CHEMUN XVI

Cohesion and Divergence

SECURITY COUNCIL (SC) GUIDEBOOK

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INTRODUCTION

The Security Council is a special committee comprised of 15 nations established in 1945. There are 5 permanent members which are France, China, United States, United Kingdom and Russia, and 10 non-permanent members which are chosen by a vote in the General Assembly every two years. The Security Council is one of the most prestigious committees because it is the most powerful of the six principal organs of the UN. The Security Council has the ability to deploy peacekeepers, place sanction, and to authorise the use of military force. All of the aforementioned actions are taken with the goal of creating peace and stability in the world, and any resolutions passed by the Security Council is binding, it is the only committee that passes such resolution, so it is of utmost important delegates create feasible solutions that coincide with their country policy.

GENERAL RULES

1. Be on time for every session.
2. Turn off all cell phones before committee is in session.
3. Delegates should stand when speaking for any purpose.
4. Use of electronic devices is solely permitted during lobbying.
5. The use of electronic recording (audio or visual) devices by Delegates is prohibited.
6. Address other delegates with dignity and respect.
7. Voting should not take place when all delegates are not present, with exception of absent delegates

SECURITY COUNCIL PROCEDURE

Debate

The Security Council, like most other small committees, is an ad hoc committee, meaning resolutions are not debated, but instead clauses. Procedure in committee is mostly the same as any other committee. Delegates will raise their placard after the chair(s) indicate that the floor has been opened for speeches, at which point a delegate will be recognised, this delegate can make a speech or have their amendment entertained, after which there will be points of information at the discretion of the speaker. After this, the delegate can yield the floor to the chair or to another delegate unless the chair requests otherwise.

Veto threats are submitted by P5 countries who believe that they will be vetoing the clause, this can be done orally or in a note to the chairs. When a veto threat is submitted one of the P5 countries can motion for a P5 caucus or the chair can call for a P5 caucus. This is a 5-minute meeting outside the committee rooms with only the P5, and the expert chair. Here the delegation that submitted the veto threat will clarify their reason for doing so, and if the expert chair deems the veto threat to be reasonable it is the responsibility of the P5 to come to a compromise. Regardless of the outcome, the meeting will conclude and delegates will return to the committee room, where one of the P5 members will summarise the outcome of the caucus. In the case that the chair deems a veto threat unreasonable the caucus concludes without a compromise and the veto is simply overruled. All other delegations will have a 5-minute indoor recess during the caucus. Although this is an opportunity for delegates in the P5 to express their national interests, the veto should only be used if national sovereignty is violated or if the delegate truly believes that the addition of the clause in question is unfeasible or would serve as a detriment to the resolution.

Lobbying & Clause Writing

Lobbying occurs on the first day after the opening ceremony where the room will be divided into the three topics, and delegates will work with others on creating clauses, which will be compiled into one document. Delegates who wish to submit clauses on multiple issues are permitted to move between groups.

As mentioned previously the committee debates clause by clause. This means that each clause should be its own stand-alone clause and should not refer to any other clauses, the only exception to this is if a clause has already passed, however, delegates are encouraged to create strong stand-alone clauses. This is especially important since in other committees clauses can be interdependent since a resolution is being submitted.

Joint Communiqué

After each clause has been debated, committee moves into Joint Communique, where all the passed clauses are compiled into one document. Delegates should note that any tabled clauses are to be discussed at this stage in the debate and that any delegates wishing to add new clauses to the resolution will be submitting the clauses as an amendment to the resolution.

Voting

Voting in SC occurs like in any other committee. Delegate are at liberty to vote for, against or abstain. P5 members of the Security Council are strongly encouraged to reconsider before voting against, as this would count as a veto. P5 members are instead encouraged to notify the committee ahead of time by submitting a veto threat, or amendment and clarifying a veto threat in their speech for the amendment. For any amendment to pass a simple majority is needed, for any resolution or clause to pass there has to be a two-thirds majority, meaning 10 of the 15 members have to vote in favour of a resolution or clause, which is why delegates are discouraged from abstaining. Preambulatory clauses also have a voting procedure, where a simple majority is needed to pass them. There is no debate on preambulatory clauses, they are simply passed or failed.

MOTIONS & POINTS

All the Motions and Points that are entertained in CHEMUN Security Council are listed below:

- **Point of Information:** Questions to a delegate who has just finished a speech, these will be opened up to the house at the discretion of the delegate
- **Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:** Questions asked to the chairs regarding parliamentary procedures, or to indicate that the chair has made an error in procedure
- **Point of Personal Privilege:** Only point that can interrupt a speaker, if pertaining to audibility, may also be used to ask chairs to turn the AC off or other points of comfort
- **Point of Order:** Point used to point out mistakes made by chairs or other delegates
- **Request/Motion for Follow Up:** Used to ask a question, pertaining to the initial POI
- **Point of Information to the Expert Chair:** Used to clarify any point regarding the topic in debate, delegates are not permitted to check facts they must ask the expert chair to do so
- **Motion to Move to Previous Question:** A motion that calls for debate to be moved to the next phase, ie moving from time for to time against, or moving from time against to voting
- **Motion to Table a Clause:** Used by a delegate to remove a clause without any voting, requires strong support to pass, holds debate on a clause until joint communique
- **Motion to Review:** Used by a sponsor or co-sponsor of a clause to move into a review session to renegotiate its contents with other delegates; only available once per clause
- **Motion to Withdraw a Clause:** Used by a sponsor only, to retract his/her clause during debate; only available to the sponsor of the clause in question and only co-sponsors are allowed to vote on the motion
- **Motion to Extend Debate Time:** A motion that calls for the set debate time to be extended; this has to be done before debate time has elapsed, as the motion is no longer valid after the chair moves into voting procedure, also note that an extension for debate time for will not be entertained when the committee is in time against

- **Motion for a P5 Caucus:** A motion that can only be requested by P5 member states or by a chair that calls for the aforementioned 5-minute meeting
- **Motion to Move Into Unmoderated Caucus:** Calls for the committee to move into a state similar to lobbying where there is no formal debate that occurs in the committee room
- **Motion to Move Into Moderated Caucus:** Calls for committee to be moved into a faster form of debate where delegates who wish to make a speech do so in only 30 seconds and entertain no points of information, this is discouraged in such a small committee