

# CIMUN

## Security Council Special Procedure



## 1. Composition of the Security Council

The Security Council of CIMUN tries to follow the actual United Nations Security Council (UNSC) as far as is practical. As such, the composition of the Security Council is as follows:

### a. The 5 Permanent Members of the Security Council (P5)

The P5 is comprised of the People's Republic of China, the French Republic, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

As in the UNSC, the P5 countries do get the veto power within the Security Council, which will be explained further on.

### b. The 10 Non-Permanent Members of the Security Council

In the UNSC, 10 countries, one from each geographical area around the globe, are chosen to be represented in the Security Council. These countries possess standard voting powers. The Security Council of CIMUN, modeling the UNSC, is comprised of the actual current UNSC member countries. In 2020, these countries are:

- |                      |                                    |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| ▸ Belgium            | ▸ Niger                            |
| ▸ Dominican Republic | ▸ Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| ▸ Estonia            | ▸ South Africa                     |
| ▸ Germany            | ▸ Tunisia                          |
| ▸ Indonesia          | ▸ Viet Nam                         |

### c. Observer States & Guests

As the actual UNSC functions, countries or non-government parties who are related to the issue at hand but are not already part of the Security Council may participate as Observer States, being able to fully participate in the discussion, but having no vote on amendments or resolutions. Due to their lack of voting powers, Observer States should lobby their regional representative to vote in their interest.

## 2. Veto Powers

As was previously mentioned, the P5 Nations get the Veto Power in the Security Council. When voting on a resolution as a whole, a vote against from a P5 nation constitutes as a veto, tabling the resolution as a whole. Therefore, P5 Nations are expected to inform the committee PRIOR to using a veto power, in order to give the committee ample time to correct amendments to provide the resolution a means of passing (i.e. If an amendment submitted would cause a P5 Nation to use the veto power, it is expected that the delegate inform the committee that they will use their veto power upon the resolution if the amendment were to pass).

If a P5 Nation wishes to use the veto power, a P5 Caucus may be held by a motion from a P5 Delegate or the Presidency, which will result in all P5 countries and the chairs leaving the room to attempt to convince the delegate either to simply abstain from voting on the resolution as a whole, rather than vetoing it, or to forge a compromise amendment.

In order to maintain the integrity of the Security Council and to accurately model the UNSC, P5 Nations are strongly urged to only use the veto power if their nation's interests are directly threatened.

To provide context, according to statistics provided by [un.org](http://un.org), out of 225 resolutions passed by the UNSC between 2010 and 2013, 208 passed unanimously (all countries voted in favour), with only 4 vetoes used during the 4 years. Therefore, the Presidency may suspend the voting powers of a nation if they are abused.

It is also important to keep in mind, in light of the above statistics, that the UN is about compromise and moving forward, not just choosing the most divisive stance your country can muster. It should be a *goal* to get resolutions passed as unanimously as possible.

### 3. Ad Hoc Debate

The Security Council, being a Special Committee, functions on Ad Hoc Debate. Essentially, what this means is that rather than delegates forging a resolution to present to the committee during lobbying time, a blank sheet of paper is started with, and a resolution is built up as delegates submit amendments.

Amendments to the 2nd Degree are in order. If an amendment to the 2nd degree is adopted by acclamation, it is added to the original amendment, which is then debated, while if an amendment to the 2nd degree is passed through voting procedures, the amendment as a whole is passed into the resolution.

Amendments which have been passed cannot be amended without a *Motion to Reconsider an Amendment* (mentioned later).

### 4. Decisive Action

The Security Council is the only committee in CIMUN whose word is binding. UNSC resolutions are, in all aspects, international law. Other uniquely Security Council actions are: the deployment of UN Peacekeepers, sanctions, military action, and technically, war. The Security Council can also use operative phrases such as 'Demands', 'Declares', and 'Condemns'.

### 5. Motions and Points

Other than what is explicitly mentioned here, the Security Council follows the procedures regarding motions and points like the GA Committees.

#### a. Motion to Reconsider an Amendment

This motion is specific to Ad Hoc Committees, who otherwise cannot edit amendments which have been passed. The motion requires a  $\frac{2}{3}$  majority to pass, and may be subject to overruling by the Presidency. If passed, debate will start on a previously passed amendment as if it were a new amendment. This motion is not subject to objections, seeing as a vote is necessary for it to pass.

## **b. Motion to Divide the House**

This motion is not in order in the Security Council, as it could force P5 Nations to abuse their veto power on a resolution as a whole.

Normally, this motion, available in every committee except the Security Council, subject only to an overruling by the Presidency, forces the committee to redo voting procedures where no abstentions are in order, and can only be used when the number of abstentions is great enough to change the outcome of the vote.