

SweMUN

SWEDEN MODEL UNITED NATIONS



SweMUN 2019

The Rules of Procedure

Security Council

Introduction

In 2018, SweMUN will simulate a Security Council, which will use a different set of Rules of procedure than most MUNs at Swedish high schools. This document will be your guide for these Rules of Procedure. This is a guide to understand the Rules of Procedure. This guide will help to clarify the negotiation processes, the structure and the procedures of the Security Council.

Code of conduct

Overall instructions

Delegates shall always respect the Presidency and the Secretary General's ruling without openly showing any sign of disapproval. The Presidency will inform the delegates if any changes in the rules will be applied. In some cases the Presidency can ask the host of the event for advice, since they always has the last say in any decision making process.

During SweMUN, the use of alcohol and/or drugs is prohibited.

Language

English shall be the official and the working language of the conference. During session, the delegates shall address themselves, each other and the presidency in third person.

Courtesy

All representatives shall always show courtesy and respect to the Presidency, the Secretariat, and other representatives. Cuss words, slang or personal attacks are strictly forbidden during the whole conference. A dress code is mandatory, of which two are acceptable:

1.) Formal clothing

For men this entails a suit, or dark pants with a jacket, and a tie. For women this entails a suit, or dark pants/skirt with jacket.

2.) Traditional clothing that does not offend or ridicule any person, group, or ethnicity.

All hair longer than shoulder length should be fixed up, both on ladies and gentlemen. Sunglasses are not allowed.

All representatives who wish to have the floor must address all parties present in a correct manner, using third person. The right to speak can only be given by a President or the Secretary General in the General Assembly and the Security Council.

If a delegate makes a personal attack on an individual, the Presidency has the right to ask the delegate to leave, for talks with the Secretary General. Speaking and voting rights may be revoked.

The Security Council will attend the opening ceremony with the rest of the assembly but then leave when the presidency instructs them, before the opening speeches starts and instead start with their own opening speeches once assembled in the Security Council. The result of the discussions in the Security Council will be presented to the General Assembly the last day of SweMUN.

Composition of the Security Council

The Security Council consists of 15 states. The five permanent member states are China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States. These five member states (the P-5) have veto power, meaning that a resolution can only pass when none of them have voted against it. Veto power does not apply to procedural matters (e.g. when voting on whether to pass a motion or not). The ten non-permanent members of the Security Council of SweMUN will be Bolivia, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, The Netherlands, Peru, Poland, and Sweden.

Rules of Procedure

Under this section, the Rules of Procedure at SweMUN 2019 will be presented.

Opening Speeches

After a topic on the agenda is opened, the delegations will give their opening speeches on that agenda item. The Security Council opening speeches will be given separately – once the Security Council assembles in its committee room.

The length of the opening speech is maximum 2 minutes, and should a delegation choose not to fully use their time, any remaining time can be yielded to questions or to the Presidency.

Please note that each delegation should prepare one opening speech for each item on the agenda.

This means that each delegation should have three opening speeches prepared as there are three agenda items in the scenario.

Debating the topics

In the Security Council of SweMUN there will be three kinds of debate: General Speaker's List, Moderated Caucus, and Unmoderated Caucus. These might seem difficult to remember, but the reason for using them is that they are the closest to the real UN rules one gets. Below you will find presentations of each type of debate, as well as an explanation on how to alternate between them.

General Speaker's List

Every session starts with the General Speaker's List. This is the main setting for the Security Council. In the General Speaker's List, a speaker's list is used. When asked by the Presidency, delegations show their wish to be added to the speakers list by a show of placards, and they are then added to the list. The Presidency presides over the General Speaker's List, and no member state may address the Council without the permission of the Presidency.

Moderated Caucus

During a Moderated Caucus, the Presidency continues to preside over the debate and the council. No member state may address the council without the Presidency's permission. A speaker's list is not used. Instead, when asked by the Presidency, member states wishing to speak show their placards, and the Presidency chooses the next speaker.

Unmoderated Caucus

During an unmoderated caucus, the Presidency no longer presides over the council. The rules of procedure do not govern the debate. The delegations may leave the room, talk to each other, and try to find solutions on the current topic of discussion. An Unmoderated Caucus may also be used to have a coffee break, or lunch.

How to alternate between the three types of debates

If a delegation wishes to motion for another form of debate, they are instructed to raise their placard when asked by the Presidency. To pass a motion by consensus, there needs to be at least two other delegations who seconds this motion, and no objections. If not, the committee will vote by roll call voting. The committee will vote on the most disruptive motion first.

Motioning for a moderated caucus

To motion for a moderated caucus, the delegation needs to state the specific topic, individual speaker's time, and total time for the debate. When the total time has elapsed, the committee will return to the General Speaker's List.

Motioning for an unmoderated caucus

To motion for an unmoderated caucus, a delegation needs to state the specific topic, and the total time. When the time has elapsed, the committee will return to the General Speaker's List.

Once in a moderated/unmoderated caucus, it is not possible to motion for a return to the General Speaker's List. The committee will return to the General Speaker's List when the time has elapsed.

Other rules

POINT OF ORDER: At the Security Council of SweMUN, only one point is used: point of order. This point includes all other points, such as point of personal privilege, point of information and point of order. To use the point of order, the delegation simply lifts the placard marked "point of order", and the Presidency then rules on it.

RIGHT OF REPLY: The right of reply is used when a delegation has been mentioned by another delegation in a speech, or feels that it has been gravely offended and wishes to respond. To use the right of reply, the delegation lifts the placard marked "point of order" and states that it wishes to use the right of reply. The Presidency decides whether to allow the reply or not.

YIELDING: If a delegation does not use its speaking time in full during the general speaker's list, there is a possibility to yield the time to another delegation, to questions, or to the Presidency. It is obligatory to yield the time to one of these options.

REFERRING TO RESOLUTIONS: The delegates are not allowed to refer to a resolution, which has not been tabled as a draft. If they wish to speak about a resolution which has not yet been tabled, they are to refer to this as "working paper x.x"

Resolutions

The purpose of the sessions of the Security Council is to agree on a resolution (one per agenda item), preferably by consensus. Consensus-based Security Council resolutions have the greatest possible international legitimacy. Once a resolution on an agenda item has passed, this agenda item will be closed and the debate on the next item will begin, meaning that not more than one resolution per agenda item can pass.

A resolution adopted by the Security Council is a legally binding document, which consists of two types of clauses: perambulatory and operative clauses. The preambulatory clauses introduce the issues, but also make note of previous resolutions and international law. Each preambulatory clause ends with a comma (.). The operative clauses are the course of action that the Security Council wishes to take, and each operative clause ends with a semicolon (;). The last operative clause of a resolution ends with a full stop (.).

The resolutions of the Security Council at SweMUN will follow the same structure as the ones in the General Assembly. Further instructions are found here:

<http://fn.se/swemun/konferens/attforbereda-sig/>. Below, delegations will find suggestions on the preambulatory and operative clauses that should be used.

To table a draft resolution

To “table a draft resolution” is the term used when officially introducing a resolution to the Security Council. Sending it to the Presidency, who will revise it and either accept it or send it back to be corrected does this. Once approved by the Presidency, the delegation that submitted the resolution may motion to table the resolution. This does not mean that the Security Council has to vote on the resolution – it simply means that the resolution officially exists. A resolution can only be referred to in speeches after it has been tabled. Please note that no co-sponsors or signatories are needed to table a resolution, so a delegation can submit a resolution all by themselves. However, as the goal for the Security Council is to reach consensus, it can be wise to have other delegations that agree with the content of the resolution. Also note that more than one resolution may be tabled on the same agenda item. There is no limit for how many resolutions that can be tabled. However, the Council can adopt only one resolution per agenda item.

If delegations wish to support a resolution, they may become co-sponsors. Co-sponsors, together with the main sponsor, own the resolution, so any amendments will also have to be approved by them. Any amendments made to a resolution after it has been tabled must also be accepted by the Presidency to be valid. Delegations that are not co-sponsoring may also make changes to resolutions, but this has to be done in session by sending the amendment to the Presidency. When approved by the Presidency, the delegation may motion to table the amendment, and then motion to take action on it. This means that the Security Council will

vote whether to accept the amendment or not by a vote requiring an affirmative vote of nine members. In order for the amendment to pass, none of the permanent five members may vote against it. If the amendment is adopted, it will be added to the resolution. Once the Security Council has accepted an amendment, the main sponsor and the co-sponsors no longer own the resolution, as its content has been changed.

To take action (voting) on a resolution

When a delegation wishes to vote on a resolution, it motions to take action on resolution No X. If there are objections, there will be a vote whether to take action or not, determined by an affirmative vote of nine members. The P-5 does not have veto power on this vote. If there are no objections, or the vote approves of taking action, there will be a voting procedure. All delegations may choose between voting in favour, voting against, or abstaining from voting. In order for the resolution to pass, an affirmative vote from nine members is required. If a P-5 delegation chooses to vote against, the resolution fails to pass. If more than half of the member states abstain from voting, the resolution fails.

If a resolution fails, the voting procedure will continue on the other resolutions that have been tabled, in the order that they were tabled. Please note that if the motion to take action is carried, the agenda item of the current discussion is closed, and cannot be re-opened. This means that motioning to take action on a resolution concludes all discussions on the item, even if the resolution fails.

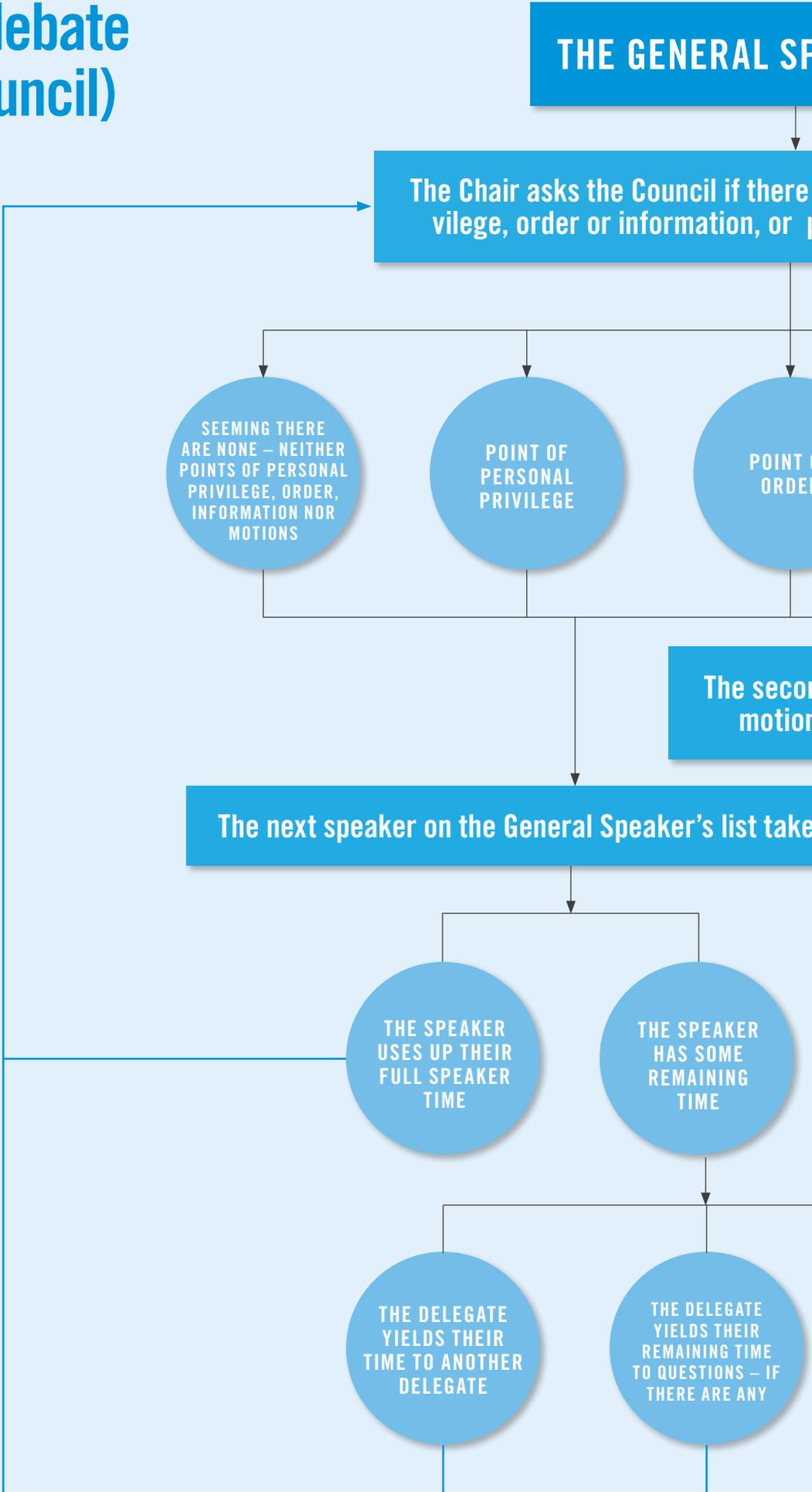
Preambulatory clauses

Affirming	Cognizant	Declaring
Alarmed by	Conscious	Desiring
Approving	Concerned	Deploring
Aware of	Confident	Expecting
Believing	Contemplating	Expressing its satisfaction
Bearing in mind	Convinced	Emphasizing

Preambulatory clauses

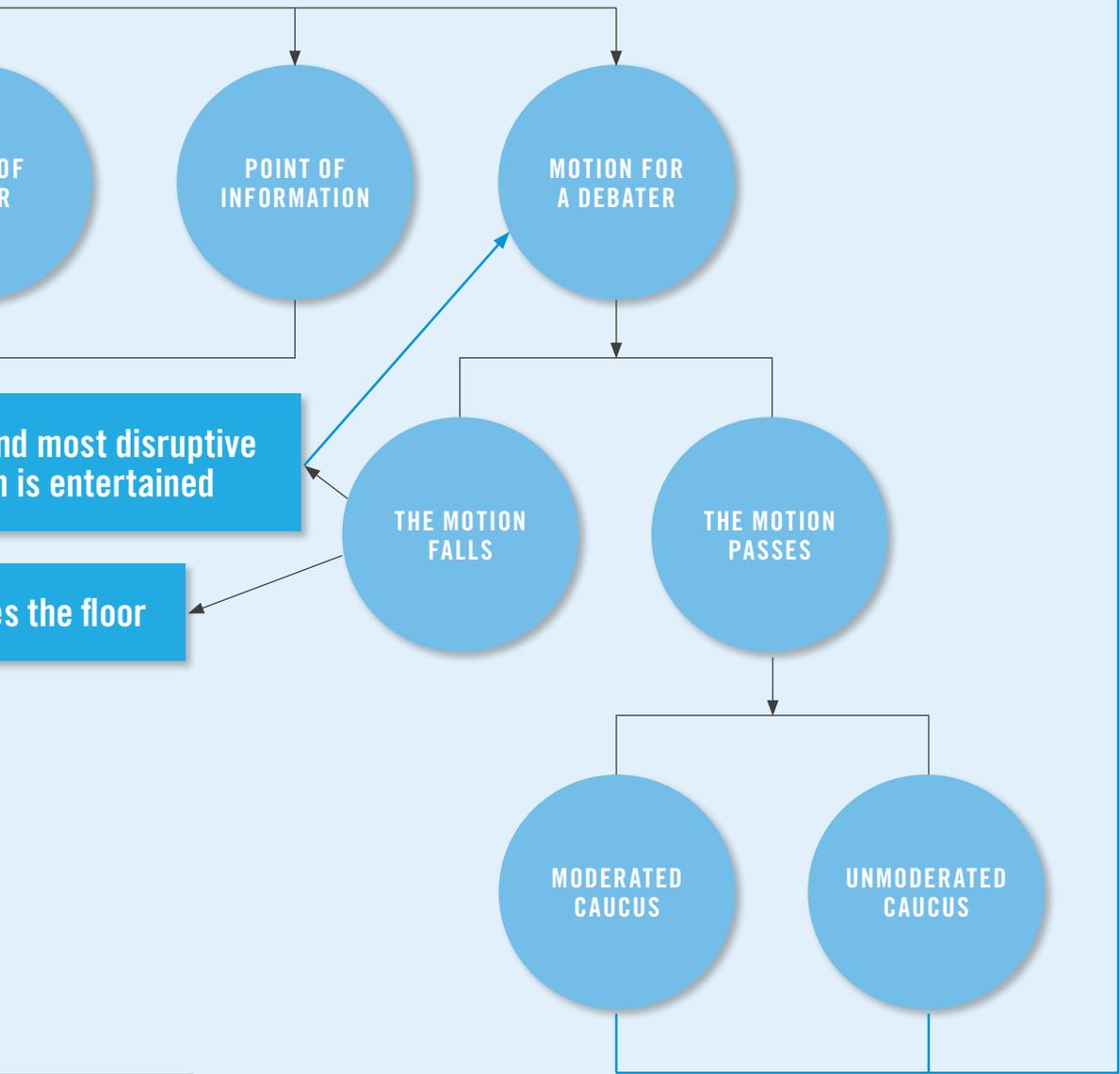
Commends	Referring	Welcomes
Condemns	Regretting	Guided
Confirms	Seeking	Having
Considers	Stressing	Having further
Declares	Taking into account	Having studied
Declares accordingly	Taking note	Keeping in mind
Demands	Viewing with appreciation	Deplores
Expressing its appreciation	Welcoming	Draws attention
Fulfilling	Reminds	Designates
Fully alarmed	Regrets	Emphasizes
Fully aware	Reiterates	Encourages
Noting	Requests	Endorses
Noting with regret	Resolves	Expresses its appreciation
Noting with satisfaction	Solemnly affirms	Expresses its hope
Noting with deep concern	Stresses	Invites
Noting with approval	Supports	Notes
Observing	Takes note of	Proclaims
Realizing	Trusts	Reaffirms
Reaffirming	Underlines	Recommends
Recognizing	Urges	

Flow of the debate (Security Council)



PEAKER'S LIST

are any points of personal pri-
points of motions on the floor



and most disruptive
is entertained

s the floor

THE DELEGATE
YIELDS THEIR
REMAINING TIME
TO THE CHAIR

