

Council of the EU



Rules of
Procedure

Council of the European Union Rules of Procedure

European Union Simulation in Ankara (EUROsimA) 2026

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EUROPEAN UNION SIMULATION IN ANKARA 2026

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION JOINT

RULES OF PROCEDURE

A. General Rules

Rule 1 Scope

1.1 The EUROsimA 2026 European Parliament and the Council of the European Union

Joint Rules of Procedure (hereinafter referred to as “the Rules of Procedure”) shall apply

to the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union in full during the

conference, unless stated otherwise by the Secretariat. The Secretariat may amend the

Rules of procedure that shall prevail in the session.

Rule 2 Language

2.1. The official language of EUROsimA 2026 is English.

Rule 3 Credentials

3.1. The credentials of all Delegates shall be accepted upon registration.

3.2. Unless there is written consent of the Secretary-General of EUROsimA 2026,

delegates cannot initiate any action relating to modifications of rights, privileges, or

credentials.

Rule 4 Rights and Duties of EUROsimA 2026 Team: Secretariat and Organisation Team

4.1. The Secretary-General and the Director-General of EUROsimA 2026 shall act with their all capacity throughout the conference.

4.2. Any member of the Secretariat may at any time make oral or written statements in the bodies.

4.3. The Secretariat and the Organization Team shall assist the Secretary-General and the Director-General.

4.4. The Secretariat may deliver a written note or a speech regarding the content of the bodies, the Rules of Procedure, or any aspect of the configuration to the Presidency at any time.

4.5. The Secretariat shall receive, correct, and circulate the documents.

4.6. In the absence of the Secretary-General, any member of the Secretariat who has consent from the Secretary-General shall act as an acting and authorized figure.

Rule 5 Composition and Delegates

5.1. *The European Parliament*

5.1.1. The European Parliament shall include 55 Delegates who shall act as the “Members of European Parliament (MEP)” representing

their respective political groups and shall be referred to as such throughout the sessions.

5.1.2. Each political group shall be represented by at least two Delegates.

5.1.3. Each Delegate shall have one vote in the committee on all matters.

5.1.4. Each Delegate has the duty to respect the decisions taken by the Committee Board.

5.2. *The Council of the European Union*

5.2.1. The Council of the European Union shall include 55 Delegates who shall act as the “Ministers” representing the respective governments and shall be referred to as such throughout the sessions.

5.2.2. Each EU member state shall be represented by one Delegate.

5.2.3. Each Delegate shall have one vote in the committee on all matters.

5.2.4. Each Delegate has the duty to respect the decisions taken by the Committee Board.

Rule 6 The Presidency

6.1. The Council of the European Union (hereinafter referred to as “the Council”) shall

be chaired by a Committee Director and a Deputy Committee Director.

6.2. The European Parliament (hereinafter referred to as “the Parliament”) shall be chaired by a Committee Director and a Deputy Committee Director.

6.3. The term “Presidency” shall refer to in the Council and the Parliament, either the President, the Secretary-General, the Vice-President, or any of them jointly and shall preside over the body.

6.4. The Presidency shall be responsible for all issues pertaining to the conduct of the debate and the course of the legislative procedures and, in that role shall, among other things open, declare the opening and closing of each sitting, compose the General Speakers' List, moderate all debates, ensure observance of the Rules of Procedure, accord the right to speak, and announce decisions.

6.5. If questions arise over the interpretation of these Rules of Procedure, the Presidency shall rule on the correct interpretation.

6.6. The Presidency’s interpretation of the EUROSima 2026 Rules of Procedure shall prevail over the Delegates during the Conference. Yet, the interpretation of the Secretary General, Under Secretaries-General, and Academic Assistants, to be presented to the Presidency orally or in writing, shall have precedence.

6.7. If a conflict between the different provisions of these Rules of Procedure becomes

apparent, the Presidency shall decide on the proper course of action.

6.8. The Presidency may take any reasonable and appropriate action to ensure the maintenance of order during debates. These actions may include, but are not limited to, calling the offenders to order, refusing them the right to speak or vote, requiring them to apologize, or removing them from the Chamber.

6.9. The Presidency shall have the right to rule out points and motions put forward by Delegates, unless otherwise provided in these Rules of Procedure.

6.10. During the debates, the Presidency may invite the attendance and participation of non-members of the body (e.g., representatives of the European Commission, Interest Representatives) in the proceedings. They may be permitted to make presentations, answer questions posed by members of the body, and give interventions during debates, at the discretion of the Presidency.

6.11. The Presidency shall not vote on any issue on the agenda.

Rule 7 The Secretaries (Rapporteurs)

7.1. Both the Council's and the Parliament's Presidencies shall be supported by up to two

Secretaries (also known as the “Rapporteurs”). The Secretaries shall act under the

responsibility and guidance of the Presidency and assist it in all matters. At the discretion

of the Presidency, the Secretaries may take any measures needed to ensure the smooth running of debates.

7.2. The Presidency and the Secretaries collectively constitute the Committee Board.

Rule 8 Dress Code

8.1. In accordance with the Delegates' diplomatic status, a formal dress code, which is western business attire, is required.

8.2. For male Delegates, a tie or a bow tie is obligatory. No overly revealing outfits are allowed for both females and males. Non-formal outfits are out of order.

8.3. The Secretariat reserves the right to expel a Delegate due to his or her dress code.

Rule 9 Conduct and Behaviour

9.1. All participants shall always behave courteously and avoid any kind of disruptive attitude during the EUROsimA 2026 Conference.

9.2. Words, expressions, or other actions which affront human dignity, constitute malicious attacks or discrimination against any other person are forbidden. The Secretariat

may take any necessary disciplinary action if a participant engages in such behaviour, including the termination of the individual's participation in the Conference.

9.3. Any words, expressions, or other actions that disrupt the orderly conduct of the debates are not permitted.

9.4. If a participant consistently engages in uncourteous or disruptive behaviour, the Secretariat may decide to end the individual's participation and refrain from granting the certificate of participation.

Rule 10 Communication

10.1. The primary means of communication during the sessions between the Delegates and the Presidency is through message papers.

10.2. Message papers will be delivered through the administrative staff with the Secretaries

of the respective bodies.

10.3. Except for personal excuses to be delivered to the Presidency, the content of the message shall be relevant to the ongoing discussion in the institution. The message must be in English. In case the note does not fulfil the above- mentioned criteria, the Presidency

may halt the communication.

10.4. Delegates are not permitted to send message papers directly to any members of the

Secretariat.

10.5. The Presidency reserves the right to suspend note-passing if they deem it necessary.

This decision cannot be appealed.

Rule 11 Electronic Devices

11.1. The use of any electronic devices during the session that allow the participants to communicate with one another is strictly prohibited.

11.2. The Presidency may permit the use of electronic devices if they consider it to be facilitating for substantive drafting.

11.3. The Presidency possesses the right to seize electronic devices via Administrative Staff when deemed necessary.

Rule 12 Political Groups (Parliament only)

12.1. Members of the European Parliament may be a member of one of the political groups

of the Parliament.

12.2. Each group must have a leadership that shall be composed of at least one group leader and of up to two group secretaries. A group may make changes to its leadership if necessary and shall inform the Presidency of the Parliament of all changes to its leadership immediately. Groups with two group leaders should appoint one male and one female group leader.

12.3. A Member of the Parliament may request to become a non-attached member or to change their group by submitting a reasoned request to the Presidency. In the case of a request for a group change, the request must be accompanied by a signed letter from the leadership of the new group accepting the Member into their group. Taking into account the request, the Presidency will rule on whether to permit the change.

12.4. In order to institute a new group, at least 7 Members of the Parliament representing at least 3 Member States shall submit a soundly reasoned and duly signed request to the Presidency stating, among other things, all the members of the new group, its full English name and leadership. Taking into account the request and the opinion of its Legal Service, the Presidency will rule on whether to permit the establishment of the new group.

B. Rules Governing the Debate

Rule 13: Roll Call

13.1. At the beginning of each session, the Presidency shall record the status of the Delegates present and determine the required majorities.

The roll call shall be performed in the English alphabetical order.

13.3. Delegates shall state their status as present when they are called upon.

13.4. Delegates that have not replied to the roll call will be treated as absentees, even if they are physically present, until they send a message paper to the Presidency stating their status.

13.5. Delegates that have missed more than half of the time allocated for the session cannot

alter their statuses from 'absent'. Such Delegates cannot join the debate, nor exercise their voting rights. Delegates marked absent may not join the debate or vote until

their status is changed by the Presidency.

13.6. Delegates, who have missed more than 3 sessions without a valid excuse, to be judged by the Secretariat, cannot receive their Certificates of Participation.

Rule 14 The Ordinary Legislative Procedure for the Council and the Parliament

14.1. The legislative proposals at European Union Simulation in Ankara shall be discussed

according to a modified Ordinary Legislative Procedure (hereinafter referred to as

“OLP”).

14.2. The European Commission shall submit one proposal to the Council and the other to

the Parliament in order to start the OLP. After the submission of the proposals, both institutions shall enter into the first reading of the respective proposals in accordance with the course of the OLP outlined hereinafter.

First reading

14.3. The Commissioner shall be invited to the respective institution to introduce the proposal and a question-and-answer session shall follow.

14.4. The introduction of the proposal by the Commissioner shall be followed in the Council by the opening statements of the Ministers of the Council, and in the Parliament by the opening statement of a representative of each political group. The time for opening statements is limited to 3 minutes per statement.

14.5. The opening statements shall be followed by a general debate on the proposal. During the general debate, members of the respective body may submit amendments to the original proposal until the amendment deadline. The amendments shall be debated in accordance with Rules 15 and 16 respectively. Any amendments accepted during a substantive vote immediately become a part of the legislative proposal.

14.6. Once the voting on amendments is concluded, the proposal as amended by the respective institution shall be sent for deliberations for the second reading in the other institution.

Second reading

14.7. The Commissioner shall be invited to outline the amended proposal. A question-and answer session shall follow.

14.8. The introduction of the proposal by the Commissioner shall be followed in the Council by the opening statements of the Ministers of the Council, and in the Parliament by the opening statement of a representative of each political group. The time for opening statements is limited to 3 minutes per statement.

14.9. The opening statements shall be followed by an ordinary course of the reading.

14.10. Once the voting on amendments is concluded, the proposal as amended by the respective institution shall be submitted for deliberations for the third reading in both institutions.

Third reading

14.11. The Commissioner shall be invited to outline the amended proposal prior to the final votes. A question-and-answer session may be held.

14.12. Both institutions shall then hold a short debate on the final version of the

proposal. No amendments shall be accepted for discussion during the third reading.

14.13. A final vote shall be taken on the entire amended texts in both institutions.

A proposal is only considered adopted if both institutions approve it.

Rule 15 Conduct of the debate

15.1. During the three readings, the discussions may take place in three different

types of debates: The General Speakers' List, Moderated Caucus, Unmoderated

Caucus.

15.2. General Speakers' List

15.2.1. Any Delegate wishing to speak shall raise their placard or pass a note to the Presidency to be added to the General Speakers' List. The speaking time is limited to 1 minute, unless otherwise altered.

15.2.2. After the conclusion of a speech, points of information may be raised.

A point of information may only be raised if the previous speaker accepts it and must take the form of a question related to the subject matter of the speech held by the previous speaker. The Presidency may limit the number of points.

The Presidency may decide to refuse the original speaker the right to answer at its discretion.

15.2.3. The Presidency may limit the number of speakers permitted on the

General Speakers' List or suspend the list.

15.2.4. The general debate ends when there are no more speakers on the General Speakers' List for the general debate or when a motion to close the debate has been raised, allowed for a vote, and voted upon. The Presidency may close the General Speakers' List on their own accord if the circumstances so warrant.

15.2.5. A Delegate can make a request to be removed from the General Speakers' List once added there. This request shall be granted by the Presidency with the exception of the cases when the Delegate is the next one to speak or the Delegate is following immediately after the current speaker in the General Speakers' List.

15.3. Moderated Caucus

15.3.1. A Moderated Caucus shall be proposed by a Motion for a Moderated Caucus, which requires a simple majority to pass.

15.3.1.1. A Motion for Moderated Caucus is in order when the floor is open for points and motions.

15.3.1.2. The Delegate giving the motion must briefly state its topic, specify a total time limit which shall not be less than five minutes nor more than twenty minutes, and also specify an

individual speaker time limit.

15.3.1.3. The Presidency may rule the motion out of order and

this decision is not subject to appeal.

15.3.1.4. A Delegate may introduce a Motion to Extend the

Moderated Caucus. This motion requires a simple majority to

pass.

15.3.2. A Moderated Caucus can be proposed by any MEP/Minister by

raising a motion in accordance with Rule 19.1.5. Additionally, a Moderated

Caucus can be announced at the discretion of the Presidency.

15.3.3. A Moderated Caucus is moderated by the Presidency. Anyone who

wishes to speak shall raise their placard in order to express their wish to do so.

The order of speakers shall be determined at the discretion of the Presidency.

15.3.4. Each speaker may speak according to the time limit and on the topic

set out in the motion.

15.3.5. Upon entering into a Moderated Caucus, the General Speakers' List

shall be suspended and shall be returned to after the conclusion of the

Moderated Caucus.

15.3.6. The Caucus may be closed or suspended before its natural conclusion

at the discretion of the Presidency, if the circumstances so warrant.

15.4. Unmoderated Caucus

15.4.1. An Unmoderated Caucus shall be proposed by a Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus, which requires a simple majority to pass.

Additionally, an Unmoderated Caucus can be announced at the Presidency's discretion.

15.4.1.1. The Delegate giving the motion must briefly state its topic and specify a total time limit which shall not be less than five minutes nor more than twenty minutes.

15.4.1.2. The Presidency may suggest a more appropriate Caucus length and put it to vote or may rule the Unmoderated Caucus out of order without the possibility of any appeal.

15.4.1.3. Upon entering into an Unmoderated Caucus, the General Speakers' List shall be suspended, and Delegates will carry out informal discussion on the topic specified in the motion.

15.4.1.4. A Delegate may introduce a Motion to Extend the Unmoderated Caucus. This motion requires a simple majority to pass.

15.4.2. Upon entering into an Unmoderated Caucus, the General Speakers' List shall be suspended and shall be returned to after the conclusion of the

discussion.

15.4.3. The total duration of the Unmoderated Caucus may not exceed 20 minutes and the Presidency shall alert the Delegates when the Unmoderated Caucus is reaching its time limit.

15.5. Debate on amendments (First and Second reading only)

15.5.1. Amendments are debated in the order in which they appear in the text.

If two or more contradictory amendments relate to the same paragraph, the amendment which differs most from the original text shall have priority over the others and shall be discussed first. The Presidency may decide to discuss amendments relating to the same matter together.

15.5.2. During the debate on an amendment, the author of the amendment shall be invited to introduce the amendment to the respective institution and have a maximum of three minutes. The time allotted can be changed per the Presidency's discretion. After the introduction, the Presidency shall give the floor to Delegates who wish to speak against and in favour of it, with a maximum of one minute, which can be adjusted by the Presidency if deemed necessary. The proportion of speeches in favour and against shall be equal.

15.5.3. If there is no speaker in favour of an amendment, the Presidency shall ask, *“Are there any speakers in favour of the amendment?”* three times. If

there are none, said amendment shall immediately be dismissed without a vote.

15.5.4. If there is no speaker against an amendment, the Presidency shall ask,

“Are there any speakers against the amendment?” three times. If there are

none, said amendment shall immediately become a part of the legislative

proposal without a vote.

Rule 16 Amendments

16.1. Amendments may be proposed by any MEP or Minister to make changes to

the legislative proposal under discussion. An amendment may delete, alter or

add to any substantive part of the legislative proposals.

16.2. Amendments may only be submitted during the First or Second Reading of the

legislative procedure.

16.3. The Presidency shall set a deadline for submitting amendments, after which

no amendments shall be accepted. In exceptional circumstances, the

The Presidency may decide to accept late amendments or to change the

amendment deadline.

16.4. The Presidency shall inform the Delegates on the form to be used for

submitting amendments.

16.5. All amendments must be signed by at least 3 members of the Council (1

proponent and 2 supporters) or at least 5 members of the Parliament (1

proponent and 4 supporters).

16.6. Any signatory of an amendment may remove their support from an amendment at any point prior to the commencement of its voting procedure.

16.6.1. After the removal of a signature, the Presidency shall evaluate whether the amendment still fulfills the criteria of Rule 16.5, and if it does not, the amendment shall be dismissed.

16.7. An amendment may only make changes to one article of the proposal.

Exceptions to this are permitted only if the changes to the proposal are intrinsically linked and splitting them would be unreasonable. The decision on whether an amendment to multiple clauses is acceptable shall be made by the Presidency.

16.8. Friendly amendments are amendments that pertain to the language or style of another proposed amendment and may not substantially alter the original amendment. They may be made by the Presidency, or any MEP or Minister. A friendly amendment must be accepted by the proponent of the original amendment.

16.9. Prior to them being accepted for debate, all amendments shall be evaluated with regard to the procedural requirements and their adherence to the primary

law of the EU and international law. Any amendment that violates EU or international law shall not be accepted for debate.

16.10. Any amendment violating the procedural requirements may be accepted for debate only on the express authorization of the Presidency.

Rule 17 Voting arrangements and quorum

17.1. There are two types of votes:

17.1.1. Substantive votes pertain to the subject matter of the proposal and include any votes on the acceptance of amendments or the votes on the amended proposals. Other votes may be classed as substantive votes at the discretion of the Presidency. Abstaining is permitted during substantive votes.

17.1.1.1. In the Council of the EU, a substantive vote must fulfill the requirements of Qualified Majority Voting (QMV), i.e., at least 55% of the Member States present, representing at least 65% of the population of Member States present is required for a “Pass” vote. In order to form a blocking minority, at least four Member States representing at least 35% of the population present voting against or abstaining is required. If the requirements for a blocking minority are not fulfilled, the Council will be considered to have rendered a

majority. The population figures can be adjusted if there are Member States

that are not participating. The voting figures published by the General Secretariat of the Council shall be considered the official figures and have primacy.

17.1.1.2. In the European Parliament, a substantive vote

requires a simple majority, i.e., more votes in favour than against,

17.1.2. Procedural votes are any votes that are not classed as substantive

votes. Abstaining is not permitted during procedural votes. A

procedural vote requires a simple majority, i.e., more votes in favour

than against.

17.2. Votes shall be taken either by a roll call, by raising placards, or electronically. If a vote by raising placards is unclear, the Presidency may decide to hold a subsidiary roll call or electronic vote.

17.2.1. Delegates may request a roll call vote when conducting substantive

voting on amendments. The Motion for a Roll Call Vote requires a

simple majority to pass. In a roll call vote, the President will call

Delegates in English alphabetical order. Delegates may vote “Yes”,

“No”, or “Abstain”.

17.2.2. The Presidency may also decide to conduct a vote by roll call if they deem it necessary.

17.3. During substantive voting MEPs, Ministers, the Presidency, and the Secretaries are permitted to be in the room. No one may enter, exit, or move around the room unless they receive prior authorisation by the Presidency.

17.4. All note-passing is suspended during substantive voting. No points or motions other than Points of Personal Privilege, Points of Order, or Points of Procedural Inquiry may be raised.

17.5. Quorum is the number of MEPs or Ministers required to be present for the Institutions are permitted to undertake any substantive votes.

17.6. In the Parliament, 1/3 of all members must be present for quorum to be reached.

17.7. In the Council, more than half of all Delegates must be present for quorum to be reached.

17.8. Quorum should be verified at the beginning of every day of debate and immediately prior to entering the voting procedure of any substantive votes.

Rule 18 Points

18.1. Delegates may raise any of the following points during the process, where not

expressly limited by other measures in these Rules, by raising their placards and stating their point. No point other than the Point of Personal Privilege may interrupt another speaker. A Point of Order may also interrupt the speaker *only* if the speaker exceeds the time limit and the Presidency does not interrupt.

18.1.1. A Point of Personal Privilege may be raised if the proponent is in direct physical discomfort (e.g., unable to hear the speaker) and is unable to take part in the proceedings as a result of said discomfort.

Points of Personal Privilege may be raised at any point during the proceedings, other than an Unmoderated Caucus, and may interrupt a speaker.

18.1.2. A Point of Order may be raised if the proponent believes that an error in following the Rules of Procedure has taken place. The Presidency will rule on the point's admissibility, and if necessary, take remedial action as soon as possible. Points of Order may be raised at any point during the proceedings other than the Unmoderated Caucus.

18.1.3. Right of Reply may be raised at any time if the proponent feels that they or their national honour has been insulted, however, a Right of Reply may not interrupt an ongoing speech. The Presidency shall

request the proponent to concisely explain their request, and if the point is admissible, will grant the proponent a short remark to reply to the comment. The Presidency may also require the original speaker to apologise. The Presidency's decision whether to grant the right of reply is not subject to appeal. A “Right of Reply” to a right of reply is not in order.

18.1.4. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may be raised if the proponent has a question or a request for clarification about the Rules of Procedure to the Presidency. Points of Parliamentary Inquiry may be raised at any point during the proceedings, other than during an Unmoderated Caucus.

18.1.5. A Point of Information may be raised during the General Speakers' List and must take the form of a question related to the subject matter of the speech by the previous speaker. A point of information may also be directed to the Presidency. The point may only be stated if the Presidency permits it and the previous speaker accepts it. The Presidency may decide to limit the amount of time available for the point or the reply.

18.2. The Presidency shall rule on the admissibility and appropriateness of any

points raised.

Rule 19 Motions

19.1. Delegates may raise any of the following motions during the General Speakers' List, where not expressly stated otherwise:

19.1.1. A Motion to Adjourn the Meeting may be raised to suspend all the activities of the body until EUROsimA 2025 and requires a two-thirds majority to pass. The Presidency may rule such motions out of order and these decisions shall not be subject to appeal.

19.1.2. A Motion to Suspend the Meeting may be raised whenever the floor is open. A Delegate may give a Motion to Suspend the Meeting in order to suspend all functions of the body until the next meeting. The Presidency may rule such motions out of order and these decisions shall not be subject to appeal.

19.1.3. A Motion to Close the Debate may be raised to close the general debate or the debate on amendments. This motion can be overruled by the Presidency, and this decision is not subject to appeal.

When a motion for the closure of debate is introduced, the

The presidency may recognize up to two speakers against the motion. No speaker in favor of the motion shall be recognized.

Once a motion to close the debate has passed, the debate shall be closed immediately, and none of the speakers are still on the list of Speakers shall have the possibility to give their speech.

19.1.4. A Motion to Limit/Extend Speaking Time may be raised if the proponent wishes to alter the speaking time of the General Speakers' List. The proponent must specify the requested new speaking time.

19.1.5. A Motion for a Moderated Caucus may be raised to have the institution move into Moderated Caucus for a proposed amount of time. The proposer must specify the requested duration of the Caucus, the speaking time, and the topic of the Caucus. The total duration of the Caucus may not exceed 20 minutes.

19.1.6. A Motion to Extend the Moderated Caucus may only be raised during a Moderated Caucus to extend its total duration. The final total duration of the Caucus may not exceed 20 minutes.

19.1.7. A Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus may be raised to have the institution move into an informal discussion for a proposed amount of time. The proposer must specify the requested duration of the Caucus that may not exceed 20 minutes.

19.1.8. A Motion to Extend the Unmoderated Caucus may only be raised during an Unmoderated Caucus to extend its total duration. The total duration of the extension may not exceed the duration of the original Unmoderated Caucus.

19.1.9. A Motion to Terminate the Caucus is in order during a Moderated and Unmoderated Caucus unless there is already an entertained speaker for the related motion at that particular moment.

The Presidency may either put this motion to vote or recognize up to two speakers against the motion.

If speakers are entertained, then following the relevant speeches that have been delivered, a motion to close the debate will be in order, which requires a two-thirds majority to pass. After the debate is closed, a simple majority is required to terminate the caucus.

19.2. For a motion to be accepted, it needs to pass a procedural vote. For a motion to close the debate and for a motion to adjourn the meeting to pass, a two-thirds majority in favor is necessary.

19.3. The Presidency may request that any motion be seconded by another Delegate for it to be voted upon.

19.4. The Presidency may call for objections to the motion, and if no objections are

made, may consider the motion to be accepted unanimously.

19.5. The Presidency may grant or refuse a motion at its discretion.

Rule 20 Order of Precedence

20.1. If multiple points and/or motions are raised simultaneously, they will be resolved in the order in which they appear in Annex I.

20.2. If two points or motions of the same type are raised, the most disruptive one will be put to vote first; should they not differ in their disruptiveness, the Presidency will decide on the order in which they are resolved.

Annex I Order of precedence of points and motions

The order of precedence of points and motions is as follows (highest to lowest):

- Point of Personal Privilege
- Point of Order
- Right of Reply
- Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
- Point of Information
- Motion to Adjourn the Meeting
- Motion to Suspend the Meeting

- Motion to Close the Debate
- Motion to Limit/Extend Speaking Time
- Motion to Terminate the Caucus
- 15• Motion to Extend the Previous Caucus
- Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus
- Motion for a Moderated Caucus

EUROsimA
2026

