

Policy Challenge II

Climate simulation briefing packet

Trinity 2019



25th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Santiago, Chile

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Teaching team

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Schedule overview

Wee k	Content	Assignments
4	Lecture, "Introduction to Policy Challenge II" Jo Wolff, May 20, 12:30 – 13:30, LT1	Begin research for presentation
5	Lecture, "Mastering Expertise for Policymaking: Understanding the Climate Challenge" Tom Hale, May 27, 13:30 – 15:30, SR 3-4 Expert briefing sessions (days and locations vary) 27 May, 28 May, 30 May, 15:45-17:45	Required readings Group presentations: "Ministerial briefing," May 31 9:00 – 12:00, SR 3-4
6	Lecture, "Climate negotiations: issues, strategies, and tactics" Tom Hale, June 5, 11:30-12:30, SR 3-4 Practitioner briefing, "Climate negotiations in practice" June 5, 18:00-20:00, LT2	Required readings
7	Caucus meetings June 12 and June 13, 09:30 – 11:30	Position paper due Monday June 10 at 10:00am to Thomas.hale@bsg.ox.ac.uk
8	Negotiations June 17 09:00-17:00 and June 18 09:00-14:00 Policy Challenge II Debrief (all simulations) June 19th morning	Memorandum and reflective essay due Friday June 21 12:00pm.

The scenario

In 1992 countries created the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), pledging to prevent “dangerous” changes in the Earth’s climate. But nearly three decades of multilateral negotiations have yet to achieve this goal. While the 1997 Kyoto Protocol represented a step forward, it was modest in ambition, requiring only an average 5 percent reduction from industrialized countries and no limits on emissions from developing countries. Despite being intended as a modest first step, the Kyoto Protocol was soon undermined by the non-participation of the United States, the rapid industrialization of emerging economies not bound by its restrictions, and other limitations. More problematically, a countries found themselves unable to agree on a second step toward a safe climate, with the 2009 summit in Copenhagen—at which a successor to Kyoto was intended to be agreed—ending without an agreement.

In December 2015, the 190+ state parties and observers, plus hundreds of intergovernmental bodies and thousands of activists, lobbyists, CEOs, mayors, and other participants met in Paris, France for the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) to the UNFCCC. At COP21 countries adopted the Paris Agreement, marking a major inflection point in global efforts to address climate change. First, it declares a long-term goal of greenhouse gas neutrality in the latter half of this century, and urges countries to take steps to limit changes in the average global temperature to 1.5C. Second, for the first time it brings every major emitter into the mitigation framework, with nearly every country in the world submitting a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) that pledges what that country will do to mitigate and adapt to climate change after 2020. The UNFCCC estimates that these contributions will eliminate 4-6 billion tons of greenhouse gases by 2030, if implemented. Third, it creates a cycle of ratcheting up, in which countries’ contributions will be reviewed and, it is envisioned, augmented every five years. Fourth, it brings cities, regions, private companies, and other non-party actors into the heart of efforts to address climate.

In sum, the Paris Agreement marked a shift from what might be termed a “regulatory” climate regime, in which countries negotiate a set of national targets, to a “catalytic” regime, in which countries and other actors determine their own policies in the context of international review and support. While this shift represents a rare case of innovation in global governance, it remains to be seen if this new model can work. Though the Paris NDCs were significant, they are insufficient to put the world on a path below 2C of warming. Will countries and other actors increase their “ambition” to match their goals in the years to come?

These factors make COP25, which will be hosted by the government of Chile in the city of Santiago, all the more critical.

The major task before delegates is the question of “ambition.” Will countries raise their “nationally determined contributions”(NDCs) above what they offered in Paris? The deadline for doing so is next year (2020), but ambitious countries have already been committing to raise their targets or even put forward new ones, and many will seek to use COP25 (and another UN summit in September) to press all countries to step up their efforts. In addition to NDCs, countries are also invited to present Long-term Strategies (LTSs) which are indicative pathways for emission reductions through 2050. Will these new commitments be enough to put the world on an emissions pathway compatible with 2C or 1.5C?



In addition to this central issue, many other questions will also be at play at COP25:

1. **Trading / exchange of emissions reductions.** Article 6 of the Paris Agreement envisions the international exchange of quantified emissions reductions. However, countries have not been able to agree on how to calculate such reductions, particularly with regard to forestry. How can such trading be made credible and effective?
2. **Climate finance** remains a perennial sticking point. Rich countries have pledged to “mobilize” \$100b of climate finance per year from 2020 onward. But with US financing in question under the Trump administration, this target, always difficult and controversial, looks increasingly fraught. Will countries make it in time? Moreover, Article 2.1c of the Paris Agreement targets aligning “all” financial flows with climate goals.
3. At COP22 Parties adopted a work plan for “**Loss and Damage**” – compensation for particularly vulnerable countries already suffering the ravages of climate change—was left largely unaddressed in Paris. COP25 will feature a review of the mechanism looking at this aspect.
4. **The future of Global Climate Action.** Over the past five years, climate action by cities, states/regions, business, civil society, investors, and other sub- and non-state actors (hereafter “climate action”) has expanded enormously. Such action has also been increasingly institutionalized in the international climate regime through the Marrakech Partnership Framework articulated in 2016. It encompasses the High-level Champions, NAZCA (Climate Action Portal), and other elements. However, the language authorizing these activities in the COP21 decision text, elaborated on at COP22, expires in 2020. How should sub- and non-state actors engage in the international regime after 2020?

The Blavatnik School of Government MPP class of 2018 will simulate these negotiations as part of Policy Challenge II during Trinity Term 2019, six months before the actual negotiators meet in Chile. You will represent a country or another actor in the negotiations. Your task is to ascertain your interests, and to apply your full range of political savvy and practical skills to obtain an outcome that best serves those interests.

Learning objectives

During this simulation you will play the role of a country or other actor in the UNFCCC climate negotiations.

The simulation aims to give students an opportunity to apply the practical skills and policymaking strategies they have studied over the course in a holistic fashion. These include:

1. Strategic thinking
2. Bargaining, persuasion, and mediation
3. Teamwork
4. Public speaking
5. Coalition-building
6. Navigating the interface between science and policy
7. Connecting course material to national contexts

In addition, the exercise will give students further exposure to the policy area of climate change as well as the dynamics of multilateral negotiations, interest group politics, the role of technical expertise in policymaking, and the interface between domestic and international politics.

Schedule

Week 4: Introduction

You receive this briefing pack.

Lecture, “Introduction to Policy Challenge II,” (Jo Wolff), May 20, 12:30 – 13:30, LT1

This lecture will introduce the objectives and structure of Policy Challenge II and place it within the MPP as a whole.

You will be assigned into your technical expertise groups for week 5 and given a topic to research. Check the schedule for week 5 to know when your group is meeting its expert. It is important to prepare for this in advance.

Week 5: Technical expertise

Lecture, “Mastering Expertise for Policymaking: Understanding the Climate Challenge” (Tom Hale), May 27, 13:30 – 15:30, SR 3-4

This lecture will introduce students to the science of the “super wicked” problem of climate change and the various economic, political, legal, and social challenges it entails. As background, students will read the summaries for policymakers prepared by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the international body countries have created to provide technical expertise on climate issues. The challenge of obtaining technical expertise for effective policymaking will be considered, along with practical strategies to understand the core features of complex issues in short periods of time.

Required readings

1. READ THOROUGHLY
 - a. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, “Global Warming of 1.5C: Summary for Policymakers”, 2018. Available: https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/sites/2/2018/07/SR15_SPM_version_stand_alone_LR.pdf
2. SKIM FOR IMPORTANT POINTS
 - a. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, “Fifth Assessment Report: Summary for Policymakers” 2013. Available: http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg1/WG1AR5_SPM_FINAL.pdf
 - b. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, “Mitigating Climate Change: Summary for Policymakers” 2014 http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg3/ipcc_wg3_ar5_summary-for-policymakers.pdf
 - c. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, “Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability: Summary for Policymakers” http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg2/ar5_wgII_spm_en.pdf

Expert meetings: using technical advice effectively

In week 4 you will be assigned to a group, and each group will be tasked with mastering a technical issue (scientific, economic, legal, or social) relating to an aspect of the climate challenge. To assist you with this, subject matter experts have been invited to meet with your group for a one hour question and answer session. Your task will be to use this time, plus additional desk research before and after the meeting, to gain an adequate mastery of the technical issue you have been assigned to prepare for your group presentations on Friday.

Preparing for expert interviews. Part of the challenge of this week is to structure your interview with your expert effectively. They will not prepare in advance, but are ready to discuss the issue with you and answer any questions you have. Therefore it will be important for you to do enough pre-research on your topic to be able to know what questions to discuss with your expert. You are in charge of structuring the session.

Each group is scheduled to meet at the following times/locations. If you are meeting your expert at the School, please have a member of the group meet him or her at Reception in advance of the meeting in order to help them find the room. If you are meeting over Skype, please send your expert a contact request (explaining you are from the Blavatnik School) in advance of the meeting.

Group	Topic	Expert	Time	Location
1	Carbon capture and storage	Professor Myles Allen, Professor of Geosystem Science; Leader, Climate Research Programme, Environmental Change Institute	May 27, 15:45-16:45	GWR4
2	Aligning financial flows with the Paris Agreement	Ms. Charlene Watson, Research Associate, Overseas Development Institute	May 28, 15:45-16:45	Skype GWR6
3	Direct air capture of carbon dioxide	Mr. Tim Krueger, James Martin Fellow, Oxford Geoengineering Programme, Oxford Martin School	May 28, 15:45-16:45	GWR4
4	Climate Justice	Professor Henry Shue, Department of Politics and International Relations	May 28, 15:45-16:45	GWR5
5	Energy efficiency	Professor Nick Eyre, Jackson Senior Research Fellow and Professor of Energy and Climate Policy	May 30, 15:45-16:45	GWR3
6	Adaptation	Dr. Lisa Schipper, Environmental Social Science Research Fellow	May 30, 15:45-16:45	GWR4
7	Loss and damage	Dr. Richard Jones, Science Fellow, Met Office	May 30, 15:45-16:45	GWR5
8	Climate finance	Professor Eric Beinhocker, Professor of Practice, Blavatnik School	May 30, 15:45-16:45	GWR6
9	Tropical forest conservation and	Dr. Yadvinder Mahli, Martin School	May 30, 15:45-	GWR7

climate	16:45
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Group presentations: “Ministerial briefing,” May 31 9:00 – 12:00, SR 3-4

At the end of the week, each group will present on their technical issues as if briefing a minister. These presentations will contribute to your summative assessment.

Detailed directions for the presentation are under “Assignments” below.

After your group presentations, you will be assigned your individual simulation role.

Week 6: Understanding negotiations

Lecture, “Climate negotiations: issues, strategies, and tactics” (Tom Hale), June 5, 11:30 – 12:30, SR 3-4

This lecture will introduce students to the core issues at play in the climate negotiations and the positions of the major countries and negotiating blocks. It will also consider what strategies and tactics different groups can deploy to advance their interests.

Required readings

1. Earth Negotiations Bulletin, COP24 Summary, Vol. 12, No. 747, 18 December 2018 Online at: <http://enb.iisd.org/download/pdf/enb12747e.pdf> [SKIM FOR IMPORTANT POINTS]
2. CarbonBrief, “COP24: Key outcomes agreed at the UN climate talks in Katowice,” 16 December 2018, Available at: <https://www.carbonbrief.org/cop24-key-outcomes-agreed-at-the-un-climate-talks-in-katowice>

Practitioner briefing session, “Climate negotiations in practice”, June 5, 18:00 – 20:00, LT2

This briefing session will allow students to engage with individuals who have participated directly in the UNFCCC negotiations and in climate politics in a variety of countries. It will involve a mix of panel discussions and small breakout groups. Practitioners include:

1. Mr. Peter Betts, former Director of International Climate and Energy, Ministry for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy (BEIS), United Kingdom; former lead negotiator, European Union
2. Ms. Camilla Born, Senior Policy Advisor, Climate Diplomacy team, E3G
3. Mr. Brendan Guy, Manager, International Policy, Natural Resources Defence Council
4. Mr. Andrew Higham, CEO Mission 2020 and Visiting Practitioner, Blavatnik School of Government
5. Daniel Klein, Negotiation support team, UNFCCC

Position papers

Working individually, your main focus of this week will be drafting a *confidential* “position paper.” See “Assignments” below for details. Position papers are due on Monday of Week 7 and should be submitted to the simulation convener at Thomas.hale@bsg.ox.ac.uk.

Week 7: Caucuses

Caucus meetings: June 12 and June 13, 09:30 – 11:30

It is critical to identify common positions with allies, as well as points of contention or compromise with opponents, before formal negotiations begin. During the week you will have the opportunity to hold caucus meetings where you can begin informal negotiations with various parties, as you deem appropriate for your role. You may choose to structure these caucuses as you deem most effective, either as bilateral meetings, meetings of negotiation groups, or other groupings.

In addition, the COP presidencies and the UNFCCC Secretariat will meet at the start of this week to draft an agenda for the COP.

Your performance in the caucuses will contribute to your summative assignment.

Week 8: Negotiations

Negotiations: June 17 09:00-17:00 and June 18 09:00-14:00.

The schedule and agenda are subject to negotiation. Negotiators may arrange their work as they see fit. Negotiators will have access to School facilities throughout the meeting (normal building opening hours will apply). Typically, the COP president will propose an agenda that is adopted during the first plenary session (obviously, COP presidents work in advance of the official opening to secure agreement on the agenda). Typically a mix of plenary sessions, smaller working groups, and informal caucuses are arranged in advance, and are then changed to fit the needs of the negotiations as they develop.

Your performance in these simulations will contribute to your summative assessment.

Policy Challenge II Debrief (all simulations): June 19 morning

This full-cohort debriefing will allow us to compare across the simulations and extract core lessons from the exercise.

Memorandum and reflective essay due: June 21, 12:00

These contribute to your summative assessment.

Assignments and evaluation

Group presentation (summative) – Week 5

In week 4 you will be assigned to a group and given a technical issue to master. You will have an opportunity to meet with a subject matter expert at some point during week 5 to assist you in your preparations. On Friday of week 5, you will present to the rest of the simulation group as if you were briefing a minister.

Group presentation assignment: You are working for an unspecified government in the country's climate negotiation team. You have an upcoming ministerial level bilateral meeting on climate, and the other country has insisted that topic "X" must be on the agenda. Your minister, a recent appointee, has only a very shallow understanding of topic "X". S/he vaguely knows what it is about, but does not know what questions s/he should be asking about it, much less what the country's position on it should be. S/he asks your team to prepare a short briefing for her/him on the topic that explains topic "X" and identifies key political questions that arise from it. "What do I need to know about this?," s/he asks. The presentation will have the following format:

1. Presentation: 8-10m. The 'minister' will stop you after 10m.
2. Brief questions from the 'minister'.
3. To support your oral presentation, you may optionally prepare up to 4 slides and/or a single page (1-sided) handout.

Everyone should make an equal contribution to researching and preparing the presentation, but it is not required that everyone speak during the presentation. Groups may divide roles across them as they believe most effective.

Everyone in the group will receive the same mark.

Position Paper (formative)

The position paper will allow you to define your objectives, strategy, and tactics, and is therefore crucial preparation for the simulation. It will also help you prepare for your final (summative) memo. You are encouraged to consult prudently with others in the simulation. What you learn from these consultations may shape your position paper, but you may also not wish to reveal too much of your thinking, particularly on specific tactics you may adopt.

Position paper assignment: You are the chief negotiator/representative for the country/organization you will represent in the UN climate talks. Write a memo to your foreign minister / boss describing your country's/organization's goals and strategy for the COP. What are your top priorities? What are your "red lines," i.e. the outcomes you cannot accept? Given these goals, what power resources (material, ideational, etc.) do you have to achieve these goals? Who are your key allies and opponents? What strategies might you employ to achieve your goals? The memo should list your key priorities, review the factors influencing your ability to realize these goals, identify key allies and opponents, and suggest potential strategies. **1500 words maximum.** Email to thomas.hale@bsg.ox.ac.uk by 10am on Monday June 10th.

Engagement in caucuses and negotiations (summative)



Your engagement in the caucuses and negotiations in weeks 7 and 8 will count toward your summative mark. In assessing a student's performance, the examiners will give regard to the role that the student is assigned, evaluating it against the specific grading criteria (see syllabus for more details).

Final memo and reflective essay (summative)

Memorandum [1,500 words] The memorandum is to be written 'in character'. The student is to write a short briefing paper that details what was at stake in the simulation from the perspective of the country/industry/company/organisation that they represent, and, in light of their actor's interests, assess the outcome of the simulation and its implications.

Reflective Essay [500 words] This essay should detail what was learnt from the negotiation and what lessons the student is taking away for future negotiations or similar situations that they expect to encounter in their professional life. This is not done 'in character,' but rather represents the student's own reflections.

Norms and expectations

1. The simulation is an integral part of the MPP course, to be approached with the same seriousness you devote to your other coursework. We expect you to fully dedicate yourself to the negotiations during the simulation timespan, except to meet other coursework obligations. At the same time, no student will be expected to dedicate an unreasonable amount of time to the negotiations, especially during evenings.
2. You will represent your assigned country or other actor in good faith and to the best of your ability. As a role-playing exercise, the simulation requires us all to suspend our personal beliefs and expectations and adopt those of the actor we represent.
3. You are responsible for ascertaining the interests of the actor you represent and promoting those interests.
4. You are responsible for knowing the appropriate rules of procedure outlined in this document.
5. Multilateral negotiations often become heated, and negotiators are certainly not strangers to the rough and tumble of politics. You are encouraged to argue and work for your position as effectively as possible, during formal sessions, in the corridors, and elsewhere. That said, even though we are simulating international negotiations, we are all still members of the BSG community, and expect everyone to treat everyone else with the respect and comity that membership in that community entails.
6. Etiquette. You are expected to comport yourself with a level of decorum befitting the nation or other actor you represent. Negotiators employ formal language, particularly in plenary sessions. Following UN conventions, please address your fellow negotiators as "Mr." or Ms.". Other common forms of address include, "my colleague," "the honorable representative of...", etc. The chairperson of a meeting is always addressed as "The Chair" or "Mr./Ms. Chairman/woman." The chief representative of the host country is addressed as "COP President," and the Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC is addressed as "Mr./Madame Secretary."
7. Dress code. It would be highly unusual for a negotiator to appear in anything other than a suit or appropriate national dress.

Preparing for your role

It is your responsibility to ascertain and represent the interests of your assigned actor. The best way to achieve this is by researching the position of your country/actor, as well as your likely allies and opponents. What is the most you can hope to achieve? The least you can accept? What coalitions can you build, and what opponents can you isolate?

It is also important to familiarize yourself with the history of the UN climate talks, as well as their current dynamics. The lectures and readings in Week 6 will provide a baseline of knowledge on these fronts. Of course, additional research will likely make you a more effective negotiator.

A wealth of information on countries' climate positions exists online. Some of the key sources are listed below. These are merely a starting point, however.

In addition to your own research, there will be a preparatory session with outside experts in week 6. At this meeting, you will have an opportunity to hear about issues from the people actually involved in the negotiations, and to ask them questions on strategy.

1. UNFCCC Agreements/Decisions
 - a. Paris Agreement: <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/l09r01.pdf>
 - b. "Progress Tracker" for implementation of Paris Agreement
http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9485.php
2. Nationally Determined Contributions: What has your country pledged?
 - a. Official Registry: <http://unfccc.int/focus/items/10240.php>
 - b. Climate Action Tracker: <https://climateactiontracker.org/> Independent assessment of adequacy of NDCs
3. Party groupings – which group(s) of countries do you associate with?
 - a. <https://unfccc.int/party-groupings>
4. National positions
 - a. Most national ministries relating to climate negotiations (typically Environment or Foreign Affairs) post information about national policies on their websites. Recall that these statements are made for political consumption in order to advance the ministry/nation's interests.
 - b. The same is true for international organizations, companies, NGOs, or other actors closely involved in the climate debates.
5. National news media
 - a. Search for "climate negotiations" or related phrases in the major news media of the country you represent. It is important for you to understand how the UN climate talks are perceived by domestic actors in order to formulate a position you can both negotiate in Paris and sell at home.
6. Climate-related news sources. There is a vast array of information about the climate negotiations and the issues in them. Some useful sources may include:
 - a. Climate Home, climate news site <http://www.climatechangenews.com/>

- b. World Resources Institute <http://www.wri.org/our-work/topics/climate>
- c. IISD “Linkages” reporting on the UNFCCC http://www.iisd.ca/process/climate_atm.htm

Rules of procedure

UN conferences follow elaborate rules of procedure. We will adopt an extremely simplified version of these rules during the simulation. These are listed below.

1. There are two kinds of structured debate: plenary sessions and working groups. There may also be time devoted to unstructured meetings or deliberation.
2. Plenary session:
 - a. Quorum: 50 percent of state parties must be represented
 - b. The COP President or his/her appointed deputy serves as chair
 - c. An agenda must be adopted by a majority vote before debate can begin.
 - d. Speaking times and speaking order are determined by the chair.
 - e. Observers (i.e. non member states) may be invited to speak at the discretion of the chair.
 - f. Resolutions
 - i. Resolutions may only be adopted during plenary sessions. Resolutions must be adopted by a two-third majority, though note that the informal norms of the UNFCCC strongly emphasize consensus.
 - ii. During debate, member states may submit resolutions to the chair. Resolutions must be submitted in writing, digitally. The resolution must list the member states that (co)sponsor it.
 - iii. Once a resolution has been submitted, the chair may entertain motions to begin debate on it. A majority vote is required to begin debate.
 - iv. Once debate begins on a resolution, it is displayed on the screen.
 - v. Debate on a resolution ends when one of three things occurs:
 1. A motion to vote on the resolution passes with a majority vote
 2. A motion to suspend debate on the resolution passes with a majority vote (no action is taken on the resolution)
 3. A motion to adjourn the session passes with a majority vote.

- vi. A record of successful resolutions is maintained by the chair.
- g. Amendments
- i. Amendments must be submitted to the chair in writing, digitally. Amendments must list the member state(s) that propose them.
 - ii. Once an amendment has been submitted, the chair ascertains whether it is friendly (consistent with the intentions of the sponsors of the resolution) or unfriendly (inconsistent with the intentions of the sponsors).
 - 1. If the sponsors of a resolution, or at least 75% of them, declare it friendly, the amendment is adopted without debate.
 - 2. If an amendment is deemed unfriendly, the proposed text is displayed on the screen, and a debate on the amendment immediately begins.
 - iii. Once debate has begun, the chair may either recognize speakers, or entertain motions to vote on an amendment. Amendments that receive a majority of votes are incorporated into the resolution.
- h. Alternative rules may be proposed by member states and adopted by a majority vote.
- i. The plenary session ends when the chair entertains a motion to adjourn debate, and that motion is passed by a majority vote.
3. Working groups
- a. No quorum
 - b. The chair is selected in advance by the COP president or elected by a majority of the working group. The chair may be replaced by a majority vote of the working group.
 - c. The chair may select speakers and set speaking times at his or her discretion.
 - d. Speakers may include state parties or observers.
4. In addition to plenary sessions and working groups, the agenda may allocate time to unstructured meetings, including, inter alia, regional blocs, informal drafting sessions, one-on-one meetings. Such meetings occur outside the procedural rules.
5. ***All disagreements regarding procedural rules will be adjudicated by Thomas Hale or his designated deputy.***

Action

Can be
made...

Allowed
after

Purpose /result

Points	Point of order	Anytime	Always allowed	Identify alleged error in procedure
	Point of information	Anytime	Recognition by the Chair	Seek factual information regarding content of the discussion
	Point of parliamentary inquiry	Anytime	Recognition by the Chair	Seek factual information regarding procedural rules
Motions	To adopt an agenda	By the chair	At Chair's discretion; approved after majority vote	Establish agenda
	To begin debate on a resolution /amendment	After recognition by the Chair	Majority vote	Begin discussion of resolution/amendment
	To suspend debate on a resolution /amendment	After recognition by the Chair	Majority vote	Begin discussion of resolution/amendment (no action taken)
	To vote on a resolution /amendment	After recognition by the Chair	2/3 vote	Move to immediate vote on resolution/amendment
	To adjourn	After recognition by the Chair	Majority vote	Closes the session
Sub-missions	Submit a resolution /amendment	Anytime	N/A	Provide chair with resolution/amendment