



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

B. 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.

C. 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.

E. Yields

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

VI. General Motions

E. 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.

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 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.

X. Voting Procedure

H. 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 communiqué.
- ii.** Only one veto is needed for the veto to hold



iii. There is no way to override a veto



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