



CLIMATE CHANGE

26th-30th september

RULES OF PROCEDURE

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I. PREAMBLE

The purpose of the rules of procedure is to structure, facilitate and organize the formal and informal debate during committee sessions throughout the conference. These rules set out to address the majority of the situations that might arise during committee sessions, but they are not final. The Chairs and the Secretariat, at their discretion, have the authority to make the final decisions based on their good judgement and experience in unclear conflict situations.

- i. These rules shall be the only rules that apply to BISMUN Committees.
- ii. These rules shall apply to all BISMUN Committees unless further specified.
- iii. For the purposes of these rules, the Deputy Secretary Generals and Secretary General will be referred to collectively as the “Secretariat”.
- iv. Interpretation of the rules shall be reserved for the Chairs, Deputy Secretary Generals and Secretary General, which shall be in accordance with the principles of BISMUN.
- v. The committees at BISMUN shall be resolution-writing committees, unless further specified with these rules.

RULE 1. RULES OF PROCEDURE

The Bucharest International Student Model United Nations Rules of Procedure (hereinafter the “BISMUN Rules”) are not subject to change and shall be considered adopted prior to the beginning of the conference. In case of conflict between a general rule of the BISMUN Rules (Chapters I-VI) and the special rules of a committee, the latter shall prevail.

RULE 2. LANGUAGE OF THE CONFERENCE, COURTESY AND DRESS CODE

English shall be used as the official working language of the conference. No delegate may address a committee in any other language. Delegates shall show courtesy to other delegates, the Secretariat, Chairs and the professional staff of the venue and shall represent themselves in formal business attire during sessions. The Chairs will immediately call to order any delegate who fails to comply with this rule. The Secretary General may expel any delegate for failing to adhere to this rule.

RULE 3. CREDENTIALS

The BISMUN Secretariat has accepted the credentials of delegates and observers prior to the opening of the conference. Actions relating to the alteration of rights of any staff Member, delegate or chairs may exclusively be initiated by the Secretary General.

RULE 4. DELEGATES

Each Member State may be represented by one delegate per committee. The delegates shall have speaking and voting rights on all matters in the committee they belong to.

RULE 5. CHAIRS

The Chairs shall preside over the committee. The Chairs shall open and close each committee session, compose the Speakers list, propose the limitation of speaking time, grant the right to speak and announce decisions.

The Chairs act in an equitable and objective manner, observe the BISMUN Rules and shall have complete jurisdiction of the proceedings in the committee and the maintenance of order during the meetings. The Chairs shall have the right to rule out points and motions put forward by delegates, unless otherwise provided in the BISMUN Rules. The Chairs may advise the delegates on substantive and procedural matters in order to enable the good functioning of the committee.

The Chairs have the right to suspend the committee meeting for a limited time, which they must indicate beforehand. This right is not subject to appeal. The Chairs' interpretation of the BISMUN Rules shall prevail. Rule 8 Paragraph 3 is reserved.

RULE 6. SECRETARIAT

The Secretary General shall have the rights described, hereinafter, in all meetings of the committees. The Secretary General may nominate a deputy to act in their place. The Secretary General may at any time make oral and written statements to a committee concerning any question under consideration.

The Secretary General's interpretation of the BISMUN Rules shall prevail. The Secretary General shall, in their interpretation, take into consideration equality of treatment and the good functioning of the conference. The Secretary General is entitled to adopt measures not stated herein, if they consider it necessary.

The Secretariat shall:

- i. Assist the Chairs and the Secretary General;
- ii. Receive, correct and circulate documents;
- iii. Have custody of the documents in the archives;
- iv. Generally, perform all other work that may be required for the good functioning of the conference.

Delegates who commit a serious breach of the BISMUN Rules shall be permanently removed from the committee by the Secretary General or a designated Secretariat member.

II. AGENDA

RULE 7. PROVISIONAL AGENDA

A Provisional Agenda for the committee session will be set by the Chairs and communicated to the delegates prior to the opening of BISMUN.

RULE 8. SETTING THE AGENDA

During the first committee session, the Chairs will open the floor for a Motion to set the Agenda. This motion requires a second. However, delegates may debate the motion with two speakers in favour and two speakers against the motion. Each speaker will be allotted 60 seconds to speak on the matter. After this the committee will proceed to a vote: a simple majority is required to set the agenda. In the event, the motion fails, the other topic will be discussed first by default. No other motions are in order during the setting of the agenda.

III. PROCEDURE OF DEBATE

RULE 9. SECONDS AND OBJECTIONS

All motions that are being voted upon must have seconds in order to be voted upon. In the event that there are seconds to a motion, the Chairs must ask for any objections. If there are objections, then the motion must be put to a vote. If there are only seconds to a motion, it automatically passes. If there are no seconds to a motion, then it automatically fails. In certain instances, multiple motions can be collected before being put to a vote.

RULE 10. QUORUM

The quorum must be established at the beginning of every session and requires one-third (1/3) of the delegates to be present before entering into debate. The option to change that number is at the discretion of the Secretary General.

In order to establish presence, the Chairs shall proceed to a roll call prior to the opening of the meeting. The roll call shall take place in alphabetical order. Delegates may state present or present and voting. Delegates stating present and voting cannot abstain when voting on substantive matters.

RULE 11. GENERAL SPEAKERS LIST

If not decided upon differently, formal debate rules apply. The Chairs shall establish the General Speakers List, for the purpose of general debate on the agenda item under discussion, which determines the order of speeches. A delegate may request to have their name put on the General Speakers List by raising their placard or by setting their placard vertically on the table or sending a note to the Chairs.

Among those raising their placards, Chairs shall decide the order of the General Speakers List by taking into account considerations of equity and the good functioning of the committee. A delegate who has already been added to the General Speakers List cannot be added again until they finish their speech.

RULE 12. SPEECHES

No delegates may address a committee without having previously been recognized by the Chairs. The Chairs limit the time allotted to each speaker. The default speakers time is set by the Chairs at the beginning of the committee. If a delegate addresses the committee without permission, exceeds the allotted time for the speech, makes irrelevant or offensive statements, or violates the BISMUN Rules in any other way, the Chairs may call them to order.

RULE 13. YIELDS

At the end of a formal speech, a delegate is required to yield their remaining time. They may:

- 1. YIELD TO THE CHAIRS.**

- 2. YIELD TO ANOTHER DELEGATE:**

A delegate may yield their time to another delegate. The Chairs will ask the other delegate whether they would like to accept the yield. If the delegate accepts the yield, then they will have the remaining time to address the Committee. This time cannot be extended nor yielded to another delegate.

- 3. YIELD TO QUESTIONS:**

A delegate may yield their time to questions. The Chairs will ask the Committee if there are any points on the floor at which time the delegate may raise a Point of Information to ask a question to the speaker. The Chairs will pause the time in order for the question to be phrased. The speaker will have the remaining time to answer the question.

A yield to a yield is out of order.

RULE 14. POINT OF INFORMATION

During the time in formal session when a speaker yields their time to questions, a delegate may raise a point of information. When the Chair has recognized the delegate, they must rise to state their point of information to the delegate in question and remain standing for the answer. The delegate must state their point of information efficiently.

RULE 15. RIGHT OF REPLY

A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been infringed by another delegate may, after the latter's speech, request a Right of Reply by raising their plaque card. The Chairs shall decide upon the request immediately and may or may not grant it. The decision of the Chairs is not subject

to appeal. If the Right of Reply is granted the allotted speaking time is 30 seconds. A Right of Reply to the Right of Reply is out of order.

RULE 16. POINT OF ORDER

A delegate may at any time, but not during a speech, raise a Point of Order, directed at the Chairs, to indicate an instance of improper parliamentary procedure. The Point of Order will be immediately ruled upon by the Chairs in accordance with BISMUN Rules. A Point of Order to a Point of Order is out of order. The delegate may not speak about substantial matters while calling for a Point of Order.

RULE 17. POINT OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

A delegate may ask for a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry at any time, but not during a speech. The Point of Parliamentary Inquiry is used in order to clarify a technical aspect concerning BISMUN Rules. The Chairs must respond to the inquiry and attempt to clarify the matter.

RULE 18. POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

A delegate may raise a Point of Personal Privilege in order to indicate a personal discomfort, but may only interrupt a speaker if they are unable to hear the speech being given. A Point of Personal Privilege can be used, for example, to request light or to ask a speaker to speak louder.

RULE 19. MOTION TO CHANGE THE SPEAKERS TIME

A delegate may at any time when the floor is open, but not during speeches, introduce a Motion to Change the Speakers Time. This motion is debatable and requires one speaker in favour and one speaker against.

The motion will be put to a vote and requires a simple majority to pass. In the event that there is no speaker against, the motion immediately passes. If the Motion to Change the Speaking Time is, at the discretion of the Chairs, disruptive to debate then they may declare the motion out of order.

RULE 20. MOTION FOR A MODERATED CAUCUS

A Moderated Caucus is a formal debate on a specific matter in regards to the agenda item being discussed. A Motion for a Moderated Caucus is in order when the floor is open for points or motions: delegates shall rise and state the purpose, overall duration (up to 30 minutes) and individual speaking time for the motion. The Motion for a Moderated Caucus requires a second, is not debatable and needs a simple majority in order to pass.

RULE 21. MOTION FOR AN UNMODERATED CAUCUS

An Unmoderated Caucus is a temporary suspension from formal debate in order for delegates to discuss ideas informally in the committee room. A Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus is in order

when the floor is open for points or motions: delegates shall rise and state the purpose and the overall duration (up to 30 minutes). The Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus requires a second, is not debatable and needs a simple majority in order to pass.

RULE 22. MOTION FOR AN EXTENSION

This motion extends the time for a previous moderated caucus or unmoderated caucus and can be introduced right after the moderated or unmoderated Caucus has elapsed. When called by the Chairs, the delegate shall rise and state the overall duration of the motion, which may not exceed the overall time for the previous caucus. The Motion for an Extension requires a second, is not debatable and needs a simple majority in order to pass. The Chairs may rule out the Motion for an Extension. No more than two extensions may be allowed for a single caucus.

RULE 23. MOTION TO TABLE THE DEBATE ON TOPIC AREA

This motion suspends the debate on the topic under consideration. This motion requires a second, one speaker in favor and one speaker against and needs a 2/3 majority in order to pass. If this motion is adopted, a new General Speakers List will be established for the new topic area and the current General Speakers List will be suspended.

RULE 24. MOTION TO RETURN TO A DISMISSED TOPIC

This motion resumes debate on the topic that was tabled. This motion requires a second, one speaker in favor and one speaker against and needs a 2/3 majority in order to pass. If this motion is adopted, the Chairs will return to the previous General Speakers List that was suspended.

RULE 25. MOTION FOR THE CONSULTATION OF THE WHOLE

This motion follows the same rules applied in a moderated caucus except without the moderation. The delegate who proposed this motion may choose to moderate the consultation themselves, choose another delegate to moderate or have the last speaker yield the floor. Delegates may indicate their desire to speak by raising their placard. Varying perspectives within the debate should be presented in the Consultation of the Whole as much as possible.

A delegate proposing this motion must indicate the total duration and a topic area within the agenda item. This motion requires a second, a speaker in favour and a speaker against this motion and a simple majority to pass. If the committee is unable to maintain decorum during this consultation of the whole, the Chairs may intervene and continue it as a regular moderated caucus. If there are delegations who have not been consulted within the total duration, the Chairs may intervene in order to ensure that all delegations speak.

RULE 26. APPEAL THE DECISION OF THE CHAIRS

A decision made by the Chairs may be appealed immediately by a delegate. Delegates may introduce an appeal to the decision of the Chair by raising their placard at any time except when a delegate is speaking. The Chairs may speak briefly in defence of their decision and then immediately put the appeal to a vote. The decisions of the Chairs will stand unless overruled by a 2/3 majority. The appeal can be overturned by the Secretary General.

RULE 27. MOTION FOR A MINUTE OF SILENCE

Any delegate may motion for a minute of silence before the start of the committee session. They must indicate the reason behind the minute of silence. This motion is immediately adopted unless deemed out of order by the Chairs.

RULE 28. MOTION FOR THE SUSPENSION OF THE MEETING

The Motion for the Suspension of the Meeting suspends all Committee functions until the next meeting and is usually utilized for coffee breaks, lunch breaks or the end of a conference day. A delegate may at any time when the floor is open, but not during a speech, introduce a Motion for the Suspension of the Meeting. The Motion requires a second and a simple majority in order to pass. The Chairs may rule the Motion out of order.

RULE 29. MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE MEETING

The Motion for the Adjournment of the Meeting suspends the Meeting until the next edition of the BISMUN. A delegate may at any time when the floor is open, but not during a speech, introduce a Motion for Adjournment. The Motion requires a second and a simple majority in order to pass. The Chairs may rule the Motion out of order.

RULE 30. MOTION TO CLOSE THE DEBATE ON THE TOPIC AREA

A delegate may propose a Motion to Close Debate on the agenda item currently under discussion whenever the floor is open. This motion requires a second. This motion is debatable up to the extent of two speakers in favour and two speakers against this motion, after which this motion shall be put to a vote. This motion requires a 2/3 majority in order to pass.

If the Committee is in favour of closure, the Chairs will declare the closure of debate, and any resolutions on the floor will be brought to an immediate vote. If the General Speakers List is exhausted and no delegation wishes to add their name to the list, debate on the topic at hand is immediately closed.

IV. RESOLUTIONS

RULE 31. WORKING PAPERS

A Working Paper has a free format and does not require sponsors or signatories. Once a Working Paper has been approved by the Chairs, they will assign it a number and then distribute it to the committee. Working Papers can be discussed only after approval.

RULE 32. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

A Draft Resolution may be introduced to the committee after it has been approved by the Chairs and assigned a number. A document that has not been approved by the Chairs may not be referred to as a Draft Resolution. A Draft Resolution requires a minimum of two Sponsors and a maximum of five Sponsors and a total of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the committee as either Sponsors or Signatories.

Sponsors need to have authored or helped write the draft resolution, which indicates support of the document. Signatories are not bound to agree with the content of the Draft Resolution. Delegates may add or remove their name from the list of Sponsors or Signatories during the debate by submitting a written request to the Chairs.

Once a possible draft resolution has been approved by the Chair, a Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution can be raised when the floor is open. This motion requires a second and a simple majority to pass. The introduction of a Draft Resolution shall proceed with one of the Sponsors reading the operative clauses, which will then be followed by a question and answer period for the Sponsors to clarify any points in the document with a total duration of fifteen minutes. The duration must be indicated by Sponsors of the Draft Resolution.

There can be more than one Draft Resolution on the floor for discussion at any given time. However, no more than one Resolution may be passed per agenda item by each Committee.

V. AMENDMENTS

RULE 33. AMENDMENTS

An amendment is a proposal that adds to, subtracts from or modifies part of a Draft Resolution. Delegates may amend any Draft Resolution that has been introduced. Amendments to preambulatory clauses are out of order. Grammatical, spelling and formatting errors in the Draft Resolution will be corrected without a vote by the Chairs. The final decisions on corrections rest at the discretion of the Chairs.

Amendments require one Sponsor and one Signatory in order to be submitted in writing to the Chairs for approval.

Substantive Amendments may be considered “friendly” if these have the approval of all the Sponsors. Friendly Amendments are incorporated immediately into the Draft Resolution without being voted upon.

Substantive Amendments that are not approved by all the Sponsors are considered “Unfriendly”. Unfriendly Amendments require one Sponsor and one Signatory in order to be submitted in writing to the Chairs for approval. Amendments to Amendments are out of order.

Once a draft resolution or other relevant document is on the floor, the Chairs will deem the floor open for amendments. The Chairs will indicate an amenable deadline that the committee agrees upon for amendments to be in. Once a deadline is set, the Chairs may accept amendments up until this point. Amendments will only be voted upon once all amendments have been submitted or deadline has passed. Amendments will also be voted upon before the closure of the debate. Once all Amendments have been voted upon, the committee will return to formal debate. If there are new amendments proposed by delegates, the Chairs will then proceed in the same manner until there are no more amendments on the floor or the debate has been closed.

Amendments must be in the form of the amendment template, which will be provided by the Chairs to the committee.

The introduction of Amendments will be conducted by the Chairs in the order that they were submitted. The Chairs will ask the Sponsors whether the Amendment is Friendly or Unfriendly. Unfriendly Amendments will be debated upon with two speakers in favour and two speakers against.

Once debated, the Unfriendly Amendment will be voted upon and requires a simple majority to pass. This is a substantial vote and therefore, the Chairs will ask for votes in favour, against and abstentions. Once an Unfriendly Amendment is passed, it will be added to the Draft Resolution. The committee will consider a Draft Resolution including all adopted Amendments.

RULE 34. WITHDRAWAL OF AMENDMENTS

An Amendment may be withdrawn by its Sponsors at any time before voting procedure commences. This request shall be submitted to the Chairs.

VI. VOTING

RULE 35. VOTING PROCEDURE

In the event that the General Speakers’ List elapses or when a Motion to Close the Debate on Topic Area has been passed, Draft Resolutions on the floor will automatically be put to vote. If there is

no Draft Resolution on the floor, the committee shall automatically move to the next topic on the agenda.

Each delegate shall have one (1) vote, which may be “Yes”, “No”, or “Abstain”. Delegates recognized as “present and voting” may not abstain.

During voting procedure the room is sealed, laptops are closed, no person may exit or enter the room and delegates must abstain from communicating in any form. Only Points directly linked to the vote may interrupt the voting procedure. If not stated otherwise, the delegates will vote by raising their placards.

RULE 36. REQUIRED MAJORITY

A procedural or substantive matter requiring simple majority shall be passed when half plus one (50% + 1) of the delegates vote in favour. If the number of votes are equally divided the matter shall be regarded as rejected.

A procedural or substantive matter requiring a qualified majority shall pass by two thirds of the present delegates. If the voting is divided exactly the matter shall be regarded as passed.

RULE 37. MOTION FOR A ROLL CALL VOTE

Prior to the start of voting procedure on a Draft Resolution, a delegate may request a Roll Call Vote. The Motion will be automatically accepted unless ruled out by the Chairs.

A Roll Call Vote takes place in English alphabetical order starting with the state whose name is drawn by lot by the Chairs. The delegate must reply with “Yes”, “No”, “Abstain” or “Pass” when their delegation is called by the Chairs. The delegates who have “Passed” will be asked to state their vote after all the other delegates have voted and they cannot abstain. Should they wish to explain their vote after the end of the voting procedure, the delegates may respond “Yes with Rights” or “No with Rights”. If the delegate “Abstains” or “Passes” they cannot vote with rights. The allotted time for explaining the vote and the number of delegates who are granted the rights remains under the discretion of the Chairs.

RULE 38. MOTION TO DIVIDE THE QUESTION

After the debate on an Agenda item has been closed, but before a substantive vote, a delegate may motion to Divide the Question in order for a cluster of operative clauses be voted on separately. Sub-operative clauses may not be separated in a division of the question. If there are calls for multiple divisions, the order of voting on these divisions shall be decided upon by the Chairs.

A Motion to Divide the Question requires a second and a simple majority to pass. The motion is debatable with two speakers in favour and two speakers against. If the motion passes, the resolution

will be divided accordingly, and a separate procedural vote will be taken on each divided part to determine whether or not it is included in the final draft.

Parts of the Draft Resolution that are subsequently passed will be recombined into a final document and then put to a substantive vote. If the divided parts do pass the procedural vote, they are stricken from the Draft Resolution and disregarded.

Motions to Divide the Question and Motions for a Roll Call Vote are not in collision. Should a Motion for a Roll Call vote be passed prior to the Division of the Question, every division shall be voted upon by placard and then the entire Draft Resolution shall be voted upon by Roll Call.

RULE 39. MOTION TO SPLIT THE HOUSE

A delegate may propose a Motion to Split the House if he/she wishes that there be no abstentions during the voting procedure. This motion must be proposed before the committee starts the voting procedure on any of the Draft Resolutions. This motion is not debatable, but requires a second and shall be put to a vote. It requires a 2/3 Majority to pass. If the motion passes, no delegate may abstain during the voting procedure on any of the Draft Resolutions on the floor.

RULE 40. MOTION TO RETAKE THE VOTE

A delegate may propose this motion if the voting results for a Draft Resolution have resulted in a difference of one vote between the votes in favour and those against. This motion requires a second and is automatically adopted unless ruled out of order at the discretion of the Chairs.

If this motion passes, then the Chairs will immediately call for an unmoderated caucus of a minimum of five minutes and a maximum of fifteen minutes in order to facilitate further discussion on the Draft Resolution in question. Once the unmoderated caucus has elapsed then the committee will retake the vote on the Draft Resolution. This motion may only be proposed once and if the second vote results in a tie, then the previous result shall be final.

RULE 41. MOTION TO RE-ORDER THE DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft Resolutions will be voted upon in the order that they were introduced in. After the closure of debate on the topic area, a delegate may move to change the order in which the Draft Resolutions will be voted upon. They must specify the desired order. If this motion is proposed then the Chairs will entertain further proposals for ordering. Proposals will be voted upon in the order that they were received in. This motion requires a second, is not debatable and needs a simple majority to pass.

RULE 42. MOTION TO VOTE CLAUSE BY CLAUSE

If this motion is adopted, each operative clause will be voted upon one by one. After all the individual clauses have been voted upon, the Draft Resolution shall be voted upon as a whole. This motion may be proposed during the voting procedure when the floor is open. This motion requires a second and is immediately adopted unless the Chairs decide that it is out of order.

In the event that there have been successful motions for a Roll Call vote and for a Clause by Clause Vote, the procedure will be that the clauses will be voted upon by placard and the Draft Resolution as a whole by roll call.

RULE 43. ORDER OF VOTING

If there are more Draft Resolutions on the floor concerning the same issue, they shall be voted upon in the order that they were introduced in unless there is a Motion to Re-order the Draft Resolutions.

VII. SPECIAL RULES APPLICABLE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL

RULE 44. VOTES IN SECURITY COUNCIL

For all votes in the Security Council (both procedural and substantive), 60% of votes by the members of the committee must be in favour for the motion to pass. Abstentions on substantive matters do not lower this threshold. In the event that not all delegates are present for the council meeting, the Secretary General may move to change this with qualified majority. The decision rests solely on the Secretary General and it is not subject to appeal.

During voting on procedural matters, there are no veto rights. During substantive matters, the Permanent Members of the Security Council (China, USA, UK, France, Russian Federation) must vote either “Yes” or “Abstain” in order for a substantive matter to pass.

The “Veto” vote refers to the use of veto power from a Permanent Member of the Security Council. If one of these States votes “No” on a substantive matter then the matter fails immediately.

RULE 45. MOTION TO DECLARE THE VOTE SUBSTANTIAL

This motion may be proposed, when the floor is open, on any procedural vote. The purpose of this motion is to make a procedural vote into a substantial vote. If a procedural vote, such as a motion for a moderated caucus, becomes substantial then it follows the rules regarding substantial voting procedure. Delegates may vote “Yes”, “No” and “Abstain” on the vote. If a procedural vote is made substantial then it requires 60% of votes in favour to pass. If a Permanent Member uses their veto then the motion automatically fails.

When this motion is proposed, the procedural motion, in question, is declared substantial. The Chairs will then ask if there are any objections. If there is an objection then the committee votes on whether to redeclare the motion procedural. This motion to re-declare the motion procedural is a substantial vote.

RULE 46. MOTION FOR THE INVITATION OF AN AMBASSADOR

Any Member State of the United Nations, which is not a member of the Security Council, may be invited to participate without a vote in the discussion on the topic area when the Security Council considers the interests of that Member State to be of importance to the topic. This motion is not debatable and is up to the discretion of the Chairs whether it is possible at the time of the proposal.

RULE 47. MOTION FOR A CLOSED DOOR SESSION

During a Closed Door Session only delegates of the Member States, the Chairs, the Secretariat and persons authorized by the Secretary General may attend the meeting. The time for the Closed Door Session is specified by the delegate. Rules for the Moderated Caucus shall apply.

A delegate may ask for a Motion for a Closed Door Session at any time the floor is open, but not during speeches. The Motion requires a second, is not debatable and shall immediately be put to vote. It needs a qualified majority (2/3) in order to pass. The Chairs may rule out the Motion. The time for a Closed Door Session may be extended once.

RULE 48. MOTION FOR A P5 CAUCUS

Any Permanent Member of the United Nations Security Council may propose this motion when the floor is open. When raising the motion, they must indicate the duration of the P5 caucus. The P5 Caucus will be held in a separate room with the participation of the Permanent Members and one of the Chairs. The P5 Caucus will take the form of an informal debate in order for the Permanent Members to come to a consensus. The Chairs will entertain this motion at their discretion. If there are any Permanent Members who object to this motion then the motion will be overruled.

RULE 49. PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT

The Security Council may choose to issue a Presidential Statement on issues not warranting a Resolution.

VIII. MOTIONS DURING FORMAL DEBATE

RULE	EXPLANATION	DEBATE	VOTE	Precedence
Motion to Set the Agenda	in order to set agenda topics in the order one wishes it to be set	none	simple majority	
Point of Information	used to ask speaker on the floor a question, if Delegate currently on the floor stated that he/she is open for questions (at least 30 seconds left)	none	none	
Appeal of the Chair	used to challenge the decision of the Dias. Immediately put to a vote.	none	2/3 majority	
Point of Personal Privilege	e.g. in order to address insufficient audibility; in case of sickness: to address a personal issue	none	none	
Point of Inquiry	used to ask the chair any question regarding procedural matters and rules	none	none	
Right of Reply	the chair will recognize the Right of Reply only in instances of a grave personal insult. The delegates must state which remark he or she considered to be an offense and then answer to it diplomatically.	none	none	
Point of Order	in order if Delegate believes the chair or another delegation made a procedural error	none	none	
Motion for a Minute of Silence	in order to have a minute of silence. Can only be proposed at the beginning of the first committee session per day.	none	none	
Motion to Change the Speakers Time	in order if speakers time is wished to be reasonably changed (appropriate times: 30secs – 2mins)	1pro / 1con	simple majority	
Motion for an Extension	in order to extend the previous moderated caucus and it may not exceed the overall time for the previous caucus	none	simple majority	1
Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus	in order to debate in an informal manner without having to follow procedural rules. Delegate must indicate the total duration.	none	simple majority	2
Motion for a Moderate Caucus	in order to debate on aspects or sub-topics of the current agenda topic. Delegate must indicate the purpose of the moderate caucus, the duration and the individual speakers time.	none	simple majority	3
Motion for Consultation of the Whole	In order to debate in a more informal manner. Delegates must indicate the duration and whether they will be moderating the consultation or the committee will moderate itself.	none	simple majority	4

Motion to Suspend the Meeting	in order to suspend the meeting for lunch break, coffee break or until the next committee session.	none	simple majority	5
Motion to Close the Speaker's List	in order to close speakers list; any Delegation still on speaker's list at that point are still to be heard	none	2/3 majority	6
Motion to Table the Debate on Topic Area	used to halt all debate on topic area. Any documents on the floor will be preserved. If this motion passes, then the committee moves to the next topic.	2pro/ 2con	2/3 majority	7
Motion to Return to a Dismissed Topic	in order to return to a topic that was previously tabled.	2pro/ 2con	2/3 majority	8
Motion to Close Debate on Topic Area	in order to close debate completely; committee will immediately move into voting procedure and no more speeches will be entertained	2pro / 2con	2/3 majority	9
Motion for the Adjournment the Meeting	in order to adjourn the debate at the end of the conference until the next year	none	simple majority	10

IX. MOTIONS DURING VOTING PROCEDURE

RULE	EXPLANATION	DEBATE	VOTE
Motion to Vote by Roll Call	procedure like Roll Call, every nation gets called upon and has to state its vote	none	none
Motion to Vote Clause by Clause	voting on draft resolution clause by clause (only operative clauses)	none	2/3 majority
Motion to Vote by Division of the Question	vote on draft resolution by dividing draft resolution into specific entities that get voted upon; each part must still make up sensible draft resolution	2pro / 2con	2/3 majority
Point of Order	in order if a Delegate believes the chair made a procedural error	none	none
Motion to Split the House	to remove the option for delegates to abstain from the vote.	none	2/3 majority

Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions	to re-order the draft resolutions from the order that they were introduced.	none	simple majority
Motion to Retake the Vote	if the voting results for a Draft Resolution have resulted in a difference of one vote between the votes in favour and those against.	none	none

We are looking forward to BISMUN 2022 and we hope that you are excited, too!

