



Operative United Nations Security Council

Rules of Procedure and Guidebook

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Committee Overview

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations. It was founded on October 24, 1945, for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

The Operative UNSC RoP is a revised version of the Adaptive UNSC RoP, which was originally developed in response to the increase in crisis-style elements in General Committees. The shift towards mixed parliamentary and crisis procedure has been noticeable in the past year (2023-2024) of the Thailand MUN circuit. This Operative UNSC RoP is aimed to expand on the crisis related procedures available to the delegates of the UNSC committee from the original Adaptive UNSC RoP, in order to realize the full potential of actions delegates can take to address crises that were not accommodated by or in the scope of the previous RoP

The Security Council is a cornerstone of the Thai MUN circuit and should be valued as a challenging, research-based, and advanced committee that has stood the test of time, which is why this RoP is not seen as a replacement. Instead, the Adaptive UNSC RoP was created as an option in case the topic is suited to a more dynamic form of MUN. For example, hypothetical scenarios, historical topics, or issues regarding current active wars are likely to benefit from the Operative UNSC RoP.

From its inception, the original variant titled the Adaptive UNSC RoP was first used in the Security Council at ConcordianMUN III. The idea was coined and formatted into an RoP by the UNSC Chairs: Yihan (Laura) Wang, Thanakorn (Gunn) Vajirakachorn, and Sikkima (Opal) Ruangthammakit. It has since undergone a major revision to be formatted as the Operative UNSC RoP, with the first elements of its adjustment tried in ThaiMUN XII, and then later revised into a fleshed out format by Aaron Zhenyi Lee into its current state.

The President, Vice-President, & Crisis Director

The UNSC Chairs are known as the President, Vice-President, and Crisis Director, Operative UNSC will require three chairs: the President & Vice-President (Frontrooms Chairs) and one Crisis Director (Backroom Chair). It is important to note that all three chairs must be familiar with the roles of all positions in order to ensure a smooth flow of the committee.

This RoP has also been proven to be chair-able with only two chairs, with the President & Vice-President remaining while both chairs act as Crisis Directors. Though highly discouraged for any conference to run this RoP with only two chairs, in the case this must occur both chairs must coordinate to ensure a smooth flow of the committee session.

President & Vice-President (Frontroom Chairs): These two chairs handle the committee proceedings, address the delegates, and do everything that would be expected of a chair under the standard UNSC procedure. For example, they would be responsible for tracking the number of speeches, motions, and points raised by each delegate, opening the floor to motions, and handling roll call and voting.

The position of Frontroom Chair is suited to a chair with experience in General Committees. An extensive background in crisis committees, either as a delegate or a chair, is not required, however familiarity with chairing directive-based committees is highly encouraged.

Crisis Director (Backroom Chair): This chair handles the crisis elements of the committee. For example, they would be responsible for reading all the directives to decide which ones should pass, sending out press releases to the delegates, and announcing crisis updates. All three chairs must monitor the submission of directives, with the Crisis Director taking the lead role, with the President and Vice-President reporting to the Crisis Director regarding input on committee flow and appropriateness of the crisis. All chairs must be in agreement and provided notice before any crisis updates are provided.

The position of Backroom Chair is suited to a chair with previous Backrooming experience in crisis committees like HSOC or HCC. The chair should be prepared to have less opportunities to verbally interact with delegates, instead, their role will revolve around producing content to keep the committee going in a fun yet educational direction.

This is an overview of the tasks that typically fall to the Front and Backroom chairs. However, specific committee dynamics will vary based on the Chairs and the state of the committee. All chairs, regardless of original assignment must be ready to act as substitute for any other chairing position in Operative UNSC.

Both Frontroom and Backroom chairs are expected to help with the Chair Report and additional committee resources, e.g. workshop presentations, superlatives forms, resolution templates, etc.

Continuous Crisis

The main difference between Operative UNSC and traditional UNSC is the introduction of the continuous crisis format.

A crisis in MUN is a sudden event related to the topic being discussed. A crisis will do one (or more) of three things:

- Changing the nature of the topic being discussed, *e.g. a dangerous epidemic has broken out in a conflict zone, requiring military strategy to be re-evaluated.*
- Changing the stance of one or multiple delegates, *e.g. a public revolution in a particular country reverses its stance on certain policies.*
- Changing the timeline that delegates have to fix the issue, *e.g. scientists report that a harmful effect of a natural disaster will come sooner than anticipated, leaving significantly less time to prepare.*

Crises in Operative UNSC will come from two sources:

- The Chairs: A pre-planned crisis by the chairs that steers the committee in a new and interesting direction. One crisis from the chairs is required in order to begin the committee session. Further information is provided in the committee timeline section.
- Directives: The consequences of directives submitted by delegates: delegates get to see whether their actions fail or succeed and how that impacts the committee in the long-term. This will be the primary form in which crises will occur.

Crises in Operative UNSC can be addressed via two methods

- Personal/Cabinet Directives: Delegates are able to send directives to address the issue at hand, in one's personal stance or as a whole bloc, which may be announced at the start of the next crisis update. However, due to the chairs' discretion no guarantee of the success of one's directives is given.
- Resolutions: Delegates are able to provide solutions or address the crisis in the existing resolutions which will be debated upon during resolution debate as per typical UNSC.

- Committee Directives: The entire committee must draft a directive and will require a unanimous vote for this directive to be considered pass. A pass will guarantee the success of the actions in the directive.

Operative UNSC will vary in the amount of crises that will occur, for One-Day-One-Topic Operative UNSCs, at least four to six crises may be entertained, while for conferences with a Two-Day-One-Topic format, then at least eight crises could occur, reaching into the double digits is also possible. All crises will come in the form of crisis updates: a document/slide that outlines the overview of what has occurred in this crisis, providing all actions taken (individual directives taken by delegates may be disclosed by the chairs), involved parties on the matter, and key issues for the delegates to tackle for the crisis. Immediately after the crisis update the chairs will entertain POCs and POIs on the crisis and clarify as much as the chairs have the discretion to. Following the POC/POI session the chairs will open the floor for delegates to raise points or motions to address the crisis.

Crisis updates will sometimes include a crisis actor – often a real life public figure – that will answer questions pertaining to the crisis for 5-10 mins. The Q&A will work like the POC and POI session after a completed speech: delegates can raise their placard if they want to ask a question and will be recognised to ask questions by the chairs.

Delegates will be expected to respond to crises in real time. It is imperative to note that all crisis updates carry over to later sessions of the committee, including other crises. If delegates have failed to address an earlier crisis while a new crisis has been announced, delegates are expected to address both crises either through directive or resolution form. This adds a dynamic element to the committee as delegates will have to think on the spot to respond and take action through their directives. Blocs should also reference their response to active crises in their resolution.

Once the committee has moved to resolution debate, time freezes and so does the continuous crisis. No more crises will be entertained during resolution debate and will only continue once debate on both resolutions have concluded.

Committee Timeline

An exact date of the committee session will be provided at the start of the committee. For any historical topics being discussed, this means that any information that occurs after the starting date is deemed invalid and not acceptable to be used in speeches, POIs, directives, etc. Time in Operative UNSC doesn't always go at the same pace either. After the inciting incident or Opening Crisis; the start of a war, the landing of an asteroid, etc, "time" will freeze. The chairs can manage the pace of the committee by addressing the exact date the committee has now been set in the following crisis update. This can range from a change in only a matter of hours, to a matter of months passed, depending on the directives sent by the delegates and their feasibility on the timeline. The conference will simulate the span of **anywhere from days to years** after the conflict or scenario has begun. This allows delegates to address both the immediate effects of the scenario and the long-term economic, social, and political consequences.

All press releases and crisis updates released by the Chairs will include a date. This will give delegates an indication of when the committee is taking place. If one is not provided, then the chairs will clarify a date/approximate time this event occurs. The largest timeframe that will be allowed is an indication of early, mid, or late of a month and specific year.

However, once debate on the resolution begins, the committee is officially frozen in time, with no new time jumps or crises being announced or made during this time to ensure the order of the committee. Directives following this point will not be entertained until resolution debate concludes.

Debate Structure

Opening Debate

At the beginning of the committee session, delegates must motion to open debate. However, the committee session only formally begins if the quorum is reached. This occurs if at least $\frac{1}{3}$ of all delegates are present.

Roll Call

After opening debate, the committee moves onto roll call, where the Chair will call on member states in alphabetical order. Delegates can say:

- **Present:** Later, when voting, they can vote For, Against, and Abstain*
- **Present and Voting:** They must vote and cannot abstain

* *Abstain = choose not to vote*

If a delegate is not present during the roll call, they should send a note to the Chairs specifying their status of attendance. Delegates are able to change from Present to Present and Voting when conducting roll calls in later sessions of the committee but are unable to switch from Present and Voting to Present once decided.

General Speaker's List

UNSC automatically moves to the General Speaker's List (GSL) after roll call (opening speeches), and will return to it when there are no motions on the floor. The GSL is used for formal discussion on any part of the committee topic.

All delegates are added to the first GSL for opening statements. Opening Statements, also known as opening speeches, are introductory speeches that summarize a delegate's stance on the committee agenda. GSL speeches will be 60s per speaker. Speaking time may be extended through motions but may not exceed 2 mins unless specifically indicated by the chairs.

After being called on by the chairs, delegates will go up to the podium to deliver their speeches. There is no yielding in GSL; delegates may return to their seats when they are finished speaking.

After the first GSL (opening speeches), there must be an Opening Crisis (prepared by the chairs) to act as the inciting incident for the committee. Following the first crisis update, delegates can motion for Moderated Caucus, Consultations of the Whole, Unmoderated Caucus, or Moderated Summits.

Typically, delegates are encouraged to motion either for Consultations, Moderated Caucuses, or Moderated Summits after the first few crisis updates so that the countries most affected by related to the crisis can speak and discuss immediate solutions. In specific cases when the crisis is extremely pressing, eg. nations declaring war, invasions of nations, or extreme military action, the chairs may entertain an Operative Caucus

Moderated Caucus

Moderated caucuses are structured and formal discussions raised by delegates to advance the debate. When motioning for a moderated caucus, delegates must specify total caucus time and individual speaking time, with the latter being a factor of the former. Delegates must also specify the topic of the moderated caucus, which should be a more specific issue under the overall committee agenda. If multiple moderated caucuses are proposed, the committee will vote in order of highest disruptiveness: in order from longest to shortest proposed time.

The gavel will bang once at 15s remaining, and twice when speaking time has elapsed. Whilst delegates have a 10s grace period, they are highly encouraged to avoid exceeding the allocated speaking time. If a delegate concludes their speech with speaking time left over, delegates may choose to yield in the following ways:

Yield to another delegate: Another delegate comes up to the podium to speak during the remaining time. Delegates are encouraged to inform and get explicit agreement of those they're yielding to before actually yielding their speech. If the new delegate does not want to make a speech, the floor is automatically yielded to the chair.

Yield to the Chair: The speaking time is set to 0. The Chairs proceed to the next speaker, if there are no more speeches, the committee moves to the next item on the agenda.

Yield to POIs: The speaker answers POIs for the remainder of their allocated time. Delegates should specify their POI preference during their speech: either a set number, “none,” or “any and all.” Chairs may restrict the number of POIs if there are significant time constraints. All POIs must be given through the Chair; in the format “The delegate of X would like to ask / respond to the delegate of Y through the Chair...” POIs must be asked as a question, and delegates may not respond to POIs through another question. The speaker may ask for a POI to be rephrased or repeated, through the chair, if it is inaudible. If a delegate cannot respond to a POI verbally or wishes to consult their bloc before answering, they may “respond in note form.”

Speeches may not be yielded to the second degree; delegates can’t yield twice in the same speech.

If a speech made specifically attacks or infringes on the rights of a delegate as a nation or as an individual, in a manner befitting a Point of Grievance, that delegate may ask for a Right of Reply. The Chairs decide whether the Right of Reply is valid, if so, the delegate may deliver a 30s speech on their grievances.

Consultation of the Whole

A semi-formal committee procedure similar to a moderated caucus where delegates can speak for as long as they like. Delegates can choose another delegate to yield to at the end of their speech. The delegate who motions for a Consultation of the Whole will automatically speak first if the Consultation passes.

Moderated Summit

A moderated version of the semi-formal committee procedure of the consultation of the whole and moderated caucus. The delegate who motions for the Moderated Summit must indicate a total speaking time, in the session delegates can speak for as long as they like standing from desks. Delegates are not required to approach the podium as per the Consultation of the Whole. There will be no yielding in a Moderated Summit, once the delegate has concluded the speech the delegate must return to a seated position while the chairs will choose delegates wishing to speak, indicated by a raised placard. The chairs will recognize the delegates and allow the

delegates to continue speaking. The motioner must begin the Moderated Summit and must conclude in a speech no longer than 60 seconds, which will be following the same gavel indications of the GSL.

Unmoderated Caucus

Unmoderated caucuses (unmods) are the most informal committee procedure, during which delegates may move and speak freely. In this time, delegates are encouraged to talk to each other, form blocs between nations sharing similar policies, write directives and Draft Resolutions. Unlike formal debate, delegates may use first person pronouns in unmoderated caucuses. Whilst delegates may motion for unmoderated caucus directly following the GSL, the Chairs encourage at least one moderated caucus before informal procedure.

Operative Caucus

Operative Caucuses will only be entertained under chair's discretion and must only be raised after a crisis update has been announced, if any other motion is entertained after the crisis and a new round of points or motions is raised, then an Operative Caucus will not be in order anymore. An operative caucus must only be used in a time of truly desperate need, e.g. declarations of war, military activity, or any activities that threaten peace and security around the world. In an operative caucus one of two things can occur; a peaceful resolution or a continuation of war. **The operative caucus immediately begins with a seven minute Moderated Summit, followed by a three minute Unmoderated Caucus, this time must be used by delegates to reach a consensus.**

Once the Moderated Summit and Unmoderated Caucus have elapsed, the chairs will then open the floor to vote for an Operative Caucus of Resolution or an Operative Caucus of Crisis. A simple majority is required of the total members in attendance, with abstentions in order and P5 Nation members being allowed to veto the decision of the caucus. Once decided the committee will move in one of two ways.

Operative Caucus of Resolution: Delegates are provided 10 minutes of Unmoderated Caucus to draft a Committee Directive, which must include all the members of the committee as

delegations involved, to reach a direct resolution to the conflict, *eg. An immediate ceasefire is called between Ukraine and Russia, with Russia providing a public apology and reparations in the amount of \$XYZ, with an immediate mobilization of troops out of the Donbass region.*

Delegates must submit this directive to the chairs by the end of the Unmoderated Caucus in which the chairs will call all nations to vote for this directive to pass or to fail. A unanimous vote from all present delegations in the committee is required for the directive to pass.

Operative Caucus of Crisis: If delegates after the session choose that a peaceful resolution or any provided resolution to the conflict is unsuitable for the delegates of the committee, then an Operative Caucus of Crisis will occur in which the chairs will provide two minutes Unmoderated Caucus for delegates to confirm cabinets, after the three minute Unmoderated Caucus, the chairs will separate the two formed cabinets at the sides/ends of the committee room. A 12 minute Unmoderated Caucus is then open for delegates to submit a directive for their cabinet. Typical actions to be taken will be led by the most affected member of the cabinet, *eg. Vietnam has been attacked by Khmer Rouge forces and chooses to launch an ambush of Khmer Rouge forces along the borders of location ABC.*

Only one directive per cabinet can be sent and the directive that is sent first will be processed first. The chairs will then take five minutes to process the directives sent and generate a conclusion. Once a conclusion has been generated, it will be announced through a crisis update, where delegates are open to raise POCs or POIs, however any conclusion made cannot be contested and will MOST LIKELY change the stance, political stability, and international footing of all nations involved.

Points

Point of Clarification (POC): A question asked to clarify details regarding another delegate's speech. This may include asking for specification on an ambiguous term, elaboration on a vague policy, etc.

Point of Information (POI): A question asked to another delegate following their speech. POIs can be used to undermine or strengthen a speaker's points, force them to admit to information that can be used against them, point out inconsistencies and factual errors, etc.

Point of Personal Privilege: A point raised to the Chairs when a delegate has a personal concern that hinders them from participating actively in the committee. E.g. the delegate can't hear a speech, the room is too hot/cold, etc. Delegates are able to send this point to the chairs via note form as well.

Point of (Parliamentary) Inquiry: A point raised to the Chairs to clarify relevant parliamentary procedure and ROP. Points of Inquiry can be raised when delegates do not understand what has happened, is happening, and will happen in the committee.

Point of Order: A point raised to the Chairs when a delegate believes that there has been an error in parliamentary procedure that explicitly contradicts the ROP and hinders the functioning of the committee. The Chairs will decide on the validity of a Point of Order and may change procedure accordingly.

Point of Grievance: A point raised to the Chairs when a delegate believes that they've been personally insulted in another delegate's speech. Points of Grievance are particularly relevant if the speech disparages a speaker as an individual, not as a country.

Motions

Motions are requests made by a delegate to the Chair when they want something to happen in the committee. Delegates make motions by raising their placard and waiting to be called on by the Chair. All motions are put to a vote, at least half of the delegates must vote for a motion for it to pass.

Examples of Motions include:

- **Motion for Moderated Caucus:** Delegates must specify the **total time** of the moderated caucus (usually 10-20 minutes) the **individual speaking time** (usually 60-90s) and the **topic** (usually a more specific part of the committee agenda).
- **Motion for a Consultation of the Whole:** Delegates must specify the total time of the consultation, usually 10-20 minutes.
- **Motion for a Moderated Summit:** Delegates must specify the total time of the summit, usually 10-20 minutes.
- **Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus:** Delegates must specify the total time of the unmoderated caucus, usually 10-30 minutes.
- **Motion for an Operative Caucus:** Delegates must only raise this motion after a crisis update that the chairs deem appropriately serious for the matter.
- **Motion to Extend:** Can be used to extend the total time of a motion that just ended. Delegates must specify how much time they want to extend by.
- **Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution:** delegates must specify the number of the resolution they want to introduce, e.g. DR 1.1 or 1.2
- **Motion for a Minute of Silence**
- **Motion to Move to Amendments/Voting Procedure**
- **Motion to Open Debate:** made at the beginning of the first committee session
- **Motion to Suspend Debate:** made before a break between committee sessions
- **Motion to Resume Debate:** made after each break has ended
- **Motion to Close Debate:** made at the end of last committee session

Notes / Substantive Chits

Delegates can communicate with each other and with the chair through note passing. When sending a note, delegates should write down the country names of both the sender and recipient before raising their note up silently to be taken by the pages.

Delegates are not allowed to cross-talk (talking to seatmates during any time not including unmoderated caucus) and any sighting of such will be met with a warning from the chairs to refrain from continuing cross-talk.

Types of Directives

Unlike traditional committees, where the committee can only take action through resolutions, delegates in Operative UNSC can take action— in public or in secret —with consequences that play out in real time.

They can do so through the five types of directives:

- Personal Directives
- Cabinet Directives
- Press Releases
- Communiqués
- Committee Directives

Directives represent things that delegates want to do in the world outside the committee. They are submitted by filling in a directives form, a google form sent out by the chairs. Ultimately, the chairs will decide whether a directive fails or passes: whether the delegate successfully completes their desired action or not. The failure or success of directives will be revealed in crisis updates released by the chairs.

A Personal Directive is an action taken by an individual, *e.g. The Delegate of the DPRK attempting to assassinate the President of the United States.*

A Cabinet Directive is a collective action taken by multiple delegates (usually one bloc) in the committee. *E.g. All NATO member states pledge to give 40 billion dollars in aid to Ukraine.*

- Delegates should fill in the form again for each separate action that they want to take. Do not write down multiple things that you want to do on one directive.
- All directives should be as specific as possible. Given that directives symbolize actions, not recommendations, it's important that delegates are on the same page as chairs who will ultimately be crafting crises based off of the directives.
- Cabinet directives must list the country names of every single delegate who has written, supported, or taken action in the directive.

Press Releases

A Press Release is a public statement released by a delegate or a bloc that is released to both civilians and other delegates. A Press Release must be submitted via a Google Form and must be written verbatim.

All press releases must be submitted with their title and a list of all delegates who have taken part in writing the document. After being vetted by the chairs, press releases will be read out in front of the committee, the chairs will either request the delegate to read the press release (with the text also shown to the delegates) or the chairs will read it out themselves. This will not be counted or considered a speech and POIs will not be allotted.

Communiqués

A Communiqué is a private message to another person or group outside of the committee. They are used to support, urge, or manipulate government officials, public figures, NGOs, and countries not covered by the allocations. Communiqués must be submitted verbatim: the message that will be sent to the person or group must be fully written out and have the exact same wording as the message sent to the chairs.

Communiqués can be submitted in the same way as press releases. The chairs will respond to the communiqué on behalf of the person or group that it was sent to.

Committee Directives

Committee Directives will only take place when the whole committee is in agreement to take a certain action, either through an Operative Caucus of Resolution, or any other caucuses in the committee session. Once a committee directive has been sent, the chairs will entertain voting procedures on that directive once the time of the current caucus elapses. A unanimous vote will be required for any actions taken in the Committee Directives to take place, which means that a successful vote guarantees the success of the directive.

Draft Resolutions

Draft Resolutions (DRs) are written documents outlining what delegates want to do in response to the agenda. They are written by blocs of delegates during unmoderated caucus. Resolutions must address not only the topic at hand, but the crises that arose during the committee session. Resolutions will be debated clause by clause, with a main submitter for the resolution as a whole who will be in charge of the vetting process, and a main submitter for each article and clause, to provide a main submitter speech.

Each Draft Resolution as a whole must have:

- **Main Submitter: 1 delegate** who is the leader of their bloc, strongly supports the resolution or has written a lot of the resolution.
- **Co-Submitters: 2-5 delegates** who have contributed to writing the resolution.
- **Sponsors:** All delegates who support the resolution and want it to pass.
- **Signatories:** Delegates who want to debate the resolution but don't necessarily want it to pass.

Each Article of the Draft Resolution must have;

- **Title:** A short title that summarizes the key aspect of the Article.
- **Main Submitter:** 1 delegate who strongly supports the resolution or has written a lot of the clause.
- **Clauses:** Each Article must only contain one clause
- **A total of five articles are allowed in one Draft Resolutions in the case there are two resolutions, if delegates choose to write one collective Draft Resolution, then a combined 10 articles will be entertained.**

Each Clause of the Draft Resolution must have:

- **Operative Phrases:** ex. Accepts, Acknowledges, Adopts, Demands, Encourages, Recalls.
- **Subclauses and sub-subclauses:** A maximum of a subclause to the 2nd degree will be allowed, eg. Clause 1, Subclause a. Sub-subclause i.

Draft Resolutions are split into **two parts**:

- **Preambulatory Clauses (Preambs):** Clauses that give background details on the agenda
- **Operative Clauses:** Clauses that outline what the UN or its member states will do in response to the agenda.

Resolution Debate

1. **Introduction of the Resolution:** Delegates proceed with voting procedures on the motions to introduce DR1.1 or DR1.2.
2. **Resolution Introduction:** Silent reading time of 5 mins for all delegates is provided to read the resolution.
3. **Main Submitter Speech for Each Clause:** The main submitter of the clause makes a 2 minute speech about why delegates should vote for the clause, going into depth about why each clause is an effective solution to the agenda. It is extremely important to note that debate will occur in a vacuum, meaning that other clauses cannot be referred to during debate on each clause. This will be followed by POCs and POIs.
4. **For and Against Speeches:** Delegates take turns speaking for or against a clause in 60-second speeches, delegates raise their placard to volunteer to make for or against speeches.
5. **Amendments:** Delegates wishing to amend the clause at hand must submit directives and must confirm with the Main Submitter whether their amendment is deemed friendly or unfriendly via note form. This should occur during the main debate on the clause (Main Submitter and For and Against Speeches). The submitter of an unfriendly amendment must make a 60-second For Speech for their amendment, followed by only POIs, then followed by an Against Speech in the same manner.
6. **Amendment Voting:** For unfriendly amendments a simple majority of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the committee is required.
7. **Voting:** For a clause to pass, delegates must ensure that a supermajority or $\frac{2}{3}$ of the committee votes in favor. P5 Nations, in order to maintain the stability of the committee, will be allotted only ONE VETO per topic, and must inform the chairs of their decision.
8. **Repeat:** This cycle repeats until all Clauses have been completed for the resolution.

Both the main submitter speech and for/against speeches will have 5-10 mins allocated for POCs and POIs.

Draft Resolutions must be emailed to the Chairs for vetting before being introduced through a motion. Delegates are required to share the document file as soon as work on the resolution begins.

In Operative UNSC, it's redundant to start working on the resolution early on in the committee session because by the time the day has passed, the crisis updates will have completely changed the situation that the resolution needs to address. Therefore, delegates are encouraged to write only cabinet and personal directives during the first half of the total conference duration. Delegates will be given a central theme for the final resolution. The resolution should respond to that theme in the context of the committee agenda and explain the blocs' response to any crises that are still active.

Amendments

Amendments are suggested additions, deletions, or changes to a resolution. They can be proposed via an amendment sheet/form sent by the Chairs.

The main submitter(s) of the resolution can declare an amendment either “friendly” or “unfriendly” depending on whether they support it.

- **Friendly Amendments:** Changes that are automatically included in the resolution without debate.
- **Unfriendly Amendments:** Changes that are voted on and added into a resolution if at least ½ of the committee vote for it to pass.

Voting

Substantive Vote: A vote on whether to pass a resolution or an amendment.

At the end of the debate, Chairs will ask all delegates to vote on the resolution:

- “All those **in favor** please raise your placards”
- “All those **against** please raise your placards”
- “All those **abstaining** please raise your placards”

If a P5 Nation wishes to use their ONE VETO per topic, the delegate will be questioned by the chair if the delegate wishes to vote against whether that delegate would like to use their veto rights.

Vote by Roll Call: If a delegate believes a placard vote is unreliable, they can motion for a vote by roll call. The chair calls on each delegate one by one in alphabetical order. Delegates can vote in the following ways:

- **Yes / No**
- **Abstain:** The delegate is neutral / doesn’t vote. Delegates can’t abstain if they said “present and voting” during roll call.

- **Yes with Rights / No with Rights:** The delegate gets to make a speech explaining their vote after all voting is complete.

Procedural Votes: A vote regarding the operation of the committee, e.g. on whether to pass a motion. Delegates cannot abstain in procedural votes.

- **Simple Majority:** $\frac{1}{2}$ delegates in favor
- **Qualified Majority:** $\frac{2}{3}$ delegates in favor

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Yihan (Laura) Wang

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ConcordianMUN III

RISMUN XVIII

THAIMUN XII