



# THESSISMUN



## Rules of Procedure

## UN Human Rights Council



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## **Rules of Procedure**

United Nations Human Rights Council

Rules of Procedure of the United Nations Human Rights Council

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## Introduction

The Human Rights Council is an inter-governmental body within the UN system made up of 47 States responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe. The Council was created by the UN [General Assembly](#) on 15 March 2006 with the main purpose of addressing situations of human rights violations and make recommendations on them.

One year after holding its first meeting, on 18 June 2007, the Council adopted its “[Institution-building package](#)” providing elements to guide it in its future work. Among the elements is the new [Universal Periodic Review](#) mechanism which will assess the human rights situations in all 192 UN Member States. Other features include a new [Advisory Committee](#) which serves as the Council’s “think tank” providing it with expertise and advice on thematic human rights issues and the revised [Complaints Procedure](#) mechanism which allows individuals and organizations to bring complaints about human rights violations to the attention of the Council.

The Human Rights Council also continues to work closely with the UN [Special Procedures](#) established by the former Commission on Human Rights and assumed by the Council.



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## 1. The Board of the Council

### 1.1. Chairpersons.

The Board of the Human Rights Council shall be composed of a Chair, a Co-Chair and the United Nations High Commissioner of Human Rights (UNHCHR).

### 1.2. Competence of the Chairpersons.

The competence of the Chairpersons may not be questioned by delegates.

### 1.3. Authorities and Responsibilities.

#### 1.3.1. Authority and Responsibilities of the Chair.

The Chair shall exercise ultimate authority over their respective committee proceeding in an equitable and objective manner. They also reserve the right to propose a motion at any given time which should be seconded by a delegate and given that there are no objections.

The Chair is responsible for all procedural matters pertaining to the committee including, but not limited to, moderating debate, determining the applicability of rules and, if necessary, clarifying on the meaning of the existing rules without approval from the committee.

#### 1.3.2. Authority and Responsibilities of the Co-Chair.

The Co-Chair shall have authority over all committee support staff and ensure that delegates are accurately representing the position of their countries with respect to substantive issues and topics.

The Co-Chair shall also be responsible for ensuring relevancy of the content and format of the resolutions before their submission for verification by the Secretary General or the Deputy Secretary General. The Co-Chair shall also assist the Chair with all committee proceeding matters.

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### 1.3.3. Authorities and responsibilities of the UNHCHR.

As the principal United Nations office mandated to promote and protect human rights for all, OHCHR leads global human rights efforts speaks out objectively in the face of human rights violations worldwide. We provide a forum for identifying, highlighting and developing responses to today's human rights challenges, and act as the principal focal point of human rights research, education, public information, and advocacy activities in the United Nations system. Since Governments have the primary responsibility to protect human rights, the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) provides [assistance to Governments](#), such as expertise and technical trainings in the areas of administration of justice, legislative reform, and electoral process, to help implement international human rights standards on the ground. We also assist other entities with responsibility to protect human rights to fulfil their obligations and individuals to realize their rights.

### 1.4. Caucus of the Chairs.

The Chairpersons reserve the right to halt the working process within the committee in order to take 30 seconds of Caucus.

## 2. Parliamentary procedure

### 2.1. Roll Call.

Attendance shall be conducted by the Chairpersons by a Roll Call at the beginning of every committee session. Delegates shall establish their presence in the committee by raising their placards and declaring ‘*Present*’.

### 2.2. Procedural Matters.

Procedural matters are those matters relating to the structure of the committee session as defined in the ThessISMUN Rules of Procedure. They include, but are not limited to, voting on establishing a Speaker’s List, establishing speaking time, motions and adjournment of the



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committee session. All Delegates must vote on procedural matters and no Delegate may abstain. Roll Call vote is not in order for procedural matters.

## 2.3. Substantive Matters.

Substantive matters are defined as those matters relating to the specific topic at hand. Delegates that have established their presence at the initial Roll Call shall act accordingly. Roll Call vote on substantive matters is in order following voting procedure as set in section 16.1.

## 3. Delegations' Rights

One voting delegate per committee shall represent a country delegation. All delegates shall have speaking and voting rights on all matters in the committee they belong to. The representatives of accredited ThessISMUN observers shall have the same rights as a country delegate except that they may not vote on substantive matters.

### 3.1. Right of Reply.

A Delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another Delegate's comments may rise to a Right of Reply. Disagreement with the content of a Delegate's speech is not grounds for a Right of Reply. The President will recognize the Right of Reply at their discretion as well as decide on how to resolve the motion. This point may not interrupt a speaker but should be addressed the moment they will have finished their speech. Should the President rule the Right of Reply out of order, their decision cannot be appealed. No delegate may call for a Right of Reply on a Right of Reply.

### 3.2. Permission to Approach the Bench.

Any delegate wishing to contact the Chair for a very delicate matter may ask for permission to approach the Bench. This is a last resort in case of *emergency*.



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## 4. Quorum

Committee activities and debate shall start when at least one quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of the delegates are present which will be verified through roll-call that will be carried out by the Chairpersons. If quorum is not met thirty (30) minutes after the scheduled start time of the committee session, the committee shall start its session with the number of delegates already present, unless otherwise instructed by ThessISMUN Secretariat. Quorum shall be assumed when committee activity begins. The total number of delegates will be determined by the attendance list from the most recent committee session. If quorum is in question in the first committee session, the list of delegations expected to attend will serve to determine the total number of delegates in attendance.

### 4.1. Motion for the Verification of Quorum.

Delegates may move to a Motion for the Verification of Quorum, where the Chairpersons will proceed with quorum confirmation by initiating a Roll Call. The Chair can rule the Motion dilatory without option for appeal.

## 5. Speakers

The Speaker's List is opened following a Motion from a delegate and the subsequent approval by the Chair. A Delegation can add its country name to the List pending only if it is not already on the List. The delegate may either raise their placard when the Chair calls for Delegates to do so or send a note to the Chairpersons. Speakers must keep their remarks germane to the subject under discussion. When the Speaker's List is exhausted debate is automatically closed according to sections 13.9 and 13.10.

## 6. Majority

Unless otherwise specified, no motions are debatable and all require a simple majority vote to pass.



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

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

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

## 7. Agenda

The Agenda reflects the order in which topics will be addressed by the committee. This is the primary order of business to be considered by the committee in the first session. At this time the Chair may entertain a motion to set the speaking time as set out in section 10.1.

**7.1. Only topics set on the provisional Agenda provided by ThessISMUN shall be considered by a committee.**

### 7.2. Motion to set the Agenda.

Following the Motions put on the floor by delegates suggesting the order of topics on the Agenda, the Chair will consider the Motions in the order in which they were made.

It is in the discretion of the Chair to take 1 speaker in favour and 1 speaker against the Motion and proceed with a vote. The Speakers will receive the floor, in order to express their view, in rotation (in favour – against).

If the Motion is accepted by simple majority, the Agenda will be set in the manner suggested by the Motion.

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If the Motion fails, the Chair shall consider the next Motion and repeat the process lay forward in the above sections. If no Motion to set the Agenda receives the necessary simple majority then the Committee will discuss as first topic the one that gathered the most positive votes during the voting procedure.

Once the Agenda is set the Chair will entertain a *Motion to Establish a Speaker's List*.

The order in which the Agenda is set at the beginning of the conference shall remain for the duration of ThessISMUN.

The Chair shall call for tabling of the debate if committee updates and news need to be considered immediately by the delegates. The committee shall return to the regular Agenda once the given updates and news have been addressed.

## **8. Debate**

### **8.1. Formal Debate.**

A committee shall by default be in Formal Debate unless otherwise advised by the Chair. Delegates should refer to the Speakers' List for the speaking order.

### **8.2. Informal Debate.**

During formal debate a motion can be made by any delegate for a Moderated Caucus or an Unmoderated Caucus both of which constitute informal debate. Informal debate can only occur on substantive issues and is out of order once a motion to close debate has been passed. Motion to enter informal debate is in order following the procedures outlined in sections 13.3 through 13.5.

### **8.3. Recognition.**

A Delegate may only address the committee if they have received permission from the Chair.



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## 8.4. Interruptions.

A Speaker may not be interrupted by another Delegate unless the Delegate has risen to a Point of Personal Privilege. Point of order does not interrupt a speaker. Only once the Speaker has concluded and the floor is given back to the chair, a delegate may move to a Point of Order.

## 9. Speeches

### 9.1. Motion to establish the speaker's time.

A Delegate may move to set a time limit on speeches. The Chair may either rule the Motion dilatory at their discretion or put it to vote. A Delegate exceeding the allotted time for a speech may be called to order by the Chair.

### 9.2. Relevance of Speech.

A Chair may call a Delegate to order if their speech is not relevant to the subject matter being discussed.

## 10. Yields

Only during substantive formal debate, a Delegate may yield any remaining time at the end of their speech in one of the following manners:

### 10.1. 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 placards and wait to be recognised by the Chair. The Chair shall rule questions that are rhetorical, leading or not relevant to the Speaker's speech out of order. Only the Speaker's answer shall be subtracted from the remaining speaking time.

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## 10.2. To another Delegate.

A Speaker wishing to give the remaining time allotted to their speech to another Delegate can do so. A Speaker that has been yielded to cannot yield his or her time again.

## 10.3. To the Board.

The Floor will automatically be given to the next speaker on the Speakers list. If a specific yield has not been established by the Speaker, the floor will automatically be given to the Chair. During Moderated Caucus the floor will also automatically be given to the Chair.

## 11. Points

### 11.1. Point of Personal Privilege.

A Delegate may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege if a matter impairs them from participating fully in committee activities. The Chairpersons shall try to effectively address the source of impairment. This point may interrupt a Speaker **only due to inability**.

### 11.2. Point of Order.

A Delegate may rise to a Point of Order if a rule of procedure is not properly observed by a Delegate or by Chairpersons. The Chair will rule on the validity of the point. A Delegate rising to a Point of Order may not comment on the topic of discussion. A Point of Order ruled dilatory by the Chair may not be appealed. This **point may not interrupt a Speaker**.

### 11.3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry.

A Delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry requesting an explanation from the Chair on the Rules of Procedure. This point may not interrupt a Speaker.



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## 12. Rights

### 12.1. Right of Reply.

A Delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another Delegate's comments may rise to a Right of Reply. Disagreement with the content of a Delegate's speech is not grounds for a Right of Reply. The Chair will recognize the Right of Reply at their discretion as well as decide on how to resolve the motion. This point may not interrupt a speaker but should be addressed the moment they will have finished their speech. Should the Chair rule the Right of Reply out of order, their decision cannot be appealed. No delegate may call for a Right of Reply on a Right of Reply.

## 13. Motions

### 13.1. Motion for the Adjournment of the Meeting.

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

### 13.2. Motion for the Adjournment of the Session.

A Delegate may move for the Adjournment of the Session to cease permanently all Council activities. The President may rule the Motion out of order without possibility of appeal or put it to vote. In the event that the President approves this, there should be two (2) speakers for and two (2) speakers against and the motion will require a two-thirds (2/3) majority to pass. This motion is in order only to be used for the end of the conference.

### 13.3. Motion for a Moderated Caucus.

A Delegate may move for a Moderated Caucus thereby suggesting a change from formal debate to moderated informal debate. A Delegate who moves for Moderated Caucus must suggest a time length of the caucus, speaking time and justification for the Motion. The Chair may

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suggest a more appropriate caucus length or speaking time or may rule the Moderated Caucus out of order without possibility of appeal. If the Motion passes, the committee will enter informal debate whereby the Chair will recognize Delegates who raise their placards to speak about the issue at hand.

## **13.4. Motion to Extend the Moderated Caucus.**

A Delegate may move to extend the Moderated Caucus if they feel that additional time benefits committee work. The Delegate moving for an Extension of the Moderated Caucus must suggest a length for the extension, which shall not exceed the duration of the original Moderated Caucus. The Chair 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.

## **13.5. Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus.**

A Delegate may move for an Unmoderated Caucus thereby suggesting a change from formal to informal debate. The Delegate who makes this motion must suggest a length and justification for the Unmoderated Caucus. The Chair 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 committee will depart from the Speaker's List and Delegates will carry an informal discussion on the topic specified in the Motion without leaving the conference room.

## **13.6. Motion to Extend the Unmoderated Caucus.**

A Delegate may move to extend the Unmoderated Caucus if they feel that additional time would benefit the work of the committee. The Delegate who moves for an Extension of Unmoderated Caucus must suggest a length for the extension, which shall not exceed the duration of the original Unmoderated Caucus. The Chair 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.

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## **13.7. Motion to Table Debate on a Topic.**

A Delegate may move to Table Debate in order to end debate on a substantive issue without voting any Draft Resolutions that may be on the floor. If the Chair rules the Motion in order, one (1) Delegate shall speak in favour and one (1) Delegate shall speak against before proceeding with a vote. If the Motion passes, the Chair shall entertain a Motion to return to a Dismissed Topic as defined in article 13.8 or a Motion to Open Debate on an Unsettled Topic on the Agenda.

## **13.8. Motion to Return to a Dismissed Topic.**

If a Motion to Table the Debate is passed, the Chair may entertain a Motion to go back to a Dismissed Topic. In that event, the Chair will entertain one (1) Speaker in favour and one (1) Speaker against. A two-thirds majority (2/3) vote is required for the Motion to pass. If the Motion passes, debate on the dismissed topic resumes and a new Speakers' List is established.

## **13.9. Motion to Close Debate / the Speakers' List on a Resolution.**

A Delegate may move to Close Debate in order to end debate on a Resolution whereby the committee will enter immediate voting procedure on all amendments on the floor. If the Chair rules the Motion in order, there will be only one (1) Delegate speaking against the Motion. A two-thirds (2/3) majority vote is required to pass the Motion to close debate.

## **13.10. Motion to Close Debate / the Speakers' List on the Topic Area under Discussion.**

A Delegate may move to Close Debate in order to end Debate on the Topic Area under Discussion whereby the committee will enter voting procedure on all Draft Resolutions on the floor. If the Chair rules the Motion in order, there will be only one (1) Delegate speaking against the Motion. A two-thirds (2/3) majority vote is required to pass the Motion to close debate.



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## 13.11. Motion to Split the Topic Area.

A Delegate may move to split the Topic Area in order for the committee to come up with more than one resolutions referring to the same Topic. The delegate who moves will have to provide sufficient justification for the proposed splitting of the Topic Area. A 2/3 majority vote is required to pass this motion.

## 14. Resolutions and Amendments

### 14.1. Working Paper.

A Working Paper is an informal document used by committee Delegates to work on building a Draft Resolution. A Working Paper will be distributed at the Chair's discretion if requested by a Delegate. A Working Paper can be presented by the Delegate either when it is the Delegate's turn to speak, according to the Speakers list or when a motion for a formal debate is passed, with the purpose of discussing the working paper. Delegates are strongly advised to have prepared working papers on their topics.

### 14.2. Resolutions.

#### 14.2.1. Draft Resolutions.

A Working Paper submitted to the Chair under proper Resolution format will be referred to as a Draft Resolution. Delegates may refer to a document as a "Draft Resolution" in a speech only after it has been assigned a number by the Secretary General or the Deputy Secretary General. If Draft Resolutions are complementary or fairly identical, the Chair may recommend that the Sponsor of the Draft Resolutions combine the documents prior to the end of the debate.



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## 14.2.2. Resolution denomination.

A Draft Resolution that has been put to a vote by the committee and passes may be referred to as a “*Resolution*”.

## 14.2.3. Format.

Draft Resolutions must be properly formatted according to the guidelines found in the “ThessISMUN Resolution Writing Guidelines” paper.

## 14.2.4. Sponsor.

Sponsor is recognized as the main writer of the Draft Resolution. There is only one Sponsor for each draft Resolution. The Sponsor must be present for a Working Paper to be introduced to the floor as a Draft Resolution. The Sponsor must agree to support a Resolution unless major changes have been introduced through the amendment process.

## 14.2.5. Signatories.

Signatories are recognized as the supporters of the Draft Resolution. The required number of Signatories will be set by the Chair being equal to at least the 1/5 of the total members present at the committee. The respective number of Signatories must be present on a Working Paper to be introduced to the floor as a Draft Resolution. Amendments to the Draft Resolution are not required to be approved by Signatories. Signatories are not required to support the Draft Resolution during voting procedure; they only agree to put their names as those who are interested in seeing the Working Paper nominated as a Draft Resolution for further debate. Signatories can sign only one resolution per Topic Area. However, there is no restriction in the voting procedure.

## 14.2.6. Introduction of a Draft Resolution.

A Delegate may move to introduce a Draft Resolution.

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Once the Working Paper has been assigned a Draft Resolution number by the Secretary General or the Deputy Secretary General, the Chair/the sponsor will entertain a motion to introduce the Draft Resolution. Once the Motion has passed, the Chair shall invite the Sponsor of the Resolution to read out only the operative clauses of the Draft Resolution to the committee. The Sponsor (or one of the Signatories) will then be recognized for five (5) minutes to speak in favour of the Draft Resolution. During this phase of the procedure, there are no questions accepted. A new debate upon this Draft Resolution shall begin and a new Speakers' List shall be established.

### 14.3. Amendments.

During Debate on a Draft Resolution a Delegate may move to introduce an Amendment which will add to, strike out from or revise a part of the Draft Resolution. The Amendment has to be first approved by the Chair. It is highly recommended, the amendment to be supported at least by one co-sponsor. It is in the discretion of the Chair to define (to the House) the period of time, during which the floor will be open to amendments.

Amendments to Pre-Ambulatory Clauses are not in order. However, the Chair may rule such an amendment in order, if serious mistakes have been noticed in the Pre-Ambulatory Clauses, by the Secretary General or the Deputy Secretary General.

#### 14.3.1. Non-Substantive Amendments.

Amendments correcting grammatical, spelling or formatting mistakes on Draft Resolutions will be automatically adopted without vote from the committee, at the discretion of the Chair. Following the initial reading of the Draft Resolution by its sponsor, delegates are permitted to point out any such problems to the Chairpersons.

#### 14.3.2. Friendly Amendments.

Substantive Amendments approved by the Sponsor and all the Signatories of a Draft Resolution will automatically be integrated to the Draft Resolution without vote from the committee. Amendments to Friendly Amendments are out of order.

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### 14.3.3. Unfriendly Amendments.

Substantive Amendments to a Draft Resolution not approved by the Sponsor of a Draft Resolution are considered unfriendly and require approval from the Chair to be introduced. Unfriendly Amendments will be put to a vote prior to the vote on the Draft Resolution as a whole. Amendments to Unfriendly Amendments are in order. It is, however, in the discretion of the Chair whether he will accept a plethora of such amendments. The Chair reserves the right to assign one (1) speaker for and one (1) speaker against the Unfriendly Amendment.

### 14.4. Withdrawal.

#### 14.4.1. Friendly Amendments.

The Sponsor and the Signatories of a Friendly Amendment may request its withdrawal at their discretion, before its adoption by the Sponsor.

#### 14.4.2. Unfriendly Amendments.

The Signatories of an Unfriendly Amendment may request its withdrawal at their discretion, before its adoption by the committee.

## 15. Voting Procedure

When the Chair announces that the committee is entering voting procedure, no entering or exiting from the room will be permitted, unless there is an emergency or until voting procedure has come to an end. At this time, Motions to Divide the Question or for Roll Call Voting are in order. Note passing is also suspended.



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## 16. Order of Voting

### 16.1. Voting on Draft Resolutions.

If two or more draft resolutions relate to the same question, they should be voted on in the order in which they were submitted.

### 16.2. Voting on Amendments.

All Unfriendly Amendments shall be voted on in the order in which they were proposed before the committee closes debate on the Draft Resolution that they concern. If one Amendment implies the rejection of a second Amendment, the second Amendment will not be voted upon. A passed Amendment shall be automatically included in the Draft Resolution. Once all the Amendments relating to a Draft Resolution have been voted on, the committee shall vote on the Draft Resolution as a whole after Closure of the Debate on the Topic Area under discussion.

## 7. Method of Voting

Each Delegate of the committee has one vote and must demonstrate their voting intentions by raising their placard at the Chair's request unless there is a Roll Call vote (see rule 15.1). Delegates must vote in favour, against or abstain. No Delegate shall vote on behalf of another Delegate.

### 17.1. Roll Call Vote.

Roll Call Motions may only be in order for substantive matters. This Motion is automatically accepted unless the Chair rules it out of order; the decision is not subject to appeal. The Roll Call starts from a Delegate, randomly selected by the Chair.



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## 17.2. Passing.

During Roll Call, a Delegate may choose to pass. The Chair will place the Delegate at the bottom of the voting list. A Delegate who has passed once during a voting sequence may not pass again but must ascertain his vote.

## 17.3. Voting with Rights.

A Delegate may request a right of explanation after voting. Upon completion of voting, the Delegate will be permitted to explain the reasons as to why they have chose to vote a certain way. The Chair may limit the speaking time at their discretion.

## 17.4 Motion to Split the House.

The Motion to Split the House is in order when the Delegate putting the motion forward wishes that there be no abstentions during the final vote on the Resolution. The Motion shall be put to a vote, requiring a 2/3 majority to pass. Once the Motion passes, delegations shall not be allowed to abstain from voting during the vote on the resolution.

## 17.5. Motion to Divide the Question.

Prior to the start of the voting process on a Draft Resolution, a Delegate may request through a Motion to Divide the Question to vote on an individual or group of operative clauses or clause by clause. A Delegate must specify how they wishes to divide the operative clauses during their Motion. Should there be more than one Motion to divide the question on the floor, the committee shall vote on the Motions from the least to the most splitting of the draft resolution. The Chair shall take one (1) Speaker in favour and one (1) Speaker against the first Motion to Divide the Question for a speaking time of one (1) minute 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 committee will proceed to voting procedure on the Draft Resolution 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 Resolution; only those

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sections that have been passed will remain. The committee will then proceed to vote on the new final Draft Resolution as a whole after all the divisions have been voted on. If all operative clauses fail or there is no meaning coming from the remained clauses, the Draft Resolution, as a whole, fails.

## 17.6 Motion to Retake Vote.

The Motion to retake vote is in order when the result of the vote on the resolution ends with a difference of one (1) between the number of votes for and against the resolution. The Motion is not subject to a vote and must only be seconded in order to pass. Once the Motion passes the committee shall go to a period of five (5) minimum, fifteen (15) maximum minutes of unmoderated caucus for the purpose of further discussing the content of the Resolution. After the caucus the vote shall be retaken and the result of the second vote shall be considered as final. No Motions to retake vote shall be entertained. Should the second vote end in absolute tie the results of the previous vote shall be considered final and shall not be subject to another motion to retake vote.

## 18. Seconds & Objections

After a delegate makes a motion, the board will ask for seconds, i.e. for delegates agreeing with the motion made by the first delegate. All the delegates wishing to second the motion will have to raise their placards. If there are no seconds the motion will automatically fail.

If there are seconds, the board will ask for objections, i.e. for delegates disagreeing with the motion made by the first delegate. All the delegates wishing to object to the motion will have to raise their placards. If there are no objections, the motion will automatically pass. If there are objections, the board will proceed with a voting procedure.



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## 19. Appendix of Points and Motions

Rule	Description	Debatable	Votes Required	Interrupt Speaker
<b>Point of Personal Privilege</b>	Feeling discomfort	No	No	Yes
<b>Point of Order</b>	To point out a misuse of rules	No	No	No
<b>Right of Reply</b>	Reply to an insult	No	No	No
<b>Point of Parliamentary Inquiry</b>	Clarify the rules	No	Automatically passes	No
<b>Motion to Verify Quorum</b>	Seeking to verify the presence of delegates	No	No	No
<b>Motion to Set the Agenda</b>	Set the Working Agenda	Yes (1+/1-)	Simple Majority	No
<b>Motion to Split Agenda</b>	Produce two or more Resolution for the same topic area	Yes (1+/1-)	$\frac{2}{3}$ Majority	No
<b>Motion to Establish a Speakers' List</b>	Open the Speakers' List	No	Simple Majority	No

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<b>Motion to Set Speaking Time</b>	Define speaking time limit	No	Simple Majority	No
<b>Motion for Unmoderated Caucus</b>	Proceed to an Unmoderated Caucus	No	Simple Majority	No
<b>Motion for the extension of the previous Unmoderated Caucus</b>	Extension of the Unmoderated Caucus	No	Simple Majority	No
<b>Motion for Moderated Caucus</b>	Proceed to a Moderated Caucus	No	Simple Majority	No
<b>Motion to extend the previous Moderated Caucus</b>	Extend the previous Moderated Caucus	No	Simple Majority	No
<b>Motion to Table Debate</b>	Change Topic Area	Yes (1+1-)	Simple Majority	No
<b>Motion to Return to Dismissed Topic</b>	Return to the Dismissed Topic	Yes	$\frac{2}{3}$ Majority	No

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<b>Motion to Introduce Draft Resolution</b>	Introduction of a Draft Resolution	No	Simple Majority	No
<b>Motion to Introduce Amendments</b>	Introduce Amendments	No	Simple Majority	No
<b>Motion to Close Debate on Draft Resolution</b>	Close Debate on the Draft Resolution	Yes (1+/1-)	$\frac{2}{3}$ Majority	No
<b>Motion to Close Debate on Topic Area</b>	End debate on the topic area	Yes (1+/1-)	$\frac{2}{3}$ Majority	No
<b>Motion to Split the House</b>	No Member can abstain	No	$\frac{2}{3}$ Majority	No
<b>Motion to Divide the Question</b>	Divide the operative clauses to groups and vote each group separately	Yes (1+/1-)	$\frac{2}{3}$ Majority	No
<b>Motion for a Roll Call Voting</b>	Roll Call Vote	No	Automatically passes	No
<b>Motion to Adjourn Meeting</b>	Adjourn until next scheduled meeting	No	Simple Majority	No
<b>Motion to Adjourn Session</b>	Adjourn session to cease permanently all council activities	Yes (2+/2-)	$\frac{2}{3}$ Majority	No

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