

PROCEDURE GUIDE



Historical Security Council
HSC

Esteemed delegates,

It is a pleasure for us to be part of this great committee. Our names are Martín Sánchez and Alejandro Tinjacá. We are delighted to be able to be your crisis center in the thirteenth edition of MMUN. We will be in charge of handling the crisis department of this commission and have the role of guiding you to use the tools that the crisis center provides to reach a better level in the debate. In this guide, you will find the explanation to use these tools in the best way possible, and what procedures regarding the crisis will be in the committee. We are sure you'll make this committee a learning space we are extremely excited to share with you. If you have any concerns, do not hesitate to contact us.

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Introduction to the committee and general functioning

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 authorizing 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.

Taking this into account, this committee pretends to simulate this UN commission, regarding two historical topics that are challenging enough for you as a delegate to debate about it. The two topics are

1. Topic A: Repercussions of Operation Condor
2. Topic B: Night of the pencils

We expect that you'll make the best out of this committee, taking in account that we will do all that we have in our hands to make the best out of you during this committee.

Roles

Honorable chair:

The honorable chair is the maximum authority within the committee. They moderate the debate, while they guide the delegates, maintain order, and solve any doubts or disputes that may arise during the development of the committee. They are also in charge of creating the study guides for the topics. Please consult any doubts regarding the committee before the model either to the chair or us.

The delegates:

The delegates are responsible for the development of the committee, in spaces for debate representing their previously assigned delegation. Every delegate will have to take into account the possibilities and power that his delegation has in the committee when proposing or making a decision to the committee. This taking into account the timeline that is handled in the committee and the hierarchy that that one has. The delegates have some limitations, they 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.

Strategy center:

The main objective of this role is to regulate the actions that the delegates send to the crisis center, and put order to the events that will occur within the committee. The decisions made by the strategy center in the course of the committee must be made with objectivity and respect. Additionally, decisions will be taken depending on how much the action contributes to the committee in addition to the academic requirements demanded. Regardless of how positive or negative the effect of the actions is, the crisis center is also in charge of deciding the consequences in the committee. Some limitations that they have: 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.

Crisis procedure

Directives:

- Nature of the directive: Whether it is a public directive (the entire committee is openly notified) or whether it is a private directive (if it is properly encrypted, it is not public knowledge)
- Encryption: If the directive is private, delegates are expected to use some form of "code" that understands that the directive is being sent and that does not allow it to be read by outsiders. Example: "morse code" , "Pigpen" , "Caesar Cipher" , "Freemason Cipher", (It is important to note that the opposing party can crack the encryption method and access the private directives sent with this method)
- Delegates are advised not to use methods so complex that they hinder the transmission of the message.
- Delegation(s): Who/who are responsible for the directive (name of the delegation/s)
- Title: Directive name
- Date: Real time of the committee (the chair/crisis decides it)
- Type of directive: Military, Strategic, Intelligence/investigation, Security, etc.
- Preamble: short and concise introduction to the directive
- Action: act/s that will be carried out (You must be very specific)
- Expected consequences: What objective or impact is the board expected to have... Why is it relevant for the development of the committee? What will it cause?
- Signatures: Name of the author delegations

Press release:

It is a public document through which the entire committee is informed of the content of the text drafted by any delegation. It must have a publication media (newspaper/magazine/blog/etc), date, time, (optional) Images, format of an article, signature.

-Structure:

Date: When would it be published?

Drafting delegation: Who redacted the press release?

Title: It's always better to have a convincing title.

Body of the press release: What would you like to inform?

Special procedure

Motions:

Motion to open/close session: These motions can only be used twice during the committee, one in the first session of the committee to start it, and another for the last session in the committee to conclude with it.

Motion to suspend/resume session: These motions may be used on different occasions, at the time the session opens. The first of these motions is the motion to suspend the session, this so that other actions that are outside the committee can be carried out, and when the foreign event ends, the motion to open the session will be used.

Motion to Initiate Informal Debate: Delegates will debate decisions, opinions or present arguments in certain situations, in which the table will moderate the debate giving the floor at a specific time. to the different delegates, who may make interventions to make their different points of view known, Parliamentary language must be used. Likewise, they may formulate the pertinent motions for its suspension, resumption and termination.

Motion to initiate a moderated caucus: This motion will be put in order if any delegate wishes to establish a limit of speakers in it or if he simply wants a specific point of view, a list of delegates will be specified, that is, the number of delegates and of those who will participate in this debate, it is also determined how much time each delegate will have to express their opinion, parliamentary language will be used and it cannot be suspended or terminated by another motion, all specified delegations must participate.

Motion to initiate a unmoderated caucus: the function of this motion is that both the delegates and the presidents have total freedom of space, of parliamentary language, as long as the language used is appropriate for an academic space of course, in this space the delegates They will be able to communicate to their colleagues, strategies, ideas, claims, questions, as well as use this space for alliances and write different documents that will be used in the committee.

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.

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 immediate 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 it 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.

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.

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:

Relative 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.

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.