



# RULES OF PROCEDURE

VALID FOR :

Security Council

# BUILDING A RESOLUTION

The council does not engage in lobbying. Instead, delegates create a resolution together while in session, meaning clause by clause.

A security council resolution has no pre-ambulatory clauses. All clauses proposed should have 'step-by-step' solutions to the issue discussed.

Operative clauses are concrete ways to solve the issue discussed. Examples of operative clauses are:

Accepts	Encourages	Further recommends
Affirms	Endorses	Further requests
Approves	Expresses its appreciation	Further resolves
Authorizes	Expresses its hope	Has resolved
Calls	Further invites	Notes
Calls upon	Deplores	Proclaims
Condemns	Designates	Reaffirms
Confirms	Draws the attention	Recommends
Congratulates	Emphasizes	Regrets
Considers	Encourages	Reminds
Declares accordingly	Endorses	Requests
Deplores	Expresses its appreciation	Solemnly affirms
Designates	Expresses its hope	Strongly condemns
Draws the attention	Further invites	Supports
Emphasizes	Further proclaims	Takes note of
	Further reminds	Transmits
		Trusts

When a delegate wishes to submit a clause, they simply send a note to the chair with the clause. The chairs read through the clause and add it as a draft clause to the resolution. It is up to the president's discretion in which order the clauses are debated.

Once a draft clause has been added to the resolution, it is debated. The delegate who submitted the clause makes a speech trying to convince other delegates to vote in favour of their clause.

After this, the delegate may open themselves up to points of information. These are questions from other delegates. The speaker can set a certain number of points they are open to:

President: "Is the delegate open to any points of information?"

Speaker: "Yes, five."

or leave it to the discretion of the chairs:

President: "Is the delegate open to any points of information?"

Speaker: "Yes, any and all."

After all points of information have been addressed, the speaker yields the floor to the presidency. This is the only time in debate when delegates may use personal pronouns ('I'):

"I yield the floor back to the presidency."

# DEBATE

## MODES OF ADDRESS

As a general rule, delegates should not refer to themselves or others in the first person ('I', 'you'). You are representing a whole country, not yourself!

Instead, use your country, third person singular, first person plural, or simply refer to the delegate:

“Peru does not support this resolution because...”

“We believe that...”

“Is the delegate aware that...”

When giving a speech, delegates should begin with:

“Honourable chairs, distinguished delegates...”

After the delegate has finished their speech and answered all points of information, they must yield the floor back to the chairs. This is the only time in debate when delegates may use personal pronouns ('I'):

“I yield the floor back to the chairs.”

## POINTS AND MOTIONS

When the committee is in session, delegates can raise points and motions. Other than points of personal privilege, they cannot interrupt the speaker. If a delegate wishes to raise a point or motion, they raise their placard. The presidency recognises the delegate. Then, the delegate stands and states their points. If it is a motion, other delegates may should 'second' or 'objection'. To second a motion means to agree with it. To object means to disagree with it. There are no seconds or objections to points.

**Point of information:** This is a question to delegates who have the floor. It must be phrased as a question. You can only ask one question at a time and they must concern the matter currently discussed.

**Point of personal privilege:** This is the only point that can interrupt a speaker and concerns personal matters, for example if you can't hear the speaker.

**Point of order:** If you think a mistake is being made by the chairs when running the debate, you may raise this point.

**Point of parliamentary inquiry:** If at any time in debate you are unsure about rules of procedure, you can ask the chairs using this point.

**Point of information to the presidency:** Similarly, this point can be raised to ask the chairs any questions you have that are unrelated to rules of procedure, for example if you want to know when lunch is.

**Motion to extend debating time:** If debating time has elapsed but a delegate thinks there is more to say on the issue, they can raise this motion. It is up to the chair's discretion whether this motion will be entertained.

**Motion to move into voting procedures:** If a delegate thinks debate on a resolution has been exhausted and that there is nothing new to say, you may raise this motion. The presidency has the right to entertain this motion or continue debating. It is strongly frowned upon to raise this motion simply because you disagree with a resolution. After all, strong delegates are thankful for any time to encourage other members to vote against a resolution.

**Motion to divide the house:** This means that abstentions are not in order. Delegates have to vote either for or against.



Motion to vote by roll call: Voting by roll call means delegates vote in alphabetical order, similar to when the chairs takes attendance.

Motion for a P5 meeting: Any P5 member may call for a P5 meeting. A member of the presidency and the P5 delegates will go outside and discuss. This motion interrupts debate for the other delegates. It should only be used if there is a risk of a P5 state vetoing. The presidency has the right to not entertain this motion if they do not think a meeting is needed as it is highly disruptive.

## **AMENDMENTS**

Delegates may submit amendments to clauses. These can either be friendly or unfriendly. Friendly amendments do not change the content of a clause and usually regard spelling or grammar. Unfriendly amendments change the content of a clause. They can delete or add onto a clause. If a delegate wishes to submit an amendment, they simply write it on note paper and send it to the presidency. It is up the president in which order they are debated. Each unfriendly amendment is debated in the same manner a clause is. In the security council, amendments to the second degree (amendments to an amendment) are entertained.



# VOTING

**Veto :** P5 delegates have veto right. This means that if they vote against a resolution or clause, it automatically fails. However, it is almost never used. If the president feels it is in the interest of debate, they can override a delegate's veto. A veto may only be used if a clause or resolution strongly infringes on the delegation's national sovereignty. If the presidency feels a delegate is abusing their veto, they can ask delegate's to justify their vote. Any voting abuse is highly discouraged. It is not only harmful to other delegate's MUN experience but will be reported to delegates' MUN directors.

**Amendments to clauses :** Delegates may vote in favour (yes), against (no), or abstain. A majority vote is needed to pass an amendment. After a clause or amendment has been voted on it can no longer be debated.

**Resolutions :** Security council resolutions are legally binding. This means a supermajority is required for a resolution to pass. A minimum of 9 votes for, 6 votes against/abstaining is needed. If a P5 delegate votes against, this is a veto. The resolution automatically fails. Because of this, P5 members are encouraged to abstain unless the resolution strongly infringes on their national sovereignty.