floor to points of information, a delegate may direct one question to the speaker who holds the floor. The point must be formulated as a question, though a brief introductory statement may precede it. A delegate who has asked a Point of Information to the Speaker may also ask one (1) follow-up question, provided it relates directly to the original question and the answer just given. This is granted at the Chair's discretion and only where time allows; it does not extend to a second, unrelated question, and other delegates retain priority for the remaining points-of-information time. A delegate can call upon a follow up question by stating; Motion to follow up.

IX. Motions

Motions require recognition by the Chair. Procedural motions ordinarily pass by simple majority; where more than one motion is on the floor, the Chair determines the order in which they are put to a vote, generally giving priority to the motion proposing the greatest change to the current state of debate. Common motions at DomeMUN include:

- Motion to open the Speakers List on a given issue;
- Motion for a Moderated Caucus (specifying topic, total duration, and individual speaking time);
- Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus (specifying duration and purpose);
- Motion to extend debate time or a caucus already in progress;
- Motion to go to the Previous Question (calling for closure of debate and an immediate vote);
- Motion to introduce a working paper or draft resolution;
- Motion to introduce an amendment;

- Motion to Divide the House (calling for a roll-call vote; see Section XII);
- Motion to divide the question (voting on parts of a resolution separately);
- Motion to table a resolution or issue (requires a simple majority; a two-thirds majority is required to take the matter back from the table) (be aware this motion is not able during a crisis);
- Motion to refer a resolution or question to another forum (debatable; requires a simple majority);
- Motion to reconsider a resolution already voted on (only after all agenda business is complete; requires a two-thirds majority);
- Motion to recess or adjourn the meeting.
- Motion to follow up (see VII. E)

Withdrawing a motion

A delegate may withdraw a motion they proposed at any time before voting on it begins, as long as no amendment has since been made to it. Once withdrawn, the same motion may be reintroduced later by any delegate, including a different one.

X. Amendments

Amendments may only be submitted by a delegate holding the floor, and are intended to improve a resolution and broaden consensus rather than to obstruct it. A motion counts as an amendment, rather than a new proposal, whenever it simply adds to, deletes from, or revises part of an existing resolution.

Where an amendment to an amendment is moved, it is voted on first. If its adoption necessarily resolves the fate of the first amendment, the first amendment is not separately put to a vote.

Where several amendments are moved to the same resolution, they are voted on one at a time, starting with whichever amendment changes the resolution the most and working down to whichever changes it the least. If adopting one amendment would automatically decide the fate of a later one on the list, that later amendment is skipped rather than voted on separately. Once every amendment has been dealt with, the committee votes on the resolution as amended.

Debate on amendments is ordinarily closed debate, with a fixed number of speakers for and against. All delegations may vote on amendments, and abstentions are permitted.

XI. Draft Resolutions

Before being accepted for debate, a draft resolution must be co-submitted by a pre-determined minimum number of 5 delegations and approved by the Chair and the Approval Panel. The Chair checks that the resolution is pertinent to the agenda item, within the competence of the committee, and consistent with the UN Charter; the Approval Panel checks format, language, and internal consistency.

A resolution may not include specific financial amounts or name specific funding sources; committees are not in a position to commit real budgetary resources, so resolutions must address financing only in general terms.

XII. Voting Procedures

Voting rights

Each delegation has exactly one vote, regardless of the size of its delegation or the committee it sits in.

“Present and voting”

Wherever these Rules refer to delegations “present and voting,” this means delegations that cast a yes or a no vote. A delegation that abstains is left out of this count entirely — an abstention is neither a yes nor a no, and does not count toward the total against which a majority is measured.

Conduct during voting

Once the Chair has opened voting procedure, no interruptions are permitted other than points of order concerning the conduct of the vote itself.

Abstentions count neither for nor against a motion or resolution: a resolution passes where the number in favour exceeds the number against, irrespective of abstentions.

Method of voting — Motion to Divide the House

Committees ordinarily vote by a show of placards (or by standing, where the Chair specifies). Any delegate may instead move to Divide the House, calling for a roll-call vote. On a roll call, delegations are called in English alphabetical order, starting from a delegation drawn at random by the Chair, and each replies “yes,” “no,” or “abstention” aloud.

Voting on several proposals for the same question

Where two or more proposals address the same question, the committee votes on them in the order they were submitted, unless it decides otherwise. After voting on one proposal, the committee decides separately whether to go on to vote on the next — for instance, this step may be skipped once a proposal has already been adopted.

Equally divided votes

If a vote on a proposal ends in a tie, the proposal is treated as rejected.

Veto

Veto rights apply only in the Security Council, in accordance with the UN Charter's provisions for its permanent members, and do not apply in any other DomeMUN committee.

XIII. Crisis Procedure in Non-GA Committees

This section applies to the Human Rights Council, the Security Council, and ECOSOC and other non-GA-committees c. It does not apply to GA1 or GA3, whose two agenda issues are both published in advance and debated in the ordinary way.

Each non-GA committee has two issues on its agenda, but only one is published on the DomeMUN website ahead of the conference. Delegates are expected to prepare for both issues using the research reports the Chairs have prepared for them, even though the second issue's report is not made public beforehand.

While the committee debates the first, published issue, the Chair will introduce the second issue — the crisis — at a time of the Chair's choosing that is not announced in advance. The Chair distributes the crisis research report in the committee room at that moment; the report is subsequently published on the conference website.

Once the crisis is introduced, it becomes the committee's priority business. The issue previously under debate is tabled with immediate effect, without requiring the ordinary motion and vote to table, and the committee turns to the crisis issue.

The committee may return to the tabled issue only once the crisis has been dealt with, and only by the ordinary motion to take a matter from the table (requiring a two-thirds majority), at the Chair's discretion and subject to remaining conference time.

A crisis resolution will be written in AHOC form (Blank resolution on which delegates amend until they pass the resolution as a whole)

XIV. Quorum

A majority of a committee's total membership constitutes a quorum, required for the committee to open substantive business or to take a vote.

XV. Appeals Against the Chair

A delegate may appeal a ruling of the Chair. The appeal itself is not debatable, and a two-thirds majority against the Chair's ruling is required to overturn it.

XVI. Quick-Reference Summary

This section briefly restates the rules delegates and Chairs are most likely to need in the moment. It does not replace the full text above, which governs in any case of doubt.

Conduct and speaking

- Stand to speak, obtain the floor first, yield when told to, stay courteous — no insults or discriminatory language.

- Opening speeches: 1 minute. A speech may only be interrupted for a Point of Personal Privilege about audibility.
- You may yield the floor to another delegation only once, consecutively.

Points

- Personal Privilege — comfort/audibility only; the only point that can interrupt a speaker.
- Point of Order — procedural issues only; cannot interrupt a speaker.
- Parliamentary Enquiry — ask the Chair about the rules themselves.
- Point of Information — a question to the Chair or, once invited, to the speaker.
- DomeMUN adaptation: one directly-related follow-up question is allowed per Point of Information, at the Chair's discretion.

Motions and majorities

- Most procedural motions (caucuses, extending/closing debate, introducing a paper or amendment) — simple majority.
- Tabling an issue — simple majority. Taking it back off the table — two-thirds.
- Reconsidering an already-voted resolution — two-thirds, and only once all agenda business is done.
- Overturning a Chair's ruling on appeal — two-thirds.
- A delegate can withdraw their own motion any time before voting starts on it, as long as it hasn't been amended; anyone can reintroduce it later.

Amendments

- Only a delegate with the floor may submit one. Amendments-to-amendments are voted on first.
- Several amendments to the same resolution are voted most-different-from-the-original first, down to least different; a later one is skipped if an earlier vote already settled it.
- All delegations vote on amendments; abstentions are allowed.

Voting

- Each delegation has one vote. "Present and voting" means yes/no votes only — abstentions aren't counted either way.
- No interruptions once voting starts, except points of order on the vote's conduct.
- Abstentions never count for or against — only for/against votes decide the result.
- Normal vote is by placard; any delegate can move to Divide the House for a roll-call vote instead.
- Multiple proposals on the same question are voted in the order submitted, unless the committee decides otherwise.
- A tied vote on a proposal counts as rejected.
- Veto power exists only in the Security Council, for its permanent members.
- English is the official language — all speeches and documents must be in English.
- Resolutions can't name specific financial amounts or funding sources.

DomeMUN-specific rules



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- HRC, SC and ECOSOC each carry a second, unpublished “crisis” issue. It is introduced mid-debate at an unannounced time; the issue on the floor at that moment is tabled immediately, without a vote, and the crisis takes over as the committee's priority.
- GA1 and GA3 have no crisis — both of their issues are published in advance and debated normally.

Quorum

- A majority of a committee's total membership must be present to open business or hold a vote.

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