**RULES OF PROCEDURE**

**SC**

**Anything that is not discussed in this booklet, such as Motions and Modes of Address, are discussed in the MUNA booklet and will not be treated differently in the SC.**

**The council**

The Security Council is the most powerful body in the United Nations and deals with questions regarding international security. The Security Council at MUNA will have one or two delegates representing each nation. The permanent members China, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the Russian Federation and France are always present and have the power of veto. Also, the Security Council is the only committee where member states can declare war on each other. If this happens staff members must inform all the other MUNA committees of the conflict.

**Preparation**

As preparation for the conference, each delegate should read all research reports and do some follow up research. Delegates cannot write a resolution beforehand as the resolution will be written amendment by amendment during the debate. Delegates can however already prepare amendments.

**The debate**

Because the Security Council is an ad-hoc committee, you will not need to write a resolution beforehand. Instead, we will be writing a resolution together as a product of the debate. Therefore, you will have to come up with solutions on the spot. These solutions are expressed in the form of amendments.

When a clause (operative/preambulatory) is submitted in the form of an amendment and is approved by the chairs the submitter must make an opening speech in which they read out the amendment and proceed to influence the council of the importance of the clause. The time of the speech will be decided by the chairs.

After the opening speech the floor is open for time in favor, delegates can give a speech in favor of the amendment.

After the motion to move into time against is seconded there is time to hold a speech against the amendment. In addition to that delegates can make an amendment to the second degree.

After motion to move into voting procedure is seconded the delegations start to vote. 9 of the 15 delegations must vote in favor but if even one of the P5 nations (China, Russia, the UK, France or USA) uses their veto power the amendment is immediately not passed even if there is a clear majority. Delegations may also abstain.

If a P5 nation wishes to veto, they must declare that their negative vote is a veto and they are required to give a one-minute speech, open to points of information, explaining why they wish to veto the clause. If multiple P5 powers veto the same resolution, a maximum of TWO P5 delegates will give these short, one-minute explanations, determined at the Chair's discretion.

*For example;*

*If 14 of the 15 delegations vote in favor but France uses their veto power the amendment is not passed.*

*If 13 of the 15 delegations vote in favor but Japan and Algeria do not, the amendment is still passed.*

*If 15 of the 15 delegations vote in favor but China abstains the amendment is passed.*

If any delegate motions for a "division of the question" after a clause is stricken, the committee may re-debate and revote on the clause after all other clauses have been debated. It is up the Chair's discretion to determine how to deal with the dependent clauses to the clause being re-debated.

At the end of the debate on the issue the council results in one resolution made by the council together. This is then voted on again following the same voting procedure as for the amendments, the resolution is passed when 9 of the 15 delegations vote in favor without veto votes.