



As a specialized body of the United Nations, the Security Council (UNSC) still follows a number of standard MUN procedures, with the addition of certain specifications for the UNSC.

DEBATE

In the case of the Security Council, debate will be done **clause-by-clause** followed by a debate on the resolution as a whole. The chair will set a time limit on each clause to be debated, followed by a vote on each clause. This is different from the standard MUN procedure of debating on the resolution as a whole from the start-to-end.

Each clause will have a Main Submitter who will make a main submitter speech on the clause to start debate.

During debate on a particular clause, clauses which are yet to be debated or have been voted against by the committee cannot be discussed.

Following the debate of all clauses, debate will continue on the resolution as a whole with its withstanding clauses.

Time will be given at the end of debate on each resolution to to debate the resolution as a whole.

All clauses debated as if they were **legally binding**. Any decision of the SC is legally binding upon all U.N. member states. Operative starters such as “demands” or “forces” may hence be used.

VOTING

All Permanent 5 Member Nations (China, France, Russia, United Kingdom and the United States of America) reserve the right to veto any clause or amendment. A veto threat must be submitted to the chair before voting begins. If a veto threat is not issued, it is up to the chair’s discretion to entertain the veto vote.

The P5s have **veto** on amendments, clauses and even the entire resolution. If vetoed, it immediately fails, no matter the number of votes casted in favour. **An against vote by a P5 nation is counted as a veto in every case.** To exercise their veto power, P5s must submit a threat to the chair with a written or spoken justification. Vetoes are only entertained if the delegate has proven said amendment, clause, or resolution has violated their countries foreign policy. Delegates are strongly encouraged to consider whether a veto is really necessary before issuing a veto threat (eg. Can the problem be remedied with an amendment?) In most



cases, if a P5 wishes to oppose, they will abstain.

In such cases of a veto vote, a separate P5 caucus may be held with the head chair presiding over the caucus. During this caucus, a discussion must ensue to try and rectify issues P5 nations may have with the clause/resolution in question. If no such solution is arrived at, the issuing country's veto vote is sustained and the clause/resolution does not pass.

During the P5 caucus, one of the deputy chairs may preside over an unmoderated or moderated caucus for all other delegates, as to the chairs discretion.

Any vote against a clause/resolution by a P5 nation is considered a form of veto. Veto votes are not in order for amendments.

A majority of **two thirds** of all members voting must be achieved for any resolution to pass. If there are 9 votes for and 6 against, the resolution does not pass. However, if 9 vote for, 3 abstain and 3 vote against, then the resolution passes.

HISTORICAL

The Historical Security Council runs by the same rules and structures as the Security Council, albeit with one significant difference. It is moved to the past. In the Historical Security Council, delegates relive, influence, and potentially alter the outcome of critical historical events. Therefore, delegates represent countries that existed tens of years ago. This way, they can delve deeply into their exciting histories.

This Historical Security Council will be set in 1950 for the topic regarding the Korean War. The session assumes that events after the date are roughly predictable. The overall goal of the discussion and resolution is prevention, deterrence, and peace - how to prevent the Korean War from escalating, and what measures to take for innocent civilians caught in the crossfire; however, delegates are not strictly prohibited from discussing the aftermaths of the war. Delegates may not use evidence and information from after the set year to aid and support their arguments. Delegates may only “assume” that there is a likely chance that this may happen.

The Nations that certain delegates have assigned may have not existed during the time of the debate (1950). With this in mind, delegates will be the countries that have once existed during the time period. For example, Russia would be the Soviet Union.

The second topic, regarding the economic and humanitarian crisis in Venezuela, will take place in modern day, and normal SC procedure will follow