



Addendum to the Rules for Cuba: The Special Period

Except for the changes listed here, all other rules are the same as the Rules Handbook.

IV. Debate

B. Setting the Agenda

As there is no set list of topics, but rather several events that the Committee will have to address, no agenda needs to be adopted by the Committee.

C. Speakers' List

Unless the Committee or the Chair decides otherwise, the Speakers' List shall be dispensed with. The default process for debate shall be a perpetual Moderated Caucus; Delegates will consistently motion for Moderated Caucuses for a set topic, speaking time, and duration.

E. Yields

As the Committee will usually operate under a perpetual Moderated Caucus, Yields are out of order.

VI. General Motions

E. Motion to Close Debate

The committee does not need to pass a motion to close debate in order to vote on any Draft Resolutions. At the Chair's discretion, and with a two-thirds majority of the committee voting in approval, debate shall be closed once the committee has sufficiently debated the given topic.

VII. Directives

Directives are used to act as a method to obtain information or carry out an action. If an individual or a group of individuals wishes to send a directive, it can be submitted secretly without the committee at large knowing. A directive that is proposed by the committee requires a



simple majority vote to be sent. Delegates shall introduce a draft directive using the same procedure as introducing a draft resolution, with the draft directive first being submitted to the Dais for approval, and with a simple majority vote of the Committee to introduce the draft directive..

A. Action Order

An action order, commonly referred to as a personal directive, is used to direct the actions of a particular country or organization. Delegates may send unilateral action orders so long as they fit their diplomatic portfolio powers. For example, a delegate in a position regarding finance will be able to take financial actions, or a general can control the military.

B. Communiqué

A communiqué is used to make an inquiry or statement to an outside entity such as a foreign government or a non-governmental organization. Additionally, a communiqué can be sent by an individual or a group of individuals and not necessarily the committee at large. It may also be used if a delegate seeks clarification on his or her country's policy. For example, if a delegate wishes to communicate with a party who is not officially in the committee, such as a member of their governmental department.

C. Press Release

A press release is used to make statements to the international community on behalf of the committee. The most frequent usage of a press release is when the committee decides to make a reaction to a crisis or comment that it is currently working on in resolving an international dispute. Individual delegates can also issue press releases to discuss their country's positions. For example: The military in no aspects backs the plan of the rest of the Government and will refuse to support these actions.