



KALMUN

Kadıköy Anadolu Lisesi
Model United Nations Conference
2019

UN Security Council
Rules of Procedure

KALMUN 2019 Security Council Rules of Procedure

United Nations Security Council consists of five permanent seat holders while all five of them have the veto power (the People's Republic of China, the French Republic, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America), and ten non-permanent member states with no veto power, elected to serve for two years, all being chosen from various regions in order to ensure that perspectives of all geographic regions are being presented in decision making.

Quorum and Roll Call

In Security Council, at least nine members (two thirds majority) should be present for the session to begin. The Council may debate, however, all five permanent members should be present during a voting procedure. Like the usual Rules of Procedure, at the beginning of every session, the Student Officer will call out each delegation's name which are included in the country matrix of the committee, and every delegate who are present in the committee is required to state their presence by saying "present", "I" or "present and voting".

Debate Procedure

In the Security Council Rules of Procedure, delegates shall submit their ideas as operative clauses, not as a whole resolution. Furthermore, as the Security Council is an "ad-hoc" committee, delegates may receive crises from the assigned Crisis Member, and delegates will entertain their ideas to resolve the crisis and submit their clauses to the President.

Voting

Since the actions and decisions of the UN Security Council are legally binding, it is advised to delegates to act accordingly to their responsibilities.

Despite the veto power granted to the P5 members, veto power is almost never used, according to the statistics of the United Nations. It is the delegate's responsibility to maintain the accuracy in the committee, however, if their approach would not be parallel with a subject, it is the absolute right of any member to object on a matter.

In amendments and clauses, two-third "super majority" is required for an amendment or a clause to pass. In amendments, veto power will not be accepted, the "against" votes of P5 members will be counted as equal with the non-P5 members' votes.

If a P5 member thinks a clause is directly violating their national interest and they want to use their veto right, they should raise a "veto concern" to the President verbally or with a message paper. Then, the President calls out all P5 members to a P5 Caucus.

P5 Caucus

When veto concerns are raised the P5 enter what is known as a caucus. Usually, this operates as a closed caucus in which the P5 leave the room accompanied by one of the Presidents. During a caucus, the P5 and the President discuss the clause in question and try to come to a compromise and decide on a way in which the clause can be amended to become agreeable to the P5. However, if there is no way at all that a clause can be amended in order to satisfy all members of the P5 it may then be vetoed outright. Following a caucus, one of the P5 members may deliver a speech as a feedback of their caucus, and explain if there is something that may be amended.