

Rules of Procedure

Cyprus Model United Nations 2017

(CyMUN)

I. GENERAL RULES

1. Secretariat Management: The Secretary-General and their Deputy shall be responsible for the ceremonial logistics of CyMUN. The Director-General and their Deputy shall be responsible for the Management of the Secretariat and shall coordinate them at all times.
2. Secretariat Hierarchy: The Hierarchical Structure of the Conference is as follows:
 - a. Secretary-General
 - b. Director-General
 - c. Deputy Secretary-General
 - d. Deputy Director-General
 - e. Conference and Logistics Managers
 - f. Financial and Business Directorate
 - g. Hospitality Managers
 - h. Chairs
 - i. Admin Staff

Any queries prior and during the conference shall be directed to them accordingly, after consulting the team's head delegate, if applicable. Failure to comply, violates Rule 6 and the Code of Conduct of CyMUN.

3. Appointment of the Committees' Chairs and Delegates: The Director-General and their Deputy shall be responsible for the appointment of all Committee Chairs and Delegates prior to the conference, upon the consultation of the Secretary-General and their Deputy. At any given point the aforementioned Secretariat Members have the power to remove and/or replace them in the event of breach of their obligations, as stated in the Rules of Procedure and Code of Conduct of CyMUN.
4. Conference Interpretation: The interpretation of the Rules of Procedure is exclusively reserved for the Secretary-General, Director-General and their Deputies. The Secretary-General and their Deputy are entirely responsible to rule on matters not identified in the Rules of Procedure. The Secretary-General, Director-General and their Deputies have the authority to Delegate Secretariat Members to exercise their authority or duties under General Rule 3. The rulings made by the Secretary-General, Director-General and their Deputies under the rulings of this section of General Rules are not subject to appeal.
5. Official Conference Language: The official and working language of CyMUN 2016 is English. This applies to all Chairs, Delegates, committee sessions, plenary sessions, guests and speakers.

6. Conduct of participants: All participants of CyMUN are obliged to follow the official CyMUN Code of Conduct whenever they are present to any CyMUN activity/event. It is under the discretion of the Secretariat to intervene in the unlikely event of breach of General Rule 6. Under their authority, wrongdoers might be removed from the premises/activities of the Conference.
7. Participation of Guests and Observers: Any distinguished Guest, Observer or any other person authorised by the Secretariat, may obtain a 'Guest Pass' issued by the Secretariat. The concerned persons are not authorised to have direct involvement in voting, or any other significant aspect of the conference. The aforementioned members may address a committee as Speakers, after obtaining the approval of the Committee's Chair.

II. **GENERAL COMMITTEE RULES:**

8. Chair Formation: The formation of the Chairing positions in each committee will consist of two Chairs (President and Vice-President). The Special Committee on Cyprus Issue will consist of three Chairs (President, Vice-President, and Judge).
9. Authorities of Chairing President: The Chairs have the authority given to them by the CyMUN Secretariat to:
 - a. Declare the opening, adjournment and closure of each Committee Session and debate,
 - b. Authorise points and motions,
 - c. Approve and decide on the time allocation of each motion and point during the Committee Sessions,
 - d. Direct the discussion throughout the Committee Sessions,
 - e. Transfer their duties to a Secretariat Member or their Vice-President,
 - f. Uphold the Rules of Procedures and
 - g. Put Questions to the Vote and announce decisions.

The Secretariat may revoke the aforementioned powers of the Chairs in the event of a breach of the 'Rules of Procedure' by a Chairing member.

If deemed necessary, and given no objection, Chairs may choose to suspend the Rules of Procedure, with the intention to clarify a procedural issue in question.

10. Appealing Against a Chairing Member: Delegates may raise a motion to appeal against a decision made by a Chair, except to the decisions outlined in the 'Rules of Procedure' as not open to appeal.

In order to raise a successful appeal against a Chairing Member, delegates need to raise the motion as soon as the Chair rules their decision. The motion needs to be seconded. Chairs have the right to defend their decision, after the motion is put into a vote. The motion passes with special majority of 2/3 of the verified Quorum. Failure to secure special majority implies that the decision cannot be overruled.

A motion cannot be raised to appeal to the following decisions made by a Chair:

- a. Decision to disallow electronic devices during the Committee Sessions,
- b. Non approval of a draft resolution or an amendment to a draft resolution,

- c. Ruling on the order in which Motions are exercised or to stop exercising a motion and move to vote on Motions already raised,
- d. Proceeding to Moderated or Unmoderated Caucus, closing the debate, adjourning a meeting, adjourning a debate and Right of Reply.

No appeal against a Chair is obligatory. With this rule requiring a procedural vote, all delegates' abstentions are out of order. No Secretariat Member can decide against such a Motion.

11. Quorum and Roll Call: In order for a session to commence, at least one third of the overall numbers of delegates need to be present in the committee room throughout the sessions. Chairs are responsible for the verification of the Quorum through a roll-call.

Roll-call is required at the beginning of each session. Roll Call shall be in alphabetical order to establish the Delegate's agenda.

When a Delegate is not present during the Roll Call, they shall be measured as absent until a 'present' or 'present and voting' note is sent to the Chairs.

Delegates of each Member State have the right to reply with either a 'present' or 'present and voting'. When a Delegate states that is 'present and voting', they directly imply that their country of delegation cannot withdraw on the substantive vote. Therefore, 'present and voting' is only an available option for States with substantive voting rights and it does not include observers.

Quorum may be challenged by the Delegates and Chairs at any time throughout the Committee Sessions.

A simple majority of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the delegates is required for any substantive Motion and Decision to be taken into account.

12. Specific Procedures: The Special Committee on the Cyprus Question of CyMUN may follow different procedures, only in specific situations, in order to accomplish its dissimilar purpose to the other CyMUN Committees. The rules governing the Special Committee will be listed later on.

In the scenario of another Committee requires different procedures to be followed, the President of the Committee will have to seek the approval of either the Secretary-General, the Director-General or their Deputies a week prior to the Conference, communicate it to the Delegates of their Committee and ensure that the website is updated.

13. Precedence: Chairs are expected to ensure that a hierarchy of Motions is achieved. Therefore, when a Chair recognises a motion, they need to ensure that the other Motions that are on the floor are heard and in the case that another Motion exists, the Chairs need to act on the Motion of higher precedence first.

14. Procedural Motion: Procedural Motions will be voted without Speakers. This rule implies that when a Motion is on the floor the following procedure is required to be followed:

- a. At least one Second is required. If there is no Second, then the Motion fails instantly.
- b. If a Second is established without any Objections, then the Motion passes directly.

- c. If both Seconds and Objections exist, then voting is required to pass or fail the Motion in question. All delegates need to vote in such a circumstance. Simple majority of the verified quorum will establish whether or not the Motion passes.
15. Rule 14, instructs that all procedural Motions are voted without speakers. Nonetheless, in the exceptional cases of voting on Draft Resolutions and/or Amendments on Draft Resolutions (see Rules 31 and 32 below), procedural votes shall include Speakers. Therefore, after one of the above motions found in Rules 31 and 32 are put forth, the following procedure is required to be followed:
- a. At least one Second is required. If there is no Second, then the Motion fails instantly.
 - b. If a Second is established without any Objections, then the Motion passes directly.
 - c. If both Seconds and Objections exist, then a Speakers' List shall be established, with an identical amount of Speakers debating For and Against the relevant Motion. The maximum amount of Speakers debating for each side is left on the discretion of the Chairs to decide.
 - d. After the end of Speakers' List, the Committee will be voting on the Motion. All delegates need to vote in such a circumstance. Simple majority of the verified quorum will establish whether or not the Motion passes.

III. AGENDA RULES:

16. Committee Topics: The topic of each Committee shall be decided by the Members of the Secretariat and shall be communicated to Delegates at least thirty days prior to the Conference.

IV. RULES RELATED TO THE DEBATE:

17. Speakers' List: Following the verification of the Quorum, the Chairs are expected to launch an unceasingly open General Speakers' List, for the purposes of the general debate.

As soon as this list is open, the Chairs will enable the interested delegates to be added to it, whilst keeping the order of the speakers in a written form. This shall be achieved by the Delegates, either by a direct written note addressed to the Chairs or, preferably, by raising their placard.

Each Delegate has the right to speak on a Speakers' List only once at the same time. The General Speakers' List can only be interrupted by a procedural Motion, therefore a moderated or an unmoderated Caucus.

General Speakers' List shall be ended, in order for the Committee to proceed to closing procedures.

When a Delegate is absent when called upon on the Speakers' List, their time is directly yield on to the Chair, and debate shall carry on. Removal of a Delegate from the General Speakers' list can be established through a written note addressed to the Chairs of the Committee.

18. Motion proposal: It is the obligation of the Chairs to ask for a Motion at any point when the floor is open. Based on Rule 13 of Precedence, the Chairs are obliged to ask for Motions of equal or surpass of the already raised Motions. Whenever

necessary, the Chairs have the power to stop the introduction of Motions, direct the Delegates on the proposal of a Motion or move to a voting procedure on the already raised motions.

Voting procedure shall happen as follows:

The Chairs will present the introduced Motions one by one, in an order that is left to their discretion. After the introduction of each motion the Chair will ask the delegates for any Seconds and Objections. Then Rule 14 will be followed.

In the event of a failure of a motion the Chair will disregard it and move to the next introduced Motion. This procedure will be followed until a Motion passes.

When a motion passes the rest of the introduced motions will be erased even if there has not been a vote upon them.

All procedural motions shall only pass with a simple majority of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the verified Quorum.

The Delegates have the power to withdraw a Motion that they have proposed themselves at any point before the commencement of the vote. If the Committee passes a motion then the Delegate that proposed it cannot withdraw.

The delegate that proposed the Motion that passed is obliged to make the first speech, in the case of a moderated Caucus.

Unsuccessful Motions are allowed to be reintroduced.

19. Priority of Motions: The priority order of the Motions that may be introduced by delegates during the General Speakers' list shall be as follows:

- a. Adjourning the Meeting.
- b. Suspending the Meeting.
- c. Closing Debate.
- d. Resuming Debate.
- e. Introducing Draft Resolutions.
- f. Introducing Amendments and Friendly Amendments.
- g. Introducing Working Papers.
- h. Unmoderated Caucus.
- i. Consultation of the Whole.
- j. Moderated Caucus.

20. Moderated Caucus: This Motion is in order when the Chairs ask for Motions, unless the debate has been closed. In the event of passing a Moderated Caucus the session moves from the General Speakers' list and delegates speak in an order established by the Chairs. Therefore, the Chairs are required to yield the floor to a delegate after the previous delegate finishes their speech.

The delegate that proposed the Motion that passed is obliged to make the first speech, in the case of a moderated Caucus, explaining the purpose of the Motion.

In the introduction of a Moderated Caucus, the Delegate needs to include in their proposal the duration of the Motion as well as the individual Speaker's time. Overall duration of the Motion should not exceed 30 minutes.

Moderated Caucuses require a Second and are subject to procedural vote as defined in Rule 14. Motions to extend the caucus are in order.

The Chairs have the power to render a proposal for a moderated caucus out of order if the proposal is, under their discretion, not constructive to debate at the time of proposal. This shall be subject to no appeal.

21. Unmoderated Caucus: Similar to moderated Caucuses, unmoderated Caucus is in order when the Chairs ask for Motions, unless the debate has been closed. The delegate that makes the proposal is expected to give an explanation of the purpose of their proposal and the overall time of the Caucus.

Likewise to moderated Caucuses, overall duration of the Motion should not exceed 30 minutes. Unmoderated Caucuses require a Second and are subject to procedural vote as defined in Rule 14. Motions to extend the caucus are in order. The Chairs have the power to render a proposal for an unmoderated caucus out of order if the proposal is, under their discretion, not constructive to debate at the time of proposal. This shall be subject to no appeal.

22. Adjournment of the debate: This Motion adjourns the discussion at the time being. If such a Motion passes the discussion is terminated and no further action related to the specific topic discussed can be taken.

Similar to other Motions, this Motion is in order when the Chairs ask for Motions, unless the debate has been closed.

Rule 14 applies on passing such a Motion.

The Chairs have the power to render a proposal for the adjournment of the meeting out-of-order if the discussion on the topic is, under their discretion, not complete at the time of proposal. This shall be subject to no appeal.

23. Closure of debate: Such a Motion implies the end of all discussions on the topic.

In the event of closure of debate before the end of the scheduled committee sessions, as found in CYMUN's schedule, the Chairs of the related committee are obliged to proceed to an *ad-hoc* session, discussing a topic that is relevant to their committee. In the decision of such a topic, the Delegates' opinion shall be considered and the Secretary-General, the Director-General or one of their Deputies shall be informed.

The Rules of Procedure must remain the same if an *ad-hoc* event takes place.

Similar to other Motions, this Motion is in order when the Chairs ask for Motions.

The Chairs have the power to render a proposal for the closure of debate out of order if the discussion on the topic is, under their discretion, not complete at the time of proposal. This shall be subject to no appeal.

Rule 14 applies on passing such a Motion.

24. Suspension of Meetings: When this motion passes the meeting stops temporarily. Normally, this Motion is raised at the end of a Committee Session.

Similar to other Motions, this Motion is in order when the Chairs ask for Motions, and the Delegate that proposes it is required to stipulate the time that the meeting will resume.

This motion requires a Second, and the procedure defined in Rule 14 shall be followed.

It is requested that this motion shall be used every time prior to the commencement of a break. The Chairs are eligible to rule this Motion out of order, if under their

discretion it is inappropriate to suspend the meeting at the time of proposal. This ruling is not subject to appeal.

Additionally, the Chairs' powers extend to concisely suspending the meeting themselves.

25. Adjournment of Meetings: This Motion shall not be entertained until the end of the last scheduled Committee Sessions of CyMUN 2016.

This Motion shall be subject to the Procedural vote outlined in Rule 14.

V. **RULES GOVERNING THE DELEGATES' SPEECHES**

26. Right of Delegates' to Speak: Delegates may only speak during a Committee Session after they obtain authorisation from the Chairs, unless a Motion for Unmoderated Caucus is ongoing. The Director may exert their power upon a Delegate and ask them to order, in the unlikely events of:

- a. Irrelevant speeches made by certain Delegates based on the ongoing subject discussed at the moment the speech occurs,
- b. Unfruitful to the debate, offensive speeches, triggering other Delegates
- c. Disrespectful to the Sovereignty of a present Member State speeches
- d. Speeches that go against CyMUN's Rules of Procedure or Code of Conduct,
- e. Speeches made in first person, as Delegates are obliged to only make Speeches in third person during the Committee sessions.

27. Time Limitations: Time limitations of individual Speakers when on General Speakers' List or Moderated Caucus shall be established during the introduction of a Motion. The minimum time limit of individual Speaker time shall not be less than thirty seconds. If the time limit is exceeded by a Delegate, the Chairs shall ask them to order.

Unless agreed otherwise, the individual speaker's time when on General Speakers' List shall be sixty seconds. If advantageous to the debate, Delegates may raise a Motion for the alteration of individual speaker's time on General Speakers' List. Such a motion shall be subject to Rule 14.

28. Yielding of time: In the event of Delegates having remaining time in the end of their speech, the Delegate themselves may decide to yield their time as follows:

- a. *Yield to the Floor/Chair*: This implies that the Delegate does not wish to yield their remaining time to any point of information or another delegate. Therefore, the Chairs will proceed to the speech of another Delegate.
- b. *Yield to another Delegate*: This implies that the other Delegate that the time is yield to will be given the opportunity to speak, but not make any further yields.
- c. *Yield to Points of information*: This implies that the speaking Delegate will sacrifice their time to answer short questions addressed by other Delegates that have established the right to speak by the Chairs. If a Chair, under their discretion, believes that a question is unrelated to the topic under discussion, leading or rhetorical, will have the obligation to call order. The timer shall stop during the time other Delegates ask questions, and shall be running only during the time the Speaker is answering them. If there is

time for further questions, the Chairs shall decide which Delegate asks them.
This power of the Chairs is not open to appeal.

29. Right to reply: This Rule enables Delegates to demand a Right to Reply when they feel that other Delegates intrude the morality of their Nation. Therefore their State's Sovereignty is endangered and/or put in question.

In order to request a 'Right to Reply', the 'offended' Delegate needs to either raise their placard saying 'Right to Reply' after the ongoing Delegates' Speech terminates, or through a written note addressed to the Chair, requesting a 'Right to Reply' and explaining briefly the reason for the demand.

The Chairs will determine if, under their discretion, the 'Right to Reply' is in order, and if their decision is positive, time will be yield to the Delegate to justify their feeling. The Chairs' decision is final and not subject to appeal.

'Right to Reply' can only be exercised when on General Speakers' List and not through a Moderated Caucus.

Delegates shall not request a 'Right to Reply' on something said during the exercise of another 'Right to Reply'.

VI. POINTS

30. How to raise a point: Delegates are eligible to raise the following points at any point throughout the Committee Sessions, unless they interrupt another Delegate during their speech. This rule does not apply to the Point of Personal Privilege. Points of Personal Privilege can be raised at any point, even if that implies the interruption of a Delegate's or Chair's speech. This exception that allows the interruption of a Speech only applies when another Delegate's is incapable of hearing the speech.

In order to raise a point, Delegates need to raise their placard, whilst communicating to the Chairs which point they wish to raise. Then the Chairs are obliged to request further information on the point the Delegate wishes to rise.

The points available to request are the following:

a. *Point of Personal Privilege*: Such a point shall be raised when a circumstance intervenes in the enjoyment and participation of a Delegate in the Session to the fullest. Therefore, such a point shall be raised in (but not limited to) situations that cause discomfort (i.e. due to the temperature in the room), inability to hear something that has been said, and inability to see something that is displayed. The above exception that allows the interruption of a Speech when raising a Point of Personal Privilege only extends to another Delegate's inability to hear the speech, thus requesting the Speaker to adjust the volume of their voice. Any other Point of Personal Privilege that interrupts a Speaker shall be deemed out of order by the Chairs.

b. *Point of Order*: Such a point shall be raised by Delegates at times where the parliamentary procedures are not followed as required, either by other Delegates (escaping the attention of the Chairs), or the Chairs themselves. This point shall never interrupt another Delegate's speech and shall occur only when the speech is finished. The Chairs shall act upon the rules of CyMUN immediately.

- c. *Point of Parliamentary Inquiry*: Such a point is raised when a Delegate needs further clarification on an issue regarding the Rules of Procedure of CyMUN. This shall only be requested when the floor is open and it shall never interrupt a speaker. This point shall not be used to inquire information related to the content of the debate. In the occasion of a question on the context of the debate, the Delegates may ask a member of staff or the Chairs either through note or informally during an unmoderated Caucus.

VII. WRITTEN PROPOSALS, AMENDMENTS AND WORKING PAPERS

31. Committee Working Papers: Committee Working Papers aim to empower the discussion and formulation of Resolutions. Working Papers are not required to be written in Resolution format, but are a necessary tool for delegates to guide a Resolution towards the desired path, in line with their own country's or organisation's interests.

Therefore, the Papers are not official documents, but they must be introduced through a 'Motion to Introduce a Working Paper', and have to be approved by the Chairs. In raising this Motion, the procedure is the same as outlined in Rule 17 and is subject to a Procedural vote, in accordance with Rule 14. No signatures are required. Consequently, Working Papers will be numbered by the authorised Chair, and shall be referred to in debate by that number (e.g. Motion 17).

It has to be emphasised, however, that Working Papers do not necessarily lead to the Draft Resolution. Delegates are allowed to introduce an entire Draft Resolution directly, without having to focus on introducing a Working Paper first.

32. Draft Resolutions: Draft Resolutions may be introduced upon the signing of a fifth of the number of members present at the beginning of the Session. All Drafts require the approval of the authorised Committee Chairs. The list of those who have signed the Draft must include both Sponsors and Signatories.

Upon approval, a Sponsor may propose a "Motion to Introduce the Draft Resolution", in order to present the Draft. Sponsors are Delegates who have authored or helped to write the Draft. Sponsors are supporters of the resolution. There can only be up to two Sponsors for each Draft Resolution.

Signatories, on the other hand, have merely agreed to sign the Draft Resolution, without necessarily supporting it. These have no further obligations towards the Draft.

Delegates may add or remove their names from the list of Sponsors/Signatories throughout the debate. If, however, no Sponsors are left, or in the event the number of members signing the Draft drops below a fifth of the total number of members, the Draft is automatically withdrawn.

Upon the Motion to introduce the Draft is proposed, the Chair has to entertain it before any Seconds or Objections are heard. The Sponsor, then, reads out the Operative clauses of the Draft. Following that, the motion is directly subject to a Procedural vote, in accordance with Rule 14.

Upon introduction, Drafts are numbered, and Sponsors may then call for a Panel of Authors. The Panel is convened before any Moderated Caucus discussion for the purpose of answering questions raised by the Committee as a whole, relating to the

Draft. Chairs may grant or dismiss a Panel of Authors, and this Chairs' decision is open to appeal. If granted, the authorised Chair may set a time limit of no more than thirty minutes. In this set timeframe, the Delegates appointed by the Chairs can ask the Sponsors any questions regarding further clarification of the content and meaning of the Draft Resolution. The time limit is enforced as soon as the Panel starts accepting questions.

If the Panel is neither granted nor called for or upon time of the Panel has elapsed, the Chair must ask for and accept a "Motion for a Moderated Caucus" of at least fifteen minutes to discuss the Draft. The first speaker must be a Sponsor. More than one Drafts may be presented, but only one final Resolution may be passed on the given Agenda item.

33. Amendments: Amendments are proposals to either add or remove or revise clauses of a Draft Resolution. Delegates may proceed with an amendment to any Draft that has been formally introduced in accordance with Rule 31. No signatories are required, and can be directly submitted by the Sponsor to the Chairs for approval. Amendments can be re-amended through a separate Amendment, but no further Amendments on the same Amendment are in order.

Upon approval, the Sponsor in question can proceed to formally introduce the Amendment when the floor is open, in accordance with Rule 17. When entertained by the authorised Chair, the Sponsor reads out the Amendment, before any Seconds or Objections are entertained. The Motion is then subject to a Procedural vote, in accordance with rule 14. Motions to introduce Amendments are separate from the vote on whether to incorporate the Amendment to the Draft. For instance, when voting in favour of introducing the Amendment, it does not mean support for the Amendment itself.

Speakers' lists are in accordance with Rule 14, introducing those both for and against the Amendment. Upon exhaustion of the list, the Amendment automatically closes and a vote is taken on whether the Amendment becomes part of the Draft or not. After the close of debate on the Amendment and before the voting procedure, Delegates may move to Divide the Question, should the Amendment involve more than one operative clause. Upon failing, the Amendment cannot be reintroduced.

At the same time, Amendments can be considered as Friendly if they have been signed and approved by all Sponsors. No Objections are in order, and no votes are required either. As soon as the operative clauses are read out, it is assumed that the Amendment is introduced. Friendly Amendments, however, only require a vote to be included in the Draft. In this case, no list of speakers is in order, unlike other Amendments. A Procedural vote is put forward, in accordance with Rule 14. Failed Friendly Amendments can be reintroduced as general Amendments.

34. Competence: Questioning the competence of the Committee when discussing a Draft Resolution or an Amendment is in order only before these have been formally introduced. Delegates can question the competence by raising a 'Motion of Competence'. In order to do that, Delegates should raise their placards, stating the Motion orally after the operative clauses of the Resolution/Amendment have been read out, before voting on the Resolution's/Amendment's introduction. This Motion requires a Second and is subject to a Procedural vote in accordance with Rule 14. One speaker in favour and one against can proceed with a debate. The Motion requires a two-thirds majority of the House. If passed, the Resolution/Amendment in question shall not be introduced.

VIII. VOTING PROCEDURES

35. Procedural Voting: Each member of the Committee shall have one vote on a Procedural vote. Those who wish to express their vote may raise their placards. A simple majority is required, unless explicitly stated elsewhere in CyMUN's Rules of Procedure, namely when voting to appeal a Chair's Decision under Rule 10, when Closing the Debate on an item of the Agenda under Rule 22, during a Motion of Competence of the Committee, or when Splitting the House. Abstentions are not in order during Procedural votes.

Voting Procedures of the Motions are prioritised in the following way:

- a. Splitting the House
- b. Reordering Draft Resolutions
- c. Division of the Question

36. Substantive Voting: Substantive votes are taken only on passing a Draft Resolution. Committee Chairs shall entertain any Motions on the floor after Closure of Debate, in accordance with Rules 36, 37, and 38. The Committee, then, shall proceed onto Substantive Voting Procedure, by voting on all Draft Resolutions in the order that they were introduced, unless they have been reordered in accordance with the rule of Procedural Voting (Rule 34). Members declaring "Present and Voting" may not abstain, as stated in Rule 11.

Delegates vote by raising their placards, except in the case of a Roll Call vote. In such occasions, Delegates may "pass" or vote "with rights" in accordance with Rules 38 and 39 respectively. When the Chairs have announced the voting inauguration, no Delegate can interrupt voting unless Points of Personal Privilege or Points of Order are exercised. Delegates are not allowed to leave the Committee Room when voting is in place.

37. Reordering Draft Resolutions: When two or more Drafts are on the floor, these are voted on in the order of submission (first-come first-served), unless the Committee votes on a "Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions". Such a Motion is in order before voting inauguration and after the Closure of Debate. This Motion requires a Second and is subject to a Procedural vote, in accordance with Rule 14. If passed, the authorised Chair shall recognise any Motion that follows, in relation to how the Draft Resolutions are to be reordered. Upon completion of this, the Committee shall vote on Motions that specify the manner of reordering. Voting continues until either a Motion passes with simple majority or after a Motion has received a Second without any Objections, or if all of the Motions fail. In the case of the latter, the Committee shall move into voting procedure on the proposals in their original order.

38. Division of the Question: After debate has been closed (except direct debate on a Draft), Delegates may move for specific operative clauses of any Draft Resolution or Amendment to be voted on separately. This is raised before voting inauguration and after Closure of the Debate, with a brief description included of the specific Division moved for by the Chair. Motions to Reorder overtake Division of the Question. The latter may not separate any pre-ambulatory or sub-operative clauses. When multiple Motions for different divisions are present, voting order shall be left to the discretion of the authorised Chair, with the most radical divisions being voted first. Radical divisions are considered as such when separating the proposal into the greatest number of divisions, unless Chairs identify another proposal to be fundamentally even more radical. A "Motion to Divide the Question" always requires a Second and is subject to a Procedural vote, in accordance with Rule 14. If

the Motion passes, Drafts and/or Amendments are divided accordingly. A separate Procedural vote in accordance with Rule 14 will then be taken on each divided part. This is done so, in order to determine whether the Division will be included in the final draft or not. Any new parts of the Draft or Amendment that have passed under the Divisions will be subsequently combined into a final draft document, which is then carried into the final vote on the proposal. The final vote is Procedural only if dealing with an Amendment, and Substantive only when dealing with a Draft Resolution, in accordance with Rules 34 and 35 respectively. In the event all operative parts of the aforementioned are rejected, the entire proposal is also rejected as a whole.

39. Splitting the House: A “Motion to Split the House” is introduced by Delegates, should they wish that there may be no abstentions during the voting procedure. Motions as such have to be proposed before voting inauguration on any of the Drafts. The Motion requires simply a Second and is put into vote. It also requires a two-thirds majority. In the event the Motion passes, no delegates may abstain on any Draft.
40. House Majority: Decisions of the Committee shall be made by a simple majority during the session, unless otherwise specified elsewhere in the Rules of Procedure. A simple majority is defined as more votes in favour than against. A draw results into failure. Two-thirds majorities require at least twice as many votes for as against. In Substantive Voting, abstentions are not counted, unless otherwise specified by the Committee Specific Procedures.
41. Method of Voting: The Committee normally votes by a show of placards. On Substantive Voting, Delegates may Motion for a Roll Call vote, with this put before voting procedure and after Closure of Debate. Motions to Divide the Question surpass Motions on a Roll Call vote. Delegates moving for a Roll Call vote should indicate on which Draft the motion applies. In the event of multiple Motions for Roll Call votes on the floor on different Drafts, these shall be voted on based on the authorised Chair’s discretion. The Motion affecting most of the Drafts will be voted on first. Motions for a Roll Call vote are subject to a Procedural vote in accordance with Rule 14. When in Substantive Voting and during the voting on a Draft Resolution for which a Motion for a Roll Call vote has passed, the authorised Chair shall rule on how to begin and/or proceed to call on Member-States in alphabetical order. Member-States shall reply with “Yes”, “No”, “No with Rights”, “Abstention”, or “Pass”. Only those Member-States who have designated themselves as “present” or “present and voting” during the beginning of the session or have communicated in any other way of their attendance to the Chairs (including through note-passing), are permitted to vote. No other Delegates may be called during a Roll Call vote. Those who have replied with “Pass” must respond with either “Yes” or “No” during the second and final round of voting. These representatives may not pass again or abstain from voting.
42. Right to Explain Vote: Sponsors may explain their vote against a proposal if amended. Delegates, then, may choose to vote “No with Rights” and briefly state solely the explanation of their vote after voting procedure is completed. Any other requests for a vote explanation must be submitted to the Chairs in writing, before debate on the agenda is closed. In such occasion, Chairs may grant Delegates the right to briefly address the entire Committee as soon as voting on the agenda item has come to an end.

ADDITIONAL RULES THAT ONLY APPLY TO SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CYPRUS QUESTION

43. The additional rules governing the Special Committee on Cyprus Question are as follow:

- a. Genera Rule I: All of the aforementioned CyMUN Rules of Procedure apply to the Special Committee.
- b. Delegates' Role Play: Delegates do not represent Member States in the Special Committee. Instead, Delegates represent themselves, as experts on the Topic. Therefore, each participant is under the title of Expert, whereby they represent their own opinion and perspective on matters. In this special committee, delegates are allowed to speak in the first person but are required to refer to their colleagues by their respective title (Mr., Mrs. Miss etc.) and their surname.
- c. Debate and Resolutions: All the aforementioned rules apply. Nonetheless, in the Special Committee, the Chairs are responsible to merge all the Writing Paper and proposals that the Delegates should have already put forward, in bullet point format for the Delegates to Vote on. They then need to present the points to the Secretary- General, Director-General or one of their Deputies prior to the adjournment of the meetings at the end of each Conference day.
- d. Normative Framework: The Normative framework shall be the list of all the UN and/or other official documents.