

CSIAMUN GUIDELINES FOR SECURITY COUNCIL

About

The CSIA Model United Nations (CSIAMUN) seeks to provide students with a realistic experience of taking part in the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). Following the Chapter V of the United Nations Charter, the focus will be global peacekeeping. Subsequently, the exclusive and primary responsibility of the council to maintain international security (and determine the deployment of the peacekeeping forces if necessary) will be central to the experience.

Taking after UNSC, the CSIAMUN Security Council consists of 15 members, including five permanent members with veto powers (China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America) and ten non-permanent members — without a veto power — elected by the General Assembly, comprised of all 193 UN Member States, in line with geographical distribution by region for a two-year term. However, similarly to UNSC's shifting numbers, the model council's may vary accordingly.

Preparation

Delegates are tasked to find a resolution intended to solve the given issue. To help create an adequate resolution, scrutinise agendas and find valid evidence to support their thesis. Most importantly, past actions of the United Nations regarding respective issues must be taken into consideration.

Consider the following when researching given issues:

- What do the previous resolutions say, and what was the consequence?
- What approaches did the international community take, and what were the results?
- Are there UN reports by a Special Rapporteur, the Secretary-General, or other UN committees?

Additionally, delegates should note that the Research Reports should not be their sole source of information or evidence. The issues considered by the Security Council are global, and resolutions could affect the lives of millions, if not billions. Therefore, such issues should take precedence, and delegates must utilise adequate contemporary research to formulate their resolutions.

Conference Proceedings

Lobbying:

Before any formal debates and after the opening speeches, unmoderated and informal discussions between delegates, known as lobbying, are endorsed in the UNSC. During lobbying, delegates must deliberate on solutions according to their foreign policies and reach a consensus. Delegates should also utilise this time to discuss the potential shortcomings of their clauses that may result in a veto. The student officers will be available for their respective lobbying sessions to help the delegates negotiate.

Subsequently, the Security Council will produce a final resolution by grouping all clauses delegates produce during lobbying. This document will be vetted by the Student Officer and corrected by the Approval Panel.

Debate: Clause by Clause

The closed debate over the operative clauses will be carried out in the written order of the final draft resolution. For each clause, the main submitter will read the pertinent clause, receive any at all Points of Clarification and Points of Information, and give a 90-second authorship speech.

Additionally, amendments and amendments to the 2nd degree to a clause will be weighed during the debating time. Each debate will be closed, and after the council has voted on a clause, it will not be discussed again. However, if a delegate insists on additional time before moving on to the next debate, the debate time for the specific clause could be extended, or the delegate could table a clause until the end of the debate on that specific issue.

When all clauses in a draft resolution have been settled, the council will resume open debate. This is an opportunity for proposing additional clauses that can be submitted as amendments — which, if passed, will be added to the main resolution.

After settling all operative clauses in a closed debate, the council will move on to debate the pre-ambulatory clauses en bloc. One or more pre-ambulatory clauses will frequently support the operative clause to explain terminology or a course of action suggested by the operative clause, making them essential to any resolutions. Regarding motions and general rules of debate, the forum will follow CSIAMUN Rules of Procedure.

If amendments and amendments to the 2nd degree regarding the issue are inappropriate in any way, such as lacking legibility or content, the office may accept oral amendments not previously mentioned in the debate. However, verbal amendments should not take precedence and cannot obstruct any ongoing discord. Should any disagreements arise from them, the amendment should be resubmitted in written form.

Veto power

Five permanent members of the council (P5 members) may exercise their right to veto if clauses/amendments are unacceptable. Before proceeding to vote against a clause, they may choose to warn the President of a potential veto by sending a note to the chair. During the voting, if any one of the P5 countries votes no, this will constitute a veto, and the clause/resolution will not pass.

However, it should be duly noted that veto power is seldom exercised during official Security Council sessions. The council strongly urges the P5 members to consider the consequences of abusing the veto power, which might harm the Model United Nations experience. Any P5 members who take advantage of their privilege will be issued a warning.

Non-Permanent members are expected to balance the power dynamic by observing alliances from both political and economic perspectives. It is their job to decide on specific resolutions for each issue. However, anyone seeking to slander or discredit P5 members or create any anti-P5 members movements will be issued a warning from the chair.

GUIDELINES FOR RUNNING SECURITY COUNCIL

A SHORT GUIDE DESIGNED FOR STUDENT OFFICERS

Student Officers should assist the Council in procuring a unanimous decision in regard to a resolution.

Preparation

Student Officers are expected to conduct rigorous research for their respective agendas and have a thorough understanding of the Rules of Procedure. The Expert Chairs, in particular, must have outstanding proficiency in the subject since they will be tasked to write a final research paper.

At the start of the conference

There will be a preliminary introduction to the rules of the Security Council, during which delegates can ask questions regarding the Council procedures. During the introductory stage, P5 delegates must be aware of the responsibilities and consequences that the veto power entails. Additionally, the few-and-far-between usage of veto power in the United Nations should be mirrored. **Issues that could lead to veto should be addressed outside the public debate through subtle diplomacy, including lobbying, note-passing, and P5 caucus.**

During the lobbying sessions, expert chairs are expected to advise all lobbying groups, utilise informal communication with the delegates, or table any motions to prevent overlapping clauses, logical order, potential veto threats, and grammatical errors from hindering the debate. Once a resolution is ready for debate, it should be presented to the Council. Concurrently, the resolution must be presented to the Secretariat to ensure that it is up to the CSIAMUN standards.

The Secretariat will check for linguistic as well as content errors. If any content issues are to be found, the Secretariat will notify the Student Officers, and the issue will be presented before the President/Deputy President to be finalised.

The Debate: Clause by Clause

Amendments and amendments to the 2nd degree are encouraged by delegates; however, amendments and amendments to the 2nd degree regarding the issue are inappropriate in any way, such as lacking legibility or content, the office may accept oral amendments not previously mentioned in the debate. However, oral amendments should not take precedence and, therefore, cannot obstruct any ongoing discord. Should any disagreements arise from them, the amendment should be resubmitted in written form.

After settling the list of operative clauses, it is possible for delegates to introduce new clauses which will be weighed equally. When all operative clauses have been settled and voted on, the Council will discuss the preambulatory clauses — without going in-depth as much as clause by clause. Any Council member can introduce new clauses or amend the draft resolution's preambulatory clauses, followed by a vote on the pre-ambulatory clauses en bloc. Finally, a vote on the resolution as a whole will take place.

Realism/Quality

The Student Officers are responsible for ensuring a realistic experience for every delegate. They play an instrumental role in all informal and formal sessions of the conference, guiding delegates in recognizing their respective countries' agendas and acting accordingly. The conference also endorses a unanimous vote from effective lobbying and negotiations.