Security Council
Rules of Procedure

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1. Background Information

Founded at the same time as the organization itself, the security council aims to address ongoing disputes through whatever means deemed necessary. The council itself is made up of 15 member nations including 5 permanent members known as the “P5” and 10 rotating members. The 5 permanent members are the United States of America, The People’s Republic of China, The Unted Kingdom, The French Republic, and The Russian Federation. The 10 rotating members are

selected through secret ballets according to a predetermined pattern for geographical representation, where each elected nation is granted a 2-year term. However, for NISCMUN, this pattern will be modified to include nations more relevant to the topics under discussion, facilitating focused research and fruitful debates.

2. Vetoes

Perhaps the most interesting part of the United Nations Security Council is the “veto” power as it is not seen in any other committee. Besides being able to retain a permanent seat, these 5 nations are also given the “veto” power. It gives each P5 nation the ability to remove any given clause in a resolution as they see fit. There are not any limitations in the amount this power can be used; however, it is important that this power is not misused as it may hinder the Council's ability to address critical issues and implement solutions. The veto power is reserved for cases of significant geopolitical interest to the P5 members. For instance, there has been a recent surge in vetoes in response to the conflict in Gaza by the US and Russia. As such, in its almost 80-year history, veto power has been exercised only 293 times in over 2600 resolutions passed, underscoring its seldom. Whether in the real UN or in model UN, managing this balance is essential for carrying out productive and meaningful debates.

3. Role of the Chairs

The head and deputy chair will each be responsible for drafting a chair report on one of the two topics, which ought to be submitted before a given due date. It is imperative that the information within the reports is current, reflecting the most recent developments and data available. Chairs should thoroughly research and verify all details to ensure accuracy and consistency. Chairs should remain impartial in their analysis, providing a comprehensive overview of the issues at hand without displaying bias toward any particular nation or perspective. This approach will contribute to informed and fruitful debates, helping delegates to engage with the topics in a meaningful and constructive manner.

Chairs should always act disinterestedly throughout the conference and adhere strictly to the security council debate procedures. They additionally are empowered to take necessary actions to manage disruptive behavior and ensure the smooth progression of the debate. This includes skipping repetitive clauses in the case of time constraints, calling on delegates for

proactivity, suspending a P5 nation's veto rights if it is being misused, and issuing warnings to delegates as needed. Chairs should also provide feedback to delegate resolutions prior to debates to check for spelling errors and ensure proper resolution formatting is followed.

4. Lobbying

Prior to moderated debates, the council will have an allotted period for lobbying. This will usually be completed on the first day; however, it is up to the chair's discretion to extend this period. In this period, delegates will split into two blocs and be given time to merge/create a resolution for either topic. Moreover, the United Nations Security Council follows a different set of requirements for resolutions. There will be one main submitter for the resolution, as well as a main submitter for each operative clause that is put forward by a co-submitter of the resolution. During lobbying, it is recommended for each main submitter of a clause to get the approval of the P5 nations to prevent vetoes from happening or to modify the clause before it does. Gaining the P5's approval or making necessary modifications to do so can significantly increase the likelihood of the resolution being passed in committee debates.

The security council has other additional preambulatory and operative clause starters available for delegates to use:

Potential preambulatory clause starters are but not limited to:	Potential operative clause starters are but not limited to:
• Recalling • Acknowledging • Expressing • Recognizing • Reaffirming • Emphasizing • Condemning • Welcoming • Stressing • Recognizing • Appreciating	• Decides • Requests • Calls upon • Urges • Encourages • Demands • Recommends • Endorses • Authorizes • Condemns • Calls for • Expresses

5. Debating & Voting Procedures

The security council follows a clause-by-clause debate. This means time is allocated to debate one clause at a time, instead of debating on the resolution as a whole as it is in general assembles. Each clause will be treated as their own proposed solution, with a main submitter speech, time "for" and "against," open debate time, amendments, a closing speech, vetoes, and voting, in that order. Like during lobbying, P5 nations can leverage their veto rights to sway the outcome of votes in amendments and strikes as well by threatening to veto if said amendment/strike does/does not pass.

When allocated debate time has elapsed or a motion has passed to move to voting procedure, the P5 nations will be given an opportunity to "veto" the current clause. If there are none, the council will move onto voting procedures. In the security council, there must be a majority vote within the whole 15-member council (8 of the 15) and a majority vote within the P5 nations (3 of the 5). If a veto is present, the P5 country wishing to veto must make a speech with no POIs expressing their concerns and their ultimate decision to veto. Following this, the council will split into two. The designated chair and all P5 nations leave the room to discuss the veto, and the spare chair will entertain a period of unmoderated caucus until discussions are complete. The discussion period allows P5 nations to elaborate and debate on the veto. It also gives the veto submitter a period to cancel their veto. If the veto is withdrawn, the committee will follow the aforementioned voting procedures, and if it is not withdrawn, the clause will automatically fail without a vote.

This process is repeated for every clause until there are no more to be debated on. The house then entertains a final closing speech by the main submitter of the resolution before a final vote (without vetoes). It should also be noted that the resolutions will automatically fail if it does not contain a minimum of 5 preambulatory clauses and 6 operative clauses.

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