

## MMUN XII

### Security Council

#### Strategy Center:

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#### 1. Welcoming Letter

**Dear delegates,**

It is my honor to welcome you to the twelfth edition of the Marymount Model of the United Nations. My name is Samuel Gualdrón and I will be accompanying you as your crisis delegate during this committee. As such, I will be in charge of handling the crisis component of the debate, guiding you in any way needed so that you may exploit the different tools you have to achieve a better role within the council. In this document, you will find a guide to the procedures and crisis elements for the debate. I highly encourage you to explore and understand the possibilities you will have through the use of your crisis tools. I'm looking forward to working with you during this model that I know will be a great experience for all of us. If any doubts arise, do not hesitate in contacting me.

#### 2. Nature of the Committee

##### a. Introduction

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is the United Nations' organ in charge of the maintenance of international peace, security, and stability. Under the Charter of the United Nations, all Member States are obligated to comply with Council decisions. Moreover, the UNSC has the capacity of imposing sanctions and even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security.

There are 15 Council members. Five of these — China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States — are permanent members. The other 10 are elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms. Member States continue to discuss changes in Council membership and working methods to reflect today's political and economic realities. Decisions of the Council require nine votes in favor. Except in votes on procedural questions, a decision cannot be made if there is a negative vote by one of the permanent members.

### **b. History**

The UNSC dates back to the creation of the United Nations as it is one of its 6 main organs. As World War II was about to end in 1945, nations were in ruins and the world wanted peace. Representatives of 50 countries gathered at the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco, California from 25 April to 26 June 1945. For the next two months, they proceeded to draft and then sign the UN Charter, which created a new international organization, the United Nations, which, it was hoped, would prevent another world war like the one they had just lived through. Its functions and powers are specified in chapter V of the UN charter. The Security Council originally consisted of 11 members—five permanent members (the Republic of China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States) and six nonpermanent members elected by the UN General Assembly for two-year terms. An amendment to the UN Charter in 1965 increased council membership to 15, including the original five permanent members and 10 nonpermanent members. Among the permanent members, the People's Republic of China replaced the Republic of China.

### **c. Powers and competences**

When the Council considers a threat to international peace, it first explores ways to settle the dispute peacefully. It may suggest principles to the parties for a peaceful settlement, appoint special representatives, ask the Secretary-General to use his good offices, or undertake investigation and mediation. It has developed and refined the use of non-military measures including arms embargoes, travel bans, and restrictions to guard against the exploitation of natural resources to fuel conflicts, as well as taking a lead role in the coordination of international counter-terrorism efforts. In the event that a dispute has erupted into armed conflict, the Council tries to secure a ceasefire. It may send a peacekeeping mission to help the parties maintain the truce and to keep opposing forces apart.

The Council may, in some cases, authorize the utilization of military force by a coalition of member states, or by a regional organization or arrangement. This can only be carried out as a last resort when all possible peaceful means of settling a dispute have been exhausted, or after a threat to the peace, a breach of the peace or an act of aggression have been determined to exist.<sup>1</sup>

In order to hold combatants accountable for their actions, the Council has also created international tribunals to prosecute those accused of grave human rights violations and serious breaches of international humanitarian law, including genocide.

In addition to its responsibility to maintain international peace and security, the Council also makes recommendations to the General Assembly to appoint a new Secretary-General and to admit new members to the UN.

The functions and powers of the security council are specified in chapter V of the UN charter.

We further encourage the revision of chapters I, V, VI, and VII of the charter for better preparation.

### **3. Roles**

#### **1. The Honorable Chair**

- **Functions**

The honorable chair is the maximum authority within the committee. They are in charge of acting as moderators for the debate, guiding the delegates, maintaining order, and solving any questions or disputes that may arise during the development of the committee. They are also in charge of creating the study guides for the topics so it is highly recommended that any doubts before the model are consulted with them.

#### **2. The Delegates**

- **Functions**

The delegates are the essence of the debate. They are in charge of discussing the topics in an effort to find solutions while acting as worthy representations of their country's interests. All interventions made by the delegates must agree with the United Nations charter, laws, treaties, conventions, and international protocols that the country they represent has signed and ratified. They must know which Multilateral Organizations, in addition to the UN, the country that they represent is part of, and which of these are the most important and influential worldwide. Before beginning discussions in committees, they are responsible for addressing the committee with a speech, which will not exceed a time determined by the table, where they will show the official position of the country they represent. The delegates

have several duties for the right development of the committee. First, it is necessary that they know all the procedures for the debate and follows the rules of the model. Second, it is of paramount importance that the delegates arrive to the model with a full, meticulous preparation that will allow them to move comfortably around the topics. Finally, delegates must constantly be representatives of respect and the values of the model, for the proper development of the relations within the model.

- **Limitations**

Delegates must always follow parliamentary language and the right procedures of the debate. They cannot speak in first person and must address the committee standing up. They must always attain the indications and instructions the chair gives.

### **3. Strategy Center**

- **Functions**

The crisis delegate has the function of moderating the actions and events that occur within the committee, using different academic and pedagogical tools that allow its dynamization. One main role the crisis center has is to review the directives created by the delegates. This includes approving them (along with the chair), deciding their importance for the debate, and communicating to the committee the events and implications of whatever actions are taken. The crisis delegate is also available as a guide for delegates during the redacting process of directives. Aside from directives, the crisis center is also in charge of making sure the debate is fluid and substantial. For this, he may also bring crises to the committee that he considers pertinent for its proper development.

- **Limitations**

Crisis decisions must, in most cases, be taken with the proper accompaniment of the chair, to assure that the actions of the crisis center are in line with the objectives of the committee.

## 4. Crisis Procedure

Directives:

### I. Directives:

#### - Use

They are the tool with which the delegates will be able to take actions of any

nature as long as they are consistent with the capacity of the delegation. They are divided into private and public, these documents must be submitted in writing and approved by the chair. (Only public directives are voted.) All directives that are private must contain an existing encryption method, otherwise it could be disclosed by the crisis center to the entire committee. All directives should be as specific as possible.

#### - Structure

Email address:

Nature: Public or private

Type of directive: military action, political action, economic action, etc.

Redacting delegation(s):

Title of the directive:

Date: date of the committee

Preamble:

Specific actions:

Objective:

Signature:

### II. Press Releases

#### - Use

It is a document to inform the committee of the delegate's opinion on the subject. It is usually done as a closing document for the committee, however it may be presented by a delegate throughout the committee. In case it is done at the end of the agenda, the delegate or delegates must make a motion to read the press release right before the working papers are read.

- Structure

Date:

Place:

Drafting delegation:

Title:

Body of the press release:

## 5. Special Procedure

### 1. Motions

- Open / Close the session: They are the first and the last motion that should be done in a committee. Before entertaining, the table must have verified the quorum through the roll call. Without the session open, it is not possible to perform any other motion or activity on the committee. The motion to close the session is final and does not admit that the session is reopened later.

- Resume / Suspend session: The session must be suspended when the committee goes out for rest, lunch, or ends one of the days of work, but the session is not yet to be closed. Resuming the session allows you to return to work in committees after the session is suspended. These two motions also suspend or resume other motions that were active when the session also was.

- speaker's list: in this type of debate, the chair (or the delegate on the same motion) stipulates some delegates who wish to speak at an order established by the chair. When a delegate on the list finishes speaking, he can give up the time left to the next speaker, to the table, or open to points of information. The amount of points of information entertained is stipulated by the table.

- Moderated caucus: The debate time is established. In this debate, the floor will be distributed by the table among the delegations that raise their plaque, first acknowledging the delegation that made the motion. In case that no delegation raises the plaque, the table may suspend the informal debate or call random speakers. During the debate, delegates may propose a motion to set a time limit per speaker.

Unmoderated caucus: The delegation that proposes it must explain clearly its duration and the subject to be treated. The chair has the power of discretion to

decide whether or not to accept this motion. The lobby time consists of a time in which the delegations can stand from their positions and approach others to expedite the debate, and it should only be used in crisis or document drafting situations. When the drafting delegations have completed their document, they must submit it to the approval of the chair, which will decide if it is in order before going on to read it.

- Table the working paper: This motion asks the committee to stop the debate

of the document in question and delete it. In case the motion is approved by the chair because the document does not meet the minimum requirements, the motion will not be voted on. If the motion is made for reasons unrelated to the lack of minimum requirements of the working paper and the table decides that the motion is in order, there will be a delegate in favor of the motion and another against that they explain and argue their respective position. For the motion to pass must have a two-thirds majority on the committee.

Close / Suspend the speakers' list / moderated caucus / unmoderated caucus: This motion can end one of the active motions and can be presented by delegates when they consider that the committee must advance in other matters.

open/close agenda: The agenda must be opened and closed in the

moments to start or close the discussion topics. The agenda is closed after voting on the last working paper on the topic.

Proceed to the reading of the opening speeches (read opening speeches): In the case of

a single speech for two topics, the opening speech will be read before opening

the agenda with the first topic. If there are two speeches, one per topic, we proceed to open the agenda and then read the address for the selected topic.

Divide the agenda: Allows delegates to divide the working time in committee according to the subtopics that they consider pertinent. If the table considers this motion pertinent, the delegation that proposed it must establish the topics in which the agenda will be divided.

Divide the question: It is done before the voting process of working papers. When this motion passes, the entire document will not be voted on, but each preambulatory and resolute clause separately. No votes in favor will be accepted with reasons or against with reasons.

Read the working paper: Motions must be made separately for the reading of each paper and each motion must specify the number of the working paper to be read. Block heads must show the paper and read it in a joint intervention without a time limit with the possibility of opening up to as many points of information as the

chair considers.



vote the working paper: It should be an immediately post-amendment process. The voting of the paper begins.

Read the press release: The chair will indicate to the delegates when this motion proceeds, either because an update has arrived from crisis or because some delegate or group of delegates has introduced a communication before reading working papers.

Motion to add to the Registry: Asks the chair that what was said by the delegation that is using the floor is added to the registry so that it is available at any time and can be used as a true argument at any moment of an ordinary session within the committee. The point of this motion is that this intervention is recorded, so the delegate who makes it must be able to say to the chair the exact words used that are to be added. In case of discrepancy with what the recognized delegation believed to have said, the table will decide and allow to add context to the sentence. Although it is a "motion" to add to the registry, the procedure is treated as a point and is not passed to a vote as it should be done with the motions.

- Motion for an extraordinary session of questions: It is used to make points of information to the speaker during a moderated caucus given the high relevance of an intervention and its importance for the debate. The chair is in power to decide when the point is in order. Should the delegate be recognized, the delegate to whom the questions are asked can decide whether or not he is willing to

open up to points of information.

## 1. Points

Point of order: It is a point used by any delegate who feels that the table is not performing the procedure correctly. The validity of this point is at the direct discretion of the Board. It is requested prudence with its use to not generate difficulties with the fluidity of the committees.

Point of information to the chair: It is a point used for a delegate who wants to ask the chair a question or, if requested, the delegate may approach the chair for the question.

Point of information to the speaker: It is a point raised when a delegate wishes to ask a special speaker a question. This point is only available in speakers lists or the reading of some document presented to the table by some delegation (s) (working papers, speeches opening, press releases, etc ...). The table shall explicitly ask if the delegate is accepting information points to the speaker and establish how many you will be entertained.

Point of personal privilege: It is a point that must be used by delegates when something prevents them from continuing with committee work. It may be, for example, that they need permission to withdraw or that they must ask a delegate to speak in a different tone to be able



to hear his intervention. It also attends to any type of personal necessity that may arise during the committee. The table should

attend to personal privilege points immediately and then judge whether the point possesses validity.

**Point of relevance:** It is used by a delegate when considering that another delegate's speech has little or no relevance to the agenda item.

**Point of veracity:** It is used by those delegates who consider that the sources used throughout an intervention are not true and therefore the intervention should be dismissed by the table.

## 6. Working Papers

The working paper is a formal draft of ideas a block develops that eventually can become a resolution. The document must contain resolute measures to the problematics proposed during the committee, containing preambulatory and resolute clauses. The working paper must be presented by a block consisting of heads of block and sponsoring countries. To be able to read the working paper, all of the members of the committee must sign an annexed document to the paper. The document must be first approved by the chair and the crisis center, afterwards it shall be presented by a motion to read the document to the committee, once read, the document will be voted on by the whole committee, the delegations may vote in favor, against or abstain. For the document to be approved by the committee it must win a simple majority in the voting process. Working papers may be amended or tabled.

### Structure:

Annex

Drafting date:

Applicant commission:

Evoked topic:

Heads of block:

Sponsoring countries:

Preambulatory clauses:

Operative clauses:

**Amendments:** Right before the voting of the working paper is done, the amendment process takes place. Amendments are written suggestions or demands delegates may present to the chair regarding the content of the working paper. Amendments may be passed by the office if the chair considers doing so, if not, the heads of block will be asked if they consider the amendment friendly or unfriendly. If the amendment is regarded as friendly it will be approved and executed. Should it be considered unfriendly, a voting process will take place among the sponsoring countries to see if it passes or not. If the sponsoring countries decide it shall not pass, then the whole committee will vote to make this decision. It's highly recommended that amendments are justified and not just stated to improve chances of approval.

## 7. Special Language/Parliamentary Inquiry

Being a committee from the United Nations, delegates must always make use of the parliamentary language. Not doing so may result in sanctions from the chair. It is important that if a delegate has any doubt regarding the status of a word or anything language-related, he or she does a point of parliamentary inquiry, there, the chair will solve any doubts.