

# CUIMUN Rules of Procedure

## *Rule 1: Powers of the Chair*

The Chair is the primary interpreter of the rules. They are solely responsible for opening and closing of each meeting. More broadly, at their discretion, the Chair may rule any motion out of order, determine the competence of resolutions, close debate and suspend individual delegates whom they deem to breach etiquette. The Chair is under the authority of the Secretary-General who has the power to overrule and suspend any chairs at the conference.

## *Rule 2: Appeals*

If a delegate disagrees with the decision of the Chair they may motion to appeal the decision. The committee will immediately vote, with a 2/3 majority required to overturn the decision. If the Chair still believes their original decision was correct they may call upon the Secretary-General, who shall deliver a final ruling.

## *Rule 3: Pre-conference Work*

Delegates are strongly encouraged to thoroughly prepare for the conference. They are, however, prohibited from pre-writing working papers, resolutions, and clauses. The Chair will report to the Secretariat any individual who breach that rule and the individual may get sanctioned.

## *Rule 4: Etiquette*

Delegates are required to act diplomatically in the committee and with courtesy to all other delegates. Delegates must always use the specified language of their committee, except at the Chair's discretion.

## *Rule 5: Attendance*

At the beginning of every meeting, the Chair shall take a roll call. Only delegates who indicate they are present shall have speaking and voting rights. Any late delegates must indicate their presence through a note to the Chair. There must be a quorum (half of the delegates total) in order for the debate to be opened.

## *Rule 6: Voting*

All present delegates representing United Nations member states shall have voting rights. For every vote, delegates shall have the right to vote in favor, against or abstain from a substantive vote. Substantive votes will only be carried out for voting on draft resolutions. All another voting will be procedural for motions and amendments which will act on an in favor/against basis on only. All delegates are required

to vote. For a proposal to pass it must simply receive more votes in favor than against (Majority rule). The Chair can ask for seconds or objections to determine whether a full vote is necessary. If any delegate disputes the result of a vote they may request a roll call vote, which the Chair can allow at their own discretion.

## *Rule 7: Agenda*

After the Chair opens the meeting for the first time, the committee shall immediately consider the agenda. Delegates may motion to debate the two topics in a specific order. Four delegates for and four delegates against shall be permitted to speak for and against the motion. If such a motion fails, then the agenda is set to debating the two topics in the opposite order.

## *Rule 8: Postponement of Debate*

A delegate may motion to postpone debate after providing the chair with written evidence of four delegates supporting them. Three delegates may speak for and against the motion. If successful, the committee will move from the current agenda item to the alternative debate topic.

## *Rule 9: Speakers List*

Upon beginning debate on a topic, the Chair shall establish a Speakers List from which they shall call on delegates to speak when the floor is open. The Chair shall periodically ask delegates if they wish to be added to the list, but no one delegate may appear on the list twice at the same time. The default time provided to speakers is one minute, but delegates may motion to change the speaking time.

## *Rule 10: Yielding*

Upon completing a speech from the Speakers List, delegates may yield the remainder of their time in three ways. Firstly, they may yield to another delegate who is willing to make a speech. Secondly, they may yield to questions from other delegates. The Chair will then select up to two delegates to ask very brief questions. The delegate will answer these with their remaining time, which will be increased to fifteen seconds if below that amount. Finally, a delegate may yield their time to the Chair. If the delegate does not have time left, he/she will automatically yield their time back to the chair.

### ***Rule 11: Moderated Caucuses***

When the chair has opened the floor to motions, a delegate may motion for a moderated caucus. They must specify the topic of discussion, time per speech and the total time of the caucus, at maximum 20 minutes. Extensions may be allowed after the caucus has elapsed on motion and must be voted upon. If successful, the Chair will select a delegate to speak on the basis of them raising their placards and the completion of each previous speech until the total time has expired.

### ***Rule 12: Consultation of the Whole***

When the floor is open, a delegate may motion for a consultation of the whole. They must specify the topic of discussion and the total time of the consultation, at maximum 15 minutes. If successful, a delegate shall give an informal speech to the committee and then select the next delegate to speak, beginning with the proposer, until the time has expired. The chair may intervene if they believe the floor is not being shared fairly.

### ***Rule 13: Unmoderated Caucuses***

When the floor is open, a delegate may motion for an unmoderated caucus. They must specify the total time of the caucus, at maximum 30 minutes. Extensions may be allowed on motion after the time has elapsed and must be voted upon. If successful, delegates shall talk and work freely among themselves until the time has expired.

### ***Rule 14: Point of Order***

If a delegate believes that the Chair has mistakenly interpreted the rules or another delegate has broken the rules, they may raise a point of order. The Chair will make a ruling, which a delegate may then appeal. Points of order may not be raised when another delegate is speaking.

### ***Rule 15: Point of Parliamentary Inquiry***

If a delegate is confused with the procedure of the committee, they may raise a point of parliamentary inquiry. The Chair will explain how the procedure works both to the delegate and the broader committee. Points of parliamentary inquiry may not be raised when another delegate is speaking.

### ***Rule 16: Point of Personal Privilege***

If a delegate believes there is an impediment to them being able to operate comfortably within the committee, they may raise a point of personal privilege. The Chair, wherever possible, will try to remove the impediment. Points of personal privilege may not be raised when another delegate is speaking, except if the impediment is due to audibility.

### ***Rule 17: Right of Reply***

If a delegate believes someone has questioned the sovereignty of their country, they may send a note to the Chair requesting a right of reply. If granted the delegate may speak for 30 seconds.

### ***Rule 18: Working Papers***

Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may motion to introduce a working paper. These are informal documents that provide discussion regarding key points of the topic, with formatting at the discretion of delegates. They may go on to form the basis of a draft resolution.

### ***Rule 19: Draft Resolutions***

Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may motion to introduce a draft resolution after it has been approved by the Chair. These are formal documents that may become part of international law and must be formatted in line with United Nations standards. Prior to introduction, at least 20 percent of delegates must have indicated their support for debating the document by becoming 'signatories' and the Chair must have approved it for competence. Up to three signatories may be main submitters of the resolution. They will usually be the ones composing a panel of authors and reading out the resolution upon its introduction.

### ***Rule 20: Amendments***

An Amendment must first be approved by the chair before being motioned onto the floor. A delegate may then motion to propose an amendment to a draft resolution, provided they have demonstrated in writing the support of at least 10 percent of delegates. If successful, one to three speakers shall be permitted to speak for and against the amendment, followed by a vote on adopting the amendment. Amendments may only be focused on one clause at a time. It may be constructive or destructive.

### ***Rule 21: Closure of Debate***

When the floor is open, a delegate may motion to close debate on a specific draft resolution or on a topic as a whole. If there are objections to the motion, the Chair shall entertain two speakers for and two speakers against the closing motion. If the former is successful, a vote shall be taken on whether to adopt that draft resolution. If the latter is successful, the committee shall vote separately on whether to adopt each resolution and shall subsequently move onto the alternative topic. If multiple draft resolutions are on the floor, they shall be voted in order of their submissions. When closing debate, all resolutions have to be voted upon. The first resolution to pass automatically ends

voting procedure as a whole. Delegates may alter the order of voting with Rule 22.

### ***Rule 22: Order of Voting***

If a motion to close debate on a topic passes, delegates may motion to change the order in which the draft resolutions are voted upon. If no such motion is successful, the draft resolutions shall be voted upon in the order they were introduced.

### ***Rule 23: Division of the Question***

Before voting on a draft resolution, a delegate may motion to divide the question. If successful, the operative clauses of the resolution would be divided in two and each section voted upon separately. It is in order to divide a draft resolution further after it has already been divided. Once each section has been voted upon separately, all the successful sections are combined and finally voted upon as a whole. This procedure is however only encouraged within Security Council. It may be denied in other committees at Chair's discretion.

### ***Rule 24: Reconsideration of a Proposal***

If a draft resolution was not adopted, yet the committee is debating the relevant topic, a delegate may motion to reconsider the proposal. If successful, three delegates shall be permitted to speak for and against the draft resolution, after which a vote on whether to adopt the resolution shall be taken.

### ***Rule 25: Panel of Authors***

Right after the introduction of a resolution to the floor, a delegate may ask for a panel of the author where the main submitters of the resolutions may come in front of the committee and briefly present the resolution. They may then be asked questions by other delegates in order to clarify clauses and points raised in the resolution. A panel of the author may only last 15 minutes.

### ***Appendix A: Order of Precedence***

Parliamentary points take the highest precedence, in the following order:

1. Point of Personal Privilege (Rule 16)
2. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry (Rule 15)
3. Point of Order (Rule 14)

Motions are then considered in the following order:

1. Appealing the Decision of the Chair (Rule 2)
2. Postponing Debate (Rule 8)
3. Closing of Debate (Rule 21)
4. Reconsidering of a Proposal (Rule 24)
5. Introducing Draft Resolutions (Rule 19)

6. Introducing Working Papers (Rule 18)
7. Proposing Amendments (Rule 20)
8. Unmoderated Caucuses (Rule 13)
9. Consultations of the Whole (Rule 12)
10. Moderated Caucuses (Rule 11)
11. Changing the Speaking Time (Rule 9)

While voting on resolutions only the following motions are permitted:

1. Order of Voting (Rule 22)
2. Division of the Question (Rule 23)

### ***Appendix B: Council of the European Union***

#### ***Rule B1: Qualified Majority Voting***

When voting upon adopting resolutions and amendments the European Council uses qualified majority voting. For a proposal to pass it requires the affirmative votes of at least sixteen member states who account for at least 65% of the European Union's population. When using this mechanism, abstentions are counted as votes against.

#### ***Rule B2: Unanimity***

When voting on foreign policy, citizenship rights, indirect taxes, European Union membership and social security, the European Council must be unanimous in its decision.

### ***Appendix C: Arab League***

#### ***Rule C1: Unanimous Voting***

Unanimous decisions on substantive of the Council of the League of Arab States shall be binding upon all member-states of the League; majority decisions on substantive matters shall be binding only upon those states which have accepted them. In either case the decisions of the Council shall be enforced in each member-state according to its respective laws.

#### ***Rule C2: Procedural and Substantive Voting***

The Council of the League of Arab States shall rule on procedural matters by a simple majority of members present.

Members of the Council may, during the vote on substantive matters as per Rule 23 (2), decide to vote 'yes with rights' or 'no with rights' and therefore request to be granted the floor in order to explain its decision to the Council. The Director will set a time limit for such speech, not exceeding 2 minutes. The floor shall be granted regardless of the outcome of the vote

## *Appendix D: World Bank*

### *Rule D1: Voting*

Voting in the World Bank is like no other committee. On procedural matters votes pass through a simple majority of Directors, but when voting on substantive matters (proposals or amending proposals) weighted voting is used. Each country is allocated a set number of votes, and these are pooled through the 25 Directors. When a substantive matter is undergoing final consideration, the President will first ask the committee if there are any objections. If there are not, the matter passes. If there are, the matter will be put to a vote. Roll-call voting will proceed, with each Director being able to either vote in favor, against or abstain. The matter passes if the total number of votes in favor are more than the number against.

### *Rule D2: Weighted voting*

There is one further complication, however. The votes allocated to each Director for the IBRD and the IDA differ substantially. In general terms, the United States and China have a much smaller vote share in the IDA than they do in the IBRD. When voting on substantive matters, the vote allocation will be determined by which bank the proposal in question is dealing with. Details of the vote share for these two institutions can be found in the following two links.

## *Appendix E: COP23*

### *Rule E1: News Updates*

Although they will not be as central to the committee as in crisis, the committee may occasionally have news articles which give you an updated view of what is going on in the simulated world outside the committee. Delegates will then be expected to debate and react to this news and incorporate any changes which may be needed in response to this news.

### *Rule E2: Observers*

The simulation will be having the role of observers who are free to take part in all discussions on both procedural and substantive points but will not have voting rights in the latter matters. These observers will include bodies of the UN, universities who have contributed scientific research which is significant to the conference and NGOs who have a stake in stopping climate change. The presence of them should allow for a wider perspective into how to tackle the issues being discussed.