

Code of Procedure for CRUES

Adopted during the 2024, March 2-3 Congress

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I Congress proceedings

1 Meeting and session

A meeting is a continuous period of Congress business, from opening to adjournment. A break does not interrupt a meeting.

A session is the period from the opening of the first sitting to the closing of the Congress.

2 Opening

A meeting begins with a proposal to open the meeting (article 64). The opening is followed by the election of the presidium, if it has not already been elected or if a vacancy needs to be filled. The delegation proposing the opening assumes the role of moderator until the presidium is elected.

A quorum must be established at the opening.

3 Delegations and observers

Congress meetings are open to the public, except during closed sessions.

Delegations and observers have the right to speak. Observer delegations may exercise a right of proposal, with the unanimous consent of member delegations on each occasion.

A non-member student association, a local activist committee or an affinity activist group may send an observer delegation to the Congress, if duly mandated by its members.

Audio or video recording

Audio or video recording of a Congress session requires the unanimous consent of member delegations

4 Agenda

The agenda includes at least the following items:

- a) Reading and approval of the agenda
- b) Reading and approval of minutes
- c) Notices of motion
- d) Varia

The other items are placed between "Reading and Approval of Minutes" and "Notices of Motion."

Varia

In the Varia section, you can make announcements and free comments.

No main proposal is admissible, with the exception of motions of congratulations, reprimands or thanks, which become sunshine, cloud and rainbow motions respectively.

5 Orders of speech

No one may speak unless they have asked the facilitator to do so, and the facilitator has given them the floor. The facilitator grants speaking turns according to the following order of priority:

- a) delegations that have not yet spoken on the subject, then those that have spoken once, then those that have spoken more than once ("speaking orders");
- b) within each speaking turn, member delegations, then Permanent Committee and Executive Council delegations.
- c) then, once there are no speaking turns requested by member delegations, Standing Committees and the Executive Council, observer delegations, then observer persons.

Each delegation must give priority to delegates from marginalized groups.

II The presidium

6 Facilitator

The facilitator directs the deliberations with impartiality and ensures that order and decorum are maintained. The facilitator calls to order any person present who behaves or intervenes in a manner that is rude, discriminatory or contrary to the rules of procedure, or who misuses the procedures. In particular, the moderator may instruct a person to:

- a) cease the behavior in question;
- b) immediately terminate their intervention;
- c) withdraw their speaking rights;
- d) offer an apology.

In the event of serious disruption or major incident, the facilitator may adjourn the session or interrupt it for a specific period of time.

Another person can be elected to the presidium to assist the facilitator with the management of speaking turns.

7 Secretariat

The secretariat keeps the minutes of the Congress.

Meeting minutes

The minutes record duly-seconded motions, voting results, dissenting votes and facilitator's decisions. The minutes do not record the content of debates. Reports adopted by the Congress are appended to the minutes.

Minutes are deemed valid from the time they are filed with the secretariat until the next regular session. To remain valid, they must be adopted at that session at the latest.

8 Moodwatcher

The person in charge of moodwatching takes care to avoid and to fight the relationships of dominance which can arise during the Congress. Delegations may at any time contact the "moodwatcher" to report any discomfort with attitudes, behaviors or interventions.

When they feel it is in the best interests of the Congress, the moodwatcher may take a priority turn to address relationships of power or discomfort that arise, as well as to point out impediments to dialogue or the use of non-inclusive language in interventions.

9 Translation

The translator(s) translate written procedures, interventions and proposals. They may ask for editorial time or raise a privileged question when necessary.

III The proposals

10 General Description

The Congress is called upon to decide on a question by means of a proposal.

Unless otherwise specified, any proposal requires support to be received and requires a simple majority for adoption. Only proposals of certain types can be debated or amended.

Congress deals with one proposal at a time. When a proposal is submitted to Congress that has priority over the proposal before Congress, processing of the proposal before Congress is suspended to deal with the priority proposal.

11 Admissibility

After a proposal has been proposed by one delegation and seconded by another, it is read by the secretariat and then the facilitator judges its admissibility according to the Statutes and Rules of Procedure and the Rules of Procedure. If there are no rules to the contrary, the proposal is submitted to Congress.

12 Written Proposals

Delegations are encouraged to submit complex proposals to the presidium in writing. When submitted in writing, proposals are nevertheless dealt with in the order in which delegations propose them during their turns.

13 Presentation

Delegations making proposals deemed admissible and having been seconded have an optional presentation time of 1 minute 30 seconds. The purpose of the presentation is to clarify the content of the proposal and is not counted in the speaking rounds.

14 Debate

The debate begins after the presentation. A delegation may take turns to speak either to intervene in the debate or to make a proposal.

However, a delegation may conclude a statement by proposing an amendment and only one amendment that results from its intervention. In that case, it does not have time to present the amendment.

Interventions

Speeches under debate must not deviate from the subject matter of the proposal before Congress. Speakers should address the facilitator, respect set time limits, and avoid repetitions, challenges, threats, personal attacks, and discriminatory or rude language.

Unless otherwise specified, it is forbidden to interrupt an intervention.

15 Vote

When the debate is closed, the moderator reads the proposal again and signals the start of the voting procedure.

The moderator asked if there was any opposition to the unanimous adoption of the proposal. If no delegation opposed, the proposal was adopted unanimously. If there is opposition, the vote is taken, and then the facilitation declares the proposal adopted or rejected depending on the result of the vote. A delegation may oppose the adoption by unanimity and then abstain on the proposal. In such a case, the presence of at least one (1) abstention, even if no vote against is counted, is sufficient for a proposal to be considered as “adopted by majority” rather than “unanimously.”

Unless another method of voting has been established (s. 33), the vote shall be taken by show of hands. The facilitation asks for votes for the proposal, then votes against, then abstentions.

A simple majority is reached if there are more votes in favour of the proposal than against, regardless of abstentions. A two-thirds (2/3) majority is achieved if there are twice as many votes for the proposal as votes against, regardless of abstentions.

Auto deposit

In a vote on an ordinary proposal that is subject to being tabled (Rule 23), if there are as many votes in favour of the proposal as there are votes against, or if there are more abstentions than votes for and against combined, the proposal is automatically deposited. The vote may, however, be resumed immediately (art. 58) at the request of a member delegation. Automatic tabling of an amendment occurs only if it could be taken up later as a main proposal (art. 23).

In the case of an amendment which could not be taken up as the main proposal, discussions shall continue again unless a delegation has requested a resumption of the vote immediately after the first round of voting (the one that could have resulted in an automatic deposit). It is no longer possible to ask for resumption when the debates have resumed (art. 58).

IV Ordinary Proposals

16 General Description

The ordinary proposals are the main proposal, the amendment and the sub amendment.

17 Main clause

One main proposal raises a fundamental issue on which Congress is called upon to decide. It can only be made when no other proposal is before Congress and must relate to the agenda item on which it is made.

The main proposal can be debated and amended.

18 Amendment

An amendment adds, strikes, or replaces words in the proposal before Congress. The amendment must not be extraneous to the main proposal, distort its meaning or render it unintelligible.

The amendment can be debated only if the proposal to which it relates can be debated.

If the moderator considers that the adoption of an amendment will render the vote on the main proposal unnecessary, the moderator asks before the vote whether there is any opposition to the amendment disposing of the main proposal. If there is no opposition, the adoption of the amendment results in the adoption of the main proposal as amended. On the other hand, if the amendment is defeated, the main proposal remains before Congress.

19 Subamendment

An amendment can itself be amended by a subamendment. The rules applicable to an amendment apply to the subamendment, with the necessary modifications.

However, a subamendment cannot be amended.

V Dilatory proposals

20 General Description

Dilatory proposals relate to the matter before Congress and have the effect of interrupting its consideration.

21 Order of precedence

Dilatory proposals take precedence over ordinary proposals.

There is the following order of precedence among delaying proposals, from lowest priority to highest priority:

- a) Reference
- b) Deposit
- c) preliminary question
- d) Tabletop

Unless otherwise specified, a dilatory motion is not admissible if an incidental or privileged motion is before Congress.

22 Reference

The reference refers the matter to another CRUES body or to a specially formed ad hoc committee. The reference proposal may invite the proceeding to address a particular aspect of the matter and specify the manner in which the proceeding will report.

The reference proposal can be amended and debated.

If the proposal before Congress is an amendment, the reference also applies to the main proposal.

If the composition of the committee is not specified, the adoption of a proposal to refer to a specially formed ad hoc committee shall be immediately followed by an election to that committee. If no nomination is retained, the ad hoc committee falls

The reference can be used to refer a report or recommendation to the jurisdiction that produced it.

23 Deposit

Filing interrupts consideration of a matter for an indefinite period of time. A proposal that has been tabled may be taken up again at a later date (s. 61).

The proposal for deposit may be debated, but may not be amended.

If the proposal before Congress is an amendment, the proposal for tabling must specify whether it also applies to the main proposal. An amendment alone may be tabled only if it is of such a nature as to be taken up at a later date as the main proposal.

If the proposal before Congress is a reference proposal, the proposal for filing also applies to the main proposal.

It is not possible to table an entire agenda item. The appropriate procedure for this purpose is the amendment of the agenda (Rule 41).

24 Preliminary question

The preliminary question closes the debate on a question and has the effect of putting the convention to a vote. It expresses the perception that Congress is sufficiently informed on the issue and is ready to take action.

The preliminary question is admissible if the proposal that is presented to Congress is open to debate, regardless of its type.

The preliminary question cannot be debated or amended. It requires a two-thirds (2/3) majority for adoption. A delegation cannot abstain on the preliminary question.

If the proposal before Congress is an amendment, sub amendment or dilatory proposal, the delegation requesting the preliminary question must specify up to which proposal pending before Congress the preliminary question is applicable. For each of these outstanding proposals, beginning with the proposal immediately before the Congress, the vote shall be taken on the preliminary question, and then, if the preliminary question is adopted, the proposal shall be put to a vote. The same procedure is used on the next proposal to which the preliminary question applies, until all such proposals have been dealt with or until the preliminary question is rejected. If the preliminary question is rejected, the proposal in question remains before Congress and debate resumes.

For example, if a preliminary question is asked on a sub amendment, an amendment and a main question. It would proceed as follows: The vote on the preliminary question on the sub amendment would be taken. If the preliminary question is adopted, the vote on the sub amendment will proceed. If the sub amendment is adopted, the amendments are made to the amendment. If it is defeated, the amendment is left as is. The vote will now be taken on the preliminary question on the amendment. If the preliminary question is adopted, the vote will be taken on the amendment. If the amendment is adopted, the amendments are made to the main amendment. If it is beaten, the main one is left as it is. We will now take the vote on the preliminary question on the main one. If the preliminary question is adopted, the vote will be taken on the main question. If at any time during this process a preliminary question is defeated, Congress shall revert to debate the proposition on which the preliminary question related.

The preliminary question immediately concludes the debate. It is not possible to ask for an end to speeches before a vote is taken on this issue.

In no case should the preliminary question be used to hinder the debates. The Congress can thus refuse to answer a preliminary question if it considers that the Congress has not had an opportunity to examine the issue before it. In such a case, a member delegation may always appeal its decision (art. 53).

Minimum number of interventions

The preliminary question can only be requested if five interventions have been made on each of the proposals to which the preliminary question applies. If rejected, it may be re-applied after five further interventions.

25 Tabletop

Placing on the table temporarily interrupts the consideration of a question. A proposal placed on the table is taken up automatically before moving on to the next agenda item, if it has not already been taken up before that time.

The proposal for a table cannot be debated or amended.

The proposal to put on the table is admissible if the proposal before the Congress is an ordinary, dilatory or incidental proposal and it is not a proposal to put on the table. The table always applies to all proposals pending before Congress.

VI Incidental proposals

26 General Description

Incidental propositions arise incidentally from questions before Congress.

An obiter proposition may apply to any type of proposal, including preferred proposals, provided that its nature is appropriate and its subject matter is relevant to the proposal before Congress.

If it is of its nature, an incidental proposal may be made when no proposal is before the Congress, provided that it relates to the current item on the agenda.

27 Order of precedence

There is no order of precedence between the collateral proposals.

28 Withdrawal

Withdrawal has the effect of ceasing consideration of a matter. A withdrawn proposal is not considered rejected and may be repropose at a later date.

The withdrawal proposal cannot be debated, cannot be amended, and requires unanimity for adoption.

The withdrawal applies only to the proposal immediately before Congress.

29 Recasting

The redesign reformulates the proposal before Congress to clarify an ambiguity or correct a grammatical error, without altering its meaning.

The recast proposal cannot be debated, cannot be amended and requires unanimity for adoption.

30 Split

When a complex proposal is before Congress, it may divide it into several proposals and deal with them separately. The proposal to split should specify how the text will be split. Each new proposal thus created must be intelligible and achievable independently; The text may be reworded for this purpose without altering its meaning.

The proposal to split cannot be debated or amended.

New proposals are dealt with in the order in which they appear in the original proposal.

31 Section-by-section review

When Congress has before it a complex document, report or proposal that has several sections, it may consider it section by section before taking a decision.

The proposal for a section-by-section review cannot be debated. It can be amended to change the way the text will be divided into sections.

In a section-by-section review, each section is debated and amended separately, but no vote is taken on the entire section. A proposal to proceed to the next section is admissible under the terms of a preliminary question.

Once each section has been dealt with, the entire text is open for debate and amendment in accordance with the normal procedure. Proposals for demerger are also admissible. The vote shall be taken on the text as a whole if it is not split during the debate.

32 Limitation of the time limit for debate

The limitation of the duration of the debate has the effect of defining or modifying the duration of each intervention on a question.

The proposal to limit the length of the debate cannot be debated, but can be amended to change the duration.

If the proposal before Congress is an amendment or a delaying proposal, the proposal to limit the time of debate must specify whether it also applies to the main proposal.

In order to limit the duration of interventions for the entire session, the appropriate procedure is the adoption of a rule of procedure for the session (rule 65).

33 Determination of the voting method

The fixing of the voting method has the effect of defining or modifying the voting method on the proposal before Congress. There are three (3) voting methods:

- a) a show of hands;
- b) recorded division;
- c) voting by secret ballot.

The proposal to set the voting method cannot be debated or amended. It shall be admissible in the voting procedure if the vote has not yet been taken.

The determination of the method of voting applies only to the proposal immediately before Congress. The vote on the determination of the voting method is always taken by show of hands.

A secret ballot may not be requested on a dilatory, incidental or privileged proposal.

Roll-call vote

In a roll-call vote, the secretariat calls each delegation. Each party is required to cast its vote with the words "for", "against" or "abstention". The vote of each delegation shall be recorded in the Minutes.

34 Plenary

A plenary is a period of discussion between delegations on a specific topic. The proposal for a plenary should specify the topic of the discussion and its duration.

The proposal for a plenary cannot be debated, but can be amended to change the topic or duration.

Only privileged proposals are admissible in plenary. However, a proposal to close the plenary session is also admissible in accordance with the modalities of the preliminary question.

35 Q&A Period

A question-and-answer period is a period of discussion on a specific topic between delegations and one or more specific respondents, who can respond directly to any intervention that formulates a question.

The rules applicable to the plenary apply to the question and answer period, with the necessary modifications.

36 Presentation

The presentation proposal should specify the presenter(s), the topic of the presentation, and its duration.

The presentation proposal may be amended to change the duration. Each member delegation may speak once on the proposal.

37 Reading a document

The Congress may request the reading of a document in its possession by the secretariat or allow a document to be read by a delegation. The proposal to read a document must specify the nature of the document as well as the duration of the reading or the length of the document.

The proposed reading of a document cannot be debated or amended.

In the absence of leave from Congress, the reading of a document is out of order during a debate.

38 Writing or reading time

A delegation may request drafting time to draft a proposal or reading time to read a document. The proposal for writing or reading time should specify the subject of the proposal or the nature of the document as well as the duration.

The proposed writing or reading time may not be debated or amended.

Writing or reading time ends at the end of the period or when the delegation that requested it no longer needs it.

39 Non-mixed caucus

A non-mixed caucus is a period of informal discussion among delegates, divided into sub-groups according to a specific criteria. The proposal for a non-mixed caucus must specify the topic of discussion, the duration and the criteria for said caucus.

The proposal for a non-mixed caucus can be debated and amended.

40 Suspension of by-laws

If the Congress wishes to take action that contradicts a by-law, it may suspend the by-law that prevents it from doing so. The proposal for suspension does not have to specify the by-law suspended, but must specify the specific purpose of the suspension and be limited to that purpose. The adoption of this proposal leads to the immediate resolution of this objective.

The proposal to suspend a by-law is amendable and debatable. It requires a two-thirds (2/3) majority for adoption.

The by-laws may not be suspended in such a way as to contravene the constitution .

41 Modification of the agenda

When a delegation wishes to amend the agenda after it has been adopted, it does so through a proposal to amend the agenda.

Such a proposal makes it possible to:

- A. amend an adopted agenda;
- B. to interrupt the current agenda item and move on to a later item;
- C. to revert to an earlier agenda item.

A proposed amendment to the agenda is amendable. Each member delegation may speak once on the proposal. It requires a two-thirds (2/3) majority for adoption.

VII Preferred proposals

42 General Description

The preferred proposals concern the logistical conduct of the Congress or raise questions of particular urgency.

They may be admissible at any time, except in the voting procedure, but may not interrupt a speech.

43 Order of precedence

Preferred proposals take precedence over other types of proposals.

There is the following order of priority among the preferred proposals, from the lowest priority to the highest priority:

- a) Camera
- b) Following a question of privilege
- c) Break
- d) Adjournment

A preferred proposal is inadmissible while another preferred proposal of the same rank in the order of precedence is before Congress.

44 Camera

The effect of the lock-up is to:

- a) exclude delegations and observers, or some of them, from the room;
- b) exclude from the minutes proposals dealt with in camera;
- c) or both.

A proposal for a lock-up must specify which of these objects it is intended to address. It must also specify whether the closed session applies to the consideration of a proposal before the Congress, at the current agenda item, at the sitting or at the session.

The proposal for a closed session is debatable but cannot be amended.

Persons present during a closed session are required to respect the confidentiality of the deliberations vis-à-vis the excluded persons, depending on the nature of the proposal.

During a closed session, a proposal to end the closed session is admissible under the same conditions. When the end of the closed session is reached, the facilitator must clearly inform the Congress.

45 Following a question of privilege

The purpose of following a question of privilege is to resolve a question of privilege (s. 51). A proposal arising from a question of privilege must specify the action to be taken.

A motion arising from a question of privilege is in order only if it relates to a previously raised question of privilege that has been ruled in order and that has not yet been resolved.

A proposal arising from a question of privilege may be debated and amended.

46 Break

A recess is a short interruption of the work of Congress which starts immediately after its adoption. A pause proposal should specify the duration.

The pause proposal cannot be debated, but can be amended to change the duration. These amendments are not subject to debate.

Once the break had passed, the moderator instructed the Congress to resume its work without further formalities.

The procedure for requiring the interruption of the work of the Congress at a later time is rather the adjournment (art. 47).

47 Adjournment

An adjournment terminates a session of Congress. An adjournment proposal may specify the start time and location of the next meeting.

The adjournment proposal cannot be debated, but can be amended to change the start time and location of the next sitting.

The adoption of the adjournment without a fixed start time for the next sitting shall close the session.

VIII Special Proposals

Has Requests to the facilitation

48 General Description

Requests to the facilitation require immediate action from the facilitation.

Requests to the facilitator do not require support or a vote. They cannot be debated or amended. Unless otherwise specified, they shall be admissible in the voting procedure if the vote has not yet been taken, as well as at any other time, but may not interrupt a speech.

49 Caucus

A caucus is a short period of consultation within a delegation. The facilitation decrees caucuses at the request of a member delegation.

The caucus ceases when the delegation that requested it no longer needs it. Another delegation can then request an extension of the caucus, but the caucus cannot be unreasonably extended.

50 Determination of quorum

If a delegation was of the opinion that there was not a quorum, either at the beginning or during a meeting, it should draw the attention of the facilitator to that point. The facilitation must then immediately check if there is a quorum.

In the absence of a quorum, Congress must adjourn until a quorum is restored. Proposals for a break or adjournment remain in order.

The proceedings of the Congress shall be valid until such time as the absence of a quorum is established.

51 Question of Privilege

A question of privilege may be raised when there is a breach of a delegate's full participation that requires urgent resolution, including an accessibility issue.

Only if the nature of the question justifies it, a question of privilege is admissible in the voting procedure and may interrupt an intervention.

If the nature of the question of privilege lends itself to it, the facilitator may dictate how it is to be resolved. Otherwise, a proposal arising from a question of privilege must be made by a delegation, either immediately or at a later time (s. 45).

52 Point of Order

A point of order points out to the facilitator the non-compliance or abuse of the rules of procedure by the facilitator itself, by another person or by a delegation.

Only if its nature justifies it, a point of order is admissible in the voting procedure and may interrupt a speech.

When a point of order is raised, the facilitator consults with the other members of the presidium as necessary and judges the issue, then grants or rejects the point of order. If the facilitation accepts the order point, it complies with it or calls the person or delegation to order.

53 Information Point

Any delegation may ask a question of understanding (e.g. name an acronym) or clarification related to the proceedings and its procedures. This question or information question is for the praesidium only. An information question does not address the reasons, grounds or implications of a proposal unless it has an impact on the course of the proceeding.

B Proposals related to policing

54 Call

When the facilitator renders a decision on a point of order, a delegation that considers the decision to be incorrect may appeal it. The appeal requires support.

The appealing delegation explains the reasons for the appeal and the facilitator explains the reasons for its decision. Each member delegation may intervene once on the call.

The secretariat shall record in the minutes the decision of the animation and the alternative requested by the appeal.

The appeal requires a simple majority for adoption. If the appeal is passed, the animation's decision is overturned.

In the event of an equal distribution of votes, a recount is automatically initiated. An appeal of the facilitation's decision that is endorsed by a majority of Congress is not a suspension of a procedural rule.

55 Sanction

When one or more persons refuse to comply with a call to order, Congress may impose a sanction on them.

The facilitator may propose and submit to the Congress, without the need for support, a sanction.

If the facilitator does not propose a sanction and a delegation considers that a sanction is necessary, it may make a proposal for a sanction that specifies the person(s) concerned, the reason for the sanction and the sanction proposed. This proposal requires support.

The proposed sanction may be amended to modify the proposed sanction. Each member delegation may speak once on the proposal and on each amendment.

The proposed sanction requires a 2/3 majority for adoption, with the exception of a reprimand, which requires a simple majority.

The possible sanctions against a delegate or observer are, in ascending order:

- a) reprimand;
- b) withdrawal of the right to speak for a fixed period of time, from the time of the main proposal before Congress until the remainder of the session;
- c) expulsion for a fixed period of time, from the time of the main proposal before Congress until the remainder of the session.

The possible sanctions against a person who is a member of the presidium are, in ascending order:

- a) reprimand;
- b) withdrawal from the post for the purpose of dealing with the main proposal before Congress or the agenda item;
- c) impeachment;
- d) impeachment and expulsion for the session.

The adoption of the removal from office or removal from office of a member of the presidium shall be immediately followed by the election of a person to that office.

Sanction for Facilitation

When a sanction for facilitation is proposed and seconded, Congress shall immediately elect a person to temporarily act as moderator while the sanction is being processed. The delegation proposing the sanction assumes the role of facilitator until the election of the temporary facilitator. The temporary facilitator may be another person who is a member of the presidium, if he or she is not also subject to the sanction.

C Requests arising from the voting procedure

56 General Description

Requests arising from the voting procedure are admissible immediately after the result of a vote has been announced by the facilitator.

Unless otherwise specified, these requests do not require support or a vote. They cannot be debated or amended.

57 Count

A delegation may request the count if the exact count of votes in favour of the proposal, votes against and abstentions has not been announced by the facilitator. The exact count is then made and announced.

Each delegation should vote in the same way.

58 Recount

A delegation may request a recount if it believes that there has been an irregularity during the voting. The votes are then counted again and the facilitator announces the result.

Each delegation should vote in the same way. If the vote was secret, the ballots are counted again without re-voting.

No more than one recount per vote may be requested.

59 Resuming the vote

A delegation may request that a vote be resumed if it has resulted in automatic deposit (rule 15). This request requires seconding. Once the request is seconded, the vote is taken again.

Delegations may vote differently.

In the case of an amendment which by its nature cannot be taken up later as a main proposal, the request for resumption of voting must be made before the debate on it resumes (art.15).

60 Dissidence

A delegation that voted on the losing side or abstained may request to note its dissent or abstention. The secretariat shall then note the dissent or abstention in the minutes.

D Proposals that bring an issue before Congress

61 General Description

As a general rule, a proposal that contradicts an adopted proposal or that essentially reproduces a proposal that has been rejected, referred, deposited or placed on the table is not admissible in the same session, or in a subsequent session up to and including the second regular session following the decision. Proposals that bring a matter before Congress allow for an exception to this general rule.

Unless otherwise specified, proposals that bring an issue before Congress are primary proposals. They are therefore admissible only when no other proposal is before the Congress and if they relate to the current item on the agenda, unless the rules of procedure are suspended (Art. 40).

Upon the adoption of a proposal which brings a question before Congress, the proposal referred to shall return to the state in which it was before the Congress disposed of it. It is then placed before Congress, without having to be repropounded or seconded.

Subsequent session

Where two regular sessions have taken place since the decision was taken, a proposal which contradicts a previous decision shall be admissible without any special formalities. The most recent decision then takes precedence to the extent that there is a contradiction. For the sake of clarity of interpretation, a previously adopted proposal may be explicitly rescinded.

62 Recovery

The resumption brings back to Congress a proposal that has been tabled or put on the table.

The takeover proposal cannot be amended. Each member delegation may speak once on the proposal.

A proposal that has been deposited may be taken up no later than the regular session following the deposit. A resumption does not require a Notice of Motion, regardless of the proposal.

63 Reconsideration

Reconsideration brings back to Congress an ordinary proposal passed or rejected earlier in the same session or up to two (2) sessions preceding it.

The proposal for reconsideration shall be admissible on the same priority as the proposal to be reconsidered. In particular, it is possible to reconsider an amendment as long as Congress has not disposed of the main proposal to which the amendment related.

The proposal for reconsideration cannot be amended. If the reconsideration concerns a proposal adopted or rejected during the same session. Each member delegation may speak once on the proposal. This limit does not apply to a resolution adopted in a previous session. It requires a two-thirds (2/3) majority for adoption.

The reconsideration of a proposal may include the adoption of a proposal in amended form.

64 Release of a committee

The release of a committee brings before Congress a proposal referred to a committee and divests that committee of the matter. A proposal to release a committee is in order until the committee has reported.

The proposal to release a committee can be debated, but cannot be amended.

If the committee in question is an ad hoc committee specially formed to study the matter from which it has been divested, the adoption of the proposal for release dissolves the committee.

E Specific main proposals

65 Opening

The proposal to open a meeting may be debated, but may not be amended.

66 Adoption of a rule of procedure for the session

The Congress may adopt rules of procedure to supplement or derogate from this Code for the duration of the session. A rule of procedure may not contravene the Constitution and By-Laws.

The proposal to adopt a rule of procedure for the session could be discussed and amended. It requires a two-thirds (2/3) majority for adoption.

In particular, procedural rules which have the effect of:

- a) limit the duration of interventions;
 - b) establish a special voting method for proposals with certain characteristics;
 - c) Withdraw the right of delegations or observers to speak.
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67 Congratulatory, Censure or Thank You Motion

Motions of congratulations, censure, and thanks are ordinary principal propositions, except in the case of point Varia (art. 4).

68 Closure

The closure proposal shall be admissible when the agenda has been exhausted. It cannot be debated or amended.

Upon adoption of the closure proposal, the facilitation declares the session of the Congress closed.

F Notices of Motion

69 General Description

A notice of motion signals a delegation's intention to deal with a proposal at a later date. The Constitution and By-Laws set out the proposals that cannot be dealt with without prior notice of motion.

70 Filing a Notice of Motion

If it is done at Convention, the tabling of a notice of motion must be made under the agenda item "Tabling of Notices of Motion". When an in-session filing is not possible, note that it is always possible to file a notice of motion via email sent to the CRUES mailing list.

The tabling of a notice of motion does not require support or a vote. It cannot be debated or amended.

The Secretariat shall record in the minutes the contents of the Notices of Motions tabled.

71 Processing a Notice of Motion

Any member delegation may propose the processing of a duly tabled notice of motion, if it relates to the current agenda item.

The proposal to deal with a notice of motion does not require support and cannot be amended. Each delegation may speak only once on such a proposal, the purpose of which is to indicate the following elements to the congress:

1. Does the member association consider that the notice has been sufficiently publicized for its treatment during the current session?
2. Whether or not the association had an opportunity to take a position in a general meeting on the issue raised by the notice of motion.

It always requires a simple majority for adoption, no matter the content of the notice of motion.

It is impossible to abstain on the adoption of a proposal to deal with a notice of motion. Abstentions are votes against the proposal.

The adoption of the proposal to deal with a notice of motion places before Congress the proposal contained in the notice of motion. This can then be debated and amended.

A notice of motion must be dealt with at a regular session no later than one (1) year after its deposit no later than the regular session following the tabling. If it is not processed within this time frame, it must be refiled before it can be processed.

IX Scope

72 Application to Congress and other bodies

The deliberations of the CRUES Congress shall be governed by the rules of procedure contained in this Code. The Statutes shall take precedence over this Code.

The same rules, with the necessary modifications, govern the deliberations of the other CRUES bodies.

73 Not applicable to member associations

This Code does not affect the internal procedures of the Member Associations.

Summary table of proposals

Proposal	Seconded	Debate	Amended	Adoption	Article
Ordinary proposals: in order of lowest priority to highest priority					
Main clause	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority	17
Amendment	Yes	Prop. Amended	Yes	Majority	18
Subamendment	Yes	Yes	No	Majority	19
Dilatory proposals: from lowest priority to highest priority					
Reference	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority	22
Deposit	Yes	Yes	No	Majority	23
preliminary question	Yes	No	No	2/3	24
Tabletop	Yes	No	No	Majority	25
Incidental proposals: in no order of priority					
Withdrawal	Yes	No	No	Unanimity	28
Recasting	Yes	No	No	Unanimity	29
Split	Yes	No	No	Majority	30
Section-by-section review	Yes	No	Yes	Majority	31
Limitation of the time limit for debate	Yes	No	Yes	2/3	32
Determination of the voting method	Yes	No	No	Majority	33
Plenary	Yes	No	Yes	Majority	34
Q&A Period	Yes	No	Yes	Majority	35
Presentation	Yes	Once	Yes	Majority	36
Reading a document	Yes	No	No	Majority	37
Writing or reading time	Yes	No	No	Majority	38
Single-sex caucus	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority	39
Suspension of Regulations	Yes	Yes	Yes	2/3	40
Modification of the agenda	Yes	Once	Yes	2/3	41
Preferred proposals: from lowest to highest priority					
Camera	Yes	Yes	No	Majority	44
Following a question of privilege	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority	45
Break	Yes	No	Yes	Majority	46

Proposal	Seconded	Debate	Amended	Adoption	Article
Adjournment	Yes	No	Yes	Majority	47
<i>Special Proposals: In no order of priority</i>					
<i>Requests to the facilitator</i>					
Caucus	No	No	No	Automatic	49
Determination of quorum	No	No	No	Automatic	50
Question of Privilege	No	No	No	Facilitation Decision	51
Order point	No	No	No	Facilitation Decision	52
<i>Law Enforcement Proposals</i>					
Call	Yes	Once	No	Majority	53
Sanction	Yes	Once	Yes	Majority	54
<i>Proposals arising from the voting procedure</i>					
Count	No	No	No	Automatic	56
Recount	No	No	No	Automatic	57
Resuming the vote	No	No	No	Automatic	58
Dissidence	No	No	No	Automatic	59
<i>Proposals that bring an issue before Congress</i>					
Recovery	Yes	Once	No	Majority	61
Reconsideration	Yes	Once	No	2/3	62
Release of a committee	Yes	Yes	No	Majority	63
<i>Specific Key Proposals</i>					
Opening	Yes	No	No	Majority	64
Adoption of a rule of procedure for the session	Yes	Yes	Yes	2/3	65
Congratulatory, Censure or Thank You Motion	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority	66
Fence	Yes	No	No	Majority	67
<i>Notice of Motion</i>					
Filing a Notice of Motion	No	No	No	Automatic	69
Processing a Notice of Motion	Yes	No	No	Majority	70