

THAIMUN II

Security Council Streamlined Rules of Procedure

This booklet contains a streamlined version of the official **IASAS Model UN Security Council Rules**. Delegates should treat this as a supplement to the streamlined rules pamphlet, and unless specifically stated otherwise, the debates in the Security Council are subject to the same rules as outlined in the streamlined rules pamphlet and the official IASAS MUN Rulebook.

This pamphlet contains all of the rules governing flow of debate in the Security Council. **It is most important to note that the Security Council votes on resolutions clause by clause, and the P5 have veto power, and these two rules substantially change the format debate. Both of these policies were practiced at IASAS MUN 2011.** However, they are not referenced in the official rulebook. We have included the policies for these rules, as implemented last year, in this guide. **They are highlighted in yellow.**

Please note that the original rulebook required SC delegates to give country presentations before topics were debated, and it also required that countries wishing to give these presentations must remove themselves from debate. This policy was not entertained last year as the previous Secretary General and both Security Council Chairs deemed it unnecessary and destructive to debate flow and participation. To maintain consistency between IASAS conferences, it will not be entertained this year either. It has been stricken from this streamlined guide.



Finally, it must be emphasized that if this Security Council pamphlet in any way contradicts the original IASAS Security Council rules due to translation errors, the **IASAS MUN Rulebook (not the aforementioned rules pamphlet) and the ruling of either Committee Chair takes supreme precedence.**

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General Regulations of SC Debate

1. Scope

The IASAS Rules of Procedure will be considered the protocol of the Security Council at all times, unless otherwise specified in the Security Council Rules of Procedure. Thereby, if there are no changes referenced to certain aspects of debate, assume that they remain the way they are in the IASAS Rules Pamphlet/Official Rulebook.

Powers of the SC Chairs

1. Additional Powers

In addition to the General Powers of the Chair outlined in the IASAS MUN 2012 Rules Pamphlet/Rulebook, the Security Council Chairs shall have the power to coordinate the following activities:

- i. Set the Agenda in the Security Council,
- ii. Make statements to the Security Council, of any nature, at any time, as they deem necessary,
- iii. Call for a Recess for Caucusing as they see fit,
- iv. Facilitate negotiations between Security Council Delegates, and
- v. Modify the Security Council Rules of Procedure, as they deem necessary.

Order of Debate

1. Roll Call

Security Council proceedings will commence with the Formal Roll Call of Delegates. If any Delegates are not present during the Formal Roll Call, it will be understood that they have waived their right to vote.

Those Delegates not present during Formal Roll Call may request reinstatement of voting privileges by means of a note to the Chairs.

2. Determining Debate Order

Chairs will determine the order of resolutions debated impartially. A first come, first served basis is recommended.

3. Debating a Topic for the First Time - Mandatory "To" Speeches

If the Security Council is debating a topic for the first time, delegates must give one minute opening speeches from their seats speaking "to" the topic (as outlined in the IASAS Rules Pamphlet/Rulebook) before debating a resolution about that topic.

These speeches are NOT open to points of information.

If the topic is debated again with a different resolution, these speeches are NOT necessary.

No other too speeches are entertained in SC debate. All statements, with exception to rule 3 above, are either "for" or "against."

4. Debating Procedure

Security Council debate differs substantially from the debate in other committees **because it votes clause by clause. It will not vote on resolutions as a whole.**

After initial "to" speeches are given (if necessary, see above), the main submitter of the resolution will approach the podium, read the operative clauses, give the first for speech for the **resolution as a whole**, and then open himself to points of clarification and then information.

Following this, any delegate may give an against speech about **the resolution as a whole**, and points of information may be entertained.

After the first round of for and against speeches, future speeches will restrict their scopes to the first clause. **If the first clause is connected to subsequent clauses by the resolution's own words, they may reference those clauses as well.** Once the Chairs feel that the clause has been debated enough, or a delegate motions to move into voting procedures, delegates will vote to pass or reject **clause one ONLY**.

Debate will then move to clause two, and the procedure is repeated again, and then subsequently for clause three etc. until no more clauses remain.

If the committee strikes a clause on which other clauses of the resolution substantially depend (this is to be determined at the discretion of the Chairs), those dependent clauses are stricken as well. If the two clauses are only slightly dependent, the Main Submitter is obligated to immediately amend the clause to remove the reference to the previous clause before the dependent clause is debated. Such amendments are treated as friendly.

If any delegate motions for a "division of the question" after a clause is stricken, as outlined in the IASAS MUN 2012 Rules Pamphlet/IASAS Rulebook, the committee may re-debate and revote on the clause after all other clauses have been debated. It is up the Chair's discretion to determine how to deal with the dependent clauses to the clause being re-debated.

Veto Power and SC Voting Procedure

1. Vetoing

The permanent Security Council members of: the People's Republic of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America shall each have the power to veto a clause.

Note that "veto" and "negative vote" are NOT the same. If a P5 power vetoes a clause, the clause may not be debated again at any time during the course of the conference via "division of the question." It is removed from circulation, and cannot be further amended, debated, or discussed.

2. Mandatory Elaboration of Veto

If a P5 nation wishes to veto, they must declare that their negative vote is a veto and **they are required to give a one minute speech**, open to points of information, explaining why they wish to veto the clause. If multiple P5 powers veto the same resolution, a maximum of TWO P5 delegates will give these short, one minute explanations, determined at the Chair's discretion.

Subsequently, the **Main Submitter of the resolution is entitled to a one minute rebuttal**, open to points of information, in an attempt to dissuade the P5 member from vetoing. The P5 power is by no means required to change their position, but they are encouraged to keep an open mind.

All of these speeches must be given at the podium.

3. A Note: Scarcity of Vetoes

Please note that vetoes are historically RARE. During a conference, it is recommended that each P5 power does not extend its veto power more than two or three times, although there is no limit to the number of times a P5 power may veto a resolution.

4. Voting

Clauses are passed in the Security Council by an Affirmative vote of at least nine Security Council Delegates, including all five permanent members. All types of voting, and the rules for each type, as outlined in the IASAS MUN 2012 Rule pamphlet / IASAS MUN Rulebook, apply to the SC.

This means that if 14 of the 15 SC members vote "Affirmative" but the one delegate who votes "Negative" is a P5 member, the clause does NOT pass. This is why clauses may be re-debated via "division of the question."

The SC and the GA

1. Security Council Function in the GA / During Crisis

The Security Council is to have completed its agenda at the same time as the Committees, and is to be present and participating for the opening of the General Assembly. The Security Council will report on its actions to the Assembly, and remain to participate for the rest of the session. However, should the need arise, the Security Council reserves the right to reconvene to address special additional issues.

The actions and procedures of the SC during Crisis Debate are to be determined at the Chair's discretion.

2. SC Resolutions and the GA

Though it is historically inaccurate, SC resolutions may be debated by the GA.