ANATOLIA COLLEGE
MODEL UNITED
NATIONS

Rules of Procedure



EU Council of Ministers

ACMUN – A THIMUN-AFFILIATED CONFERENCE

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Scope

These rules apply to the European Union Council of Ministers of the Anatolia College Model United Nations Conferences. The Dais is responsible for determining the rules that are in order to facilitate debate and discussion. In case of conflict of interpretation, the President is the final authority for determining the applicability of the Rules of Procedure.

Language

English is the official language of Anatolia College Model United Nations.

Diplomatic Courtesy

During Council sessions, delegates are expected to exercise diplomatic courtesy when addressing members of the Council and the Board. The Board has the authority to address diplomatic warnings to delegates who obviously violate the diplomatic courtesy. In case that the delegate's conduct seriously hampers the process within the council, the President reserves the right to request his expulsion from the conference room.

Statements by the Secretariat

Any member of the Anatolia College Model United Nations Secretariat may issue verbal or written statements to the Council at any time during the Conference.

The Dais of the Council

Composition

The Board of the European Union Council of Ministers will be composed of the President, the Secretary-General of the Council and a Commissioner.

Presidency

The Presidency of the Council of the European Union is held in rotation by each member state. The Council is presided over for a period of six months (from January to June, and from July to December) by each member state in turn, in accordance with a pre-established rota.

Authorities and Responsibilities

The President

The President shall exercise ultimate authority over the Council, proceeding in an equitable and objective manner. The President is responsible for all procedural matters pertaining to the Council, including, but not limited to, moderating debate, determining the applicability of the rules and if necessary, clarifying on the meaning of the existing rules without approval from the council.

The Commissioner

The Commissioner shall have the authority to express their views and the policies of the European Union, on the issue under discussion by the Council. The Commissioner reserves the right to express their view by verbal or written statements, whenever this is deemed necessary. They're responsible for facilitating the debate procedure, in full cooperation with the President of the Council.

The Secretary-General

The Secretary-General can either take the floor, as any other delegate, in order to promote their opinion or clarify the policy lines of the member states, or issue verbal and/or written statements addressed to the Council, at any time. The Secretary-General of the Council was, until the Treaty of Lisbon, at the same time, the High Representative of the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union. Currently, the post of the High Representative is combined with that of the External Relations Commissioners and

separated from the Secretary-General of the Council. The Union's Secretariat is the legal adviser and political counselor to the President of the Union. It is within their responsibilities to assist in the policy planning of the Union. The Secretary-General has the duty to make remarks when a member state is out of line at any given discussion.

Caucus of the Board

The Board reserves the right to halt the working process within the Council in order to take 30 seconds of Caucus to solve any dispute or plan their committee session.

Delegations

Members

The Ministers of the member states meet within the Council of the European Union. Depending on the issue on the agenda, each country will be represented by the minister responsible for that subject (foreign affairs, finance, social affairs, transport, agriculture, etc.).

Non-Council Members

When an issue before the Council involves a non-EU state or observer, the Dais reserves the right to invite the delegation to be present during Council sessions in which the issue is being discussed.

Debating Privileges

A non-Council member is given debating rights. This will allow the delegation to be recognized by the President during debate, to submit draft resolutions or amendments, but not to move these to the floor or vote at any time.

A brief history of the decision making processes of the Union

Supranational and Intergovernmental Cooperation

In the European Union two types of cooperation exist: the supranational cooperation and the intergovernmental cooperation. The first type of cooperation is related to issues which affect the people of the member states directly, surpassing any national political decision, something unique to the EU. Supranational cooperation is related to issues of internal market, agriculture, fisheries, and other similar areas. Intergovernmental cooperation, on the other hand, is the typical method of adopting plans of action in such an organization, as each rules approved by the European Union has to be approved by the National Parliament to be enforced. It related to areas of police cooperation, legal cooperation relating to criminal cases and the Common Foreign and Security Policy since immediate action cannot take place without a national plan.

The Pillars[1]

The issues discussed by the European Union Council of Ministers, as set by the Treaty of Maastricht, are divided in three pillars:

I. Community

The issues pertaining to economic policy, political matters and issues of the environment belong to this category. For example, the measures to tackle the socioeconomic crisis would belong to this pillar. Some

[1] The Pillars are not used during ACMUN's simulation of the EU Council of Minsiters

other issues which would fit to this group are the issues of transportation, education and culture, the characteristics of consumers and their protection, health matters, research and the environment, employment, the social policy, the Asylum Policy, Border control and the Immigration Policy. Supranational cooperation is mandated under this first pillar of the Union.

Decisions of the first pillar require a Common Position to be discussed and a Quality Majority Vote (QMV) to pass. The 'triple' QMV is a voting system based on the population of each member state (See Rule 23).

II. Common Foreign and Security Policy

This pillar contains issues of Foreign Policy and Relations. Issues related to the military and the European Union as a whole also belong here. These are discussed on the basis of intergovernmental cooperation.

III. Police and Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters

Issues related to this pillar are criminal law cooperation, police cooperation, combating of racism and xenophobia, combating of drugs and arms dealing, combating of organized crime, terrorism, human trafficking and crimes against children. Along with the second pillar, intergovernmental cooperation applies here as well.

For the issues discussed from the second and third pillars, unanimity of the council must be reached. There is no other way that the intergovernmental decision can pass. Abstentions are not counted as negative votes and do not affect the outcome.

The Constitutional Treaty, the Treaty of Lisbon and the future of the European Union[2]

For quite a long time, the leaders of Europe had in mind the unification of the European States into one single and strong nation. Several steps have been taken toward this direction and a determining action was the proposition of the Constitutional Treaty. The Treaty was a design for a single Constitution across the Union that would clarify all procedures and governing details and would improve the previous treaties. Yet, after serious disagreements, the plan was abandoned in 2004-2005 (since it was not ratified by France and other major European powers following several national referendums).

The Lisbon Treaty was signed on 13 December 2007, ratified throughout 2008 and 2009 until it came into force on 1 December 2009. The scope of the treaty is to amend the Treaty on European Union (Maastricht Treaty) and the Treaty of the European Community (Treaty of Rome, not renamed to Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union). The treaty was signed by all countries yet ratification was unsuccessful for the Irish Republic as it was considered unconstitutional (it appeared to threaten the national sovereignty of Ireland because of the structure of the Irish constitution). However, the constitution was amended by the Twenty-eighth Amendment of the Constitution of Ireland and a second referendum in October 2009 approved the Treaty (after a first referendum had rejected the treaty in 2008).

The European Union, according to the latest treaties, prior to that of Lisbon, comprised of different European Communities and based its decision making on the three pillar system. The Treaty of Lisbon abolished this structure and moved a step toward the unification of the different systems and treaties by

[2] The Treaty of Lisbon, available at: http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/08/st06/st06655.en08.pdf
Q&A: The Lisbon Treaty, BBC news online, www.bbc.co.uk (January 17, 2011)

established the Union as consolidated entity, thus granted admission to international organizations (such as the World Trade Organization) as an individual member. It also has the power to sign international treaties as a partner. However, despite the abolition of the pillars, the different areas are still considered to be valid and special regulations exist, depending on the topic under discussion (for example the Common Foreign and Security Policy planning).

Concerning the changes in the Council of Ministers, the Treaty of Lisbon included measures to promote Qualified Majority voting over unanimity (see Rules 23 and 24) and changing the roles of the Secretary-General and the High Representative.

1. Committee Session

Usual order of business

1. Calling the meeting to order
2. Verification of Quorum by Roll Call
3. Orders of the day (setting the agenda)
4. Debate

Rule 1: Quorum

Attendance shall be conducted by the President by 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”. Council activities and debate theoretically starts when at least twenty (20) of the 28 member states are present.[3] If quorum is not met thirty (30) minutes after the scheduled start time of the Council session, the Council shall start its session with the number of delegates already present, unless otherwise instructed by Anatolia College Model United Nations Secretariat. Quorum shall be assumed when Council activity begins.

2. Debate

Rule 2: The Agenda of the European Union Council of Ministers

The Secretary-General reserves the right, in urgent circumstances or crises, to alter the Agenda of the Council, either by making additions to it or by completely changing the Agenda. This last fact is in order only after immediate communication of the Secretary-General with the Head of the European States and cannot be questioned by the Delegates.

Rule 3: Formal debate

The European Union Council of Ministers shall by default be in Formal Debate unless otherwise advised by the Directors. Delegates wishing to take the floor at any time are required to raise their placards when they are asked to do so by the Dais.

Rule 4: Informal debate

During Formal Debate a motion can be made by any delegate for an Unmoderated Caucus, which constitutes informal debate. Moderated Caucus is not in order in the European Union Council of Ministers as in Formal Debate a Speaker’s List is not used. Informal debate can only occur on substantive issues and is out of order once a motion to close debate has been passed.

Rule 5: Obtaining the floor

It is necessary for every delegate wishing to address the committee or make a motion to obtain the floor. Once the floor is open, the Chair must recognize a delegate for him to do the aforementioned.

[3] Since the number of delegates in the ACMUN simulation of the EU Council of Ministers may vary, council activities will start when a simple majority of the delegates is present.

Rule 6: Tour de table

Tour de Table shall be conducted at the discretion of the President. The President requests each delegate to give a short summary of their thinking on the matter under discussion, thus ensuring that every member state is able to outline their position and allowing the President to determine whether a compromise is possible. The speech should last approximately 30 seconds and every delegate is obliged to deliver a speech.

Rule 7: Right of reply

The Right of Reply must be submitted to the Dais of the committee or the General Assembly in form of a written note. The President will recognize the Right of Reply at their discretion. 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.

3. Yields

During formal debate and Moderated Caucus, a delegate may yield any remaining time at the end of their speech to questions, to another delegate, to the chair or declare a no yield.

Rule 8: Yielding the floor to questions

The Dais will use the remaining time to entertain questions for the Speaker from the committee. Delegates wishing to ask questions shall raise their placards and wait to be recognized by the Dais. The Dais shall rule questions that are rhetorical, leading or not relevant to the Speaker's speech out of order. Only the Speaker's answer shall be subtracted from the remaining speaking time. This yield is strictly used for questions only and not statements.

Rule 9: Yielding the floor to another delegate

A Speaker wishing to give the remaining time allotted to their speech to another Delegate can do so. A Speaker that has been yielded to cannot yield their time again. Both delegates cannot yield the floor to questions. The floor is automatically given to the Chair.

Rule 10: Yielding the floor back to the chair

The Chair will then recognize the next Member state wishing to take the floor. If a specific yield has not been established by the Speaker, the floor will automatically be given back to the Dais.

Rule 11: No yield

If there is no yield by the delegate, then the Dais will automatically grant two 30-second comments pertaining to the previous speech. More specifically, two delegates will take the floor and speak regarding the speech made or a topic raised by the previous delegate. The first speech should be in favor of the speech that has just been delivered, the second against.

4. Decision Making Process

There are two forms of resolutions in the Council of Ministers: the Common Position and the Intergovernmental Decision. The following descriptions are based on the Treaty of

Maastricht separation of the three EU pillars. Under the Treaty of Lisbon, the President of the Anatolia College Model United Nations Council of Ministers will decide on the appropriate decision format and this decision will be approved by the Secretary-General.

Rule 12: Common Position

If the issue discussed pertains to the First Pillar of the European Union, the Council has to reach a Common Position. The decision should pass through the process of QMV (Rule 23). The Common Position is drafted by the European Commission.

Rule 13: Intergovernmental Decision

If the issue under discussion pertains to the Second and the Third Pillars of the European Union, the Council has to reach a Common Position through the process of Unanimity (Rule 24).

Rule 14: Working papers

A Working Paper is an informal document used by Council Delegates to work on building a draft resolution. A Working Paper will be distributed at the President's discretion if requested by a Delegate.

Rule 15: Draft Decisions

A Working Paper submitted to the President will be referred to as a Draft Decision. Delegates may refer to a document as a "Draft Decision" in a speech only after it has been assigned a number by a member of the Secretariat. If Draft Decisions are complementary or fairly identical, a member of the Dais may recommend that the documents are combined prior to the end of the debate.

Rule 16: Decision denomination

A Draft Resolution that has been put to a vote by the committee and passes may be referred to as a “Council Decision”.

Rule 17: Decision format

The final outcome of the Council work will be presented as a decision according to the standard European Union Council decision format.

Rule 18: Signatories

The main author of the draft Common Position is the European Commission. The main author of the draft Intergovernmental Decision is recognized as the Main Submitter. The Main Submitter must be present for the introduction of a draft Intergovernmental Decision and must agree to support it unless major changes occur.

5. Voting

Rule 19: Voting procedure

When the President announces that the committee is entering voting procedure, no entering or exiting from the room will be permitted until voting procedure has come to an end, unless there is an emergency. At this time, Motions to Divide the Question (Rule 36) or the House (Rule 37) are in order.

Rule 20: Voting method

Each Member state has one vote and Delegates must demonstrate their voting intentions by raising their placard at the President's request. Delegates may vote in favor, against or abstain. Visiting delegations and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) can only vote for procedural matters. No Delegate shall vote on behalf of another Delegate.

Rule 21: Voting with Simple Majority

Simple majority alone will be used for procedural matters only. For a matter requiring a simple majority to pass, fifty percent plus one vote (50% + 1) of the Council must vote in favor of the matter to pass. If the vote is a tie, the matter will be considered to have failed. Unless otherwise specified, no motions are debatable and all require a simple majority vote to pass, with specific exceptions.

Rule 22: Voting with two-thirds (2/3) majority

It will be used for procedural matters only. In a two-thirds (2/3) majority issue, two-thirds (2/3) of the committee must vote in favor for a matter to pass.

Rule 23: QUALIFIED Majority Vote (QMV)

Current QMV Method – The Treaty of Nice

Qualified Majority Vote is the process of adopting a Common Position and guiding decision making overall. Today, the QMV is a triple majority vote and is defined by the Treaty of Nice (2001). It will be effective until 2014 or until 2017 since specific transitional steps will be needed before the Treaty of Lisbon comes into effect. A Qualified Majority shall be reached for the following passing conditions:

1. At least 55% of member states vote in favor,
2. At least 255 of the total 345 voting weights,
3. At least 65% of the people represented by the states that vote in favor (condition usually met in case the voting weights are fulfilled – yet, if the most densely populated European States do not agree the proposition may fail).

If those are found not to be the case, the decision will not be adopted.

When having a qualified Majority Vote, each delegation's vote has different power based on the population of each country. Therefore Germany for instance has a more powerful vote than Spain. It also noted that delegates will have a QMV when voting on a resolution. Here is a link on the way QMV works.[4] Moreover below is presented a chart with the power each member state's vote has:

[4] http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/council-eu/voting-system/voting-calculator/

TABLE 1
EU MEMBER STATES' POPULATION SIZES AND VOTING WEIGHTS ACCORDING TO THE NICE TREATY

Member state	EU-15 votes	EU-25 votes	EU-27 votes	Population in millions (% of total EU population)
Germany	10	29	29	82.3 (16.63)
France	10	29	29	63.4 (12.80)
UK	10	29	29	60.8 (12.28)
Italy	10	29	29	59.1 (11.94)
Spain	8	27	27	44.5 (8.98)
Poland		27	27	38.1 (7.70)
Romania			14	21.6 (4.36)
Netherlands	5	13	13	16.4 (3.30)
Greece	5	12	12	11.2 (2.26)
Portugal	5	12	12	10.6 (2.14)
Belgium	5	12	12	10.6 (2.14)
Czech Republic		12	12	10.3 (2.08)
Hungary		12	12	10.1 (2.03)
Sweden	4	10	10	9.1 (1.84)
Austria	4	10	10	8.3 (1.68)
Bulgaria			10	7.7 (1.55)
Denmark	3	7	7	5.4 (1.10)
Slovak Republic		7	7	5.4 (1.09)
Finland	3	7	7	5.3 (1.07)
Ireland	3	7	7	4.3 (0.87)
Lithuania		7	7	3.4 (0.68)
Latvia		4	4	2.3 (0.46)
Slovenia		4	4	2.0 (0.41)
Estonia		4	4	1.3 (0.27)
Cyprus		4	4	0.8 (0.16)
Luxembourg	2	4	4	0.5 (0.10)
Malta		3	3	0.4 (0.08)
Threshold	62/87 votes	232/321 votes, 13 member states and 62% of population	255/345 votes, 14 member states and 62% of population	

Note: Population data refer to 2007 data from Eurostat.

This method of voting will be adopted by Anatolia College Model United Nations until the official change of the European Union Council of Ministers change of voting methods. The QMV is used for Common Positions, yet, the Treaty of Lisbon expanded its use to main different decisions. The applicability of this rule will be decided by the President and confirmed by the Secretary-General on a case by case basis.

Treaty of Lisbon

The Treaty of Lisbon apart from all other structural changes in the Union amended the voting methods in the Council of Ministers. The ultimate goal is to limit the number of rules requiring unanimity to be passed (see Rule 24). The triple majority will be replaced with a double majority, requiring the following conditions for agreement:

1. At least 14 (55%) of all member states,
2. At least 65% of people represented by the states that vote in favor.

However, in case the Council is not discussing an issue proposed by the Commission or by the High Representative, the QMV will need 72% of the member states with 65% of the population of Europe. At the same time, for a specific ruling to be blocked, at least 4 countries or the 35% of the population plus one country need to be against the proposal.

Rule 24: Unanimity

Unanimity is needed in order to reach decisions in intergovernmental matters (e.g. membership of the European Union, finances, justice and home affairs, and, especially, the Common Foreign and Security Policy). Each member state has one vote. Abstentions are permissible and do not count against unanimity.

Rule 25: Tour de table

See Rule 6.

Rule 26: 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 they have chosen to vote a certain way. The President may limit the speaking time at their discretion.

6. Issues related to conduct

Rule 27: Motion to move to an unmoderated caucus

A delegate may make a motion for an Unmoderated Caucus, thereby suggesting a change from formal to unmoderated informal debate. The Delegate must suggest a time length of the caucus and justification for the Motion. The President may suggest a more appropriate caucus length or may rule the Caucus out of order without the possibility of appeal. Once the Motion has passed, the committee will enter informal debate. During the Unmoderated Caucus, the delegates will carry an informal discussion on the topic specified in the Motion without leaving the conference room.

Rule 28: Introduction of Draft Decision Papers

The Commissioner of the Council is responsible for the introduction of all drafted decisions coming from Common Positions to the House. A draft Intergovernmental Decision may be introduced to the House by the Main Submitter after the approval of the President. The introduction of a draft decision is a procedural matter.

Rule 29: Seconding or objecting to Motions

After a motion has been raised, it can be seconded or objected. In case of objection, the motion will be put into vote, unless the Dais rules it out of order.

Rule 30: Relevance of speech

The President may question the relevance of a delegate's speech. In case the delegate persists in making irrelevant statements to the topic discussed, the Dais reserves the right not to recognize the delegate or even suspend them from the proceedings of the committee for a specific period of time.

7. Privileged motions

Rule 31: Motion to set the agenda

Following the Motions put on the floor by delegates suggesting the order of topics on the Agenda, the president will consider the Motions in the order in which they were made. It is the first motion that a delegate has to introduce, to set the order of the topic.

Rule 32: Motion to adjourn-Take Recess

At the end of the conference, a delegate must make a motion to adjourn session, "[Country] moves that we adjourn". That marks the end of an annual meeting until the following year. Should this motion be made at any time during the conference, the President may rule this motion out of order without a possibility of appeal.

Notes

1. Is in order even after vote ordered on resolution.
2. Renewable, but only after some progress.
3. Quorum is not required for its adoption.
4. It is not always in order. May not interrupt a speaker or the verification of a vote; may not be entertained during a division.

Rule 33: Personal privilege

Questions of Privilege relate to issues regarding the rights and privileges of the delegates in the committee. If the question requires immediate action, it may interrupt a delegate that has the floor. A Delegate may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege if a matter impairs them from participating fully in committee activities. The Chairs shall try to effectively address the source of impairment. This point may interrupt a Speaker.

Notes

1. Takes precedence of all other motions except to adjourn.
2. Questions of privilege (of the first class) that affect the honor, dignity or safety of the assembly are superior to those (of the second class) that concern only individuals. See below.
3. May interrupt a speaker if immediate action is required.
4. Are decided by the Chair subject to appeal to the committee.
5. May be disposed of any subsidiary motion, but such subsidiary motion affects only the question of privilege or the resulting privileged motion, not the main question.
6. Final action need not be taken at once.
7. Chair decides only whether question is one of privilege;—not, usually, as to the particular action required. If question is decided to be a question of privilege (by the Chair or by the committee on appeal), it has then acquired the status of a privileged motion.

8. Incidental motions

Rule 34: Point of order

It is the duty of the Chair to enforce the rules and orders of the committee without debate or delay, yet it is also the right of every delegate who notices the breach of a rule, to insist upon its enforcement. It is called raising a point of order, because the delegate in effect puts the

chair, whose duty is to enforce order, the question as to whether there is a breach of order or not. A Point of Order is used for that and takes precedence of the pending question out of which it arises; does not require a second; cannot be amended and must be decided by the Chair without debate, unless it is doubtful case when he has to submit the question to the committee for decision. Before rendering his decision the chair is encouraged to request the advice of the Secretariat, of which advice or opinion should usually be given sitting to avoid the appearance of debate.

Notes

1. May interrupt a speaker, and a vote if need be.
2. The point of order is decided by the Chair. If dissatisfied with the decision of the Chair any member may APPEAL to the committee for a final decision.
   Form of APPEAL: "[Country] appeals from the decision of the Chair." (An appeal requires a second.) (See Rule 35)
3. Chair may briefly state the reasons for their decision.
4. If Chair is in doubt as to the point of order, they may refer it to the committee for a final decision.
5. A point of order must be raised immediately after the error has been made except in the case of a clear violation of the by-laws (standing rules or fundamental parliamentary principals), in which case if adopted would be null and void. In such cases, it would never be too late to raise point of order.
6. Does not require a second and is not debatable.
7. No other motion may apply to it.

Rule 35: Point of appeal

An appeal is an official request that doubts a decision of the Chair and brings the issue to the committee. Any two delegates may make an appeal on any decision of the Chair, but only at the time when the decision is made. Please note that the answers of the Chair to requests for information or parliamentary inquiries are not decisions and are not subject to appeals.

Notes

1. Must be seconded.
2. Takes precedence of the question which gives rise to it.
3. Is in order even when another member has the floor.
4. A tie vote on an appeal sustains the decision of the chair.
5. Not in order unless made immediately after decision by the Chair.
6. Not in order when another appeal is pending.
7. Cannot be amended.
8. If debate is closed on the appeal or the appeal is tabled, this action does not affect the main question pending.

Rule 36: Motion to divide the question

When a certain subject contains several parts, each of which is capable of standing as a complete proposition if the others are removed, it can be divided into two or more propositions to be considered and voted on as distinct questions.

To save time, it is common practice, when such a motion is made to consider that dividing a question means that each and every clause will be voted on and discussed independently. It

is preferable to divide the question when it is first introduced so that the common position or decision papers are considered and voted on separately.

A Delegate may request through a Motion to Divide the Question to vote on an individual or group of clauses or clause by clause. A Delegate must specify how they wish to divide the operative clauses during the Motion. Should there be more than one Motion to Divide the Question on the floor, the committee shall vote on the Motions from the least to the most splitting of the draft resolution. A 2/3 majority is required to pass the Motion.

The divided section that fails during voting will be taken out of the final Draft of the decision papers; 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 on. If all operative clauses fail or there is no meaning coming from the remained clauses, the Draft Resolution, as a whole, fails.

Rule 37: Motion to divide the House

The usual method of voting is by the having the delegates raise their placards. To increase accuracy and formality, any delegate my request a Division of the House (voting by roll call) at any time after the question has been put (the voting procedure has started), and even after the vote. It does not require a second, and cannot be debated, or amended, or have any other subsidiary motion applied to it. No delegate may abstain to this vote.

After division has been called for by a delegate, the chair must initiate voting procedures on the call. It requires a majority vote to pass. Even though this method of voting is considered as the closed to the true expression of the committee, it would be deemed dilatory to even consider voting by roll call on everything. The method of voting should be generally consistent with the formality of the vote. An abuse that would create the annoyance of the committee should not be tolerated.

9. Requests growing out of business

Rule 38: Parliamentary inquiry

A Delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry requesting an explanation from the Director on the Rules of Procedure. This point may not interrupt a Speaker.

Notes

1. May not interrupt a speaker.
2. The inquiry is answered by the Chair.
3. Does not require a second and is not debatable.
4. No other motion may apply to it.

Rule 39: Points of information

A request for information (point of information) relating to the business at hand is treated like a parliamentary inquiry, and has the same privileges. There are two types of points of information: the points of information directed to the Chair and the points of information directed to the delegate that has the floor. It is important to remember that all requests for information are addressed to the Chair, even when aimed at another delegate. All answers

to questions are also addressed to the Chair. Remember that direct controversies between delegates are an affront to the dignity of the committee. A member rising too often to points of information should not be given recognition by the Chair.

Notes

1. May not interrupt a speaker.
2. Does not require a second and is not debatable.
3. No other motion may apply to it.

10. Subsidiary motions

Rule 40: Limit or extend limits of debate

A motion to limit or extend limits of debate can be used to (a.) set the hour for closing debate and putting the question, (b.) limit or extend the length of the debate, and, (c.) reduce or increase the length and number of speeches. A Delegate may move to extend the Unmoderated Caucus if they feel that additional time would benefit the work of the committee. The Delegate who moves for an Extension of the Caucus must suggest a length for the extension, which shall not exceed the duration of the original Caucus. The President may suggest a more appropriate caucus length and put it to vote or may rule the Extension out of order without the possibility of appeal.

Notes

1. Take precedence of all debatable motions
2. Requires a two-thirds vote.
3. May be applied to any debatable motion or series of motions
4. May by applied only to the immediately pending question
5. Cannot be debated or amended.
6. Cannot have any motion applied to it, nor to the main question while it is pending except the motion to lay on the table
7. Yield to privileged and incidental motions, and to the motions to lay on the table and for the previous question.
8. In force only during the session in which it was adopted.

Rule 41: Motion to Amend

Amendments can be made to clauses (or sets of clauses). Only one amendment may be considered at a time, however, a delegate may submit an amendment to an amendment (second degree amendment). A third degree amendment is not in order; instead a delegate may submit an amendment to the original amendment after the previous amendment has been voted on. While only one amendment may be considered at a time, any number of them may be pending to be considered in succession. Please note that in order to be considered, an amendment has to be germane to the subject discussed in the clause (or set of clauses).

AMENDMENTS TO OPERATIVE CLAUSES

During Debate on a Draft Decision a Delegate may move to introduce an Amendment which will add to, strike out from or revise a part of the Decision. The Amendment has to be first approved by the Dais. It is highly recommended that the amendment be supported by at

least one signatory. It is at the discretion of the Director to define (to the House) the period of time, during which the floor will be open to amendments.

Amendments to Preambulatory Clauses

Amendments to Preambulatory Clauses are not in order. However, the President may rule such an amendment in order if serious mistakes have been noticed in the Preambulatory Clauses by a member of the Secretariat or the delegates.

Non-Substantive Amendments

Amendments correcting grammatical, spelling or formatting mistakes on Draft Decisions will be automatically adopted without vote from the committee, at the discretion of the President. Following the initial reading of the Draft Decision by a signatory, delegates are permitted to point out any such problems to the Dais.

Friendly amendments

Since there are no sponsors in the Anatolia College Model United Nations, friendly amendments are also invalid. That is, every single amendment proposed has to be debated and ultimately voted upon in order to be included in the resolution, with the exception of the non-substantive amendments.

Amendment to another amendment

During Debate on an Amendment a Delegate may move to introduce a Second Degree Amendment (Amendment to the Amendment) which will add to, strike out from or revise a part of the Amendment. The Amendment has to be first approved by the President. It is in the discretion of the President to set the debate time on a Second Degree Amendment. After the debated time has elapsed the Council will proceed with voting on the Second Degree Amendment and then continue debating on the first Amendment after the changes, if the Second Degree Amendment passes, or on the original Amendment, if the Second Degree Amendment does not Pass.

Rule 42: Move to the previous question

The motion to move to the previous question refers to ceasing the debate, and the committee moving immediately to voting on the clause/resolution/amendment before it. It is not debatable and cannot be amended. It shall require a two-thirds majority for its adoption. This motion may be applied to all of the pending motions or specific categories (e.g. all amendments). In general, the object of the previous question is to bring the committee at once to a vote on the immediately pending question, or on other questions specified in the demand. An immediate effect is the fact that no other amendments can be made, and thus the initial supporters of the resolution/clause/amendments can secure their proposal without delays.

Notes

1. Takes precedence of all debatable questions except “to lay on the table.”
2. Requires a two-thirds vote.
3. Its effect is confined to the immediately pending motion, unless it specifically indicated otherwise, as, “close debate on all pending questions.”
4. When ordered, no additional motion may be introduced, except “to lay on the table.”

5. Cannot be debated or amended.
6. Cannot have any motion applied to it, nor to the main question while it is pending except the motion to lay on the table

11. Unclassified motions

Rule 43: Reconsider

When a motion, vote or resolution has been made and carried, or lost, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof.

Notes

1. May not interrupt a member who is speaking.
2. Must be moved by one who voted with the prevailing side.
3. For actual consideration and voting its precedence is that of the motion to which it applies.
4. It suspends action on the motion to which it applies until it has been decided.
5. Requires only majority vote in all cases.
6. Has no privilege for consideration other than that of the motion to which it applies.
7. Not debatable if motion to which it applies was undebatable.
8. No question may be twice reconsidered.
9. Action that cannot be reversed cannot be reconsidered.

Overview of Main Points and Motions

	I want to…	Debatable	Vote	Second required	Interrupt a speaker
Personal Privilege	Register a complaint	No	—	No	Yes
Point of Order	Enforce the rules	No	—	No	Yes
Point of Appeal	Submit a matter to the committee	Yes	Majority	Yes	No
Parliamentary inquiry	Clarify a rule	No	—	No	No
Motion to adjourn / take recess	Close meeting	No	Majority	Yes	No
Division of the House	Demand a rising vote	No	2/3	No	No
Division of the Question	Divide resolution to clauses	No	2/3	Yes	No
Motion to amend	Modify wording of clause	Yes	Substantial	Yes	No

Motion to reconsider	Retake vote	Yes	-	Yes	No
Limit or extend limits of debate	Define speaking time	Yes	2/3	Yes	No
Move the previous question	Move to voting procedures	No	2/3	Yes	No
Motion to set the agenda	Make follow agenda	Yes	Majority	Yes	No
Tour de Table	All delegates to speak	No	-	No	No