

Procedures Code of deliberative assemblies: The Véronneau Code (First English Version)

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PREAMBLE

- I. The rules announced in this Procedures Code seek to exercise in full the values of participatory democracy as well as the re-appropriation of the of the decision-making process by the members of the association;
- II. In this sense, never must the form take precedence over the spirit of these rules and the objective of a full and total participation by all members;
- III. It is the responsibility of the facilitator to intervene in order to maintain equity and respect throughout the debate process in conformity with the present Code;
- IV. In the perspective of re-appropriation of the decision-making process by the members of the association, the facilitator must act to ensure that these rules are heard and understood;
- V. Good faith and common sense are expected and therefore never must these rules be used to favor those who master them, to give them an unfair or unjust advantage, or, worse yet, to give them the possibility to silence contrary or divergent opinions;
- VI. These rules seek to guarantee the legitimacy of the decisions that are taken, in the face of forces external to the association, but especially towards its members;
- VII. In the case of incompatibility between the present Procedures Code and the association's Charter, the latter is predominant.

CHAPTER I: FACILITATION, MINUTES-KEEPING, OPENING, AND AGENDA

- 1. (Opening of the assembly)** The opening of the assembly is preceded by a proposal in that sense [Article 7]. In the case of a quorum established by the association's Charter, the proposal to open the assembly is deemed receivable only if quorum is reached. The member who proposes the opening temporarily acts as the assembly's facilitator and must check the quorum. In the event that quorum is not reached, only a proposal to suspend or adjourn the assembly [Article 34] may be received. If either no proposal is received or a proposal to suspend or adjourn the assembly is adopted, the assembly is ended. If no quorum is established by the Charter or if a "moral" or equivalent quorum is established, the proposal to open – unless it contravenes the present Code – is *de facto* deemed receivable. In either case, the proposal to open must be subject to a vote requiring the majority of expressed votes [Article 13] before the assembly can officially begin. Following the adoption of the proposal to open, the assembly must immediately elect a facilitator and minutes-taker before any other proposal can be deemed receivable [Article 2].
- 2. (Election of a facilitator)** Immediately following the opening of the assembly, the attending members must proceed to the election of a facilitator as well as a minutes-taker. A proposal must be submitted [Article 7] and adopted by a majority of expressed votes [Article 13]. It is strongly recommended that the facilitator and minutes-taker not be members of the association. In such a case, the facilitator yields their right to intervene and vote. Following the election of the assembly's facilitator and minutes-taker, the assembly must, before any other proposal can be received, proceed to the adoption of an agenda [Article 6] (unless the assembly had been previously suspended [Article 34]).
- 3. (Role of the assembly's facilitator)** First and foremost, the assembly's facilitator ensures the application of the present Procedures Code and the association's Charter. Also, they ensure the proper functioning of the assembly by facilitating the expression of different opinions, by encouraging gender equality in both language and debates (with practices such as *fémínisation*, gender neutral pronouns, or progressive stacks) interventions and by guiding the deliberations related to submitted proposals.
- 4. (Role of the assembly's minutes-taker)** The minutes-taker is mandated to write the assembly's official minutes. The minutes must essentially report the date, the place, the agenda, as well as the debated proposals (while carefully noting the names of the person submitting the proposal as well as the person seconding) and the results of the votes that followed. The minutes-taker is also mandated to assist the facilitator.
- 5. (Vacancy of the facilitation team)** In the event that the facilitator or minutes-taker is absent for the duration of a point on the agenda, for the duration of the deliberations regarding one or more proposals or for the rest of the assembly, the gathered members proceed to the election of replacements following the procedure described in [Article 2].
- 6. (Agenda)** Immediately following the opening of the assembly, the election of the facilitator as well as the minutes-taker, the agenda must be the subject of a proposal [Article 7] (unless the assembly has been previously suspended [Article 34], the agenda having already been adopted). As soon as a proposal determining the agenda of the assembly is adopted, the facilitator proceeds to the first point of the agenda. When there are no new proposals in a point, the facilitator proceeds to the next point and so forth until there are no further points to consider, at which point the assembly is adjourned. It is not permitted to amend the agenda in the event of an assembly having previously been suspended [Article 34], or of an extraordinary or special assembly. It is not permitted to submit proposals in a "Varia" or "Information" points, these points of the agenda being *de facto* plenaries [Article 31]. An assembly may not take place without an agenda.

CHAPTER II: PROPOSAL, VOTE, MODIFICATIONS TO THE PROCEDURES CODE AND NOTICE OF MOTION

- 7. (Proposal)** In order to adequately support the deliberations and therefore ensure proper debate, the attending members are invited to formulate proposals. A proposal aims to ensure that the assembly continues, to mandate the executive council or other committees, to allow members to collectively take position or to act in regards to a given subject. In this sense, it is generally agreed that proposals be not formulated in negative form. For a proposal to be submitted to the assembly, a member must wait until their speech turn [Article 18] and then formulate their proposal while avoiding any preamble or argumentative declaration of any kind, except for those proposals relative to [Articles 26, 32, and 36]. Once duly formulated, the facilitator will judge of the proposals admissibility [Article 8]. Once the proposal is deemed admissible, it must be seconded by another member for it to be written in the minutes. The person submitting the proposal has the first speech turn. Should the person who has submitted or seconded the proposal leave the assembly, the proposal must be submitted or seconded a second time before any new interventions surrounding it can be made. Should no one submit or second a proposal, it is henceforth deemed inadmissible.
- 8. (Admissibility of a proposal)** A proposal is *de facto* deemed inadmissible if it opposes the present Procedures Code, the Charter of the association, a previous resolution of the assembly, or if it includes, in part or in totality or in an indirect fashion, the essence of a proposal having been previously debated during the assembly, or the opposite of such a proposal (its negation, for example), or if it is submitted while another proposal is being considered (only one proposal is debated at a time, the only exceptions being amendments, sub-amendments, as well as proposals of privilege) or if it is not relevant to the point of the agenda where it is being formulated (also note the restrictions listed in [Articles 1, 2, and 6]). If any one of the previously listed conditions apply, the facilitator may suggest alternatives, namely by inviting the member to reformulate their proposal.
- 9. (Amendment)** When a proposal is submitted to the assembly, the united members can modify it by proposing an amendment. An amendment is considered a proposal like any other and is therefore subjected to the same rules, namely concerning its formulation and in requiring a seconder. An amendment aims to add, replace, or remove word from the proposal it seeks to modify. A proposal subjected to an amendment is referred to as a “main proposal”. An amendment must not include, in part or in totality or in an indirect fashion, elements that have been previously rejected by the current assembly, must not divert the spirit or objective of the proposal being amended and must not reformulate the proposal so that it becomes its opposite (or negation). When an amendment is submitted to the assembly, it must be subjected to a vote (or withdrawn, [Article 25]) before another amendment can be received.
- 10. (Sub-amendment)** As in the case of an amendment in regards to a proposal, it is possible to modify an amendment through a sub-amendment. A sub-amendment is considered a proposal like any other and is therefore subjected to the same rules, including the rules regulating amendments. It is not possible to modify, that is, to amend, a sub-amendment. When a sub-amendment is submitted to the assembly, it must be subjected to a vote (or withdrawn, [Article 25]) before another sub-amendment can be received.
- 11. (Proposals of privilege)** Proposals of privilege can be received even if another proposal has been submitted to the assembly. A proposal of privilege is considered a proposal like any other and is therefore subjected to the same rules, namely concerning its formulation and in requiring a seconder. Unless stated otherwise, a proposal of privilege cannot be amended. With the exception of the proposals relative to [Articles 25, 28, 32, 34, and 37], when a proposal of privilege is submitted to the assembly, it must be subjected to a vote (or withdrawn, [Article 25]) before another proposal of privilege can be received. The proposals of privilege are the following:

- a. Withdrawing a proposal [Article 25]
- b. Splitting a proposal [Article 26]
- c. Tabling a proposal or a point of the agenda [Article 27]
- d. Proposal to end the debate, or calling the question [Article 28]
- e. Changing the voting method [Article 29]
- f. Relegating a proposal to a committee or another instance [Article 30]
- g. Plenary session [Article 31]
- h. Fixing the length of interventions [Article 32]
- i. Passing to the next point of the agenda [Article 33]
- j. Suspending or adjourning the assembly [Article 34]
- k. Requesting a closed-door assembly or excluding persons [Article 35]
- l. Requesting a vote recount [Article 36]
- m. Suspending one or more points of the present Procedures Code [Article 37]

12. (Vote) Only members have the right to vote, under the principle of “one member, one vote”. It is not allowed to vote by proxy. A proposal is subjected when there are no more speech-turns or if a proposal to end the debate (calling the question) has been adopted. As soon as the facilitator announces that a vote is to be taken, it is no longer possible to intervene. However, before the votes are tallied, [Articles 21-24] are exceptions to this rule. Once adopted, rejected, withdrawn [Article 25] or tabled [Article 27], a proposal can no longer be the subject of any subsequent interventions. If a proposal is adopted, it becomes a decision (resolution) of the assembly.

13. (Adoption of a proposal) Unless stated otherwise, a proposal is adopted if it obtains a majority of votes expressed by show of hands. Votes are registered as either “IN FAVOR”, “OPPOSED”, or “ABSTENTIONS”: if the number of votes “IN FAVOR” is superior to the number of votes “OPPOSED”, the majority of votes have been in favor of the proposal. In cases where a 2/3 or 3/4 majority is necessary, there must be respectively twice as many votes “IN FAVOR” than “OPPOSED” and three times as many “IN FAVOR” than “OPPOSED” for the proposal to be adopted. In cases where unanimity is necessary, the proposal is adopted if there isn’t a single “OPPOSED” vote. “ABSTENTIONS” are never registered as “OPPOSED” votes. If the vote is on an amendment, the main proposal becomes once more the proposal submitted to the assembly (as possibly modified by the prior amendment) and if it’s on a sub-amendment, the amendment which it concerns (as possibly modified by the sub-amendment) becomes once more the proposal submitted to the assembly.

14. (Abstentions) If, once the votes are counted, the number of “ABSTENTIONS” is higher than the number of “IN FAVOR” and “OPPOSED” combined, the facilitator can choose to resubmit the proposal to the assembly (especially if it cannot realistically be treated at a later time or date) or to table it. In the latter case, the proposal in its entirety, including amendments and sub-amendments if applicable, are tabled for a subsequent assembly.

15. (Modifying the present Code) Modifications to the present Procedures Code must be made by a notice of motion as described in [Article 16]. However, the executive or a committee duly mandated for such a task can reorganise the text in order to facilitate its comprehension as well as make corrections with respect to the English language. In such an event, the executive or committee must inform the members of the modifications that have been made. Under no circumstance can the sense or nature of the articles of the Procedures Code be modified without the prior submission of a notice of motion [Article 16].

16. (Notice of motion) A notice of motion cannot be treated at its submission, but rather at the next assembly or at a subsequent one (should the following assembly not be able to treat the notice of motion). Following the submission of a notice of motion, the association’s executive or a committee duly mandated to do so must inform all members of the said motion. The agenda of the assembly that will treat the notice of motion must include a point specifically dedicated to such a deliberation. When the point concerning the notice of motion is

reached, the assembly must first decide if it wishes to consider the proposal: such is the case if a majority of expressed votes [Article 13] wish to consider the proposal. If not, the notice of motion is considered inadmissible. If the assembly decides that it wishes to consider the notice of motion, the notice of motion takes the form of a proposal (the one of which it gave notice) and the member having formulated the notice of motion becomes the person making the proposal. This proposal requires a seconder before it can be submitted to the assembly. Should the person having formulated the notice of motion not be present when it is treated, the notice of motion is considered inadmissible. All amendments and sub-amendments are adopted by a majority vote [Article 13], but the main proposal must be adopted by a 2/3 majority vote [Article 13]. Notwithstanding [Article 17], a notice of motion can be submitted at any time during the assembly, as long as the submission is done during the person's speech turn.

CHAPTER III: SPEAKING TURNS, INTERVENTIONS, OBSERVERS, AUDIO/VIDEO RECORDING AND THE PRESENCE OF A JOURNALIST

- 17. (Interventions)** Only members have the right to intervene ([Article 19] can be an exception). All interventions must be on the topic of the proposal currently submitted to the assembly or relevant to the subject of a plenary [Article 31]. If that is not the case, the facilitator will state, first, that the intervention is "out of order" and then invite the member to intervene on the topic of the proposal or plenary. If the member persists, the facilitator will invite the member to yield their speaking-turn. All interventions must respect the speaking-turns (with the exception of [Articles 21-24]) and all interventions must be directed at the facilitator, thereby avoiding directly speaking to particular members. Offensive, denigrating, or discriminatory comments of any kind (racist, sexist, violent, obscene or impugning motives of any given group) will not be tolerated.
- 18. (Speaking-turns)** The united members express themselves one after the other: the assembly's facilitator encourages and ensures the application of man-woman alternating of interventions, as well as the respect of speaking-turns, that is to allow members who have not yet expressed themselves do so before members who have already expressed themselves. The assembly's facilitator can arrange for a different mode of functioning in order to adjust the exchanges in a way that is better suited to the proposals being debated and of the point of the agenda. For example, it is possible during elections or in the presence of a specifically designated, invited, or mandated interlocutor to function in a way called "question / answer". The use of a "man" microphone and "woman" microphone is strongly encouraged. The speaking turns aim to ensure the freedom of expression of all members by allowing them to bring their opinions and any information relevant to the subject being debated. In an egalitarian perspective, the respect of the person speaking is expected.
- 19. (Observers' right to speak)** Only members have the right to speak and submit proposals. If a person who is not a member wishes to intervene, the facilitator must first ask for the assembly's approval before giving them the right to speak. The person involved may however briefly introduce themselves to the assembly before it decides to allow said person to speak or not. If at least one person is opposed, and this without it being possible to intervene, a majority vote by show of hands is necessary [Article 13] to determine if the majority of expressed views allows the observer to speak. If the right to speak is not granted, the observer may not intervene for the duration of the deliberations on the proposal, including amendments and sub-amendments if applicable. If the right to speak is granted, the observer may intervene in regards to the proposal, including amendments and sub-amendments if applicable, for the duration of the deliberations.
- 20. (Audio/video recording and presence of a journalist)** In the case that an assembly may be recorded (audio and/or video) or in the case of a journalist (radio, written press, television, web, etc.), the members must be immediately informed. The person or persons involved have the right to speak in order to introduce themselves and explain the motives of their actions. There can be no further interventions. Should a single member oppose the recording (audio/video) of the assembly, the person or persons involved must comply and renounce their intention to record. In the case of the presence of a journalist, it is possible to exclude them under [Article 35]

CHAPTER IV: QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

- 21. (Point of order, can be raised at any time)** A member can raise a point of order at any time, notwithstanding speaking turns [Article 18], but before any votes are counted (if there are microphones in the room, the member must present themselves at it in order to raise their point of order). A point of order is raised in order to indicate to the facilitator and the assembly that the present Procedures Code or the association's Charter have not been respected. The member must do no more than describe how the procedures have been disrespected, as it belongs to the facilitator to render the decision of whether or not a point of order is warranted. Only one point of order may be raised at a time.
- 22. (Appealing a facilitator's decision, can be raised at any time)** A member can appeal a decision made by the assembly's facilitator at any time, notwithstanding speaking turns [Article 18], but before any votes are counted (if there are microphones in the room, the member must present themselves at it in order to appeal the facilitator's decision), but this appeal must be formulated immediately after the contested decision. The appeal must include the decision that the facilitator should have made. The member making the appeal begins by explaining their point of view, and then the facilitator explains their decision. There can be no other interventions. The contestation is settled by a majority vote by show of hands, either maintaining the facilitator's decision or reversing it by appeal. The appeal is adopted if it obtains the majority of expressed votes [Article 13]. In this event, the facilitator must apply the decision as resolved by the assembly. An appeal may not be considered if it would apply a procedure that directly contravenes at least one of the articles of the present Procedures Code or the association's Charter.
- 23. (Point of information, can be raised at any time)** A member may raise a point of information at any time, notwithstanding speaking turns [Article 18], but before any votes are counted (if there are microphones in the room, the member must present themselves at it in order to raise a point of information). Addressed to the assembly's facilitator, a point of information seeks to clarify procedure. A point of information does not concern the reasons, motivations, or implications of a proposal, unless it would concern the functioning of the assembly.
- 24. (Checking quorum, can be raised at any time)** A member may request that quorum be checked at any time, notwithstanding speaking turns [Article 18], but before any votes are counted (if there are microphones in the room, the member must present themselves at it in order to request that quorum be checked). Should quorum be determined by the association's Charter, the facilitator must ensure that it is always met. Otherwise, only a proposal to suspend the assembly [Article 34] is subsequently admissible. If no proposal is submitted or after the adoption of a proposal to suspend, the assembly is adjourned. If quorum is not established by the association's Charter, or if it is considered "moral" quorum or the equivalent, the member requesting that quorum be checked is *de facto* the person submitting a proposal to suspend or adjourn the assembly [Article 34]. This proposal must be seconded before it can be submitted to the assembly. The loss of quorum at one point or another does not invalidate the decisions (resolutions) previously adopted. The assembly's deliberations are therefore valid up to the moment that loss of quorum is ascertained by the facilitator.

CHAPTER V: PROPOSALS OF PRIVILEGE

- 25. (Withdrawing a proposal)** A member may propose that a proposal be withdrawn. If a proposal submitted to the assembly involves an amendment, the amendment is also withdrawn. This is also the case for an amendment involving a sub-amendment, or a proposal involving an amendment and a sub-amendment. A proposal to withdraw must be seconded before being submitted to the assembly and is adopted if obtains the majority of expressed votes [Article 13].

- 26. (Splitting a proposal)** A member may propose that a proposal be split into several distinct proposals. In order to do so, the person submitting the proposal must clearly state how the proposal submitted to the assembly will be subdivided and in what order the resulting proposals will be treated. It is not allowed to intervene a proposal to split. A proposal to split is adopted if it obtains a majority of expressed votes [Article 13]. Should it be adopted, the resulting proposals are treated in the defined order, without the possibility to formulate other proposals between them (with the exception of privileged proposals). A proposal to split must be seconded before being submitted to the assembly.
- 27. (Tabling a proposal or a point of the agenda)** A member may propose that a proposal or a point of the agenda be tabled, that is, that it be treated later on. To do so, the person submitting the proposal must clearly state when the proposal submitted to the assembly will be debated once more. Notably, it is possible to table a proposal and treat it in a later point of the agenda (as long as it is relevant to the point of the agenda, otherwise it will be considered inadmissible), to table a proposal or point of the agenda until a particular event occurs (for example, the arrival of a particular person), or until a following assembly. It is not permitted to table an amendment or sub-amendment without tabling the principle proposal as well. A privileged proposal of tabling must be seconded before being submitted to the assembly and is adopted if it obtains a majority of expressed votes [Article 13]. It is possible to amend a proposal to table.
- 28. (Proposal to pass to the vote, or calling the question)** A member may propose that a proposal be subjected to a vote. To do so, the person submitting the proposal must wait until at least five (5) distinct members have had the opportunity to express themselves and then “call the question” during their speaking-turn [Article 18]. Once the proposal to call the question is seconded, it is no longer possible to intervene (with the exceptions of [Articles 21-24]). The calling of the question is adopted if it obtains the two thirds (2/3) of the expressed votes [Article 13]. Should it be adopted, the proposal is submitted to a vote, as described in [Article 12]. If they judge that the calling of the question was clearly intended to muzzle other members, the facilitator may deem it inadmissible. There are no abstentions during the vote on a calling of the question.
- 29. (Changing the voting method)** By default, voting on proposals is done by show of hands. However, a member may request that a proposal be voted on through a different method. To do so, the person submitting the proposal must clearly state the modalities of the vote: the time, date, place, how votes are counted, etc. A proposal to change the voting method must be seconded before it is submitted to the assembly and is adopted if it receives a 2/3 majority of expressed votes [Article 13]. It is not possible to change the voting method on a proposal once it is already being subjected to a vote. Also, it is not possible to change the voting method for a privileged proposal, a proposal to open the assembly, to set the agenda, for the election of the facilitator or secretary as well as amendments and sub-amendments. It is possible to amend a proposal to change the voting method.
- 30. (Relegating a proposal to a committee or another instance)** Instead of the assembly debating a proposal, a member may request that the question be relegated to a committee or another instance. To do so, the person submitting the proposal must clearly state the composition, role, and mandate of the committee or instance in regards to the proposal currently submitted to the assembly. A privileged proposal to relegate a proposal to a committee or another instance must be seconded before it is submitted to the assembly and is adopted if it obtains a majority of expressed votes [Article 13]. It is possible to amend a proposal to relegate to a committee or another instance.
- 31. (Plenary session)** If the members wish to freely discuss a given subject, that is, without debating a specific proposal, they are invited to propose a plenary session. To do so, the person submitting the proposal must clearly state the subject and duration of the discussion. For the duration of the plenary, the rules of the present Procedures Code are not applied (with the exception of those concerning the role of the facilitator [Article 3],

the interventions [Article 17] and speaking-turns [Article 18]) and no proposal may be submitted to the assembly. The plenary is ended when the allocated time is expired or when there are no further interventions. If at the end of the allocated period of time there are still speaking-turns, the facilitator may invite the members to propose a new plenary. A privileged proposal to hold a plenary session must be seconded before being submitted to the assembly and is adopted if it obtains a majority of expressed votes [Article 13]. It is possible to amend a proposal to hold a plenary session.

- 32. (Fixing the length of interventions)** It is possible to fix the length of interventions. To do so, the person submitting the proposal must clearly state the maximum duration of interventions. It is not permitted to intervene on a proposal to fix the length of interventions. A privileged proposal to fix the length of interventions must be seconded before being submitted to the assembly and is adopted if it obtains a majority of expressed votes [Article 13]. From the moment that a privileged proposal to fix the length of interventions is adopted, it is binding for all subsequent interventions for the duration of the assembly (unless another proposal fixing the length of interventions is adopted before then).
- 33. (Passing to the next point of the agenda)** A member may propose that the facilitator pass to the next point of the agenda. For such a proposal to be deemed admissible, there must be no other proposal currently submitted to the assembly. A proposal to pass to next point of the agenda must be seconded before being submitted to the assembly and is adopted if it obtains a majority of expressed votes [Article 13]. Note that is not allowed to go “backward”: if the assembly prefers to treat a point of the agenda before another, it must adopt a proposal to table in that sense.
- 34. (Suspending or adjourning the assembly)** A member may request that the assembly be suspended or adjourned. In the case of a suspension, the member must clearly state when the assembly would reconvene. If they do not do so, this task is relegated to the executive. When the assembly reconvenes, the united members must once again proceed to the opening of the assembly and the election of the facilitator and minutes-taker [Articles 1 and 2]. After their election, the facilitator continues the assembly from the point when the suspension was adopted. If applicable, the proposal previously submitted to the assembly is once again debated (if the suspension had been adopted when the assembly was deliberating on a proposal) whether the person having originally submitted the proposal is present or not (the proposal must however be submitted and seconded a second time otherwise it will be deemed inadmissible [Article 7]). Still in the case of a suspension, when the assembly reconvenes, the agenda is the same as that of the assembly that was suspended. It therefore cannot be modified. In the case of a proposal to adjourn the assembly, the member may state when a new assembly will take place and may include one or more points of the agenda. A privileged proposal to suspend or adjourn the assembly must be seconded before being submitted to the assembly and is adopted if obtains a majority of expressed votes [Article 13]. It is possible to amend a proposal to suspend or adjourn the assembly.
- 35. (Requesting a closed-door session or excluding one or more persons)** A member may request a closed-door session or the exclusion of one or more persons. A closed-door session concerns all observers, and the person submitting the proposal must state the motive of the closed-door session as well as its duration or the circumstances which would lead to the end of the closed-door session. The closed-door session is automatically ended if the assembly is suspended or adjourned. If the proposal is adopted, all observers must leave the room for the duration of the closed-door session. In the case of the exclusion of one or more persons, the person submitting the proposal must clearly state who is concerned, the motive of the exclusion as well as its duration of the circumstances which would lead to the end of the exclusion. The difference between a closed-door session and an exclusion is that in the latter case the person submitting the proposal may exclude one or more observers, members of the association, the facilitator, as well as the minutes-taker. The exclusion is automatically lifted if the assembly is suspended or adjourned. A proposal to hold a closed-door session or to

exclude one or more persons must be seconded before being submitted to the assembly and is adopted if obtains a two-thirds (2/3) majority [Article 13].

- 36. (Requesting a vote recount)** In the case of irregularities during the vote count, a member may, immediately after the recording of the results (committing them to the minutes), request that the votes be counted again. The person making the request must state why they feel the votes should be recounted. The facilitator considers the admissibility of the proposal and may reject it if they judge the given reasons insufficient to justify a recount. It is not permitted to intervene on a proposal concerning a recount. A privileged proposal of a vote recount must be seconded before being submitted to the assembly and is adopted immediately if the facilitator deems it admissible. Note that the assembly's facilitator may proceed to a recount, if they deem it necessary, even before the results are recorded.
- 37. (Suspending one or more points of the present Procedures Code)** A member may request that one or more points of the present Procedures Code be suspended. To do so, the person submitting the proposal must clearly state the article or articles relevant to the proposal, the procedures that would replace them as well as the duration or the circumstances which would lead to the end of the suspension (note that the suspension is only valid for the duration of the assembly in which it was voted). This measure means to be exceptional and must only be applied if the present Procedures Code cause serious prejudice to the progress of the assembly. A privileged proposal to suspend one or more articles of the present Procedures Code must be seconded before being submitted to the assembly and is adopted if it obtains a three-quarters (3/4) majority of expressed votes [Article 13]. This article is exclusively applicable to the Procedures Code.

SUMMARY TABLE OF PRIVILEGED PROPOSALS (THIS TABLE IS INDICATIVE, REFER TO THE RELEVANT ARTICLES):

Proposals of privilege	Possible to intervene?	Applicable even if a proposal of privilege is submitted to the assembly? (see Article 11)	Can be amended?	Adopted if...
Withdrawing a proposal (Article 25)	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Unanimity.
Splitting a proposal (Article 26)	No.	No.	No.	Majority.
Tabling a proposal (Article 27)	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Majority.
Calling the question (Article 28)	No.	Yes.	No.	2/3.
Changing the voting method (Article 29)	Yes.	No.	Yes.	2/3.
Relegating to another committee/instance (Article 30)	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Majority.
Proposing a plenary session (Article 31)	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Majority.
Fixing the length of interventions (Article 32)	No.	Yes.	No.	Majority.
Passing to the next point (Article 33)	Yes.	No.	No.	Majority.
Suspend or adjourn (Article 34)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Majority.
Closed-door or exclusion (Article 35)	Yes.	No.	No.	2/3
Requesting a recount (Article 36)	No.	No.	No.	If deemed admissible
Suspending one or more articles of the Code (Article 37)	Yes.	Yes.	No.	3/4