



# 75 Years of Uniting Nations: Overcoming Conflict to Achieve Common Goals

20 to 24 November 2020

Rules of Procedure for the  
Historical Cabinet Crisis

Adapted by Crisis Director: Jaqueline Wendel

# Table of Contents

Part I. General Provisions	2
Personnel	2
II. Part Conduct of Business	3
Forms of Debate	3
Points	4
Motions	5
IV. Part: Communication	8
General	8
Directives	9
Part V: Voting	9

# Part I. General Provisions

## 1. Scope and Interpretation

These Rules of Procedure shall be applicable to the Historical Cabinet Crisis (HCC) of the Bonn International Model United Nations/Simulation Internationale des Nations Unies de Bonn 2020 conference. They are to be considered as an addition to the official conference Rules of Procedure as provided by the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General. These rules are based on the general Rules of Procedure but have been adapted to facilitate the smooth functioning of the cabinets.

The final interpretation of the Rules of Procedure shall be reserved to Secretary-General. In case of conflict between the rules outlined in this document and the general rules, the earlier shall prevail.

The provisions made under Part I and II, as well as the General Section of part III (except for Rule 24) of the general Rules of Procedure are in full applicable to the HCC.

## Personnel

### 2. Chairpersons

The Chairperson shall be responsible to moderate the debates of the cabinets through adherence to the rules laid out below and to facilitate the smooth functioning of the cabinets. They shall answer to all questions related to the Rules of Procedure and shall assist the delegates in the formulation of cabinet wide directives. They shall not have any authority to decide upon the actions, events or information related to the content of the crisis.

### 3. The Backroom

The Backroom of the HCC shall be responsible for the design and implementation of the content of the crisis. They are the final instance to decide on the acceptance of directives, the order and conduct of events and the outcome of any at all actions taken by delegates through directives. Only actions, events and information explicitly confirmed by the Backroom shall be considered as true.

## II. Part Conduct of Business

### Forms of Debate

#### 4. Opening Statements

At the beginning of the debate upon the Agenda Item, each delegate shall be allotted time to deliver an opening statement on the Agenda Item at hand. The order of the speakers shall be alphabetical. Delegates shall present the opening statements they have handed in prior to the conference. Only minor changes are in order after submission.

In case a delegate has not submitted an opening statement he/she will be allotted 90 seconds. This is not subject to appeal. Any time remaining after an opening statement is automatically yielded to the Chairpersons.

#### 5. General Debate

After the presentation of opening statements, the debate of the Agenda Item will commence. The General Debate will be moderated by the Chairs and there will be no speaking list.

The Chairperson shall have the authority to set the Default Speaker's Time of the Speeches at the beginning of the first Committee session. It shall not exceed 2 minutes.

A delegate may signal their desire to speak by making use of the "raise hand" function in Gatherly. The Chairpersons shall recognise the speakers by taking into consideration equity, and the good functioning of the committee. The decision of the Chairpersons to recognise a specific speaker is not subject to appeal.

Once recognised the delegate may give a speech on any subject related to the events of the crisis. If a delegate's speech is considered irrelevant for the matter, the Chairpersons may call the delegate to order.

There shall be no yields or right of reply.

## Points

### 6. The Floor

The floor is considered to be open when the committee is in a General Debate, while there is no Point or Motion being processed by the Chairpersons, voted upon or appealed, and there is no Delegate exercising their right to speak. Points and/or Motions shall be addressed in order of precedence, as established in Annex I of the General Rules of Procedure.

### 7. Raising a Point

Points may be introduced at any time during formal debate and a moderated caucus, without interrupting a speaker, unless otherwise specified in these Rules of Procedure. Points are used to communicate a problem to the Chairpersons and as such shall be recognized before any speakers or motions. They shall be raised by making use of the “raise hand” function in Gatherly.

### 8. Point of Personal Privilege

A delegate may raise a Point of Personal Privilege at any time, except during speeches, to remove a personal discomfort, which impairs the ability to participate fully in the debate and working of the committee. The delegate shall rise when called by the Chairpersons and explain the grievance. A Point of Personal Privilege may interrupt a speech only if the delegate raising the point cannot hear the speaker.

### 9. Point of Order

A delegate may raise a Point of Order, if he/she believes that a mistake has been made in adhering to the Rules of Procedure. This point may under no circumstances interrupt a speaker. The Point of Order shall immediately be considered by the Chairpersons and ruled upon in adherence with the Rules of Procedure. Should a delegate disagree with the decision of the Chairpersons, he/she may appeal the decision of the chair.

### 10. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

A delegate may raise a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry in order to ask the Chairpersons a question about any technical aspect of the Rules of Procedure. This

point may under no circumstances interrupt a speaker. The Chairpersons shall respond to the inquiry immediately and clarify the matter to the best of their ability.

### 11. Point of Information

A delegate may raise a Point of Information to inquire about any matters related to the events of the crisis. The answer to the Point of Information will be made available to all delegates of the cabinet. The Chairpersons shall respond to the inquiry immediately and clarify the matter to the best of their ability.

In case further clarification is needed the Chairpersons will refer the Point of Information to the Backroom who will provide a response to the Point of Information as soon as possible.

If a delegate does not wish to make a public Point of Information he/she can send a message to the Chairpersons or the Backroom who will answer via message as well.

## Motions

### 12. Raising a Motion

Motions are only to be raised upon being asked for by the Chairperson. Before proceeding with voting on procedural matters or debating a debatable Motion, Chairpersons shall ask for Objections. If no Delegates object the proposed matter, it passes automatically.

### 13. Motion for a Directive Debate

The Thematic Debate is aimed to focus the discussion on a certain aspect or event. In its form, it does not differ from the general debate, there is however a set topic of discussion which delegates have to address in their speeches and the goal is to agree on an directive which is to be sent to the Backroom.

A delegate may signal their desire to speak by making use of the “raise hand” function in Gatherly. The Chairpersons shall recognise the speakers by taking into consideration equity, and the good functioning of the committee. The decision of the Chairpersons to recognise a specific speaker is not subject to appeal.

A delegate may raise a Motion for a Directive Debate, specifying the topic to be addressed in the debate, a total duration and an individual speaker's time. In case such a motion passes, delegates must strictly adhere to the topic of the debate. The Chairpersons may call to order any delegate who gives a speech with content not related to the topic. At the conclusion of the debate, the debate can be extended through a Motion for an Extension of the Debate (13.) or there will be a vote on a directive.

The Chairpersons may rule this motion out of order at their discretion. This decision is not subject to appeal.

#### 14. Motion for an Unmoderated Debate

An Unmoderated Debate suspends General debate. It shall be used by delegates for informal debates and negotiations, lobbying for their interests, resolving difficult questions about the topic on the agenda, and writing working papers, outcome documents, and amendments.

Delegates may move freely on the committee floor and form separate groups. Delegates can move into a different conversation hub by virtually moving towards the hub they would like to join.

A delegate may raise a Motion for an Unmoderated Debate, specifying the purpose of the caucus and the total duration of the caucus. The proposed duration may not exceed 20 minutes. The Chairpersons may rule this motion out of order at their discretion. This decision is not subject to appeal.

#### 15. Motion for an Extension of the Previous Debate

A delegate may propose a Motion for an Extension of the Previous Debate right after it has ended. The total duration of the extension may not exceed the total duration of the previous debate. The topic/purpose and the individual speaker's time is not subject to change.

A debate may only be extended once. The Chairpersons may rule this motion out of order at their discretion. This decision is not subject to appeal.

## 16. Motion for an Emergency Debate

A delegate may raise a Motion for an Emergency Debate if he/she feels that a matter is of extraordinary importance and the Rules of Procedure laid out here are not adequate to deal with the matter in a timely fashion. If the Motion is passed the Rules for General Debate no longer apply.

When raising this Motion, a delegate shall name the reason why he/she sees the necessity for an emergency debate and shall propose an alternative format of debate which he/she sees fit. The suitability of the format of debate shall be determined by the Chairpersons and they shall help the delegates in adapting the format to ensure the functioning of the cabinet.

The Chairpersons may rule this motion in its entirety out of order at their discretion. This decision is not subject to appeal.

## 17. Motion for Suspension of the Meeting

Any delegate may raise a Motion to Suspend the debate on the Agenda, which, if passed, automatically leads to a temporary suspension of the debate. The delegate is required to specify the duration of the suspension and when the Debate will be resumed. A Motion for a Suspension of the Meeting is only in order if a break is indicated in the BIMUN/SINUB e.V. 2020 schedule, including the end of sessions for a day of the conference excluding the last.

A two-thirds majority is required for this motion to pass. If the motion passes, the Chairperson is to declare the debate suspended for the aforementioned duration.

## 18. Motion for Adjournment of the Meeting

Any delegate may raise a Motion to Adjourn the Meeting, which leads directly to procedural voting on the Motion without any prior debate. If passed, the Meeting of the Committee is officially adjourned for the Conference. The Chairpersons shall rule this motion out of order if it is proposed before the last day of the conference. This decision is not subject to appeal.



## 19. Motion to Appeal the Decision of the Chair

A delegate may appeal any procedural decision of the Chairpersons, unless otherwise explicitly stated within these Rules of Procedure.

This motion requires the delegate to raise the Motion and provide the reason he/she deems it appropriate at this moment. The Motion has to be entertained immediately. The Chairperson whose decision has been appealed will have to defend his/her decision, therefore the proceeding of this Motion is led by the other Chairperson.

This motion requires the delegate raising the motion to speak in defence of the appeal, and the Chairperson to speak in defence of the decision he/she made. The time given to each speaker shall be 1 minute. The vote on the Motion is entertained immediately after the speeches.

The Chairperson's decision shall stand, unless a majority of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the delegates in the committee votes in favour of the appeal.

# IV. Part: Communication

## General

### 20. Inter-Cabinet Communication

Communication between the two Cabinets shall be restricted and shall only go through the Backroom. If unauthorized communication between delegates of opposite cabinets is discovered a diplomatic warning will be issued.

### 21. Communication with the Backroom

Delegates are allowed to communicate with the backroom during debates through private messages to request additional information. The Backroom reserves the right to not disclose information and will not give justification.

All communication which is of operative nature has to go through the Postman unless otherwise explicitly specified by the Backroom.

## Directives

### 22. General

The decisions of the cabinets and its members will be communicated to the Backroom through directives. These directives do not have any formal requirements except they have to be labelled with DIRECTIVE before the text. They can be sent by a single delegate, a group of delegates or the entire cabinet.

Directives can be made the subject of discussion of the Cabinet and will be voted upon

### 23. Submission of Directives and the Postman

Directives can be submitted to the Backroom through the Postman who will arrive in the Cabinet at defined time intervals.

Once the Postman arrives in the Cabinet, he will announce himself after the conclusion of any current speeches or business conducted by the Chairpersons. Directives send by individual delegates should be sent directly to the Postman through the private chat function in Gatherly. Directives sent by groups of delegates that have been without a Motion for a Directive Debate can also be sent in private. Directives which have been agreed upon during a Directive Debate will be sent by the Chairpersons.

When the Postman is not in the cabinet, the submission of directives will not be allowed, and any directives sent to the Backroom in such a time will be disregarded.

## Part V: Voting

### 24. Procedural Voting

The term “Procedural Vote” refers to the voting on procedural matters, i.e. any matters other than on Directives. During the vote on procedural matters, Delegates present may only vote in favor or vote against, unless explicitly provided for otherwise in the Rules of Procedure. Abstentions are not in order.

## 25. Vote by “raise hand” function and by Objections

If not provided for differently in the Rules of Procedure, Delegates vote by making use of the “raise hand” function at the appropriate time after being formally asked to do so by the Chairpersons.

Before proceeding with voting on procedural matters Chairpersons shall ask for Objections. If no Delegates object the proposed matter, it passes automatically.

## 26. Directives

At the end of a Directive Debate delegates will have to vote on the text of directive. This is to be considered a substantive vote. The text shall be read out by the Chairpersons upon the conclusion of the debate or its extension.

Afterwards the Chairpersons shall ask for votes in favour of the directive and all delegates who wish to support the submission of the directive to the Backroom as soon as possible shall raise their hand. All delegates who do not support the submission of the directive shall raise their hands once the Chairs ask for votes against. There shall be no objections.

The delegates voting in favour of the directive shall be listed underneath the directive and the list shall be submitted to the Backroom as part of the directive.

If after the end of the debate or after the end of extensions no text has been provided no vote shall be cast.