

# ATHENS EU MODEL (AEUM) 2021: RULES OF PROCEDURE



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## Table of Contents

<b>Rules of Procedure</b> .....	5
1. General Considerations.....	5
1.1. Overview.....	5
1.2. Language.....	5
1.3. Intellectual Property.....	5
1.4. Diplomatic Courtesy.....	5
1.5. Delegations.....	6
2. Board.....	6
2.1. Chairpersons.....	6
2.2. Competency of the Chairpersons.....	6
2.3. Chairpersons: Authorities and Responsibilities.....	6
2.3.1. Authority of the President.....	6
2.3.2. Responsibilities of the President.....	7
2.3.3. Authority and Responsibilities of the Vice-President.....	7
2.3.4. Caucus of the Board.....	7
3. Delegations.....	7
4. Procedure.....	8
4.1. Roll Call.....	8
4.2. Procedural Matters.....	8
4.3. Substantial Matters.....	8
5. Majority.....	8
5.1. Simple Majority.....	8
5.2. Two-thirds (2/3) Majority.....	9
6. Quorum.....	9
6.1. Motion to Verify the Quorum.....	9
6.2. Late Arrival.....	9
7. Agenda.....	10
7.1. Motion to set the Agenda.....	10
8. Debate.....	10
8.1. Formal Debate.....	10
8.1.1. Motion to Launch Open Debate.....	10
8.2. Informal Debate.....	11
8.3. Tour de Table.....	11

8.4.	Recognitions .....	11
8.5.	Interruptions .....	11
8.6.	Relevance of Speech .....	11
8.7.	Time Limit .....	12
9.	Yields.....	12
9.1.	To the Board .....	12
9.2.	To another Delegate .....	12
9.3.	To Questions .....	12
10.	Points.....	12
10.1.	Point of Parliamentary Inquiry .....	13
10.2.	Point of Personal Privilege.....	13
10.3.	Point of Order.....	13
10.4.	Right of Reply .....	13
11.	Motions .....	14
11.1.	Motion for a Moderated Caucus.....	14
11.2.	Motion to Extend the Moderated Caucus.....	14
11.3.	Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus .....	15
11.4.	Motion to Extend the Unmoderated Caucus .....	15
11.5.	Motion to Close Debate on Draft Communication .....	15
11.6.	Motion to Close Debate on the Topic Area Under Discussion.....	16
11.7.	Motion to Adjourn the Meeting .....	16
11.8.	Motion to Adjourn the Session.....	16
12.	Communications and Amendments .....	16
12.1.	Working Paper.....	16
12.2.	Draft Communications .....	17
12.2.1.	Communication Denomination.....	17
12.2.2.	Format.....	17
12.2.3.	Motion to Introduce Draft Communication.....	18
12.3.	Amendments.....	18
12.3.1.	Motion to Introduce Amendments.....	18
12.3.2.	Format.....	18
12.3.3.	Non-Substantive Amendments .....	19
12.3.4.	Friendly Amendments .....	19
12.3.5.	Unfriendly Amendments .....	19
12.3.6.	Withdrawal of Amendments.....	19

12.3.7.	Voting of Amendments .....	19
13.	Voting Procedure .....	20
13.1.	Order of Voting .....	20
13.1.1.	Motion to Reorder the Draft Communications.....	20
13.2.	Method of Voting .....	21
13.2.1.	Motion for Roll Call Vote .....	21
13.2.2.	Motion to Split the House.....	21
13.2.3.	Motion to Divide the Question .....	21
13.2.4.	Voting Options .....	22
13.2.5.	Passing .....	22
13.2.6.	Voting with Rights.....	22

## **Rules of Procedure**

The Project Supervisor of the Athens EU Model (AEUM) 2021, the Academic Board or the Board may at any point during the debate, suspend the application of the current Rules of Procedure and instruct alterations to facilitate the debate.

### **1. General Considerations**

#### **1.1.Overview**

The following rules apply to the European Commission of AEUM 2021.

In all simulated institutions, the members of the Board are responsible for the application of the Rules of Procedure and any possible deviations to facilitate the debate lie at their discretion. The final decision upon the application of the Rules in case of conflict of interpretation is also at the discretion of the Board.

#### **1.2.Language**

The official language of AEUM 2021 is English. A Delegate wishing to speak in an official language where simultaneous interpretation is not provided will be required to provide his/her own translation. Please note that time spent in translation will be counted towards total time allotted for a given speech.

#### **1.3.Intellectual Property**

All signs, logos, credentials, documents and other material related to the conference constitute intellectual property of the conference and cannot be used or reprinted in part or as a whole, without written permission from the Institute of European Integration and Policy and the Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP).

#### **1.4.Diplomatic Courtesy**

During committee session, delegates are expected to exercise diplomatic courtesy when addressing members of the committee, the Chairpersons and the members of the Secretariat when present in the chamber. Insulting, abusive, aggressive or offensive behavior during the conference is prohibited. 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.

## 1.5. Delegations

- i. Each appointed position will be represented by one delegate and will irrespectively be afforded one vote. The delegates are Commissioners or Delegates of International Organizations (Observers) or Delegates of Activist Groups or MEPs (Observers).
- ii. Delegates are obliged to attend all sessions.
- iii. Delegates are expected to have carefully read these rules of procedure, and to have thoroughly prepared for every session.
- iv. Delegates are obliged to comply with the dress code as set by the AEUM Board of Directors during every official session. In case of non-compliance, the Board have the right to take appropriate action. The accepted dress code for the AEUM is formal attire.

## 2. Board

### 2.1. Chairpersons

The Board of the European Commission will be composed of a President and a Vice-President.

### 2.2. Competency 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 (Ursula von der Leyen) shall exercise ultimate authority over his/ her respective Committee, presiding in an equitable and objective manner. The President also reserves the right to propose a motion at any given time, which will help the work and procedures of the Commission move forward and should be taken seriously into account by the Commission. In case of disruptive or dilatory behavior of any participants, the President reserves the right to take any appropriate action. The

President shall also represent the presiding state within the procedure of the Commission.

### 2.3.2. Responsibilities of the President

The President is responsible for all procedural matters pertaining to the Commission, including but not limited to, moderating debate, determining the applicability of rules and, if necessary, clarifying the meaning of the existing rules without needing any approval of the Commission.

### 2.3.3. Authority and Responsibilities of the Vice-President

The Vice-President (not the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy) can either take the floor, upon his/her request or clarify the policy of the member states, or issue written statements addressed to the Commission, at any time. It is within his/her responsibilities to assist in the policy planning of the Commission. The Vice-President has the duty to make remarks when a member state is out of policy at any issue at hand. He/ She shall also have a supervisory and reconciliatory role in the drafting procedure of Recommendations under the scope of protecting the general interest of states.

### 2.3.4. Caucus of the Board

The Chairpersons reserve the right to halt the procedures within the Committee in order to take 30 seconds of internal Caucus.

## 3. Delegations

Each Commissioner in the European Commission shall promote the general interest of the EU, by proposing and enforcing legislation as well as by implementing policies that are not necessarily, always, in line with the member states' official positions and agendas. In the committee, Commissioners shall have speaking and voting rights on all topics at hand. Each delegation shall have only one vote. As far as the *observer status* is concerned, the representatives of international organisations, MEPs as well as delegations of activist groups and lobbies, shall have the same rights as the Commissioners except that they do not have the right to vote on substantial matters. In other words, they cannot participate (by voting) in the final voting procedure upon the Draft Communication nor can they submit Draft Communications or amendments. However, their ideas as well as their proposals can be integrated in them.

## 4. Procedure

### 4.1. Roll Call

Attendance shall be kept by the President with a Roll Call at the beginning of every session to verify the quorum inside the forum. Delegates shall state their presence in the assigned forum in either of the two following manners:

- i. ***Present and Voting:*** A delegate that declares himself/herself "Present and voting" shall vote in favor or against any substantive matter without the possibility of abstention.
- ii. ***Present:*** A delegate that declares himself/herself "Present" shall vote in favor, against or abstain on any substantive matter.

### 4.2. Procedural Matters

Procedural Matters are those relating to the structure of the European Commission as defined in the Rules of Procedure of AEUM 2021. They include, but are not limited to, establishing a speaker's list, motions and adjournment of the session. All delegations must vote on procedural matters by raising their hand, whilst, no delegate, either a Commissioner or an Observer may abstain from procedural voting

### 4.3. Substantial Matters

*Substantial Matters* are those matters relating to the specific topic at hand. Substantial Matters need a consensus in order to be approved by the European Commission. On substantial matters, all delegates who declared to be "Present" during the Roll Call have the right to abstain. The adoption of the amendments and the adoption of the Draft Communication are considered to be substantial matters. Only Commissioners and no other members with observer status can participate in substantial matters.

## 5. Majority

### 5.1. 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 favor of the matter to pass. If the vote is a tie, the matter will be considered to have failed.

## 5.2. Two-thirds (2/3) Majority

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

## 6. Quorum

The sessions of the Committee shall start when at least 50% +1 of the delegations are present, based on the final list of delegates that will be provided to the Board of AEUM. If quorum is not met within fifteen (15) minutes after the scheduled starting time of the session, the Committee shall proceed with the number of delegations present irrespective of the number of delegates present. The quorum shall be assumed when the sessions begin.

The total number of delegates will be determined by the attendance list from the most recent Commission session. If quorum is in question in the first Commission session, the list of delegations expected to attend will serve to determine the total number of delegates in attendance. Quorum will be assumed to be present unless specifically challenged and shown to be absent. The President may at any time, and especially before entering voting procedures, revisit the quorum at his/her own discretion.

### 6.1. Motion to Verify the Quorum

Delegates may raise a motion to verify the Quorum, where the President will proceed with Quorum confirmation by initiating a Roll Call, as described in Rule 4.1. The President can rule the Motion dilatory without option for appeal.

### 6.2. Late Arrival

If delegates join late the meeting, during or after the roll call, they are required to send a message via the chat room of the platform to their Board stating that they are present. As long as delegates have not informed their Board of their arrival, they will not be allowed to vote or deliver a speech. All delegates who have not informed the Board members of their arrival until voting procedure begins are not eligible to vote.

## 7. Agenda

### 7.1. Motion to set the Agenda

Following the *Motion to Verify the Quorum*, a Motion to Set the Agenda on the specific topic will be in order. The President will consider the Motions in the order in which they were made. The President will take one (1) Speaker in favor and one (1) Speaker against the Motion and proceed with a vote. The Speaker's Time in Favor and Against the Motion shall be equal and determined by the President and the Speakers will receive the floor in rotation (in favor – against). If the Motion passes, requiring simple majority, the Agenda will be set in the manner suggested by the Motion. If the Motion fails, the President shall consider the next Motion and repeat the aforementioned process. If no Motion to set the Agenda receives the necessary majority then the Committee will discuss as first the topic that gathered the most positive votes during the voting procedure. The order in which the Agenda is set at the beginning of the conference shall remain the same for the duration of the conference.

## 8. Debate

### 8.1. Formal Debate

The default debate mode used at the AEUM will be a continuous formal debate. Formal debate will require delegates wishing to speak to raise their virtual hands and be recognized by the Board. It is the Board's obligation to ensure and guide the flow of communication and to afford each delegate an equal opportunity to speak. The Board keeps track of the proceedings including the fair administration of the right to speak. Delegates make their statements after they are recognized by the Board. The Board, however, may comment on statements and express their view like all other delegates.

#### 8.1.1. Motion to Launch Open Debate

In order for the Commission to enter formal debate there should be a Motion to Launch Open Debate on the discussed Topic Area. The motion requires simple majority to pass. While in Open Debate any participating member wishing to speak should raise their virtual hand, upon request of the Chair, and be recognized by the Chair. The Delegate has the floor for the time being set at the beginning of each session.

## 8.2. Informal Debate

The normal running of the formal debate may be interrupted by the conduction of an informal debate as long as the Board decides to “open the floor” for new Motions or Points. Specifically, an informal debate can be either a Moderated Caucus, which is a form of a more specific discussion on a certain part of the topic or an Unmoderated Caucus, which allows delegates to exit the main meeting room and join break-out rooms, consisted of groups of limited number with a view to discuss more privately about their ideas and future proposals. During that time, delegates should negotiate amongst themselves and write/edit working papers and final documents. The Board or any delegate may call for a moderated or unmoderated caucus for a specified time and explain the reasoning behind the proposal.

## 8.3. Tour de Table

A type of debate known as tour de table will also be used under the discretion of the Board. The Board will ask each Delegate in turn to give a short summary (no more than 2 minutes) of their perspective on the matter under discussion with a view to ensure that every delegate is able to outline his/her position and allowing the Board to determine whether a compromise is possible.

## 8.4. Recognitions

A Delegate may only address the Committee if he/she has received permission from the President.

## 8.5. Interruptions

A Speaker may not be interrupted by another Delegate unless that Delegate has risen to a *Point of Personal Privilege*. A *Point of Order* or a *Right of Reply* cannot interrupt a speaker. Only once a Speaker has concluded and the floor is given back to the President, a delegate may move to a *Point of Order* or a *Right of Reply*.

## 8.6. Relevance of Speech

The President may call a Delegate to order if his/her speech is not relevant to the subject being discussed or is not stated according to diplomatic courtesy.

## 8.7. Time Limit

When a delegate exceeds his/her allotted time, the President may call the Speaker to order without delay. However, the President has the discretion to be flexible (within reason) about the time limit to allow a Delegate to finish his or her thought in order to account for the varying fluency of English among the Delegates.

## 9. Yields

While in open debate, a delegation is entitled to give their speaking time either the remaining or the whole, to questions, to another delegation or to the Chair, as defined below:

### 9.1. To the Board

Speakers that do not wish to yield their time either to questions or another delegate may yield the floor to the Board. It is in the discretion of the President to either give the floor to another speaker or open the floor for points or motions. The Floor will automatically be given to the next speaker that will be recognized by the Chair. If a specific yield has not been established by the Speaker, the floor will automatically be given to the Chair.

### 9.2. To another Delegate

A Speaker wishing to give the remaining time allotted to his/her speech to another Delegate can do so. The designated speaker is asked by the Board whether he/she accepts the yield. A Speaker that has been yielded to cannot yield his or her time again.

### 9.3. 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 virtual hand and wait to be recognized by the Chair. The Chair shall rule questions that are rhetorical, leading or irrelevant to the Speaker's speech not in order. Only the Speaker's answer shall be subtracted from the remaining speaking time.

## 10. Points

All points listed below, except for Point of Personal Privilege, are not allowed to interrupt a speaker. Point of Order is in order both during Formal and Informal Debate, at any given time, provided that it does not interrupt a speaker. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry and Right of Reply are in order only during Formal Debate. Points of

Parliamentary Inquiry can only be entertained when the Chair has opened the floor to points or motions; The Point of Personal Privilege is raised at all times and it can interrupt a speaker. The delegate may wish to rise a right of reply shall express his/her intention verbally following the speech that he/she felt that was insulting. During un-moderated caucus all aforementioned options are suspended.

### 10.1. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

A delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to request an explanation on the Rules of Procedure or on a procedural matter in general by the Board. This point may not interrupt a speaker, which means that it is in order only when the floor is open for points or motions.

### 10.2. Point of Personal Privilege

A delegate may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege if a matter disrupts the delegate's participation in committee activities. The Board shall try to effectively address the source of impairment. A point personal privilege can interrupt the speaker in any case. However, this motion should be used with the utmost discretion.

### 10.3. Point of Order

If, during a session, feels that the procedure is running in a manner contrary to the Rules, he/she may rise to a point of order addressed to either another delegate or a Board Member. The Board may overrule or accept the appeal. If accepted, the Board may make an immediate ruling or ask the delegate to speak on the point of order. The Board will then immediately rule on the point of order. This point is in order at any time except for when a speaker is recognized.

### 10.4. Right of Reply

If a delegate insults another delegate during their speech, the offended delegate may demand a Right of Reply. In this case, the delegate wishing to be given a Right of Reply must not interrupt the speech, but shall raise their point immediately after the offending speech, raising their hand while clearly stating "Right of Reply". Whether to allow a Right of Reply or not, relies on the absolute discretion of the Board Members of the Commission. As long as the Board considers the Right well-grounded, the delegate can, therefore, make a brief explanation (no more than 10 seconds) about the reasons why they felt offended and why they think a Right of Reply is in order.

Note that a Right of Reply can only be raised under exceptional circumstances of actual insults referring to a delegate, a government or a country's independence and territorial integrity. In cases of disagreement with the speech's content or fundamental differences of opinion with the previous speaker, this Right is strictly not in order.

## 11. Motions

Delegates may propose, when the floor is open, Points which are questions or statements, and Motions which are proposals for a less formal discussion upon specific subtopics related, of course, to the main agenda of the Commission. In order to respond to a proposed motion, the delegates shall state "second" (if they are in favor of it) or an "objection" (if they are against it). Therefore, when a motion is raised, the Board asks the chamber to express their seconds and objections. In case no member objects to a proposed motion, it passes automatically without a vote. An objection is enough to bring a motion to a vote. In this case, the delegates will be asked to state "in favor" or "against" of the motion proposed. Depending on the motion, in order for a motion to pass, a simple or a 2/3 majority is required.

Except the following motions, there are three other motions that have already been explained and precede the following, the motion to Verify the Quorum (Section 6.1.), the motion to set the Agenda (Section 7.1.) and the motion to launch Open Debate (Section 8.1.1.).

### 11.1. Motion for a Moderated Caucus

A delegate may raise a Moderated Caucus thereby suggesting a change from formal debate to informal debate. The delegate that proposed the motion must also indicate a specific sub-topic for the Caucus, total duration as well as individual speaker's time. The Board may also suggest a Moderated Caucus without possibility of appeal. If the Motion passes, the Commission will enter an informal debate whereby the Board will recognize delegates who raise their hands to speak about the issue at hand. This motion requires simple majority in order to pass.

### 11.2. Motion to Extend the Moderated Caucus

A delegate may move to extend the Moderated Caucus if they feel that additional time benefits the flow of conversation. The delegate that raises a Motion for the extension of the moderated caucus must suggest a length for the extension, which shall not exceed

the duration of the initial (previous) Moderated Caucus. Note that in case of extension, the individual speaker's time cannot be altered. The Board 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. This motion requires simple majority in order to pass. Only one extension of the Unmoderated Caucus is allowed.

### 11.3. Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus

A delegate may raise an Unmoderated Caucus thereby suggesting a change from formal to informal debate. The delegate who proposes this motion must suggest a specific length and justification (or otherwise the purpose it shall serve) for the Unmoderated Caucus. The Board 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 delegates of will carry an informal discussion on the topic specified in the Motion in break-out rooms. This motion requires simple majority in order to pass.

### 11.4. Motion to Extend the Unmoderated Caucus

As for the extension of the moderated caucus, same applies to the extension of the unmoderated caucus. More specifically, a delegate may raise a motion to extend the Unmoderated Caucus if they feel that additional time would benefit the flow of conversation. The delegate who moves for an Extension of Unmoderated Caucus must clarify the length for the extension, which shall not exceed the duration of the initial Unmoderated Caucus. The Board 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. This motion requires simple majority in order to pass. Only one extension of the Unmoderated Caucus is allowed.

### 11.5. Motion to Close Debate on Draft Communication

A delegate may move to Close Debate in order to end debate on a draft document, whereby the Committee will enter voting procedure on all amendments on the floor. If the Board rules the Motion in order, since this motion is considered to be debatable, under its discretion, there will be one (1) delegate speaking in favor and one (1) speaker against the Motion. A two thirds (2/3) majority vote is required to pass the Motion to close debate.

## 11.6. Motion to Close Debate on the Topic Area Under Discussion

After consensus has been reached on the Draft Communication, a delegate may propose a Motion to Close Debate in order to end debate on the Topic Area under discussion. The Board may rule the Motion out of order without possibility of appeal or put it to vote. The motion is debatable, thus, the Board, under its discretion, will entertain one (1) speaker in favor and one speaker (1) against. The motion requires 2/3 majority in order to pass.

## 11.7. Motion to Adjourn the Meeting

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

## 11.8. Motion to Adjourn the Session

A delegate may move for the Adjournment of the Session to cease permanently all committee activities for the duration of the conference. The Board may rule the Motion out of order without possibility of appeal or put it to an immediate vote. In the event that the Board approves this, since this motion is considered to be debatable, under its discretion, there should be one (1) speaker in favor and one (1) speaker against the motion and the motion will require a 2/3 majority in favor to pass.

## 12. Communications and Amendments

### 12.1. Working Paper

A working paper is an informal document used by the delegates to work on building a Draft Communication. It contains general ideas and proposals on the topic under discussion and its purpose is to facilitate the proceedings by outlining a more concrete framework for discussion. It does not need to be written in the final form the Communication (followed up with perambulatory and operative clauses). It can be distributed, under President's discretion, when requested by a delegate.

A working paper cannot be formally introduced. However, if its author wishes so, he/she can ask from the Board the time to read it to the Commission. The Board will rule on this request without any possibility of appeal.

There is no maximum number of working papers that can be drafted at the same time. The Board will give different numbers to the submitted working papers to avoid any possible confusion when referring to them.

## 12.2. Draft Communications

A Working Paper submitted to the President under proper Communication format will be referred to as a Draft Communication. Delegates may refer to a document as a "Draft Communication" in a speech only after it has been assigned a number. If Draft Communications are complementary or fairly identical, the President may recommend that the Sponsors of the Draft Communications combine the documents prior to the end of the debate.

### 12.2.1. Communication Denomination

A Draft Recommendation that has been put to a vote by the Committee and passes may be referred to as a "Communication"

### 12.2.2. Format

- i. The Draft Communication has to follow a certain writing format
- ii. **Sponsor:** Each Draft Communication has to be sponsored by a Commissioner. Sponsor can be any Commissioner that has contributed to the preparation of the Draft Communication. A delegate that is sponsoring a Draft Communication cannot sponsor another one on the same topic, however, the sponsor claims no ownership of the draft and bears no obligation to vote in favor of the draft when it is put into voting. The Sponsor must agree to support the Draft Communication unless major changes have been introduced through the amendment process. However, the sponsor of the Draft Communication can request at any time, before the voting procedure starts, to withdraw from the sponsorship.
- iii. **Signatories:** Each Draft Communication has to be signed by at least ten percent of the delegates present or present and voting in order to be eligible for introduction. Signatories are those delegates who wish to see the respective draft being introduced. Signatories are, at the same time, neither considered as supporters of the draft nor bear any obligation towards the sponsors. A delegate can be a signatory to more than one Draft Communication on the same topic.

Amendments to the Draft Communication are not required to be approved by its Signatories. Observers cannot be Signatories neither in the Draft Communication nor in Amendments.

### 12.2.3. Motion to Introduce Draft Communication

The Board will then entertain a Motion to Introduce a Draft Communication, which is a procedural vote and requires a simple majority to pass. Before voting on the motion, the Board will have the Draft Communication distributed to their forum, and under their discretion, give to the Sponsor of the Draft Communication the opportunity to read it out. A vote will then be taken. Agreement with the motion to introduce the Draft Communication does not indicate agreement with its content, but only expresses a wish to see it debated on the floor.

## 12.3. Amendments

An Amendment has the right to add, strike out or revise a part of the Draft Communication. Furthermore, the Amendment has to be first approved by the President. It is highly recommended, that there is at least one co-sponsor of the Amendment. After receiving the Amendments, the President shall review them designating whether they have been accepted by the Board and subsequently assigned them with a number. This motion requires simple majority in order to pass.

### 12.3.1. Motion to Introduce Amendments

A Delegate may propose a Motion to Introduce Amendments after the time for the submission of Amendments has elapsed. If the Motion passes, the President will introduce to the Commission, all Amendments approved by the Board. During this procedure, the Sponsor will be called upon to define to the Commission and the Board which Amendments are friendly and which unfriendly.

### 12.3.2. Format

Amendments that do not comply with the following guidelines will not be accepted:

- i. **Writing Format:** Amendments have to clearly define their scope and purpose. In case of addition of new text, for an amendment to be valid, it is necessary that the sponsor clarifies between which parts of the existing text of the Draft the amendment is to be added.

- ii. **Sponsor:** Each amendment has a sponsor who is responsible for writing and submitting the amendment.
- iii. **Signatories:** Each amendment needs to be signed by at least one-eight (1/8) of the Commissioners present or present and voting in order to be submitted.

### 12.3.3. Non-Substantive Amendments

Amendments correcting grammatical, spelling or formatting mistakes will be automatically adopted without vote from the Commission, at the discretion of the Board.

### 12.3.4. Friendly Amendments

Friendly Amendments are those approved by the Sponsor of the Draft Communication and are automatically integrated in the document without needing to be voted upon by the Commissioners.

### 12.3.5. Unfriendly Amendments

Unfriendly Amendments are not approved by the Sponsor and need to be put to a vote prior to the vote on the Draft Communication as a whole. The Board has the right to entertain one (1) speaker in favor and one (1) speaker against each Unfriendly Amendment

### 12.3.6. Withdrawal of Amendments

The Sponsor of an Amendment may request its withdrawal at his/her discretion, before its inclusion in the Draft Communication. The sponsor of an unfriendly amendment may request its withdrawal jointly at their discretion, before its adoption by the committee. In case the sponsor decides to withdraw his/her sponsorship and the designated number for the submission of an amendment as defined by the Board is not met, it is in the discretion of the President to provide time for the sponsor's replacement. The Sponsor of a Friendly Amendment does not have the right to request its withdrawal.

### 12.3.7. Voting of Amendments

After all amendments have been defined by the Sponsor as friendly or unfriendly, the Board will read one by one, in order to define, by their assigned number, all unfriendly amendments, entertaining one (1) speaker in favor and one (1) speaker against, at their discretion. Commissioners shall vote upon each amendment separately, after finishing

debating on it. If one Amendment implies the rejection of a second Amendment, the second Amendment will not be voted upon. An Amendment that has passed shall be automatically integrated into the Draft Communication and/or change it accordingly. Once all Amendments relating to the Draft Communication have been voted upon, the Board shall read the text as it has been modified. Voting on an amendment is a substantial matter and a simple majority is required for approval. The delegates retain the right to abstain from voting on an amendment.

## 13. Voting Procedure

In the European Commission, each Commissioner can cast one vote and must demonstrate his/her voting intentions at the President's request unless there is a Roll Call vote (see Section 13.2.1.). In order for the Draft Communication to be implemented, the European Commission need a consensus between its members.

### 13.1. Order of Voting

Draft Communications on the same Topic Area should be voted according to the number they were assigned.

#### 13.1.1. Motion to Reorder the Draft Communications

In the event that there are multiple Draft Communications on the floor, the Commission will vote by default on Draft Communications following a chronological order, i.e., the Draft Communication introduced first will be voted on first. Only in case of failure of the first Draft Communication, the Commission will proceed with the second and so forth. A delegate may request to vote on the Draft Communications in a different order.

However, a Motion to Reorder Draft Communications will be in order immediately after entering voting procedure, and before voting has started on any draft Communication. The delegate proposing a Motion to Reorder Draft Communications will have to state the order in which he/she desires the Draft Communications to be voted upon. This motion requires a simple majority to pass.

## 13.2. Method of Voting

### 13.2.1. Motion for Roll Call Vote

Roll Call Voting is only in order for voting a draft Communication as a whole and not for voting on clauses if division of the question exists. This Motion is automatically accepted unless the President rules it out of order; the decision is not subject to appeal. Then the Board will ask the delegates to cast their vote in alphabetical order.

### 13.2.2. Motion to Split the House

A Delegate may propose this Motion if he/she wishes to exclude abstention from the voting options during the final vote on the Draft Communication. This Motion has to be proposed immediately after the committee closes the debate and enters Voting Procedure. The motion requires 2/3 majority in order to pass. Once the Motion passes, Commissioners shall not be allowed to abstain during the voting of the Communication.

### 13.2.3. Motion to Divide the Question

Prior to the start of the voting process on a Draft Communication, a delegate may request a Motion to Divide the Question to vote on an individual or group of operative clauses. 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 Commission shall vote first on the one that suggests the most radical division and continue in this descending pattern. The Board shall recognize one (1) Speaker in favor and one (1) Speaker against the first motion to divide the question for a speaking time of thirty seconds 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 Commission will proceed to vote on the draft Conclusion 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 Conclusion; only those sections that have been passed shall remain. The forum will then proceed to vote upon the new final draft Communication as a whole after all the

divisions have been voted on. If all operative clauses fail, the draft Communication, as a whole, fails.

#### 13.2.4. Voting Options

During the Roll Call Vote, the Commissioners have various voting options, as following:

- i. In Favor
- ii. In Favor, with Rights
- iii. Against
- iv. Against, with Rights
- v. Abstain
- vi. Pass

#### 13.2.5. Passing

During Roll Call, a Delegate may choose to pass. The Board will place the Commissioners that passed at the bottom of the voting list. A Commissioner that has passed once during a voting sequence may not pass again and loses the right to abstain.

#### 13.2.6. Voting with Rights

A Delegate may request a right of explanation after voting, stating in favor or against with rights. 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. A delegate who has abstained cannot be granted with any rights.