



CancunMUN

START THE WAVE

by International American School of Cancun



EU Commission Parliamentary Procedure

Points:

Point of Order	Object/Question session procedure.
Point of Information	Question the speaker (during resolution presentations) through the presidency.
Point of Inquiry	Request information from the presidency (the time, breaks, procedure, etc.)
Point of Personal Privilege	Request privileges unrelated to the debate (e.g., bathroom, noise, room temperature)

Motions:

Motion	How to say it	Purpose
Motion to Open/Reopen the Session	“The commission of (country) makes a motion to open the session.”	Officially put the committee in session. Must be done after every roll call including after breaks.
Motion to Set the Agenda	“The commission of (country) makes a motion to set the agenda to council proposal: (proposal letter and proposal name).”	Declare which council proposal will be discussed first.
Motion to Open the Tour de Table	“The commission of (country) makes a motion to open the tour de table for the time of... (Set speaker’s time, 30 to 60 sec.).”	Series of short speeches given by each commissioner at their seat, in roll call order. It can be established more than once throughout the sessions. There are no questions to the speaker.
Motion to Open a Moderated Caucus	“The commission of (country) makes a motion to have a moderated caucus for the time of...(time).”	Debate among commissioners with guidance from the presidents. The commissioner must raise their placard and wait to be called on. When called upon, commissioners must rise and speak.
Motion to Open an Unmoderated Caucus	“The commission of (country) makes a motion to have an unmoderated caucus	Free debate among the commissioners supervised by the presidents. It is a time

	for the time of...(time) with the purpose of... (purpose).”	in which commissioners can work on their legislative proposal. The commissioners can move freely around the room and gather others to become signatories or sponsors.
Motion to Open Roll Call Vote on the Legislative Proposals	“The commission of (country) makes a motion to open a roll call vote on the legislative proposals.”	Open the voting procedure and begin voting on different legislative proposals.
Motion to Table the Council Proposal	“The commission of (country) makes a motion to table the council proposal.”	Close the council proposal being discussed so the committee may move on to the next one. This motion only applies after a legislative proposal has been written.
Motion to Adjourn the Session	“The commission of (country) makes a motion to adjourn the session until... (set time for next meeting).”	Close the session until the time set for the next meeting.
Motion to Close the Session	“The commission of (country) makes a motion to close the session.”	Close the session indefinitely. Used only at the end of the conference.

The Presidency must approve of the point or motion before the commissioner continues

Yields:

Yield Time to Chair	“The commission yields its time to the chair.”	Eliminate the time remaining if you finish a speech before your time runs out during the tour de table.
Yield Time to Commissioner	“The commission yields its time to the commissioner of (country).”	Give the remaining time to another commissioner so that he/she may speak. This time must be accepted by the commissioner who will receive the extra time.

These yields only apply when the tour de table is open

Notes:

- ❖ The Presidency is a way to reference the president and vice-president collectively.
- ❖ Commissioners may not use personal pronouns. So, when stating a motion or yield, they will use their country's name instead of "I".
- ❖ Commissioners may send notes to the Presidency to state they are present and voting if they missed the roll call, or for points of personal privilege. Conference pages will assist in passing notes.
- ❖ In addition, commissioners may send notes to each other to form alliances or discuss ideas during the moderated caucus. These notes must first be sent to and approved by the director or moderator.
- ❖ For any motion to take place, all commissioners present must be at their assigned seats and in order (except for introducing documents to the Presidency). If an unmoderated caucus ends, senators must return to their places.
- ❖ If a commissioner does not know the appropriate amount of time to set for a motion, they may say "for the time the Presidency recommends" and later restate their motion after the Presidency responds.
- ❖ Vocabulary:
 - ~~Delegates~~ → Commissioners
 - ~~Speaker's List~~ → Tour de Table
 - ~~Topic~~ → Council Proposal (in real life, the EU Council proposes the topics that the EU Commission discusses)
 - ~~Working paper~~ → Commission Proposal
 - ~~Draft Resolution~~ → Amended Legislative Proposal
 - ~~Resolution~~ → Legislative Proposal (the EU Commission proposes the "action plan" that is then passed on to the legislative body of the EU)

Legislative Writing within the European Union Commission

Legislative writing is the name given to resolutions within the European Union Commission. The process requires several stages. This includes the **commission proposal** (i.e. working paper) where commissioners brainstorm ideas and outline proposed solutions within an informally written draft.

Once the **commission proposal** is approved by the presidency, commissioners may begin working on the **amended legislative proposal** (i.e. draft resolution). This written document shall follow the structure of the final resolution. Once approved by the presidency, the document must be typed out and will be considered a **legislative proposal**.

The **legislative proposals** formed must be presented to the committee and voted on with a 2/3 majority (18 votes). Once a proposal is approved, the secretary general is called in, and a final round of voting takes place. After this process is completed, the **legislative proposal** is officially considered a **directive** (i.e. final resolution).

Legislative Writing Key Terms:

Sponsors: Sponsors are the commissioners who draft and formally present a resolution to the committee. They are responsible for gathering support from other commissioners and advocating for the adoption of the resolution.

Signatories: Signatories are commissioners who support a resolution but may not have been directly involved in its drafting. They formally indicate their support by adding their names to the resolution.

Preambulatory clauses must state all the issues that the commission wants to resolve on this issue. It may state reasons why the committee is working on this issue and highlight previous international actions on the issue. They are separated by commas.

Preambulatory phrases: They introduce each preambulatory clause. Must be written in *Italics*.

Affirming	Confident	Realizing
Expecting	Contemplating	Recalling
Welcoming	Reaffirming	Recognizing
Approving	Declaring	Referring
Fulfilling	Observing	Seeking
Believing	Convinced	Desiring

Emphasizing	Expressing its satisfaction	Deeply disturbed
Alarmed by	Viewing with appreciation	Deeply convinced
Aware of	Noting with regret	Deeply regretting
Guided by	Noting with deep concern	Having studied
Fully alarmed	Noting with satisfaction	Having received
Fully aware	Noting further	Having examined
Fully believing	Noting with approval	Having devoted attention
Further deploring	Taking into account	Having considered further
Further recalling	Taking into consideration	Having considered
Bearing in mind	Taking note	Having adopted
Keeping in mind	Deeply concerned	Having heard
Expressing its appreciation	Deeply conscious	

Regulations state briefly the solutions that the writers of the legislation propose to resolve the issues and any opinions they might have on the topic. The regulatory clauses should address the issues specifically mentioned in the pre-ambulatory clauses above it. Regulations must be numbered in parentheses and end in periods. They are introduced by the word “Whereas:”

Operative clauses within legislative writing serve to develop upon regulations if necessary. These specifications amplify previous regulations and detail more actions taken if the proposal is approved. A group of operative clauses regarding the same subject can be organized within an article. Operative clauses must be numbered and underlined.

Operative phrases: Can be more authoritative as it is the EU, not a UN body.

Orders	Demands	Further requests
Commands	Accepts	Approves
Requires	Encourages	Expresses its appreciation
Obligates	Further recommends	Further resolves
Establishes	Affirms	Authorizes
Compels	Endorses	Expresses its hope

Has resolved to	Confirms	Requests
Further invites	Draws attention to	Deplores
Notes	Congratulates	Strongly condemns
Calls upon	Emphasizes	Supports
Proclaims	Regrets	Further proclaims
Condemns	Considers	Further reminds
Designates	Reminds	Trusts
Reaffirms	Declares accordingly	Asks

Example Legislative Proposal

European Union Commission

Sponsors: Italy, France, and Denmark

Signatories: Finland, the Netherlands, Austria, Spain, and Germany

Council Proposal: Addressing immigration within the European Union

The European Union Commission,

Having observed the increased influx of asylum seekers,

Taking into account the Regulation (EU) No 514/2014,

Having studied the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee,

Aware of the financial resources available established by the European Council on December 2nd,

2009 in regards to support towards policy developments in the field of asylum and migration,

Keeping in mind the ordinary legislative procedure, [use commas to separate preambulatory clauses]

Whereas:

- (1) In order to contribute to the development of a common policy on asylum and immigration, this regulation should establish the Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund (AMI FUND).
- (2) Regulations shall be established between member states to ensure the adequate management of inflows of persons applying for asylum or other forms of international protection.

- (3) Member states shall promise to protect the rights of asylum seekers and immigrants. [use periods to separate regulations]

Have adopted these regulations:

Article 1: The Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund

1. Establishes the creation of the AMI FUND with the intention to;
 - a. provide financial support to all asylum seekers following a 6 month period upon entering any member country;
 - b. help create mechanisms to establish resettlement and housing;
2. Calls upon all member states to supply the fund; [use semicolons to separate operative clauses]
3. 3. Further invites those member states with the majority of immigration influx to request aid from the AMI FUND. [end resolutions with a period]