

Joint Crisis Committee: The Disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire



Rules of Procedure

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A. Deputies of the Diet of Hungary

1. The Diet of Hungary consists of two types of deputies: Hungarian deputies and Deputies of Croatia-Slavonia.
2. The Diet of Hungary has 29 deputies in total. Three deputies are Deputies of Croatia-Slavonia elected by the Sabor and 26 deputies are Hungarian deputies.
3. 5 of deputies of the Diet of Hungary shall form the Council of Ministers of Hungary.
4. Hungarian deputies are deputies that were directly elected by the people from counties of the Kingdom of Hungary, excluding the Kingdom of Croatia-Slavonia. Hungarian deputies are responsible to represent constituencies they are elected from.
5. Deputies of Croatia-Slavonia are deputies elected from within the members of the Sabor, to represent the Kingdom of Croatia-Slavonia in the Diet of Hungary.
6. If the Council of Ministers gets dismissed by the Emperor-King or through a vote of no confidence, members of the former cabinet will resume their duties as deputies.

B. Hungarian Deputies

7. There are 26 Hungarian deputies in the Diet of Hungary, representing the constituencies they are elected from.
8. Hungarian deputies can propose legislations that concern the Kingdom of Hungary and the Kingdom of Croatia-Slavonia.

C. Deputies of Croatia-Slavonia

9. There are 3 deputies elected by the Sabor to represent the Kingdom of Croatia-Slavonia in the Diet of Hungary.
10. Deputies of Croatia-Slavonia are not obliged to follow the official position of the government of the Kingdom of Croatia-Slavonia; however, they are responsible for representing the Sabor.

11. Deputies of Croatia-Slavonia may propose legislations that concern the Kingdom of Hungary and the Kingdom of Croatia-Slavonia.

D. Board of the Diet of Hungary

12. The Board of the Diet of Hungary is responsible for presiding over the debates within the Diet.

13. The Board consists of two members of equal status. One elected by Hungarian deputies as “The Chairman of the Diet from Hungary” and one elected by deputies of Croatia-Slavonia as “The Chairman of the Diet from Croatia-Slavonia.” Members of the Board are elected in the beginning of an electoral term and serve until the end of the term.

a. The member of the board who currently presides over the debate is the acting chairman. Members of the board may hand over their duty as the acting chairman to one another.

14. The acting chairman may vote on both substantive and procedural matters. However, he is not obliged to cast a vote. Other members of the Board cannot participate in votes and debates if they are seated at the Board.

15. The acting chairman may participate in debates.

16. The Board reserves the right to alter or suspend the rules of procedure partially.

17. The Board reserves the right to bury proposals that are not submitted in appropriate way.

E. Political Parties and Parliamentary Groups

18. Six or more deputies may come together to form parliamentary groups. Every parliamentary group has to have one speaker, elected by the members of the group.

a. Parliamentary groups can propose legislations collectively. In order to do so, the proposal has to be signed by every member of the parliamentary group.

19. Members of political parties which have six or more seats in the Diet are automatically assigned to the parliamentary group of their political party.
- a. Deputies of Croatia-Slavonia will be automatically assigned to the parliamentary group of their kingdom. This assignment will be made even if the number of Deputies of Croatia-Slavonia does not meet the required majority.
20. Two or more political parties can come together to form a joint parliamentary group.
21. Parliamentary groups are governed by speakers. Speakers are responsible to represent their parliamentary group.
- a. Speakers are authorised to speak on behalf of the whole parliamentary group, initiate group meetings, and can address to the Diet on behalf of his group, for one and a half minute, once in every session.
 - i. For such an address, the speaker has to send a message to the Board stating his request and points he is going to make.
 - b. If a voting procedure for parliamentary groups is initiated, speaker of each group will give a brief speech to state the opinion of their group on the matter of discussion.
22. Speakers may initiate group meetings once in every three sessions. To initiate a group meeting, the speaker sends a message to the Board stating his request to initiate a group meeting. If the Board approves, members of the parliamentary group leave the Diet for maximum 3 minutes for a group meeting.
23. Affairs of parliamentary groups are regulated with petitions. Petitions has to be submitted to the Board of the Diet.
- a. If the members of a parliamentary group wish to change their speaker, they may submit a petition. For such a petition, at least the simple majority of the

members of the group, and the speaker who would replace the former speaker has to sign the petition.

- b. Deputies who are not members of a parliamentary group can join an already existing parliamentary group. Such a petition has to be signed by the deputy in question and the speaker of the parliamentary group.
- c. The speaker of a parliamentary group can expel a deputy from the group. Such petitions have to be signed by the two-thirds of the members of the group and the speaker.

F. Petitions

24. Petitions are documents which regulate affairs of political parties and parliamentary groups. Petitions will be only evaluated by the Board. Petitions cannot be voted on by the Diet.

25. With petitions, political parties can unite their seats in the Diet to form a joint parliamentary group, deputies can change the speaker of their parliamentary group, they can leave their parliamentary group and join another one, and speakers can expel deputies from their parliamentary group.

- a. Deputies who wish to form joint parliamentary groups must have the signatures of all members of all political parties that would take part in the joint parliamentary group.
- b. Petitions to change the speaker of a parliamentary group have to be signed by at least the simple majority of the group members and the new speaker.
- c. Petitions to leave a parliamentary group has to be signed by the deputy who requests to leave his group. However, petitions for a deputy to join a parliamentary group has to be signed both by the deputy and the speaker of the parliamentary group.

- d. Petitions to expel a deputy from a parliamentary group has to be signed by the two-thirds of the members of the group and the speaker of the group.
26. All petitions have to be submitted to the Board.
- a. Petitions listed in Articles 25(a) and 25(b) has to be submitted by the new speaker of the parliamentary group who would replace the former speaker. Limitations on petitions mentioned in Articles 25(a) and 25(b) are on the discretion of the Board.
- b. Petition listed in Article 25(c) has to be submitted by the deputy who would leave or join the parliamentary group. Each deputy can submit these petitions twice in an electoral term.
- c. Petition listed in Article 25(d) has to be submitted by the speaker of the group. Each parliamentary group can submit these petitions three times in an electoral term.
27. If a petition is not submitted by the individual who is obliged to submit it, it would be considered not in order.
28. Results of petitions are on the discretion of the Board.

G. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and the King of Hungary

29. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, the King of Hungary and the King of Croatia-Slavonia is the monarch of all crowns under the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He is from the House of Habsburg-Lorraine. His official residence is Vienna.
30. His Majesty must be addressed as the *Kaiser und König*, or as “His Majesty the Emperor-King.”
31. His Majesty presides over the sessions of the Imperial Council. In his absence, this duty will be assumed by the Crown Prince.

32. With His Majesty's authorisation, the Imperial Council can assume the legislative power of the Reichsrat.
33. Every document of the Imperial Council has to be approved by His Majesty.
34. His Majesty has absolute authority over the appointments of the Prime Minister of Hungary and k.u.k. ministers.
- a. Since k.u.k. ministers are responsible for both Austrian Empire and the Kingdom of Hungary, the Diet of Hungary may request their replacement through a motion. However, this request is only advisory and is not binding on His Majesty.
35. His Majesty, if he wishes, can address to the Diet of Hungary or send official letters stating his commands.
36. Every legislation passed by the Diet of Hungary has to receive royal assent from His Majesty. His Majesty has the right to veto all decisions of the Diet, both substantive and procedural decisions, without any official explanation.

H. The Imperial Council

37. The Imperial Council consists of ministers who are only responsible for Austria and k.u.k. ministers who are responsible for the Austro-Hungarian Empire as a whole.
- a. Ministers who have the prefix "k.u.k." before their titles are ministers who are responsible for policies of the Dual Monarchy as a whole. Ministers who do not have the prefix are Austrian ministers who are only responsible for Austria.
38. The Imperial Council is the executive body of the Austrian Empire, and the Dual Monarchy. With His Majesty's authorisation, the Imperial Council may assume legislative powers.
- a. If His Majesty gives the authority mentioned above, the Imperial Council may issue legislations. These legislations, if they have any provision that affects both

Austria and Hungary, has to be also considered by the Diet. For such legislations, k.u.k. ministers can also cast votes and participate in discussions.

- b. If legislations of the Imperial Council do not have such provisions, they come into effect after they pass the Imperial Council. However, for such legislations, k.u.k. ministers can participate in discussions but cannot cast votes.

39. The Imperial Council can issue directives to Austrian institutions and k.u.k. institutions.

40. Members of the Imperial Council and their jurisdictions are as follows:

- a. Minister-president: The head of the cabinet. He has the right to issue directives for every Austrian ministry and institution.
- b. k.u.k. Minister of Foreign Affairs: Responsible for making and implementing the foreign policy of the Dual Monarchy
- c. k.u.k. Minister of Finance: Responsible from the administration of budgetary matters of k.u.k. institutions. Also, responsible for the administration of the province of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
- d. k.u.k. Minister of Defence: Responsible for the defence of the Dual Monarchy. He is the head of the armed forces.
- e. k.u.k. Minister of Commerce: Responsible for international commerce of the Dual Monarchy. He is responsible for administration of the import and export regulations. Also, can make international purchases and sales on behalf of the state.
- f. Minister of Interior: Responsible for administering internal affairs of Austria such as health, security, crime prevention, social services etc.
- g. Minister Without Portfolio: Has no pre-determined portfolio he is responsible for. He deals with matters that are assigned to him by the Minister-president and

His Majesty. With the approval of the Minister-president **or** His Majesty, can write directives to any Austrian institution.

- h. Minister of Education: Responsible for educational and religious matters of Austria. His portfolio includes both organised educational institutions like schools and education programmes that are not part of organised education.
- i. Minister of Labour: Responsible for industry, production, distribution of goods and services and labour affairs of Austria.

I. The Hungarian Council of Ministers / Cabinet / Government

- 41. The Hungarian Council of Ministers consists of five members: Prime Minister, Minister for Croatia-Slavonia, Minister of Industry and Commerce, Minister of Interior, and Minister of Education and Public Worship.
- 42. The Prime Minister is the head of the executive, and is appointed by His Majesty, who hands him a letter commanding him to form a cabinet. The Prime Minister is free to choose any member of the Diet to any position in the Cabinet.
- 43. The Cabinet formed by the Prime Minister begins its duty if it receives a vote of confidence from the Diet.
- 44. The Prime Minister may replace up to two members of his initial cabinet without the approval of the Diet. For more than two replacements, the Prime Minister has to resign to allow a new cabinet to assume office. However, all replacements in the Cabinet have to be approved by His Majesty.
 - a. His Majesty also reserves the right to replace members of the cabinet, except the Prime Minister, without any limitations.
- 45. Ministers are deputies who are assigned to carry out certain duties of the executive branch, therefore, ministers have every right to enjoy rights and privileges granted to deputies.

46. The Cabinet may be dismissed by His Majesty with a decree, or by the Diet through a motion for a vote of no confidence.

J. Prime Minister of Hungary

47. The Prime Minister of Hungary, appointed by His Majesty, is the leading executive deputy of Hungarian Council of Ministers. The Prime Minister is also responsible to send Diet's substantive documents to His Majesty for his consideration.

48. Prime Minister of Hungary and his council are required to abide by the orders of His Majesty.

49. Prime Minister of Hungary is also responsible for administering the budget of the Kingdom of Hungary and submit the next year's budget legislation to the Diet.

50. The Prime Minister of the Hungarian Diet retains the option to disregard the Emperor King's refusal of legislations and official binding documents put forth by the Diet. However, deciding to disregard the Emperor King's dissent violates the 1867 Compromise and is regarded as treason.

K. k.u.k. Ministers

51. k.u.k. Ministers are ministers responsible for the Dual Monarchy as a whole. Policies and decisions of k.u.k. ministers are binding for both Austrian and Hungarian ministers.

52. k.u.k. ministries have a separate budget from Hungarian and Austrian budget. The funds of k.u.k. ministries are provided by Hungarian and Austrian treasuries and administered by k.u.k. Minister of Finance.

a. In the beginning of every financial year, k.u.k. Minister of Finance have to prepare the next year's budget for k.u.k. ministries and province of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

53. Except *Hondesveg* and *Landwehr*, all military units of the Dual Monarchy are under the command of His Majesty and k.u.k. Minister of Defence.

54. k.u.k. Ministers do not require a vote of confidence to assume their seats, however, at any time a motion for a request for replacement could be raised for an individual minister. If the motion passes, a formal request is made to His Majesty for the re-evaluation of the k.u.k. minister, however, accepting or rejecting the request is on His Majesty's discretion.
55. A k.u.k. minister could be summoned to the Diet of Hungary for an address by a formal request made to their respective ministry. A formal request for a k.u.k. minister address is made using a message paper sent to the respective ministry. The request should indicate which k.u.k. minister would be summoned on which matter.
- a. After the message paper is prepared, the request is read out loud by the Chairman of the Diet of Hungary. Requiring 2/3rds majority to pass, if the vote passes the formal request shall be sent to His Majesty by the Prime Minister of Hungary.
 - b. Also, k.u.k. ministers can give addresses in the Diet without an official invitation. For such an address, the k.u.k. minister will consult with His Majesty.

L. Sessions of the Diet of Hungary

56. Every session of the Diet begins with the roll call. In the roll call, names of all deputies shall be called in alphabetical order.
57. Quorum is met when the Prime Minister, at least two other ministers, two deputies from Croatia-Slavonia and the simple majority of Hungarian deputies are present.
58. The Diet may not proceed with official session without the quorum.
59. Only at the beginning of the first official session, all members of the Cabinet and deputies who wish to do may give opening speeches.

60. Following opening speeches, the Board shall establish the General Speakers' List (GSL). Duration of GSL speeches or when the Diet shall entertain a GSL speech is on the acting chairman's discretion.

61. If the acting chairman decides to entertain, speakers' addresses has to be entertained at the beginning of sessions.

M. Sessions of the Imperial Council

62. Every session of the Imperial Council begins with the roll call. In the roll call, names of all ministers shall be called.

63. Quorum is met when the Minister-president, at least two k.u.k. ministers, and at least two Austrian ministers other than Minister-president are present.

64. The Imperial Council may proceed with official session without the quorum if His Majesty decides to do so.

N. Caucuses

65. Both the Diet of Hungary and the Imperial Council has two types of caucuses:

- a. Semi-moderated caucus: Semi-moderated caucus is similar to moderated caucus, however, there is no fixed duration for the caucus or individual speaking time.
 - i. The Board/His Majesty, or deputies/ministers, through a motion, may initiate a semi-moderated caucus.
 - ii. Deputies/ministers have to have the recognition of the Board/His Majesty to give a speech.
 - iii. His Majesty/the acting chairman may interrupt and terminate speeches.
 - iv. Deputies have to rise in their seats while giving speeches. Ministers of the Imperial Council are not obliged to rise.

- b. Unmoderated caucus: Relevant provisions of the EUROsimA'24 Rules of Procedure shall be applied, except deputies may not use electronic devices such as radio.

O. Legislations

66. Legislations are substantive documents which regulates certain aspects of state affairs.

Also, in order for international treaties to come into effect, a legislation has to be issued by the Imperial Council and the Diet separately.

67. Legislations of the Diet of Hungary

- a. Legislations proposed by deputies must have at least one main submitter and at least four sponsors.
- b. Members of the Cabinet may propose legislations individually as deputies, also the Cabinet may propose legislations collectively. In order for the cabinet to propose a bill collectively, the proposal must be signed by every member of the cabinet and has to be titled as “Cabinet Bill to...”
 - i. Cabinet legislations have priority over legislations submitted by deputies and groups.
- c. Members of parliamentary groups may propose legislations individually as deputies. Also, parliamentary groups may propose legislations as group proposals. In order to make a group proposal, the proposal has to be signed by every member of the parliamentary group and has to be titled as “X Group bill to...”
 - i. Group proposals have priority over legislations submitted by deputies.
- d. Deputies may propose amendments to legislations under the provisions of the *Section S: Substantive Voting Procedure, Article 89.*
- e. Legislations must have the simple majority of the Diet to pass.

- f. Legislations must be signed by His Majesty to come into effect
- g. In case of conflicting legislations, the Board reserves the right to alter the legislations or overrule one of them.
- h. Diet of Hungary can make legislations on matters concerning only Croatia-Slavonia, only Hungary or Transleithania as a whole.
 - i. Legislations concerning Croatia-Slavonia has to have the simple majority of Hungarian deputies and Deputies of Croatia-Slavonia separately.
 - ii. Such legislations have to be approved by the Sabor as well.
- i. Diet of Hungary cannot make legislations on matters concerning Austria.

68. *Legislations of the Imperial Council*

- j. Ministers of the Imperial Council may propose bills outside of their jurisdictions.
- k. If the legislation of the Imperial Council concerns only Austria, it has to have the simple majority of Austrian ministers. If the legislation concerns both Austria and Hungary, it has to have the simple majority of Austrian ministers and k.u.k. ministers separately.
- l. k.u.k. Ministers cannot cast votes on legislations concerning only Austria.
- m. Legislations of the Imperial Council has to be approved by His Majesty.
- n. If the legislation is concerning both Hungary and Austria, Minister-president sends the legislation to the Board of the Diet.

69. Legislations concerning both Hungary and Austria has to be approved by both the Imperial Council and the Diet of Hungary.

70. Legislations that propose amendments to the constitution or the Compromise must have unanimous vote of the Imperial Council and two-thirds majority of the Diet to pass.

P. Press Releases

71. Press releases are substantive documents which state the official opinion of the Imperial Council or the Diet of Hungary to the public.
72. In the Diet of Hungary, press releases have to be submitted by individual deputies. Parliamentary groups and the cabinet cannot propose press releases collectively. A press release has to have only one submitter and five sponsors.
- a. Press releases need the simple majority of the Diet to pass.
73. In the Imperial Cabinet, press releases can be submitted by any member of the Council, regardless of his jurisdiction.
- a. Press releases need the simple majority of Austrian ministers and k.u.k. Ministers to pass.
74. Press releases do not require royal assent.

Q. Letters of Demand

75. Letters of demand are substantive documents for the Council and the Diet to state their demands from each other.
76. In the Diet of Hungary, letters of demand can be only submitted by individual deputies and by the cabinet collectively. Parliamentary groups cannot propose letters of demand collectively.
- a. Letters of demand submitted by individual deputies has to be sponsored by 8 deputies.
 - b. Letters of demand submitted by the cabinet has to be signed by every member of the cabinet.
 - c. Letters of demand has to have the two-thirds of the Diet to pass.
77. In the Imperial Council, letters of demand have to have the signature of at least one Austrian minister and one k.u.k. minister.

- a. Letters of demand has to have the unanimous vote of the Council to pass. Ministers of the Imperial Council may abstain, however, if more than two Austrian ministers or more than two k.u.k. ministers abstain, the proposal fails.

78. Minister-president and Prime Minister of Hungary are responsible for delivering letters of demand.

- a. Minister-president has to send the letter of demand of the Council to the Board of the Diet.
- b. Prime Minister of Hungary has to send the letter of demand to His Majesty.

R. Directives of the Imperial Council

79. Ministerial directives: Ministerial directives are directives written by individual ministers to their ministries.

- a. Ministerial directives are limited to the ministers' jurisdiction.
- b. Ministerial directives cannot be submitted by more than one minister.
- c. Ministers can only send one ministerial directive per session.

80. k.u.k. directives: k.u.k. directives are directives written by k.u.k. ministers to common institutions of the Dual Monarchy. k.u.k. ministers can send k.u.k. directives to institutions outside of their jurisdiction.

- a. k.u.k. directives are not limited to the ministers' jurisdiction. However, k.u.k. directives have to be signed by His Majesty to come into effect.
- b. k.u.k. directives cannot be signed by more than one minister.
- c. k.u.k. ministers can only send either one ministerial directive or one k.u.k. directive per session.

81. Imperial decrees are directives with highest authority in whole Dual Monarchy. Imperial decrees are binding for institutions of both Austria and Hungary, however, the Council can only send imperial directives to k.u.k. institutions or Austrian institutions.

- a. If the imperial decree is only concerning Austria, the directive has to have the simple majority of only Austrian Ministers. If the imperial decree concerns both Austria and Hungary, or directed to k.u.k. institutions, the directive has to have the simple majority of Austrian ministers and k.u.k. ministers separately.
- b. Imperial decrees can be signed by more than one minister, however, cannot come into effect without the approval of the Council and His Majesty.
- c. Imperial decrees do not require the approval of the Diet or the Hungarian government.
- d. There are no number limitations on imperial decrees.

S. Directives of the Diet of Hungary

82. Individual directives: Individual directives are responses of deputies to those who reached them and offered their service.

- a. Deputies cannot initiate correspondence with connections outside, but only give responses to those who sent them messages.

83. Sabor directives: Sabor directives are directives written by Deputies of Croatia-Slavonia to influence the decisions of the Sabor.

- a. Deputies of Croatia-Slavonia who holds a ministerial seat cannot write Sabor directives.
- b. Sabor directives cannot be signed by more than one deputy.
- c. Sabor directives can only be written by Deputies of Croatia-Slavonia to the Sabor.
- d. Sabor directives are limited to one per session.

84. Party directives: Party directives are directives written by speakers to party branches. Party directives can only be sent by speakers of parliamentary groups to their parties.

- a. Speakers of joint parliamentary groups cannot send directives to other partner parties under the joint parliamentary group, other than his original party.
- b. Party directives cannot be signed by members other than the speaker.
- c. Speakers can send only one party directive per session.

85. Ministerial directives: Ministerial directives are directives written by ministers to their respective ministry.

- a. Ministerial directives are limited to cabinet member's jurisdiction.
- b. Ministerial directives cannot be signed by more than one minister.
- c. Prime Minister can send ministerial directive to every ministry, along with institutions directly under the Prime Minister's office (like treasury).
- d. Cabinet members can only send one ministerial directive per session.

86. Government decrees: Government decrees are executive documents of Hungary with highest power and authority.

- a. Government decrees can be sent to every institution of Hungary.
- b. Government decrees has to be signed by every member of the cabinet.
- c. Government decrees are limited to three per session.

T. Substantive Voting Procedure

87. Following documents of Diet of Hungary are subject to substantive voting procedure:

Legislations, Austrian legislations, letters of demand, press releases.

88. Following documents of the Imperial Council are subject to substantive voting procedure: Imperial decrees, legislations, letters of demand, press releases.

89. For the Diet of Hungary, voting procedure on substantive documents proceeds as following:

- a. First, the Board calls for a motion to initiate a voting procedure. This motion passes with a simple majority and does not need to be raised for every individual proposal
- b. Once a substantive voting procedure is initiated, it lasts until the acting chairman terminates it, the session ends, or the substantive document proposals are exhausted.
- c. The Board calls the submitter of the proposal to present the proposal to the Diet.
 - i. If the proposal was a cabinet proposal, the Board calls the Prime Minister for presentation.
 - ii. If the proposal was a group proposal, the Board calls the speaker for presentation
- d. The submitter reads the proposal in exact wording as it was submitted to the Board.
- e. If the substantive voting procedure was initiated for parliamentary groups, the Board calls each speaker to state their group's opinion on the proposal.
- f. If the substantive voting procedure was initiated for individual deputies, the Board calls for in favour and against speeches. Number of rounds to be entertained is on the acting chairman's discretion, however, number of in favour and against speeches must be equal.
- g. Deputies may propose amendments until this stage. If an amendment is submitted, the Diet may entertain up to one in favour and against speech per amendment. If the substantive voting procedure was raised for parliamentary groups, in favour and against speeches for amendments has to be made by speakers.
- h. Before the proposal itself, the Board puts amendments to vote.

- i. After the amendments, the Board puts the proposal to vote.
90. Proposals has to be voted according to the following priority list in the Diet of Hungary:
 - a. Proposals of the Imperial Council
 - b. Cabinet proposals
 - c. Group proposals
 - d. Individual deputy's proposals
91. For the Imperial Council, voting procedure on substantive documents proceeds as following:
 - a. His Majesty announces that the Council has entered into a substantive voting procedure.
 - b. His Majesty presents proposal to the Council.
 - c. If he wishes, His Majesty may entertain in favour and against speeches.
 - d. If the proposal reaches the required majority, His Majesty casts his vote as in favour or against explicitly. If he votes in favour, the proposal passes, if he votes against, the proposal fails. If the proposal cannot reach the required majority, His Majesty may disregard the will of his Council and put the proposal in effect.

U. Vote of Confidence (Diet of Hungary)

92. A cabinet has to pass a vote of confidence to assume office.
93. His Majesty appoints the Prime Minister of Hungary after a vacancy in the seat. After receiving the letter from His Majesty on his appointment, the Prime Minister prepares a list of cabinet, which demonstrates which deputy is going to have which seat. The Prime Minister submits the list to the Board.
94. The Board calls for a vote of confidence. If the vote passes, the session enters into a break for administrative staff to arrange the seats.

95. If the vote fails, the chairman calls for an unmoderated caucus for the Prime Minister to prepare a new list and holds a new vote of confidence.
96. If the second vote of confidence fails as well, His Majesty appoints a provisional government which does not require the approval of the Diet. The Prime Minister of the provisional government has to prepare and submit a new cabinet list until the beginning of the next session.
97. The Parliament does not entertain any in favour or against speech for votes of confidence. After the cabinet list is received, the chairman introduces the list submitted by the Prime Minister to the Parliament and proceeds with the voting.

V. Vote of No Confidence (Diet of Hungary)

98. A deputy may raise a “Motion for a vote of no confidence” if he believes that the cabinet is not capable of fulfilling its duties. This motion may not be raised by multiple deputies.
99. Motion for vote of no confidence has to be submitted to the Board in written form. The motion has to include the deputy’s reasons for believing that the cabinet is not competent.
100. After the motion is submitted to the Board, the Board announces that there is a motion for vote of no confidence and asks for sponsors to the motion. Deputies who want to be sponsor for the motion raises their placards. The motion requires to be sponsored by at least 5 deputies, including the submitter, to be in order.
101. If the motion is in order, the chairman introduces the motion to the Parliament and calls the submitter to give a speech against the government, which shall be followed by the speech of the Prime Minister to defend his cabinet.
102. Following the speeches of the submitter and the Prime Minister, the Board proceeds with the voting. If the motion passes, the cabinet shall be dismissed.

103. In both vote of confidence and vote of no confidence, the Board shall ask the Diet following:
- a. “All deputies who have confidence in the cabinet”
 - b. “All deputies who have no confidence in the cabinet”

W. Request for Replacement

104. A deputy may raise a “Motion for a request for replacement” if he believes that a k.u.k. minister is not capable of fulfilling his duties. This motion may not be raised by multiple deputies.
105. Motion for a request for replacement has to be submitted to the Board in written form. The motion has to include the deputy’s reasons for believing that the k.u.k. minister in question is not competent.
106. After the motion is submitted to the Board, the Board announces that there is a motion for a request for replacement and asks for sponsors to the motion. Deputies who want to be sponsor for the motion raises their placards. The motion requires to be sponsored by at least 10 deputies, including the submitter, to be in order.
107. If the motion is in order, the chairman introduces the motion to the Diet and proceed with voting. If the motion passes, the motion, in its written form, will be sent to His Majesty by the Prime Minister of Hungary.
108. Motion for a request for replacement can only be targeted at one k.u.k. minister. The Diet cannot ask for more than one k.u.k. minister to be replaced with a single motion.

X. Motions

109. Deputies of the Diet of Hungary may raise the following motions:
- a. Motion to initiate a semi-moderated caucus
 - b. Motion to initiate an unmoderated caucus

- c. Motion to initiate a separate government meeting
 - i. This motion may only be raised by the Prime Minister. If the chair approves, the government may leave the Parliament for a separate meeting.
 - ii. This motion shall not be voted by deputies but has to be approved by the board.
 - iii. A separate meeting cannot exceed 3 minutes and during a separate government meeting, a voting procedure cannot be conducted in the Diet.
 - iv. A motion to initiate a separate meeting may be proposed at any time, except during voting procedures.
- d. Motion to extend the previous caucus
- e. Motion to terminate the caucus
- f. Motion to initiate a substantive voting procedure for parliamentary groups
- g. Motion to initiate a substantive voting procedure for individual deputies
- h. Motion for a vote of confidence
- i. Motion for a vote of no confidence
 - i. May only be submitted in written form, following the provisions of the Section V of the rules of procedure.
- j. Motion for a request for replacement
 - i. May only be submitted in written form, following the provisions of the Section W of the rules of procedure.
- k. Motion to introduce an amendment
- l. Motion to suspend the Diet
- m. Motion to adjourn the Diet

110. Ministers of the Imperial Council may raise following motions:

- a. Motion to initiate a semi-moderated caucus
- b. Motion to initiate an unmoderated caucus
- c. Motion to extend the previous caucus
- d. Motion to terminate the caucus
- e. Motion to initiate a voting procedure
- f. Motion to introduce an amendment
- g. Motion to suspend the Council
- h. Motion to adjourn the Council

Y. Fields that are not regulated by the Rules of Procedure

111. In all fields that are not regulated with the Rules of Procedure, the Rules of Procedure of EUROsimA'24 Conference shall be applied. Application of the Rules of Procedure of EUROsimA'24 Conference is subject to the provisions of Article 16.

