**Developments Guide**

At some point in the Security Council, delegates will be issued “developments” (such as news releases) related to one of the Security Council’s topics. It will be up to the delegates to decide if the developments constitute a crisis and require the immediate attention of the committee, or if they are simply issues for countries to address at some other point in time.

Please note the following rules for discussing and responding to developments:

**GENERAL RULES**

1. When discussing and responding to developments, delegates must remain in character and adhere to all parts of the Delegate Code of Conduct.

2. Only the Security Council will address the developments, so there is no need to alert delegates in other committees.

**DISCUSSING THE DEVELOPMENTS**

3. When the developments are issued, delegates may make a Motion to Suspend the Meeting for an unmoderated caucus to read the information. The suspension should not be longer than 10 minutes.

4. If the Security Council is discussing the topic to which the developments relate, delegates can simply incorporate discussion of the developments into the current debate and working papers.

5. If the Security Council is discussing a different topic and delegates believe the new information merits immediate discussion, they can make a Motion to Adjourn Debate for the purpose of moving on to the topic to which the developments relate. This motion allows the committee to end debate on the current topic without voting on draft resolutions. Later, delegates can make a Motion to Reconsider the original topic.

**RESPONDING TO DEVELOPMENTS IN YOUR COUNTRY**

6. Because diplomats are authorized by their governments to act in accordance with their country’s stated policies, delegates may make speeches and write working papers that are consistent with their country’s stated policies at the beginning of the conference. All speeches and actions must be appropriate to the scope and mission of the committee.

7. Because delegates are not heads of state, they cannot announce any national developments or policy changes unless they have been PRE-APPROVED BY THE CHAIR. To obtain approval, send a detailed note explaining the announcement you wish to make to the Chair. The announcement must be consistent with your country’s actual political, economic, military, and diplomatic capabilities and circumstances. Do not make the announcement unless you have received written permission from the Chair.
8. For help in developing a response to the developments or if you have questions about your country’s capabilities, you may send a note to Home Government. During the conference, each country in each committee can send just four queries to home government, so use these questions wisely. For more information, see the “About Home Government” handout.

9. Delegates may contact and/or meet with any state with whom they would like to discuss the developments. To get in touch with a state not represented in your committee, send a note to Home Government. Notes of this nature count towards the four-note limit.

**EXAMPLES OF ACTIONS THAT NEED APPROVAL OF THE CHAIR**

1. Major events occurring within your borders, including changes of government, important legislation, results of trials, natural disasters, interesting news stories, etc.

2. Changes in your country’s foreign policy, such as the imposition of economic sanctions, the extension of foreign aid, and military exercises and operations.

3. Upon receiving a detailed note from you requesting permission to make an announcement, the Chair will determine whether the request is plausible. If so, s/he will give you approval to make the announcement at an appropriate time.

4. The committee staff is very busy. It may take some time for the Chair to respond to your request.

5. Chairs will not approve announcements that detail results of actions. Only the Chair can determine the effects of policies such as sanctions and military attacks. The Chair will announce the results of such action when s/he deems appropriate.

**EXAMPLES OF ACTIONS DELEGATES CAN TAKE TOGETHER**

1. The Security Council background guide provides information on the structure, functions, and previous actions of the Security Council. Thus it provides insight into actions the Committee could take to respond to the developments. Depending on the committee, these may include resolutions to:
   - condemn a country’s actions
   - urge negotiations
   - urge UN member states or UN organizations to investigate or respond
   - impose economic sanctions
   - authorize military actions by individual countries
   - use peacekeeping forces donated by countries to quell a situation

2. Proposed multilateral actions must be written as working papers and will be subject to the same rules of procedure as resolutions on the regular agenda topics. To go into effect, draft resolutions must pass the committee through voting procedures.