

Security Council Addendum Fall 2010

Overview of Security Council:

The Security Council is a separate entity to the United Nations General Assembly. The Security Council deals with threats to international security. It is composed of 15 member nation-states. The Security Council is in session all year long and has the power to deploy troops, coordinate investigations, impose/lift sanctions, and regulate armament; this is the only United Nations body which can approve sanctions. Winthrop University's Security Council varies from our other councils as it does not have preset resolutions or topics of discussion. Rather, delegates may introduce any security issues they deem necessary to the body for discussion, and the body works towards developing a resolution which responds to the crisis so as to limit its spread or effects to other regions, or so as to develop a solution through either incentive or punitive measures.

Security Council Rules

The following rules are additional or varied rules imposed on the Security Council which may be different from the rules applied to our other committees. The general Winthrop University Model United Nations Rules of Procedure still apply to this council unless otherwise noted in this addendum.

Member States: The Security Council consists of 15 member states: five permanent members, and ten elected member states which serve two year terms. The five permanent member states are China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Due to the small size of the Security Council, delegations may not have more than one high school delegate representing their country in the Security Council.

The Speaker's List: Delegates participating in the Security Council will not have preset resolutions and thus will only have one column in their speaker's list. The speaker's list will be a general speaker's list about whichever topic the body is currently discussing. Delegates may continue to add and re-add their names to the Speaker's List so long as they are not on the Speaker's List more than once at any given time. A new speaker's list will be developed for each topic discussed.

Setting the Agenda: A delegate may move to set the agenda so long as no one currently has the floor; delegates may propose, as topics, any security concerns which they would like to discuss for the agenda, **up to four topics**. For example, "The United States moves to set the agenda at 1. Somali Pirates, 2. Iranian Nuclear Program, 3. Insurgency in Afghanistan, 4. North Korean Missile Testing." Delegates may propose agendas before the first speaker on the Speaker's List has spoken, but are *highly* encouraged to discuss options with the body *before* making a proposal. The Chairs of the committee will accept up to five proposed agendas from the body. Delegates will then conduct a straw vote to determine which agenda will be adopted as the official agenda of the body.

Topic 1: Delegates will enter Topic 1 immediately following the decision on the agenda. A new Speaker's List will be established which is limited to Topic 1, and delegates are required to keep their discussions in both formal and informal session to the subject of Topic 1 during this time period. Topic 1 may be closed by two means:

1. The body exhausts the Speaker's List on Topic 1
2. The body moves and votes in favor of closing debate on Topic 1. Closing debate on a topic will cause the body to immediately move into voting procedures on all draft resolutions and amendments currently on the floor.

Topic 2: Topic 2 will immediately follow Topic 1 and is subject to the same rules as Topic 1.

Topic 3: Topic 3 will immediately follow Topic 2 and is subject to the same rules as Topic 1.

Topic 4: Topic 4 will immediately follow Topic 3 and is subject to the same rules as Topic 1.

Formal Session: When addressing topics during Formal Session delegates may either move through the Speaker's List on the topic or may move for a moderated caucus.

- **Moderated Caucus:** All moderated caucuses will be conducted by the Chair. When motioning for a moderated caucus, delegates must specify the total duration of the moderated caucus, as well as the duration of each speaking time. For example, "France moves for a 10 minute moderated caucus with a speaker's time of one minute." The delegate who makes the motion for a moderated caucus retains first rights to speak first in the moderated caucus. There is **no** yielding during a moderated caucus. Entertainment of this motion is at the discretion of the Chair.

Informal Session: Known most commonly as an unmoderated caucus, an informal session can be used for multiple purposes depending on where delegates are in the resolution writing process:

- **Beginning:** In the beginning, delegates should be working on developing ideas to respond to their chosen topic, and should be developing their first draft of their working papers. Once delegates believe they have a good working paper and are able to acquire at least 5 sponsors, delegates may submit this paper to the Chairs for review.
- **Middle:** Chairs will read over the working paper and return it to the group with recommendations for improvement. Delegates will regroup to make the necessary changes to their working paper and then resubmit it to the Chair. General promotion of a working paper may be occurring during this time as well, as delegates aim to gain support for their working paper. This process may occur multiple times until the Chair approves the working paper to become a draft resolution.
- **End:** Once a working paper becomes a draft resolution, it may be introduced to the body during formal session to be debated on, and to be amended. Once the body feels they have sufficiently debated the draft resolution, delegates may move to close debate on the draft resolution and vote on it. Only draft resolutions which are passed by the body will become resolutions.

Voting: All substantive votes in the Security Council will be considered roll call votes, but may not be conducted in alphabetical order. Instead, voting will start with the nation seated to the left of the Chair and continue clockwise around the table until the last delegate has cast their vote. Delegates may vote with or without rights and may vote For, or Against, or they may abstain. A vote against by a permanent member of the Security Council will count as a veto.

- **Veto Power:** Veto power is held by the five permanent members of the Security Council in both the real United Nations, and in the Winthrop Model United Nations simulation. Delegates representing the five permanent members may exercise their veto power during the regular substantive voting cycle by simply casting a vote against a draft resolution.

The Security Council and Special Committee are the only committees in which laptops will be allowed. Delegates may, but are not required, to bring laptops for the purpose of typing up working papers to submit to the Chair. Delegates may only use laptops during Informal Session, and must close them during ALL formal sessions. Furthermore, delegates will not be allowed to use laptops for the purpose of researching while in committee as this provides an unfair advantage to delegates possessing a laptop. Delegates found to be using their laptops for researching during committee or for personal use will lose their laptop privileges for the remainder of the conference.