



ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES FOR THE SECURITY COUNCIL

1. **Debate:**

A normal draft resolution must be presented to the Approval Panel on the first day of the conference. However, the resolution will be debated upon in a different manner than other committees.

- The Security Council will debate clause by clause. Once a clause is passed, the council shall not and will not return to the aforementioned clause. Therefore, all types of amendments will be rejected.
- Once all clauses are voted upon and have passed, a draft resolution is then voted upon as a regular resolution.
- The minimum number of co-submitters for clauses/resolutions is five.
- A clause/amendment/resolution can only pass if no veto is imposed.
- Once voting on the resolution is concluded, preambulatory clauses are voted upon as a bloc.

2. **Voting:**

P5 members¹: As per the United Nations Charter's chapter on the Security Council, there are five permanent members that hold the right to veto a resolution, meaning that the resolution is automatically dismissed when the veto is used even if there is a clear majority. However, in modern times vetoes are very rare. Henceforth, a veto shall only occur if the country represented would do so. In the case that a clause/resolution is unacceptable to a P5 member's foreign policy, the member must warn the Presidency of the Security Council of a potential Veto in writing or verbally.²

Substantive Voting

Voting on all types of amendments differs from voting on clauses and resolutions.

- Voting on amendments: a simple majority of 50% +1 is required for an amendment to pass.
- Voting on clauses and resolution: a 2/3 majority is required for clauses and resolutions.

Observers present in the council have no voting rights on matters of substance.

3. **Realism:**

It is expected that the Non-permanent members display allegiance with a P5 member. **Anti P5 movements** are discouraged and could result in the issuing of warnings by the Presidency.

¹ The P5 members are the French Republic, the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

² The only accepted reason for a country to veto a resolution is if it automatically violates the country's foreign policy.