

HANDBOOK



SEJM

Sejm of the Republic of Poland

Open Agenda (1934)

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CEZERIMUN'25 SEJM HANDBOOK

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1. Letter from the Academic Team

Dear Sejm Delegates of CEZERIMUN'25

As the academic team of the Sejm, Ilhan Yaman, Abrek Durgut, Toprak Artun and İnci Yiğit we have written this handbook in order to offer you a good knowledge on what to do in the committee and clear up any confusions. We will be making a throughout presentation about this document, if you have any questions about the procedure, you can ask them during the training and coffee breaks.

I hope you have a great time.

-With Regards, Ilhan Yaman and Abrek Durgut

2. Chairboard Members

2.1 President of the Sejm

The President of the Sejm is the presiding officer in the Polish Sejm which is one of the members in the Sejm elected to the position, their duties are to preside over sessions and provide insight when needed to the Sejm. The president has the right to cast a tie-breaking vote in case of a vote resulting with a tie.

2.2 Vice President of the Sejm

The Vice President of the Sejm is the second highest role to preside over the Sejm, as same with the President's role the Vice President of the Sejm is to preside over the Sejm and deliver insight when needed.

2.3 Clerk of the Sejm

The Clerk of the Sejm is responsible for keeping reports of the speeches given by Sejm members, legislatures and directives within the session. In Case the President and Vice President are absent they are permitted to preside over the session.

3. Bills

Bills are proposals for a new law or changing an already existing law that is presented to be debated in the Sejm. A bill needs to have a main submitter and 3 signatories (not including the main submitter) in order to be eligible to vote. Bills differ from directives as they can be proposed by all members of the committee. They are to be used in fields that concern the entirety of the nation. Here are some topics which could be the main concern of a bill:

Giving out incentives to farmers

Changing the interest rate

Opening new factories

Establishing a new fund to be used in further operations

Changing the recruitment age

Starting an early election

The bill format to be used in this committee is stated below:

Title

Preamble - Short sentence to define the topic

Articles - Providing what shall be done on this matter

1-)

2-)

a-)

b-)

i-)

ii-)

iii-)

iv-)

...

Main Submitter

Signatories

Writing “title”, “Preamble”, “Articles” is not necessary. The main submitter and signatories

shall be written in the given format for the chairboard to be able to understand who to call to the floor in order to introduce the bill.

3.1 Proposing of Bills

Any member of the Sejm may propose a bill that is outlined in the correct format. Bills shall be submitted to the chairboard by either sending it with the help of an administrative team or giving it by hand during an unmoderated caucus. After the bill has been received by the chairboard, The submitter may raise a motion to start a bill voting procedure by raising the motion: *"I would like to raise a motion in order to vote upon the submitted bills."* The chairboard may entertain a bill voting motion when at least 3 bills are ready to be voted upon. This motion requires a simple majority to pass. The committee shall vote upon bills by precedence of the time the bills were sent, starting from the one most prior. When a bill is to be voted upon, the presidency shall recognize the submitter to introduce the bill to the Sejm, once the bill has been introduced, members of the Sejm may raise up to 3 points of information about the bill to the main submitter.

3.2 Voting of Bills

When the points of information have been exhausted, the chairboard takes speeches for and against the bill. up to 5 for and against speakers may deliver a speech with a maximum time of 1 minute. During the speeches, a deputy may submit an amendment to the bill. The amendments shall specify the part they aim to alter, delete or add a clause after. 1 for and 1 against speech can be made for each amendment. Amendments shall be introduced by the chairboard when received and the current speaker's speech over at once. After for and against speeches are made, the amendment gets voted upon by a placard voting, requiring a simple majority to pass and automatically starting with the authority of the chairboard. If the amendment gets rejected, it gets trashed by the chairboard. If it is approved, the document shall be voted upon in its updated version. Amendments may also add a new clause to the bill. If the amendment aims to do so, it should be mentioned in the paper.

3.4 Conclusion of Bills

Once the voting is completed,

if the bill fails it shall be given back to the main submitter.

If the bill passes, it shall be sent to the presidency by the chairboard to get the assent of the president.

If the bill is approved by the Presidency, the law will be immediately put to order.

4. Directives

4.1 Brief Explanation of Directives

Directives represent how the committee collectively takes action. These are papers drafted by committee members to address, avert, or implement broad measures concerning a problem. A directive must have a “to” and “from” part. To the “to” part, deputies shall write to whoever they are aiming to get in contact with in order to put the directive to use. For example, a directive in order to ask for scientists from another country shall be written to the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

A delegate must send a directive answering the following questions: “What, when, how, where, who”. These questions make the directive easier to understand for whoever deputies are sending the directive to. Not giving all the answers and details needed in the directive might result in it being refused by the secretariat and be sent back to you. It can also result with the directive being approved and put to use however the related department understands the directive. Beware of unintentional results.

4.2 Ministerial Directives

a-) Personal Directives

Personal Directives are used to fulfill ministerial duties of the cabinet. Ministers may write them to contact their ministries and perform their duties. These directives only use the authority of the minister they are written by.

b-) Joint Directives

Joint Directives are directives that are written by more than one minister that will have both of their fields working together.

For example the Minister of Interior and Minister of Defence may work together to enforce a martial law with the use of both gendarmerie and soldiers.

4.3 Cabinet Directives

Cabinet Directives are directives that can be issued from the cabinet that only concern

the Sejm or correspond with their power. A cabinet directive may be proposed by any member of the cabinet. It shall have the signature of the prime minister plus simple majority to be in order.

4.4 Party Directives

Party directives are directives that use the authority of a party in Sejm. These directives are put to use via the resources of their respective parties. Only 1 party directive can be written per session. Party directives can be separated to 2: Main party directives and party election directives.

Main party directives are written by the party leader. It needs to have signatories enough to provide a simple majority in the quorum of the party. Documents written in this manner can not be about changing the party leader. Example topics could be: expelling a party member, propaganda, official contact and deals with other parties.

Party election directives can be written by party members. They are to be used in order to change the presiding leader of the party. This directive can be submitted once every 2 sessions. There are 2 ways to opt for a change of leader. Firstly, a document submitted by a party member may state that they have the necessary signatures in order to change the parties leader. The document shall have a simple majority provided by signatures of party members. Lastly, a member of a party may call for a vote to be conducted between the lower members of the party. These directives (vote) can only be called for twice per each delegate. In order to get this directive accepted, the deputy must have valid reasons why the party shall have a voting procedure in order to change the current leader.

4.5 Top Secret Directives

Top Secret Directives can be written by any delegate, they are for the purpose of conducting an action secretly without the knowledge of either the committee or the chairboard.

An example is assassinations but they're not limited to this.

4.6 Press Releases

Press Releases are to inform the public or a certain populace about anything, they must be passed by the Sejm in order to be issued. They are their own type of document with the name of press release. They need to have 5 signatures in order to be eligible to vote. Once a press release has been received by the chairboard, they will start a vote upon it whenever they see fit, prioritising it as much as they can. Press release will be introduced by the chairboard and 1 for and 1 against speeches are made. Amendments are in order during the speeches. Amendments have no speakers and will be put to vote immediately, requiring a simple majority to pass. The press release will be voted upon once the speakers list has been exhausted. A simple majority is required for a press release to pass. Deputies are highly encouraged to work in collaboration in order to come up with press releases that showcase the opinions and statements of the entirety of the Sejm. Ministers may also release cabinet special press releases.

