

SofIMUN 2013

Rules of Procedure

Rules of procedure applicable to the UN Committees





SOFIMUN
Sofia International Model United Nations

Edition: VI/2013
Period: 3-10 August 2013
Location: Sofia, Bulgaria

Website: www.sofimun.org
Foundation: www.foundation.sofimun.org
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General Provisions

1. The SOFIMUN Rules of Procedure (hereinafter the "Rules") are not subject to change and shall be considered adopted prior to the beginning of the conference.
2. In a case of conflict between a general rule of the Rules and the special rules of an organ, the latter shall prevail.
3. The Secretary-General may alter and change the rules on his own discretion by informing the delegates and the chairperson.
4. **Language-** English is the official working language of the conference. Usage of other languages is prohibited during the sessions. If any documents in a language different than English is presented in front of a committee it cannot be accepted unless an official SOFIMUN translation takes place.
5. **Credentials-** The SOFIMUN Secretariat has accepted the credentials of Delegates or Observers prior to the opening of the conference. Actions relating to the alteration of rights or credentials of any Staff Member, Delegate or Chairperson may exclusively be initiated by the Secretary-General.
6. **Delegates** - Each Member State to an organ shall be represented by one (1) Delegate. The Delegates shall have speaking and voting rights on all matters in the organ they belong to.
7. **Observers-** The Representative of an accredited SOFIMUN observer (Non-governmental Organization or International Organization or Country) shall have the same rights as a Delegate except that he/she may not vote on substantive matters and may not sign nor sponsor Draft Agendas, Resolutions and Amendments.

RULE 1- Chairpersons

- 1.1 **Chairpersons** -The Board of all SOFIMUN Committees shall be composed of two chairpersons (hereinafter "Chairs").
- 1.2 **Competence of the Chairpersons** - The competence of the Chairpersons may not be questioned by the delegates, at any time and for whatever reason.
- 1.3 **Authority of the Chairs** -The Chairs shall exercise ultimate authority over their respective committee, presiding in an equitable and objective manner. The Chairs also reserve the right to propose a motion at any given time, which will help the work and procedures of the committee move forward and should be taken seriously into account by the committee. In case of disruptive or dilatory behavior of any participants, the Chairs reserve the right to take any appropriate action. As well the Chairs will have as responsibility to ensure that delegates are accurately representing the position of their countries with respect to substantive issues and topics. The Chairs reserve the right to take appropriate actions to ensure the proper representation of country-policies by the delegates.
- 1.4 **Responsibilities of the Chairs** - The Chairs are responsible for all procedural matters pertaining to the committee, including but not limited to, moderating debate, determining the applicability of rules and, if necessary, clarifying the meaning of the existing rules without needing any approval of the committee. As well the Chairs shall also be responsible for ensuring relevancy of the content and format of the Working Papers before their submission for verification by the Secretary General or the Under Secretary Generals.



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- 1.5 **Caucus of the Board** -The Chairpersons reserve the right to halt the procedures within the committee in order to take 30 seconds of internal Caucus.

RULE 2- Parliamentary procedure

- 2.1 **Roll Call**- Attendances shall be kept by the Chairpersons with a Roll Call at the beginning of every committee session. Delegates shall establish their presence in the committee by raising their placards and declaring *“Present”* or *“Present and Voting”*. Delegates having declared themselves Present and Voting cannot abstain during votes on substantive matters.
- 2.2 **Procedural Matters** -Procedural matters are those matters relating to the structure of the committee session as defined in the SOFIMUN 2013 Rules of Procedure. All Delegates must vote on procedural matters, by raising their placards and no Delegate may abstain. Roll Call vote is not in order for procedural matters.
- 2.3 **Substantive Matters**- Substantive matters are defined as those matters relating to the specific topic at hand. Delegates that have established their presence at the initial Roll Call shall act accordingly.

RULE 3- Majority

Unless otherwise specified, no motions are debatable and all require a simple majority vote to pass.

- 3.1 **Simple Majority**- A procedural or substantive matter requiring a simple majority to pass implies that fifty percent plus one vote (50% + 1) of the committee must vote in favour of the matter to pass. If the vote is a tie, the matter will be considered to have failed.
- 3.2 **Two-thirds (2/3) Majority**- A procedural or substantive matter requiring a two-thirds (2/3) majority to pass implies that two-thirds (2/3) of the committee must vote in favour for a matter to pass. If there is at least one vote in favour or against and the remaining votes are abstentions subject is considered to have either passed or failed respectively.

RULE 4- Quorum

Committee activities and debate shall start when at least one third (1/3) of the delegates (quorum) are present which will be verified through Roll Call that will be carried out by the Chairpersons, following rule. If quorum is not met thirty (30) minutes after the scheduled start time of the committee session, the committee shall start its session with the number of delegates already present, unless otherwise instructed by SOFIMUN 2013 Secretariat. Participants arriving during or after the roll call, are required to send a note to the Chair stating their presence in the committee. As long as participants have not informed the Chair of their arrival they will not be allowed to vote or give a speech. All participants who have not informed the Chair of their arrival until voting procedure begins are not eligible to vote. The total number of delegates will be determined by the attendance list from the most recent committee session. If quorum is in question in the first committee session, the list of delegations expected to attend will serve to determine the total number of delegates in attendance. Quorum will be assumed to be present unless specifically challenged and shown to be absent. The Chairs may at any time, and especially before entering voting procedures, revisit the quorum at their own discretion.

RULE 5- Agenda

- 5.1 **Motion to set the Agenda** - Following the Motion in order to Verify the Quorum, a Motion to *“Set the Agenda”* on a specific topic will be in order. The Chairs will consider the Motions in the order in which they were made. It is in the discretion of the Chair to take one (1) speaker in favour and one (1) speaker against the Motion and proceed with a vote. The Speakers will receive the floor, in order to express their view, in rotation (in favour – against). If the Motion is accepted, requiring simple majority, the Agenda will be set in the manner suggested by the Motion. If the



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Motion fails, the Chairs shall consider the next Motion and repeat the process laid forward in the above sections. If no Motion to set the Agenda receives the necessary simple majority then the Committee will discuss as first topic the one that gathered the most positive votes during the voting procedure. The order in which the Agenda is set at the beginning of the conference shall remain for the duration of SOFIMUN. Once the Agenda is set the Chairs will entertain a *"Motion to Establish a Speakers' List"*. The Chairs shall call for tabling of the debate if committee updates and news need to be considered immediately by the delegates. The committee shall return to the regular Agenda once the given updates and news have been addressed.

- 5.2 Representatives may not delete items from the original Agenda, except in the case of splitting an agenda topic. No additional items may be added to the Agenda, except in the case of splitting an agenda topic.
- 5.3 **Alteration of the Agenda-** In the event of an international crisis or emergency, the Secretary General or his/her Deputies may call upon the Committee to table debate on the current topic area so that the more urgent matter may be attended to immediately. After a resolution has been passed on the crisis topic, the Committee will return to debate the tabled topic. If a resolution on the crisis topic fails, the Committee may return to debate on the tabled topic area only at the discretion of the Secretary General or his/her Under Secretary Generals.

RULE 6- Speakers

The Speakers' List is opened following a Motion from a delegate and the subsequent approval by the Chair. A Delegation can add its country name to the List pending only if it is not already on the List. The delegates may put their placards vertically at any point during the formal debate, stating in that way that they wish to be added in the speaker's list. Speakers must keep their remarks germane to the subject under discussion. When the Speakers' List is exhausted debate is automatically closed even if a motion to close debate would not normally be in order.

RULE 7- Speeches

- 7.1 A Delegate may move to set a time limit on speeches after a Speakers' List has been established. The Chair may either rule the Motion dilatory at his/her discretion or put it to vote. If there are more than one Motions to Set the Speaking Time, they will be voted upon in order of the most disruptive first.
- 7.2 No Representative may address an organ without having previously obtained the permission of the Chairperson.
- 7.3 The Chairperson limits the time allotted to each speaker. A Representative may at any time when the floor is open, but not during speeches, introduce a Motion to Change the Speaking Time. This motion is non-debatable and passes at the discretion of the Chairperson. The decision of the Chairperson is not subject to appeal.
- 7.4 If a Representative addresses the organ without permission, exceeds the allowed time for his speech, makes irrelevant or offensive statements, or violates the SOFIMUN Rules in any other way, the Chairperson may call him/her to order.

RULE 8- Debate

- 8.1 **Formal Debate** - A committee shall by default be in Formal Debate unless otherwise advised by the Chairs. Delegates should refer to the Speakers' List for the speaking order.
- 8.2 **Informal Debate** - During formal debate a motion can be put forth by any delegate for a Moderated Caucus or an Unmoderated Caucus both of which constitute informal debate. Informal debate can only occur on substantive issues and is out of order once a motion to close debate has been passed.

RULE 9- Yields

Only during substantive formal debate, a Delegate may yield any remaining time at the end of his/her speech.



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- 9.1 A Representative who was granted the right to speak by the Chairperson during formal debate may yield his/her remaining speaking time to another Representative.
- 9.2 A Representative may also yield his/her remaining time to answering questions. In this case, the Chairperson designates Representatives whose questions may consequently be answered by the yielding Representative. Statements and comments, which go beyond a mere question, are not in order. Time counts only for the answers of the delegate not for the questions.
- 9.3 A Representative may, if he/she wishes, yield the floor back to the Chairpersons.
- 9.4 The floor may be yielded only one (1) time during a speech.

RULE 10- Points

- 10.1 **Point of Personal Privilege-** A Delegate may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege if a matter impairs him/her from participating fully in committee activities. The Chairpersons shall try to effectively address the source of impairment. A Point of Personal Privilege may only interrupt a speaker if the delegate speaking is inaudible. Otherwise, the delegate rising on the Point of Personal Privilege must wait till the end of the speech to raise the Point.
- 10.2 **Point of Order -**A Delegate may rise to a Point of Order if a Rule of Procedure is not properly observed by a Delegate or by the Chairpersons. The Chairs will rule on the validity of the point immediately. A Delegate rising to a Point of Order may not comment on the topic of the discussion. A Point of Order ruled dilatory by the Chairs may not be appealed. This point may not interrupt a Speaker.
- 10.3 **Point of Parliamentary Inquiry-** A Delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry requesting an explanation from the Chair on the Rules of Procedure. This point may not interrupt a Speaker.
- 10.4 **Right of Reply-** A Delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another Delegate's comments may rise to a Right of Reply. Disagreement with the content of a Delegate's speech is not grounds for a Right of Reply. The Chair will recognize the Right of Reply at his/her discretion as well as decide on how to resolve the motion. This point may not interrupt a speaker but should be addressed the moment he/she has finished his/her speech. Should the Chairs rule the Right of Reply out of order, his/her decision cannot be appealed. No delegate may call for a Right of Reply on a Right of Reply.

RULE 11- Motions

- 11.1 **Motion for the Adjournment of the Meeting-** A Delegate may move for the Adjournment of the meeting to suspend all committee activities until the next scheduled meeting time. The Chair may rule the Motion out of order without possibility of appeal or putting it to vote.
- 11.2 **Motion for the Adjournment of the Session-** A Delegate may move for the Adjournment of the Session to cease permanently all Council activities¹. The Chair may rule the Motion out of order without possibility of appeal or putting it to vote. In the event that the President approves this, there should be two (2) speakers for and two (2) speakers against and the motion will require a two-thirds (2/3) majority to pass.
- 11.3 **Motion for a Moderated Caucus.**
 - 11.3.1 Moderated Caucus interrupts a formal debate for a time proposed by a delegate. No Speakers' List shall be kept. A Representative may signal his/her desire to speak by placing his/her placard vertically on the table. The Chairperson designates the speakers taking into consideration equity and the good functioning of the organ. The decision of the Chairperson is not subject to appeal. The Chairperson shall limit the speaking time.



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- 11.3.2 A Representative may at any time when the floor is open, but not during speeches, introduce a Motion for Moderated Caucus. The Representative shall rise when called by the Chairperson to explain the purpose of the motion and propose a time for the Caucus and the individual speaking time. The Motion for Moderated Caucus requires the support of a second Representative, is non-debatable and shall immediately be put to vote. A majority of Representatives present is required for the Motion for Moderated Caucus to pass. The Chairperson may rule the Motion for Moderated Caucus out of order. The decision of the Chairperson is not subject to appeal.
- 11.3.3 No other points or motions are in order during a moderated caucus. Due to its nature only a point of personal privilege can be stated.
- 11.4 Motion for Un-moderated Caucus**
- 11.4.1 Un-moderated caucus interrupts a formal debate for a given time proposed by a delegate. It is used for informal debates and negotiations.
- 11.4.2 Representative may at any time when the floor is open, but not during speeches, introduce a Motion for Caucus. The Representative shall rise when called by the Chairperson to explain the purpose of the motion and propose a time for the Caucus. The Motion for Caucus requires the support of a second Representative, is non-debatable and shall immediately be put to vote. A majority of Representatives present is required for the Motion for Caucus to pass. The Chairperson may rule the Motion for Caucus out of order. The decision of the Chairperson is not subject to appeal.
- 11.5 Motion for Extension of the Caucus-** A delegate can issue a Motion for Extension of the Caucus during the caucus in order to extend the time of the caucus, after the time of the previous has elapsed. The proposed extension cannot be the same or longer than the current caucus. The Chairperson may rule out the Motion for Extension of the Caucus. The decision of the Chairperson is not subject to appeal. A moderated or an unmoderated caucus can only be extended once.
- 11.6 Motion to Table Debate on a Topic-** A Delegate may move to Table Debate in order to end debate on a substantive issue without voting any Draft Resolutions that may be on the floor. If the Chair rules the Motion in order, one (1) Delegate shall speak in favour and one (1) Delegate shall speak against before proceeding with a vote. If the Motion passes, the Chairs shall entertain a Motion to Return to a Dismissed Topic or a Motion to Open Debate on an Unsettled Topic on the Agenda.
- 11.7 Motion to Return to a Dismissed Topic-** If a Motion to Table the Debate is passed, the Chair may entertain a Motion to go back to a Dismissed Topic. In that event, the Chair will entertain one (1) Speaker in favour and one (1) Speaker against. A two-thirds majority (2/3) vote is required for the Motion to pass. If the Motion passes, debate on the dismissed topic resumes and a new Speakers' List is established.
- 11.8 Motion for Closure of the Debate**
- 11.8.1 The closure of the debate immediately terminates all discussions on the item of the Agenda under debate and brings all Amendments and Draft Resolutions on the floor to vote.
- 11.8.2 A Representative may at any time when the floor is open, but not during speeches and caucuses, introduce a Motion for Closure of the debate. The Motion requires the support of a second Representative. The Chairperson may rule out the Motion for Closure of the Debate. The decision of the Chairperson is subject to appeal and can be ruled out by two thirds of Representatives present and voting. The Motion for Closure of the Debate is debatable, rules governing Moderated Caucus apply. The debate on the Motion for Closure of the Debate shall not exceed five (5) minutes.
- 11.8.3 Two thirds of Representatives present are required for the Motion for Closure of the Debate to pass.
- 11.9 Motion to Split the Topic Area-** A Delegate may move to split the Topic Area in order for the committee to come up with more than one resolutions referring to the same Topic. The delegate who moves will have to provide sufficient justification for the proposed splitting of the Topic Area. A 2/3 majority vote is required for this motion to pass.



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- 11.10 **Motion to Question Competence-** A Motion to Question the Competence of the Body to consider a Draft Resolution is in order upon introduction of the documents. The Chair will recognise one (1) Speaker in favour and one (1) Speaker against the Motion. There will be a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote required to pass. If the Motion is approved, the document will be retracted and will not be allowed to be re-introduced.

RULE 12- Working Paper

Working Paper- A Working Paper is an informal document used by committee Delegates to work on building a Draft Resolution. A Working Paper will be distributed at the Chairs' discretion if requested by a Delegate. A Working Paper can be presented by the Delegate either when it is the Delegate's turn to speak, according to the Speakers' list or when a motion for a formal debate is passed, with the purpose of discussing the working paper.

RULE 13- Draft Resolutions

- 13.1 The Chairperson approves a document if it has the required format and the required number of Sponsors and Signatories. An approved document with protocol number given by the Secretariat is referred to as a Draft Resolution and may be introduced to the committee.
- 13.2 Sponsors are recognized as the writers of the Draft Resolution. A maximum of two (2) Sponsors are allowed for each Draft Resolution.
- 13.3 Signatories supporter discussion of the Draft Resolution and do not have further obligations. 5 Representatives present must be either Signatories of the Draft Resolution for it to be introduced to the committee. A Delegate may not at the same time be Sponsor as well as Signatory of a given Draft Resolution. A country can be a signatory to more than one draft resolutions on the same topic.
- 13.4 Delegates may add to, or remove their name from the list of signatories at any time during the debate. This request should be submitted in written form to the Chairperson for approval.
- 13.5 Sponsors can withdraw their names from the Draft Resolution, before entering the voting procedure. If no Sponsors are left in the Draft Resolution, the Draft Resolution is automatically being withdrawn or another delegate can claim the sponsorship.
- 13.6 More than one Draft Resolution may be on the floor at any time.
- 13.7 **Withdrawal of Sponsorships-** Sponsorship of a draft resolution may be withdrawn at any time before voting on it has begun. Sponsorship of a resolution may not be withdrawn after a vote has been taken on a contested amendment.
- 13.8 **Introducing Draft Resolutions-** If a Draft Resolution has been approved by the Chairperson, the Secretariat assigns it a number and distributes the Draft Resolution to all the Representatives. A Sponsor of the Draft Resolution may motion to introduce the Resolution. When the floor is open, one of the sponsors may now request to introduce the draft resolution, only if the representative is on the top of the General Speakers' List. After making the request and the chairperson moderating the attention towards this motion the representative reads out only the operative paragraphs. After the exhausts the operative clauses the other representatives can ask questions concerning technicalities and grammar. No debate or questions on the content is to take place at this time. Any apparent spelling or grammatical errors can also be pointed out and will be changed without a vote. The question session shall not exceed five (5) minutes. A draft resolution is now properly introduced and can be discussed in the formal debate.
- 13.9 **Withdrawal of Draft Resolutions-** A Draft Resolution may be withdrawn by its Sponsors at any time before voting on it has commenced. This request should be submitted in written form to the Chairpersons with the signature of all the sponsors. A Draft Resolution may not be withdrawn if an Amendment to it is on the floor and it has been introduced by the chairpersons. A draft resolution may not be withdrawn if any unfriendly amendment to it is on the floor.



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RULE 14- Amendments.

During Debate on a Draft Resolution a Delegate may move to introduce an Amendment which will add to, strike out from or revise a part of the Draft Resolution. The Amendment has to be first approved by the Chairs. It is highly recommended, the Amendment to be supported at least by one co-sponsor. It is in the discretion of the Chair to define (to the House) the period of time, during which the floor will be open to Amendments.

- 14.1 **Amendments to Pre-Ambulatory Clauses** - Amendments to Pre-Ambulatory Clauses are not in order. However, the Chair may rule such an Amendment in order if serious mistakes have been noticed in the Pre-Ambulatory Clauses by the Secretary General or the Deputy Secretary Generals.
- 14.2 **Non-Substantive Amendments**- Amendments correcting grammatical, spelling or formatting mistakes on Draft Resolutions will be automatically adopted without vote from the committee, at the discretion of the Chair. Following the initial reading of the Draft Resolution by its sponsor, delegates are permitted to point out any such problems to the Chairpersons.
- 14.3 **Friendly Amendments**- Substantive Amendments approved by the Sponsor of a Draft Resolution will automatically be integrated to the Draft Resolution without the need to be put to a vote from the committee. Amendments to Friendly Amendments are out of order.
- 14.4 **Unfriendly Amendments**- Substantive Amendments to a Draft Resolution not approved by the Sponsor of a Draft Resolution are considered unfriendly and require approval from the Chairs to be introduced. Unfriendly Amendments will be put to a vote prior to the vote on the Draft Resolution as a whole. Amendments to Unfriendly Amendments are in order. It is, however, in the discretion of the Chairs whether or not he/she will accept a plethora of such amendments. The Chairs reserve the right to assign one (1) speaker for and one (1) speaker against each Unfriendly Amendment.
- 14.5 **Withdrawal Friendly Amendments**-The Sponsor of a Friendly Amendment may request its withdrawal at his/her discretion, before its adoption by the Sponsor of the Draft Resolution.
- 14.6 **Withdrawal Unfriendly Amendments**- The Sponsor of an Unfriendly Amendment may request its withdrawal at his/her discretion, before its adoption by the committee.

RULE 15- Voting Procedure

When the Chair announces that the committee is entering voting procedure, no entering or exiting from the room will be permitted, unless there is an emergency or until voting procedure has come to an end. At this time, Motions to Split the House, Divide the Question or for Roll Call Voting are in order. Note passing is also suspended.

RULE 16- Order of Voting

If two or more draft resolutions relate to the same question, they should be voted on in the order in which they were submitted.

Reordering Draft Resolutions- A Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions will be in order immediately after entering voting procedure, and before voting has started on any draft resolutions. The delegate moving to Reorder Draft Resolutions will have to state the order through which he/she desires the Draft Resolutions to be voted on. This motion requires simple majority to pass.

RULE 17- Method of Voting

Each Delegate of the committee has one vote and must demonstrate his/her voting intentions by raising his/her placard at the Chairs' request unless there is a Roll Call vote. Delegates must vote "in favour" or "against" on procedural matters and "in favour", "against" or "abstain" on substantive matters. No Delegate shall vote on behalf of another Delegate.



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- 17.1 Roll Call Vote-** Roll Call Motions are in order only for substantive matters. This Motion is automatically accepted unless the Chair rules it out of order; the decision is not subject to appeal. The Roll Call starts from a Delegate, randomly selected by the Chair.
- 17.2 Passing-** During Roll Call, a Delegate may choose to pass. The Chair will place the Delegate at the bottom of the voting list. A Delegate who has passed once during a voting sequence may not pass again or abstain, but must ascertain his vote. A delegate who has passed cannot vote "with Rights".
- 17.3 Voting with Rights-** A Delegate may request a right of explanation after voting. Upon completion of voting, the Delegate will be permitted to explain the reasons as to why he/she has chosen to vote in a certain way. The Chair may limit the speaking time at his/her discretion.
- 17.4 Voting on Draft Resolutions-** Draft Resolutions will be voted on, in the order that they were numbered by the Secretary General and the Under Secretary Generals, unless a motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions has passed.
- 17.5 Voting on Amendments-** All Unfriendly Amendments shall be voted upon in the order in which they were proposed before the committee closes debate on the Draft Resolution that they concern. If one Amendment implies the rejection of a second Amendment, the second Amendment will not be voted upon. A passed Amendment shall be automatically integrated into the Draft Resolution. Once all the Amendments relating to a Draft Resolution have been voted upon, the committee shall vote upon the Draft Resolution as a whole after Closure of the Debate on the Topic Area under discussion.
- 17.6 Motion to Split the House-** The Motion to Split the House is in order when the Delegate putting the motion forward wishes that there be no abstentions during the final vote on the Resolution. This Motion has to be put forth immediately after the committee Closes Debate and enters into Voting Procedure. The Motion shall be put to a vote, requiring a 2/3 majority to pass. Once the Motion passes, delegations shall not be allowed to abstain from voting during the vote on the resolution.
- 17.7 Motion to Divide the Question-** Prior to the start of the voting process on a Draft Resolution, a Delegate may request through a Motion to Divide the Question to vote on an individual or group of operative clauses or clause by clause. A Delegate must specify how he/she wishes to divide the operative clauses during his/her Motion. Should there be more than one Motion to divide the question on the floor, the committee shall vote on the Motions from the most to the least splitting of the draft resolution. The Chair shall take one (1) Speaker in favour and one (1) Speaker against the first Motion to Divide the Question for a speaking time of one (1) minute each. Simple majority is required to pass the Motion. If the Motion passes, subsequent Motions to Divide the Question will be ruled dilatory and the committee will proceed to voting procedure on the Draft Resolution in the manner suggested in the Motion. If the Motion fails, the remaining Motions will be considered in accordance with the above procedure. The divided section that fails during voting will be taken out of the final Draft Resolution; only those sections that have been passed will remain. The committee will then proceed to vote on the new final Draft Resolution as a whole after all the divisions have been voted upon. If all operative clauses fail, the Draft Resolution, as a whole, fails.
- 17.8 Motion to Retake Vote-** The Motion to Retake vote is in order when the result of the vote on the resolution ends with a difference of one (1) between the number of votes for and against the resolution. The Motion is not subject to a vote and must only be seconded in order to pass. Once the Motion passes the committee shall go to a period of five (5) minimum, fifteen (15) maximum minutes of unmoderated caucus, defined by the Chairpersons, for the purpose of further discussing the content of the Resolution. After the caucus the vote shall be retaken and the result of the second vote shall be considered as final. No Motions to retake vote shall be entertained. Should the second vote end in absolute tie the results of the previous vote shall be considered final and shall not be subject to another motion to retake vote.

RULE 18- Seconds & Objections



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After a delegate makes a motion, right before moving to vote on that motion, the board will ask for seconds, ie for delegates agreeing with the motion made by the first delegate. All the delegates wishing to second the motion will have to raise their placards. If there are no seconds the motion will automatically fail.

If there are seconds, the board will ask for objections, ie for delegates disagreeing with the motion made by the first delegate. All the delegates wishing to object to the motion will have to raise their placards. If there are no objections, the motion will automatically pass. If there are objections, the board will proceed with a voting procedure.

Precedence Motions shall be considered in the following decreasing order.

Rule	Description	Debatable	Votes Required	Interrupt Speaker
Point of Personal Privilege	Feeling discomfort	No	No	Yes
Point of Order	To point out a misuse of rules	No	No	No
Right of Reply	Reply to an insult	No	No	No
Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	Clarify the rules	No	No	No
Motion to Set the Agenda	Set the Working Agenda	Yes (1+/1-)	Simple Majority	No
Motion to <u>Establish</u> a Speakers' List	Open the Speakers' List	No	Simple Majority	No
Motion to Set Speaking Time	Define speaking time limit	No	Simple Majority	No
Motion to adjourn session	Adjourn session to cease permanently all committee activities	Yes (2+/2-)	2/3 Majority	No
Motion to Adjourn Meeting	Adjourn until next scheduled meeting	No	Simple Majority	No
Motion for Unmoderated Caucus	Proceed to an Unmoderated Caucus	No	Simple Majority	No
Motion for Moderated Caucus	Proceed to a Moderated Caucus	No	Simple Majority	No
Motion to Split the House	Forbid the right for abstentions	No	2/3 Majority	No
Motion to Retake Vote	Retake vote if there is an one vote difference	No	Simple Majority	No
Motion for the Verification of Quorum	Seeking to verify the presence of delegates	No	Simple Majority	No
Motion to Close Debate on the Topic Area under Discussion	Close debate on the Topic Area	Yes (1-)	2/3 Majority	No
Motion to Split the Topic Area	Discuss separately two or more sections of the same Topic	No	Simple Majority	No
Motion to Table Debate	Postpone debate	Yes (1+/1-)	Simple Majority	No
Motion to Question Competence	Question the authority of the committee on a topic	Yes (1+/1-)	2/3 Majority	No
Motion to Divide the Question	Divide the operative clauses to groups and vote each group separately	Yes (1+/1-)	Simple Majority	No
Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution	Introduction of a Draft Resolution	No	Simple Majority	No
Motion to Introduce an Amendment	Introduction of an Amendment	No	Simple Majority	No



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"Search Of Future Ideas, Models Us Now"

Diagram: The birth of a resolution

