



Rules of Procedure
applying to the Committees
of the General Conference of UNESCO
for the purposes of SimUnesco 2017

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I. GENERAL RULES

Rule 1 Scope

- (1) These rules shall be applicable to everybody and to the committees of the SimUNesCO Conference.
- (2) They shall be considered adopted in advance of the session.
- (3) No other rules of procedure are applicable.

Rule 2 Language

- (1) English should be both the official and the working language in all committees' sessions.
- (2) French language should be the official language only of the French Committee.
- (3) Delegates may speak in languages other than the working ones; in that case they are obliged to provide their fellow delegates with an accurate translation of their speech into the working language of the committee if only the Secretariat agrees with the request and informs the committee for its approval.

Rule 3 Delegations and credentials

- (1) Each member state of the committee shall be represented by one delegate.
- (2) Accredited observers shall be represented by one delegate. Their rights are defined to rule 4.
- (3) All participants will receive their credentials (badges and placards) from the Staff members prior to the opening of the Conference, upon registration.
- (4) Every participant should wear their approved credentials at all times during the conference.

Rule 4 Accredited observers

Representatives of accredited observers shall have the same rights with those who represent member states, except that:

- (a) They may not be co-sponsors of draft recommendations and amendments;

(b) Their vote on substantive matters (Rule 43) shall not be considerable.

Rule 5 Diplomatic Courtesy

(1) Each participant shall show courtesy and respect to the other representatives, the Secretariat, the Board, the Committee Staff, the Organizing committee, the Journalists, the Translators and the observers.

(2) The Chair may immediately call to order any representative who fails to respect diplomatic courtesy. If the warned representative refuses to conform to the Chair's call, the Chair may, upon his/ her discretion, grant him/her a diplomatic warning. A delegate, who has received three (3) diplomatic warnings during the conference, may be temporarily or permanently excluded from the sessions of the committee and/or the General Conference, upon the decision of the Secretariat, bearing in mind the opinion of the Chair.

Rule 6 Dress Code

(1) SimUnesCO's dress code requires formal attire, meaning suit and tie or bow-tie for gentlemen and formal dress or suit for ladies.

(2) Representatives not respecting the dress code of the conference during the formal sessions may be excluded from the conference at the discretion of the Secretariat or be asked to conform to the official dress code.

Rule 7 Powers of the Director General

(1) The Director General is the final and sole institution concerning any decision upon the interpretation of these rules. The Director General shall not seek or receive instructions from any person or from any other authority external to the Secretariat of the SimUnesCO.

(2) The Director General may designate his Deputies to act on his/her behalf.

(3) The Director-General or his/her Deputies shall participate, without the right to vote, in all meetings of the committees and the General Conference, including the meetings of its committees, commissions and other subsidiary organs.

(4) The Director-General, or his/her Deputies may at any time address either oral or written statements in the committees or the General Conference, in order to ensure the facilitation and the high quality of the procedures.

Rule 8 Powers of the Chair

(1) The Chair shall be responsible to the Director General and remain under the authority of these rules. He/ she shall act as chairperson for the committee that he/ she is assigned to, by the Director General.

(2) The Chair shall:

- a) declare the opening and closing of each plenary meeting of the session;
- b) direct the discussions in plenary meeting;
- c) ensure observance of these rules, decide upon the application of the Rules in case of conflict of interpretation;
- d) accord the right to speak;
- e) pose questions;
- f) announce decisions;
- g) rule on points of order and, subject to these rules;
- h) have complete control of the proceedings at any plenary meeting and over the maintenance of order thereat;

(3) The Chair may propose the adoption of any procedural motion to which there is no significant objection and rule motions out of order or dilatory.

(4) The Chair may, temporarily, transfer his duties and powers to another member of the Board.

(5) The competence of the Chair may not be questioned by the representatives.

Rule 9 Quorum

(1) The Chair shall declare a committee open and permit debate to proceed when at least one quarter (1/4) of the members of the committee, as declared at the beginning of the first session, is present.

(2) The presence of the Quorum shall be assumed, unless specifically challenged by a Motion to Verify the Quorum, which automatically passes; in this case, the Chair shall request the delegates to state their presence.

(3) The presence of a quorum is required for any substantial vote.

(4) In case of a late arrival, the members shall inform the Chair for their presence through a diplomatic note. In any other case, they shall be considered as absent and they may not be recognized in the committee.

II. RULES REGARDING MAJORITIES

Rule 10 Simple Majority

A procedural or substantial matter requiring a simple majority to pass implies that at least one delegate, more than the half of the present members, shall vote in favor of the matter.

Rule 11 Two thirds (2/3) Majority

A procedural or substantial matter requiring a two-thirds (2/3) majority to pass implies that two thirds (2/3) of the present members of the committee, must vote in favor for a matter to pass.

III. RULES REGARDING DEBATE

Rule 12 Agenda

(1) At the beginning of the first committee session, the Chair shall open the floor in order to set the committee's agenda. Any representative may propose a Motion to Set the Agenda on the Topic Area of his/ her choice. More than one motion may be proposed at that time. If the Motions are objected, upon the discretion of the Chair, one speaker in favor and one speaker against each Motion may be recognized, before they are voted upon.

(2) Upon the setting of the agenda, the committee shall enter into the formal debate.

(3) Only the Topics chosen by SimUnesCO's Organizing Committee may be considered as the agenda of the committee.

Rule 13 List of speakers

(1) After the agenda has been decided, the Chair shall open the floor to a Motion for the Establishment of a List of Speakers for the purpose of the general debate. A representative may propose a Motion to Establish the List of Speakers and set the individual speaker's time.

(2) The motion is voted upon –if objected-, requiring simple majority to pass. If there is more than one Motion to Establish the List of Speakers, suggesting a different Speaker's Time, they will be voted upon, starting from the most disruptive one.

(3) After the list of speakers has been established, any representative wishing to be added to the list may raise his/her placard and the Chair shall recognize him/her, upon his/her discretion. The Chair should add the speakers as per order they signify their desire to speak. Additional speakers may be admitted to the list by the Chair at any time, upon their written or oral request. Representatives may not be listed more than once at a time.

(4) Due to time restrictions, the Chair may limit the time allowed to each speaker at his or her discretion or entertain a motion to do so.

(5) The list of speakers shall be followed during debate on the agenda item, except when superseded according to these rules. A motion to close the list of speakers is never in order. If there are no speakers remaining in the list, the committee shall automatically proceed to the Voting Procedure due to the automatic closure of the debate.

(6) At any time during the formal debate, the representatives may propose a Motion To Set the Speaking Time, in case they feel the need to change the individual speaker's time, as suggested in the proposal of the motion of the paragraph one (1).

(7) The list of speakers shall be considered as the formal form of debate.

Rule 14 Speeches

(1) The Chair shall call upon speakers to deliver a speech, between the time limits, as ordered by the committee.

(2) No one may address the committee without having been called upon by the Chair.

(3) The Chair may call a speaker to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the Topic under discussion.

(4) A member of the board of a committee, commission or other subsidiary organ may be accorded precedence for the purpose of submitting or upholding the report/recommendation of the committee, commission or subsidiary organ, if necessary.

Rule 15 Yielding the right to speak

(1) Representatives may yield the right to speak and the remaining time to speak on a substantial matter to:

(a) Another representative;

(b) Questions;

(c) The Board.

(2) In the case (a) or (b), the representative may further yield the floor only to the Board, if time allows it.

(3) Yielding is not in order during an informal debate.

Rule 16 Moderated Caucus

(1) Representatives may propose a Motion for a moderated caucus, when the Chair opens the floor for this purpose, determining the total duration, the individual speaker's time and the topic of the caucus.

(2) The purpose of a moderated caucus is to facilitate debate at critical junctures during discussion or to discuss specific issues.

(3) Moderated caucus shall temporarily suspend the formal debate; for its duration, the Chair shall depart from the list of speakers and recognize representatives to the floor at his/ her discretion.

(4) The only motions that shall be in order during moderated caucus are:

(a) The closing of the moderated caucus; a representative may propose a Motion to Close the Moderated Caucus at any time of the Caucus. The Motion needs a 2/3 majority, in order to pass. The Chair, upon his/ her discretion may set this Motion as overruled, if the Caucus is very important for the facilitation of the debate;

(b) The suspension of the meeting, according to the Rule 21.

(5) Moderated caucus shall begin with the passing of the motion and it shall end after the specified time has elapsed or if requests for admission to the floor are exhausted or if a Motion to Close the Moderated Caucus passes.

(6) Moderated caucus shall be considered as an informal form of debate.

Rule 17 Extension of the Moderated Caucus

After the end of the moderated caucus, in case the floor remains open to points and motions, any representative may propose a Motion to Extend the Moderated Caucus. The extension of the Moderated Caucus shall be equal or shorter than the original duration of the caucus.

Rule 18 Unmoderated caucus

(1) Representatives may propose a Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus, determining the total duration and the purpose of the caucus. The caucus shall begin with the passing of the motion and shall end after the specified time of the total duration has elapsed.

(2) The general purpose of an unmoderated caucus is to allow immediate and informal negotiation and bargaining, in order to clarify positions and frame amendments or draft recommendation.

(3) Unmoderated caucus shall temporarily suspend the formal debate; for its duration, the rules of the formal debate shall be suspended. Points and motions may not be raised, unless these rules provide otherwise.

(4) Unmoderated caucus shall be considered as informal form of debate.

Rule 19 Extension of the Unmoderated Caucus

A motion to extend the unmoderated caucus shall be in order right after the time of the original unmoderated caucus has elapsed. The extension of the unmoderated caucus shall be equal or shorter than the original duration of the caucus.

Rule 20 Tour De Table

Upon his/her discretion, the Chair may render the committee to a Tour De Table procedure. During this procedure, the Chair recognizes every member of the

committee in alphabetical order, starting from a random lot, in order to briefly express their opinions on the matter. The members may not pass this procedure. The individual speakers time is set by the Chair and it cannot be appealed.

Rule 21 Suspension of the meeting

- (1) Plenary meetings can be temporarily suspended for a predetermined time.
- (2) The Chair may entertain a motion for the suspension of a plenary meeting at his/ her discretion, particularly with regard to the official schedule of the conference provided by the SimUnesCO's Organizing Committee and the guidelines of the Secretariat.
- (3) Representatives may propose a Motion for the suspension of the meeting, according to the previous paragraph. A decision on this motion should be put to vote and needs a simple majority in order to pass. The Chair may rule a motion for suspension out of order, and his/her decision may not be appealed.

Rule 22 Adjournment of the meeting

- (1) Plenary meetings can be closed for the remaining time of the conference (adjournment).
- (2) Representatives may propose a Motion to Adjourn the Meeting; a decision on this motion should be put to vote and needs a 2/3 majority in order to pass. The Chair may rule a motion for adjournment of the meeting out of order, and his/her decision may not be appealed. The Motion is in order only during the last day of the conference.

Rule 23 Postponement of debate

- (1) Debate on an agenda item, on an amendment and on a draft recommendation can be postponed. As long as postponed, no representative shall refer to the affected matter unless moving resumption of debate thereof.
- (2) For the purpose of the paragraph 1, representatives may propose a Motion to Table Debate; a decision on this motion shall be put to vote and needs a 2/3 majority in order to pass.

(3) Postponement of debate on a particular matter begins with adoption of the motion; it ends with adoption of a motion to Return to a Dismissed Matter, according to the Rule 24.

Rule 24 Resumption of debate

(1) Debate that has been postponed can be resumed.

(2) For the purpose of the paragraph 1, representatives may propose a Motion to Return to a Dismissed Matter; a decision on this motion shall be put to vote and needs a 2/3 majority in order to pass.

IV. RULES REGARDING POINTS

Rule 25 Point of personal privilege

(1) Whenever any representative experiences personal discomfort that impairs his/her ability to participate in the proceedings, he/she may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege, in order to request that the discomfort be corrected.

(2) A point of personal privilege is the only point that may interrupt a speaker when raised and only for reasons of audibility.

Rule 26 Point of order

(1) During the discussion of any matter, a representative may rise to a Point of Order so as to complain about an instance of improper parliamentary procedure. The point of order shall be immediately decided by the Chair in accordance with these rules.

(2) A point of order may not interrupt a speaker.

Rule 27 Point of parliamentary inquiry

(1) During the discussion of any matter, a representative may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry so as to ask the Chair a question regarding the rules of procedure.

(2) A point of parliamentary inquiry may not interrupt a speaker.

(3) Representatives rising to a point of parliamentary inquiry may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Rule 28 Right of Reply

(1) Representatives whose national or personal integrity has been impugned by a speaker may submit a written or oral request for permission to exercise a Right of Reply.

(2) The Chair shall call the representative to justify the reason of the Right and in case he/she decides that the reason is valid, he/she shall recognize a short statement referring only to the impugnation of his/her national or personal integrity.

(3) Representatives rising to a Right of Reply may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

(4) This Right applies only during formal debate.

V. RULES REGARDING WRITTEN DOCUMENTS

Rule 29 Working Papers

Representatives may propose working papers for committee consideration. Working papers serve as groundwork for debate and formulation of draft recommendation and they are not considered as official documents. They do not need to be written in recommendation format or cover all the points of the discussion.

Rule 30 Submission of a working paper

(1) Representatives may submit a working paper to the Chair for the purpose of its consideration as a future draft recommendation. The working paper should be submitted in versions, as printout or as in an electronic one.

(2) The Chair shall approve any working papers that are in order with the purposes of UNESCO and refer to the Topic Area Under Discussion.

(3) The Chair shall assign a reference number to each of the approved working papers. The paper may then be copied and distributed to the representatives in the committee for further consideration under the discretion of the Secretariat.

(4) Once distributed, representatives may begin to refer to that working paper by its designated number.

Rule 31 Draft Recommendation

(1) After discussing and editing the Working Papers, the representatives, based on them, may present the official committee document, called Draft Recommendation.

(2) The Draft Recommendations are official documents of the committee and they shall include a preamble and an operative part.

(3) Each Draft Recommendation shall be submitted to the Chair while at the same time indicating on it the representative that is going to act as the sponsor of it, as well as include a number of signatories, which should exceed one quarter (1/4) of the quorum, as verified in the beginning of the session.

(4) The Draft Recommendations shall be submitted to the Chair for supervision purposes. The Chair, in cooperation with the Director General shall supervise the content of the document and mainly its compatibility with the international law, the mandate of UNESCO and the topic area under discussion. The Director General reserves the right to elaborate on the proposed clauses, ask for clarifications, or even strike out part of them. He/ She may address the committee and deliver a speech about the topic area under discussion and the content of the document, if He/ She believes that this could facilitate the procedures of the committee. The Director General shall numerate the accepted Draft Recommendations and deliver them to the committee, in order for them to be introduced, according to the Rule 32.

(5) A committee may not pass more than one final draft recommendation for each agenda item.

Rule 32 Introduction of a draft Recommendation

(1) A representative may propose a motion to Introduce a Draft Recommendation, when the committee members are informed by the Chair that the document has been numerated and approved by the Director General. The motion needs a simple majority to pass.

(2) The sponsor shall read out the operative clauses of the draft recommendation that is being introduced. He/she shall have five (5) more minutes in order to present the draft recommendation before the committee. If he/ she completes the representation and there is still remaining time, the floor can be yielded to another delegate, to questions or to the Board, according to the Rule 15. There shall be no substantial debate on the introduction.

(3) Once a draft recommendation is introduced, it shall remain under discussion unless:

(a) The sponsor announces to the Chair that he/she wishes its withdrawal, the latest before entering the amendment procedure, or

(b) It is put to the vote and thus passes or fails.

(4) Postponement of debate on a draft recommendation does not affect its status with respect to voting after debate on the respective agenda item has been closed.

Rule 33 Sponsorship

The Sponsor of a Draft Recommendation should support it, according to Rule 32(2). The Sponsor may withdraw his/her sponsorship the latest before entering the Voting Procedure of the Draft Recommendation.

Rule 34 Amendments

(1) A representative may amend any draft recommendation that has been introduced. A proposal is considered an amendment to a draft recommendation if it merely adds to, deletes from or revises part of the draft recommendation.

(2) The preamble clauses can be amended, only in case the submitter of the amendment invokes reasons of sovereignty's violation or incompatibility to the international law.

Rule 35 Submission of amendments

(1) A representative may submit an amendment, in written form, to the Chair, only when the floor is open for the submission of amendments. If appropriate concerning style, form and the use of technical terms, the Chair shall approve it; otherwise this approval may be denied without explanation. The approval may not be denied based on concerns related to the substance of the amendment.

(2) Each amendment must include one sponsor and at least two co-sponsors, in order to be thought as properly submitted.

(3) The Chair shall copy and circulate an approved amendment, unless a sufficient alternative to circulation can be provided.

Rule 36 Introduction of amendments

- (1) When the proposed amendments have been approved by the Chair, the representatives may propose a Motion to Introduce the Amendments.
- (2) The Chair shall not unreasonably deny introduction of any amendment.
- (3) The Chair shall read the introduced amendment to the committee.

Rule 37 Debate on amendments

- (1) Upon the discretion of the Chair, one (1) speaker in favor and one (1) speaker against each amendment may be recognized. The recognized speakers shall deliver a speech within the time limit defined by the Chair, concerning the content of the amendment and the reasons for being or not a part of the Draft Recommendation.
- (2) Debate on the amendment shall close after the specified by the Chair time has elapsed and there are no motions for the extension of the debate or if requests for admission to the floor are exhausted.
- (3) When debate upon an amendment is closed, the amendment shall be immediately put to the vote.
- (4) This Rule applies only to unfriendly amendments.

Rule 38 Characterization of the Amendments

- (1) An amendment is considered “friendly” if it merely corrects misspellings, grammar mistakes, or erroneous punctuation. It shall be adopted as it is.
- (2) An amendment may be considered “friendly” if it corrects a confusion of words or aims to replace a word with one of the same meaning. The Chair shall request permission from the sponsor, whose proposal is being amended, to implement the proposed modification. When denied, the amendment may be introduced as a subject to the rules on common amendments.
- (3) An amendment may be considered “friendly” if its content is approved by the sponsor.

Rule 39 Closure of debate on a Draft Recommendation

(1) A representative may at any time move to the closure of the debate on a Draft Recommendation that has already been introduced, whether or not any other representative has signified his or her wish to speak.

(2) Permission to speak on the closure of the debate on a Draft Recommendation shall be accorded only to one (1) speaker in favor and one (1) speaker opposing the closure, upon the discretion of the Chair. After the recognition of the speakers, the motion shall be immediately put to vote. The motion requires a two-thirds (2/3) majority in order to pass. If the committee is in favor of the closure, the Chair shall declare the closure of the debate.

(3) The Chair may overrule this motion, in case he/she feels that the debate on the draft recommendation has not been completed, when the motion is proposed.

(4) Once the debate on the draft recommendation has been closed, the committee may proceed with the Closure of the debate on the Topic Area Under Discussion, according to the Rule 40 or continue the debate, with the possibility of Introducing and discussing another Draft Recommendation.

Rule 40 Closure of debate on the Topic Area Under Discussion

(1) A representative may at any time propose a Motion to Close Debate on the Topic Area Under Discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified his/ her wish to speak.

(2) Permission to speak on the closure of the debate shall be accorded only to one (1) speaker in favor and one (1) speaker opposing the closure, upon the discretion of the Chair. After the recognition of the speakers, the motion shall be immediately put to vote. The motion requires a two-thirds (2/3) majority to pass. If the committee is in favor of the closure, the Chair shall declare the closure of the debate.

(3) The Chair may overrule this motion, in case he/she feels that the debate on the agenda item and the relevant works of the committee have not been completed, when the motion is proposed.

(4) Once debate on an agenda item has been closed, through a motion or because the list of speakers is exhausted, the committee shall forthwith vote on introduced draft recommendations, including those postponed. Afterwards, the committee shall proceed with its agenda.

VI. RULES REGARDING VOTING

Rule 41 Voting Rights

- (1) Each member of a committee shall have one vote in this committee.
- (2) The observers' opinion shall not be considered as vote, during the Substantial Votes, according to the Rule 45.

Rule 42 Method of voting

(1) The committee shall normally vote by raising their hand or by standing, but any representative may request a roll-call vote. This motion automatically passes and the chair calls the committee members in an alphabetical order to state their vote.

(2) The voting options in the voting procedure should a Motion for Roll Call Vote have been entertained, are:

- (a) in favor;
- (b) against;
- (c) abstention;
- (d) in favor with rights;
- (e) against with rights;
- (f) pass.

(3) The Chair shall grant to any representative voting with rights the chance to explain his or her vote in the end of the voting procedure and before the announcement of the result.

(4) The Chair shall recognize the right to any representative, who expressed the choice to pass, the right to vote in the end of the voting procedure, retaining the alphabetic order, between those representatives, who expressed such request. A representative, who requested to pass shall not vote with rights and shall not abstain from the voting procedure.

Rule 43 Conduct during voting

(1) After debate has been closed, and before voting procedures have started, the following motions shall still be in order:

- (a) To reorder draft recommendations;
- (b) To Roll-Call Vote;
- (c) To Divide the Question;
- (d) To Split the House.

(2) After the Chair announces the beginning of voting, no representative shall interrupt the voting except for a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting. The Chair may limit the time to be allotted for such explanations.

Rule 44 Procedural voting

All voting is considered procedural with the exceptions provided in rule 45. Representatives should vote on all procedural motions and no abstentions shall be observed. Unless provided otherwise in these rules, motions require a simple majority to pass.

Rule 45 Substantial Voting

Voting on draft recommendations as a whole, on amendments and on the setting of the agenda is considered substantial voting. Accredited observers have no vote in substantial voting.

Rule 46 Voting on draft recommendations

(1) If two or more draft recommendations relate to the same question, the committee shall, unless a Motion To Reorder Draft Recommendations has passed, vote on the draft recommendations in the order they have been introduced.

(2) A motion to change the voting order of draft recommendations may be made in immediate advance to the vote on the first draft recommendation. Once a motion for reordering was carried, no other motion as such shall be entertained for the given voting procedures.

(3) When the committee enters the voting procedure on a draft recommendation, the Chair shall request the accredited observers, the journalists, the guests and every non-member of the committee to exit the room, until the end of the voting procedure. Note passing shall be temporarily suspended. After the end of the voting procedure, the persons that were

requested to exit may return and the Chair shall announce them the result of the voting procedure. Upon the discretion of the Chair, the accredited observers may be granted the right to briefly express a comment on the result of the voting procedure.

Rule 47 Split the House

The Motion to Split the House is in order when the representative proposing this Motion wishes to exclude abstention from the voting options during the final vote on the Draft Recommendation. This Motion may be proposed only after the Closure of the Debate on the Topic Area under discussion. The motion requires a two-thirds (2/3) majority to pass. Once the Motion passes, the representatives shall not be allowed to abstain during the voting of the recommendation.

Rule 48 Division of the Question

(1) Representatives may propose that parts of a draft recommendation are voted separately. If objection is made to the request for division, the motion shall be voted upon and needs a two-thirds (2/3) majority to pass. Upon the discretion of the Chair, a speaker may be recognized to support this motion.

(2) If the motion is carried, the committee shall vote on the approval of each part separately. Those parts of the draft recommendation that are approved shall then be put to the vote in the recommendation, as a whole.

(3) If all operative parts of the draft recommendation have been rejected, the draft recommendation shall be considered rejected as a whole.

Rule 49 Majorities required

Decisions of the committee shall be made by a simple majority, unless provided otherwise. Majorities shall, except otherwise provided, be determined based on the members that are present and casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members which abstain from voting are considered as not voting.

VII. SPECIAL RULES REGARDING MOTIONS

Rule 50 Competence

(1) Any motion calling for a decision on the competence of the committee to adopt a proposal submitted to it, shall be put to the vote before a vote is taken on the proposal in question.

(2) This motion requires two-thirds (2/3) majority in order to pass.

Rule 51 Withdrawals of Motions

A motion may be withdrawn by its proposer at any time before voting on it has commenced. A motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any member.

Rule 52 Precedence

(1) Points shall take precedence over motions.

(2) Points shall take the following order of precedence:

(a) Point of order;

(b) Point of personal privilege;

(c) Point of parliamentary inquiry;

(d) Right of Reply.

(3) Motions shall take the following order of precedence:

(a) To adjourn the meeting;

(b) To suspend the meeting;

(c) To close debate on the Topic Area Under Discussion;

(d) To close debate on a Draft Recommendation;

(e) To Postpone Debate;

(f) To Resume Debate;

(g) To introduce a draft recommendation;

(h) To introduce an amendment;

(i) To Extend an Unmoderated Caucus

(j) To Extend a Moderated Caucus

(k) For an Unmoderated Caucus;

(l) For a Moderated Caucus;

(m) To reconsider a draft recommendation;

(n) To question competence;

(o) To set the speaker's time.

(4) The Motions during the voting procedure shall take the following order of precedence:

(a) To reorder draft recommendations;

(b) To divide the question;

(c) To Split the House

(5) If motions containing different durations for moderated/unmoderated caucus arise, the motion with the longer duration takes precedence.