



Rules Applying to the Council of Ministers for the Ministerial Summit of the Council of Europe¹

1. General considerations

1.1. Scope.

The following rules apply to the Rhodes Model Regional Co-operation Conference. Please note that in all committees, Chairpersons are responsible for determining rules that are in order to facilitate debate and discussion. In case of conflict of interpretation, the Committee Chair has the final authority for determining the applicability of the Rules of Procedure.

1.2. Language.

English is the official language of RhodesMRC. A Delegate wishing to speak in an official language where simultaneous interpretation is not provided will be required to provide his or her own translation. Please note that time spent in translation will be counted towards total time allotted for a given speech.

1.3. Credentials.

The RhodesMRC Secretariat has accepted the credentials of delegates or observers prior to the opening of the conference. Actions relating to the alteration of rights or credentials of any staff member, delegate or chairperson may exclusively be initiated by the Secretary General. Representatives must wear approved credentials all times during the conference.

1.4. Dress Code.

In accordance with the delegate's diplomatic status a formal dress code is required. For male delegates a tie is obligatory and for female no revealing outfits are allowed. Informal clothing, such as jeans and trainers, also traditional or religious outfits are out of order. The secretariat reserves the right to expel a delegate due to his or her dress code.

1.5. Diplomatic Courtesy.

¹ Hereinafter referred to as "the Council".

During committee session, delegates are expected to exercise diplomatic courtesy when addressing members of the committee and the Chairpersons. The Chairpersons have 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 committee, the Chair reserves the right to request his expulsion from the conference room.

1.6. Statements by the Secretariat.

The Secretary General or any member of the Secretariat may make verbal or written statements to a committee at any time during the Conference.

1.7 Aim of the Council of Europe

1. The aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage and facilitating their economic and social progress
2. This aim shall be pursued through the organs of the Council by discussing questions of common concern, by forging agreements and taking common action in economic, social, cultural, scientific, legal and administrative matters and in maintenance and further realisation of human rights and fundamental freedoms
3. Participation in the Council of Europe shall not affect the collaboration of its members in the work of the United Nations and of other international organisations or unions to which they are parties
4. Matters relating to national defence do not fall within the scope of the Council of Europe

2. Rhodes MRC Board

2.1. Chairpersons.

The Board of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe will be composed of a President, a Deputy President and a Secretary General. The Presidency of the Council of Europe is held by rotate each member state. The Council is presided for a period of six (6) months from November to May and vice versa in accordance with a pre-established rota. From May 2012 to November 2012 the Presidency of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe is held by Albania.

2.2. Competence of the Chairpersons.

The competence of the Chairpersons may not be questioned by delegates.

2.3. Chairpersons: Authorities and Responsibilities.

2.3.1. Authority of the President.

The President shall exercise ultimate authority over his/her Council proceeding in an equitable and objective manner. The President, being also a country representative, may also take the floor, given priority of any other member, and express his/ her point of view on the topic being discussed.

2.3.2. Responsibilities of the President.

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.

2.3.3. Authority & Responsibilities of the Co - President.

The Deputy President shall have authority over all committee support staff and ensure that delegates are accurately representing the position of their countries with respect to substantive issues and topics. The Deputy President also performs the voting procedure on all matters. He/she is responsible for facilitating the debate procedure, in full cooperation with the President of the Council.

2.3.4. Authority & Responsibilities of the Secretary General.

The Secretary General can either take the floor, as any other delegate, in order to express his/her opinion or clarify the policy lines of the member states, or issue verbal and/or written statements addressed to the Council, at any time. It is within his/her responsibilities to assist in the policy planning of the Council. The Secretary General has the duty to make remarks when a member state is out of line at any given discussion.

2.4. Caucus of the Chairs.

The Chairpersons reserve the right to halt the working process within the committee in order to take 30 seconds of Caucus.

3. Parliamentary procedure

3.1. Roll Call.

Attendance shall be conducted by the Chairpersons 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”*.

3.2. Procedural Matters.

Procedural matters are those matters relating to the structure of the committee session as defined in the Rhodes MRC Rules of Procedure. They include, but are not limited to, voting on establishing a Speaker's List, establishing speaking time, motions and adjournment of the committee session. All Delegates must vote on procedural matters and no Delegate may abstain. Roll Call vote is not in order for procedural matters.

3.3. Substantive Matters.

Substantive matters are defined as those matters relating to the specific topic at hand. Delegates that have established their presence at the initial Roll Call shall act accordingly. Roll Call vote on substantive matters is in order following voting procedure as set in section 16.1.

4. Delegations' Rights

One voting delegate per committee shall represent a country delegation. All delegates shall have speaking and voting rights on all matters in the committee they belong to.

4.1. Permission to Approach the Bench.

Any delegate wishing to contact the Chair for a very delicate matter may ask for permission to approach the Bench. This is a last resort in case of *emergency*.

5. Quorum

Committee activities and debate shall start when at least two thirds (2/3) of the delegates are present which will be verified through roll-call that will be carried out by the Chairpersons. If quorum is not met thirty (30) minutes after the scheduled start time of the committee session, the committee shall start its session with the number of delegates already present, unless otherwise instructed by Secretariat. Quorum shall be assumed when committee activity begins. The total number of delegates will be determined by the attendance list from the most recent committee session. If quorum is in question in the first committee session, the list of delegations expected to attend will serve to determine the total number of delegates in attendance.

5.1. Verification of Quorum.

Delegates may move to Verification of Quorum, where the Chairpersons will proceed with quorum confirmation by initiating a Roll Call. The Chair can rule the Motion dilatory without option for appeal.

6. Speakers

The Speaker's List is opened following a Motion from a delegate and the subsequent approval by the Chair. A Delegation can add its country name to the List pending only if it is not already on the List. The delegate may either raise his/her placard when the Chair calls for Delegates to do so or send a note to the Chairpersons. Speakers must keep their remarks germane to the subject under discussion. When the Speaker's List is exhausted debate is automatically closed according to sections 13.9 and 13.10.

7. Majority

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

7.1. Simple Majority.

A procedural or substantive matter requiring a simple majority to pass implies that fifty percent plus one vote (50% + 1) of the committee must vote in favour of the matter to pass. If the vote is a tie, the matter will be considered to have failed.

7.2. Two-thirds (2/3) Majority.

A procedural or substantive matter requiring a two-thirds (2/3) majority to pass implies that two-thirds (2/3) of the committee must vote in favour for a matter to pass. If there is at least one vote in favour or against and the remaining votes are abstentions subject is considered to have either passed or failed.

7.3 Unanimity.

A procedural or substantive matter requiring unanimity to pass implies that every voting member must vote in favour for a matter to pass. If there is at least a vote in favour or against and the remaining votes are abstentions, the subject is considered to have either passed or failed.

8. Agenda

The Agenda reflects the order in which topics will be addressed by the committee. This is the primary order of business to be considered by the committee in the first session. At this time the Chair may entertain a motion to set the speaking time as set out in section 10.1.

8.1. Only topics set on the provisional Agenda provided by RhodesMRC Secretariat shall be considered by a committee.

8.2. Motion to set the Agenda.

Following the Motions put on the floor by delegates suggesting the order of topics on the Agenda, the Chair will consider the Motions in the order in which they were made.

It is in the discretion of the Chair to take 1 speaker in favour and 1 speaker against the Motion and proceed with a vote. The Speakers will receive the floor, in order to express their view, in rotation (in favour – against).

If the Motion is accepted by simple majority, the Agenda will be set in the manner suggested by the Motion.

If the Motion fails, the Chair shall consider the next Motion and repeat the process lay forward in the above sections. If no Motion to set the Agenda receives the necessary simple majority then the Committee will discuss as first topic the one that gathered the most positive votes during the voting procedure.

Once the Agenda is set the Chair will entertain a *Motion to Establish a Speaker's List*.

The order in which the Agenda is set at the beginning of the conference shall remain for the duration of Rhodes MRC.

The Chair shall call for tabling of the debate if committee updates and news need to be considered immediately by the delegates. The committee shall return to the regular Agenda once the given updates and news have been addressed.

9. Debate

9.1. Formal Debate.

A committee shall by default be in Formal Debate unless otherwise advised by the Chair. Delegates should refer to the Speakers' List for the speaking order.

9.2. Informal Debate.

During formal debate a motion can be made by any delegate for a Moderated Caucus or an Unmoderated Caucus both of which constitute informal debate. Informal debate can only occur on substantive issues and is out of order once a motion to close debate has been passed. Motion to enter informal debate is in order following the procedures outlined in sections 13.3 through 13.5.

9.3. Recognition.

A Delegate may only address the committee if he/she has received permission from the Chair.

9.4. Interruptions.

A Speaker may not be interrupted by another Delegate unless the Delegate has risen to a Point of Personal Privilege. Point of order does not interrupt a speaker. Only once the Speaker has concluded and the floor is given back to the chair, a delegate may move to a Point of Order.

10. Speeches

10.1. Motion to Set Speaking Time.

A Delegate may move to set a time limit on speeches. The Chair may either rule the Motion dilatory at his/her discretion or put it to vote. A Delegate exceeding the allotted time for a speech may be called to order by the Chair.

10.2. Relevance of Speech.

A Chair may call a Delegate to order if his/her speech is not relevant to the subject matter being discussed.

11. Yields

Only during substantive formal debate, a Delegate may yield any remaining time at the end of his/her speech in one of the following manners:

11.1. To Questions.

The Chair 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 recognised by the Chair. The Chair 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.

11.2. To Another Delegate.

A Speaker wishing to give the remaining time allotted to his/her speech to another Delegate can do so. A Speaker that has been yielded to cannot yield his or her time again.

11.3. To the Chair.

The Floor will automatically be given to the next speaker on the Speakers list. If a specific yield has not been established by the Speaker, the floor will automatically be given to the Chair. During Moderated Caucus the floor will also automatically be given to the Chair.

12. Points

12.1. Point of Personal Privilege.

A Delegate may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege if a matter impairs him/her from participating fully in committee activities. The Chairpersons shall try to effectively address the source of impairment. This point may interrupt a Speaker only due to inability.

12.2. Point of Order.

A Delegate may rise to a Point of Order if a rule of procedure is not properly observed by a Delegate or by Chairpersons. The Chair will rule on the validity of the point. A Delegate rising to a Point of Order may not comment on the topic of discussion. A Point of Order ruled dilatory by the Chair may not be appealed. This point may not interrupt a Speaker.

12.3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry.

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

12.4. Right of Reply.

A Delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another Delegate's comments may rise to a Right of Reply. Disagreement with the content of a Delegate's speech is not grounds for a Right of Reply. The Chair will recognize the Right of Reply at his/her discretion as well as decide on how to resolve the motion. This point may not interrupt a speaker but should be addressed the moment he/she will has finished his/her speech. Should the Chair rule the Right of Reply out of order, his/her decision cannot be appealed. No delegate may call for a Right of Reply on a Right of Reply.

13. Motions

13.1. Motion for the Adjournment of the Meeting.

A Delegate may move for the Adjournment of the meeting to suspend all committee activities until the next scheduled meeting time. The Chair may rule the Motion out of order without possibility of appeal or put it to vote.

13.2. Motion for a Moderated Caucus.

A Delegate may move for a Moderated Caucus thereby suggesting a change from formal debate to moderated informal debate. A Delegate who moves for Moderated Caucus must suggest a time length of the caucus, speaking time and justification for the Motion. The Chair may suggest a more appropriate caucus length or speaking time or may rule the Moderated Caucus out of order without possibility of appeal. If the Motion passes, the committee will enter informal debate whereby the Chair will recognize Delegates who raise their placards to speak about the issue at hand.

13.3. Motion to Extend the Moderated Caucus.

A Delegate may move to Extend the Moderated Caucus if he/she feels that additional time benefits committee work. The Delegate moving for an Extension of the Moderated Caucus must suggest a length for the extension, which shall not exceed the duration of the original Moderated Caucus. The Chair may suggest a more appropriate caucus length or speaking time and put it to vote or may rule the Motion out of order without possibility of appeal.

13.4. Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus.

A Delegate may move for an Unmoderated Caucus thereby suggesting a change from formal to informal debate. The Delegate who makes this motion must suggest a length and justification for the Unmoderated Caucus. The Chair may suggest a more appropriate caucus length and put it to vote or may rule the Unmoderated Caucus out of order without possibility of appeal. Once the Motion has passed, the committee will depart from the Speaker's List and Delegates will carry an informal discussion on the topic specified in the Motion without leaving the conference room.

13.5. Motion to Extend the Unmoderated Caucus.

A Delegate may move to extend the Unmoderated Caucus if he/she feels that additional time would benefit the work of the committee. The Delegate who moves for an Extension of Unmoderated Caucus must suggest a length for the extension, which shall not exceed the duration of the original Unmoderated Caucus. The Chair may suggest a more appropriate caucus length and put it to vote or may rule the Extension of the Unmoderated Caucus out of order without the possibility of appeal.

13.6. Motion to Table Debate on a Topic.

A Delegate may move to Table Debate in order to end debate on a substantive issue without voting any Draft Resolutions that may be on the floor. If the Chair rules the Motion in order, one (1) Delegate shall speak in favour and one (1) Delegate shall speak against before proceeding with a vote. If the Motion passes, the Chair shall entertain a Motion to

return to a Dismissed Topic as defined in article 13.8 or a Motion to Open Debate on an Unsettled Topic on the Agenda.

13.7. Motion to Return to a Dismissed Topic.

If a Motion to Table the Debate is passed, the Chair may entertain a Motion to go back to a Dismissed Topic. In that event, the Chair will entertain one (1) Speaker in favour and one (1) Speaker against. A two-thirds majority (2/3) vote is required for the Motion to pass. If the Motion passes, debate on the dismissed topic resumes and a new Speakers' List is established.

13.8. Motion to Close Debate / the Speakers' List on a Resolution.

A Delegate may move to Close Debate in order to end debate on a Resolution whereby the committee will enter immediate voting procedure on all amendments on the floor. If the Chair rules the Motion in order, there will be only one (1) Delegate speaking against the Motion. A two-thirds (2/3) majority vote is required to pass the Motion to close debate.

13.9. Motion to Close Debate / the Speakers' List on the Topic Area under Discussion.

A Delegate may move to Close Debate in order to end Debate on the Topic Area under Discussion whereby the committee will enter voting procedure on all Draft Resolutions on the floor. If the Chair rules the Motion in order, there will be only one (1) Delegate speaking against the Motion. A two-thirds (2/3) majority vote is required to pass the Motion to close debate.

13.10. Motion to Split the Topic Area.

A Delegate may move to split the Topic Area in order for the committee to come up with more than one resolutions referring to the same Topic. The delegate who moves will have to provide sufficient justification for the proposed splitting of the Topic Area. A 2/3 majority vote is required to pass this motion.

13.11 Motion to have a Private Meeting.

A Delegate may move to have a Private Meeting in order for the committee to discuss a certain issue for an X number of minutes without the presence of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe. A unanimous vote is required to pass this motion.

14. Resolutions and Amendments

14.1. Motion to Question Competence.

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

14.2. Working Paper.

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

14.3. Resolutions.

14.3.1. Draft Resolutions.

A Working Paper submitted to the Chair under proper Resolution format will be referred to as a Draft Resolution. Delegates may refer to a document as a "Draft Resolution" in a speech only after it has been assigned a number by the Secretary General or the Deputy Secretary General. If Draft Resolutions are complementary or fairly identical, the Chair may recommend that the Sponsor of the Draft Resolutions combine the documents prior to the end of the debate.

14.3.2. Resolution denomination.

A Draft Resolution that has been put to a vote by the committee and passes may be referred to as a "*Resolution*".

14.3.3. Format.

Draft Resolutions must be properly formatted according to the guidelines found in the "RhodesMRC Resolution Writing Guidelines" paper.

14.3.4. Sponsor.

Sponsor is recognized as the main writer of the Draft Resolution. There is only one Sponsor for each draft Resolution. The Sponsor must be present for a Working Paper to be

introduced to the floor as a Draft Resolution. The Sponsor must agree to support a Resolution unless major changes have been introduced through the amendment process.

14.3.5. Signatories.

Signatories are recognized as the supporters of the Draft Resolution. The required number of Signatories will be set by the Chair being equal to at least the 1/3 of the total members present at the committee. The respective number of Signatories must be present on a Working Paper to be introduced to the floor as a Draft Resolution. Amendments to the Draft Resolution are not required to be approved by Signatories. Signatories are not required to support the Draft Resolution during voting procedure; they only agree to put their names as those who are interested in seeing the Working Paper nominated as a Draft Resolution for further debate. Signatories can sign only one resolution per Topic Area. However, there is no restriction in the voting procedure.

14.3.6. Withdrawal of Sponsorships

Sponsorship of a draft resolution may be withdrawn at any time before voting on it has begun. Sponsorship of a resolution may not be withdrawn after a vote has been taken on a contested amendment.

14.3.7. Introduction of a Draft Resolution.

A Delegate may move to introduce a Draft Resolution.

Once the Working Paper has been assigned a Draft Resolution number by the Secretary General or the Deputy Secretary General, the Chair will entertain a motion to introduce the Draft Resolution. Once the Motion has passed, the Chair shall invite the Sponsor of the Resolution to read out only the operative clauses of the Draft Resolution to the committee. The Sponsor (or one of the Signatories) will then be recognized for five (5) minutes to speak in favour of the Draft Resolution. During this phase of the procedure, there are no questions accepted. A new debate upon this Draft Resolution shall begin and a new Speakers' List shall be established.

14.3.8. Withdrawal of a Draft Resolution

A draft resolution may be withdrawn by its sponsors at any time before voting on it. This request should be submitted in written form to the Chairperson. A draft resolution may not be withdrawn if any unfriendly amendment to it is on the floor.

14.4. Amendments.

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

supported at least by one co-sponsor. It is in the discretion of the Chair to define (to the House) the period of time, during which the floor will be open to amendments.

14.4.1. Amendments to Pre-Ambulatory Clauses.

Amendments to Pre-Ambulatory Clauses are not in order. However, the Chair may rule such an amendment in order, if serious mistakes have been noticed in the Pre-Ambulatory Clauses, by the Secretary General or the Deputy Secretary General.

14.4.2. Non-Substantive Amendments.

Amendments correcting grammatical, spelling or formatting mistakes on Draft Resolutions will be automatically adopted without vote from the committee, at the discretion of the Chair. Following the initial reading of the Draft Resolution by its sponsor, delegates are permitted to point out any such problems to the Chairpersons.

14.4.3. Friendly Amendments.

Substantive Amendments approved by the Sponsor and all the Signatories of a Draft Resolution will automatically be integrated to the Draft Resolution without vote from the committee. Amendments to Friendly Amendments are out of order.

14.4.4. Unfriendly Amendments.

Substantive Amendments to a Draft Resolution not approved by the Sponsor of a Draft Resolution are considered unfriendly and require approval from the Chair to be introduced. Unfriendly Amendments will be put to a vote prior to the vote on the Draft Resolution as a whole. Amendments to Unfriendly Amendments are in order. It is, however, in the discretion of the Chair whether he will accept a plethora of such amendments. The Chair reserves the right to assign one (1) speaker for and one (1) speaker against the Unfriendly Amendment.

14.5. Withdrawal.

14.5.1. Friendly Amendments.

The Sponsor and the Signatories of a Friendly Amendment may request its withdrawal at their discretion, before its adoption by the Sponsor.

14.5.2. Unfriendly Amendments.

The Signatories of an Unfriendly Amendment may request its withdrawal at their discretion, before its adoption by the committee.

15. Voting Procedure

When the President announces that the committee is entering voting procedure, no entering or exiting from the room will be permitted, unless there is an emergency or until voting procedure has come to an end. At this time, Motions to Divide the Question or for Roll Call Voting are in order. Note passing is also suspended. A simple majority is required for resolutions to pass, unless they are under 15.1.1, 15.1.2, 15.1.3

15.1.1 Resolutions of the Committee of Ministers relating to the following important matters, namely:

1. recommendations under Article 15.1.1.1
2. recommendations for the amendment of articles 15.1.1
3. any other question which the Committee may, by a resolution passed under 15.1.3 below, decide should be subject to a unanimous vote on account of its importance, require the unanimous vote of the representatives casting a vote and of a majority of the representatives enlisted to sit on the Committee.

15.1.1.1 In appropriate cases, the conclusions of the Committee may take the form of recommendation to the governments of members to inform it of the action taken by them with regard to such recommendations.

15.1.1.2

1. Matters relating to national defence do not fall within the scope of the Council of Europe
2. In appropriate cases, the conclusions of the Committee may take the form of recommendations to the governments of members and the Committee may request the governments of members to inform it of the action taken by them with regard to such recommendations

15.1.2 Questions arising under the financial and administrative regulations may be decided by a simple majority vote of the representatives entitled to sit on the Committee.

15.1.3 Resolutions of the Committee under Articles 15.1.3.1 and 15.1.3.2 require a two-thirds (2/3) majority of all the representatives entitled to sit on the Committee

15.1.3.1 Any European State which is deemed to be able and willing to fulfil the provisions of Article 15.1.3.1.1 may be invited to become a member of the Council of Europe by the Committee of Ministers. Any State so invited shall become a member on the deposit on its behalf with the Secretary General of an instrument of accession to the present Statute.

15.1.3.1.1 Every member of the Council of Europe must accept the principles of the rule of law and of the enjoyment by all persons within its jurisdiction of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and collaborate sincerely and effectively in the realisation of the aim of the Council as specified in Article 1.7

15.1.3.2 In special circumstances, a European country which is deemed to be able and willing to fulfil the provisions of article 15.1.3.1.1 may be invited by the Committee of Ministers to become an associate member of the council of Europe. Any country so invited shall become an associate member on the deposit on its behalf with the Secretary General of an instrument accepting the present Statute.

15.1.4. All other resolutions of the Committee, including adoption of the budget and of financial and administrative regulations, require a simple majority of the representatives casting vote.

16. Order of Voting

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

17. Method of Voting

Each Delegate of the committee has one vote and must demonstrate his/her voting intentions by raising his/her placard at the Chair's request unless there is a Roll Call vote (see rule 16.1). Delegates must vote in favour, against or abstain. No Delegate shall vote on behalf of another Delegate.

17.1. Roll Call Vote.

Roll Call Motions may only be in order for substantive matters. This Motion is automatically accepted unless the Chair rules it out of order; the decision is not subject to appeal. The Roll Call starts from a Delegate, randomly selected by the Chair.

17.2. Passing.

During Roll Call, a Delegate may choose to pass. The Chair will place the Delegate at the bottom of the voting list. A Delegate who has passed once during a voting sequence may not pass again but must ascertain his vote.

17.3. Voting with Rights.

A Delegate may request a right of explanation after voting. Upon completion of voting, the Delegate will be permitted to explain the reasons as to why he/she has chosen to vote a certain way. The Chair may limit the speaking time at his/her discretion.

17.4. Voting on Draft Resolutions.

Draft Resolutions will be voted on, in the order that they were numbered by the Secretary General and the Deputy Secretary General.

17.5. Voting on Amendments.

All Unfriendly Amendments shall be voted on in the order in which they were proposed before the committee closes debate on the Draft Resolution that they concern. If one Amendment implies the rejection of a second Amendment, the second Amendment will not be voted upon. A passed Amendment shall be automatically included in the Draft Resolution. Once all the Amendments relating to a Draft Resolution have been voted on, the committee shall vote on the Draft Resolution as a whole after Closure of the Debate on the Topic Area under discussion.

17.6 Motion to Split the House.

The Motion to Split the House is in order when the Delegate putting the motion forward wishes that there be no abstentions during the final vote on the Resolution. The Motion shall be put to a vote, requiring a 2/3 majority to pass. Once the Motion passes, delegations shall not be allowed to abstain from voting during the vote on the resolution.

17.7. Motion to Divide the Question.

Prior to the start of the voting process on a Draft Resolution, a Delegate may request through a Motion to Divide the Question to vote on an individual or group of operative clauses or clause by clause. A Delegate must specify how he/she wishes to divide the operative clauses during his/her Motion. Should there be more than one Motion to divide the question on the floor, the committee shall vote on the Motions from the least to the most splitting of the draft resolution. The Chair shall take one (1) Speaker in favour and one (1) Speaker against the first Motion to Divide the Question for a speaking time of one (1) minute each. A 2/3 majority is required to pass the Motion. If the Motion passes, subsequent Motions to Divide the Question will be ruled dilatory and the committee will proceed to voting procedure on the Draft Resolution in the manner suggested in the Motion. If the Motion fails, the remaining Motions made will be considered in accordance with the above procedure. The divided section that fails during voting will be taken out of the final Draft Resolution; only those sections that have been passed will remain. The committee will then

proceed to vote on the new final Draft Resolution as a whole after all the divisions have been voted on. If all operative clauses fail or there is no meaning coming from the remained clauses, the Draft Resolution, as a whole, fails.

17.8 Motion to Retake Vote.

The Motion to retake vote is in order when the result of the vote on the resolution ends with a difference of one (1) between the number of votes for and against the resolution. The Motion is not subject to a vote and must only be seconded in order to pass. Once the Motion passes the committee shall go to a period of five (5) minimum, fifteen (15) maximum minutes of unmoderated caucus for the purpose of further discussing the content of the Resolution. After the caucus the vote shall be retaken and the result of the second vote shall be considered as final. No Motions to retake vote shall be entertained. Should the second vote end in absolute tie the results of the previous vote shall be considered final and shall not be subject to another motion to retake vote.

18. Precedence Motions shall be considered in the following decreasing order.

Rule	Description	Debatable	Votes Required	Interrupt Speaker
12.1 Point of Personal Privilege	Feeling discomfort	No	No	Yes
12.2 Point of Order	To point out a misuse of rules	No	No	No
12.4 Right of Reply	Reply to an insult	No	No	No
12.3 Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	Clarify the rules	No	No	No
8.2 Motion to Set the Agenda	Set the Working Agenda	Yes (1+/1-)	Simple Majority	No
8.2 Motion to <u>Establish</u> a Speakers' List	Open the Speakers' List	No	Simple Majority	No
10.1 Motion to Set Speaking Time	Define speaking time limit	No	Simple Majority	No
13.1 Motion to Adjourn Meeting	Adjourn until next scheduled meeting	No	Simple Majority	No
13.4 Motion for Unmoderated Caucus	Proceed to an Unmoderated Caucus	No	Simple Majority	No
13.3 Motion for Moderated Caucus	Proceed to a Moderated Caucus	No	Simple Majority	No
17.6 Motion to Split the House	Forbid the right for abstentions	No	2/3 Majority	No
17.8 Motion to Retake Vote	Retake vote if there is an one vote difference	No	Simple Majority	No
5.1 Motion for the Verification of Quorum	Seeking to verify the presence of delegates	No	Simple Majority	No
13.9 Motion to Close Debate / the Speakers' List on the Topic Area under Discussion	Close debate on the Topic Area	Yes (1-)	2/3 Majority	No
13.8 Motion to Close Debate / the Speakers' List on a Resolution	Close the separate debate on a Draft Resolution	Yes (1-)	2/3 Majority	No
13.10 Motion to Split the Topic Area	Discuss separately two or more sections of the same Topic	No	Simple Majority	No
13.6 Motion to Table Debate	Postpone debate	Yes (1+/1-)	Simple Majority	No
14.1 Motion to Question Competence	Question the authority of the committee on a topic	Yes (1+/1-)	2/3 Majority	No
16.7 Motion to Divide the Question	Divide the operative clauses to groups and vote each group separately	Yes (1+/1-)	Simple Majority	No
14.3.7 Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution	Introduction of a Draft Resolution	No	Simple Majority	No
14.4 Motion to Introduce an Amendment	Introduction of an Amendment	No	Simple Majority	No
13.11 Motion to make a private meeting	Discuss an issue without the presence of the CoE Sec. General	Yes	Unanimity	No