

Addendum to the Rules for the Paris Peace Conference, 1919

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

C. Motion for a Moderated Caucus

As noted above, the Committee shall function under a perpetual Moderated Caucus. This shall follow the same procedure and requirements as described in the EagleMUNC Rules of Procedures, with the exception that the 20-minute limit shall be waived.

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. The goal of the Committee will be to pass one longer Directive per topic, with each Directive being part of the final peace treaty that will be voted on at the end of Committee.

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 delegate asking what their nation's leader feels is the best course of action.

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 French delegation feels that Germany should be wholly blamed for the start of this horrific war and be punished accordingly.

VIII. Resolutions

This section of the Rules of Procedure shall be dispensed with; all decisions of the Committee shall be made in the format of a Directive.

X. Voting Procedure

F. Roll Call Vote

The committee shall only operate with a roll-call voting system. The roll-call shall then be taken in alphabetical order of the nations in the Committee, in a similar way to the roll call for attendance. Each country delegation shall raise their placards for "yes," "no," "abstention," or "pass" at the same time. After going through the roll call, the Chair will then return to those country delegations who passed, who may then only vote "yes," "no," or "abstention."

- i. The delegation will vote as a whole, with a majority of the nation's delegates needed to vote yes or no for that vote to count (e.g. if there are five members of the British delegation, three of them would need to vote yes for a yes vote). If there is a tie, that counts as an abstention.
- ii. If any delegate abstains, they are subtracted from the total number of people in

the country delegation (i.e., if there are five members of the British delegation and one abstains, it acts as if there are four members of the delegation). If all but one member abstains, the vote of that last member decides the vote of the entire nation.

iii. Voting power shall be distributed in proportion to the size of each nation's delegation, as follows:

- a.** If a delegation has five members, its nations vote counts as three votes
- b.** If a delegation has three or four members, its nations vote counts as two votes
- c.** If a delegation has one or two members, its nations vote counts as one vote.

