



# **Addendum to the Rules for the United Nations Security Council**

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

## **IV. Debate**

### **A. Setting the Agenda**

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

### **B. Speakers' List**

Unless the Council 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.

### **C. Yields**

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

## **V. General Motions**

### **A. Motion to Close Debate**

The Council 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 Council voting in approval, debate shall be closed once the Council has sufficiently debated the given topic.

## **VI. 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 Council at large knowing. A directive that is proposed by the Council requires a simple majority vote to be sent. Delegates will almost exclusively work through Directives.

## **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 may control government aspects such as finance and the military. Delegates will have direct power and control over their nations soldiers, supplies, their nation's economy, etc.

## **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 Council 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 Council, such as a foreign government.

## **C. Press Release**

A press release is used to make statements to the international community on behalf of the Council. The most frequent usage of a press release is when the Council 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: Russia condemns the imperialist actions of the United States as well as their continued persistence on avoiding a true solution to the problem.

## **D. Introduction of a Committee Directive**

If the Directive calls for the use of peacekeepers or a nation's military, that directive needs a two-thirds majority vote to pass.

# **VII. Voting Procedure**

## **A. Vetoes**

- i. The five permanent members of the UNSC (China, Russia, The United States, The United Kingdom, and France) will all have veto power over any directive, press release or communique.
- ii. Only one veto is needed for the veto to hold