



28-29 April 2018

Security Council Guide for Delegates

The Security Council

*Adapted from THIMUN 2014 Security Council guidelines with
special thanks to Cashua Wang and Peak Sen Chua*

**ISSUE 1: The Situation in the Central African
Republic**

ISSUE 2: The Situation in Yemen

PRESIDENT

Claire Toh

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

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Preparation

1. Delegates should come to debate with the latest information given the topical and urgent nature of the issues debated.
2. Delegates should be familiar and comfortable debating topics with the most updated information while staying in line with country policy.

Lobbying, Merging, and Resolutions

1. Lobbying will commence at the beginning of the session with all major blocs creating resolutions at this time for the different topics to be debated. THIMUN Security Council Guidelines (THIMUN Guidelines) specify that 1 delegate should continue lobbying with the expert chair outside of the forum during debate to facilitate the flow of debate. Due to time constraints and format of middle school conferences, this will not be followed.
2. Expert chairs on topics should be interacting with delegates during lobbying/merging of resolutions to ensure maximum quality of solutions.
3. Delegates must have draft resolutions when coming to debate.
4. Resolutions must have at least 6 co-submitters and co-sponsors (in total). THIMUN Guidelines do not specify a number for co-submitters or co-sponsors. This number follows previous TASMUN SC Guidelines to ensure that delegates all participate.
5. Merged resolutions will be sent to the chairs for monitoring. Chairs must check that all contrasting or conflicting clauses are resolved by the caucus bloc and sent to the chair for final checks before debate.
6. Chairs will perform the duties of the Approval Panel for checking resolutions. Please follow the new THIMUN 2015 resolution guidelines on formatting.
7. Resolutions that are passed are legally binding.

Debate

1. Flow of Procedure
 - a. Commence with an introductory session introducing chairs, explaining SC procedures, P5 veto responsibilities and procedure before taking questions from delegates.

- b. Commence with the formal roll call of all delegations:
 - i. Delegations who are not present are understood to have waived the right to vote.
 - ii. Delegations may request the reinstatement of their voting privileges with a note to the chair.
 - c. Main submitters will read out their resolution clauses at the beginning of debate.
 - d. SC will follow operative clause by clause debate (voting on an operative clause after debate on it). After debate on operative clauses, SC debates on the resolution as a whole and then votes on preambulatory clauses (but will not debate them). THIMUN guidelines that SC debates preambulatory clauses but given the time constraints, TASMUN SC should only vote on preambulatory clauses. SC will then vote on the resolution as a whole.
2. Voting and Veto Procedure
- a. Voting Procedure
 - i. Resolutions are voted on clause-by-clause.
 - ii. All nations have only one vote.
 - b. Resolutions and Clauses
 - i. Resolutions and clauses require a 2/3 majority (i.e. 10 for, 5 against/abstaining) to pass
 - ii. Delegates retain the democratic right to vote for, against, or abstain.
 - iii. P5 nations may veto resolutions and clauses but are strongly recommended to avoid doing so.
 - c. Amendments
 - i. Amendments of the first and second degree require only a simple majority.
 - ii. Delegates retain the democratic right to vote for, against, or abstain.
 - d. Veto Procedure
 - i. The P5 nations (China, France, Russia, UK, and the USA) are the only nations allowed to veto.
 - 1. P5 nations must submit a rationale for the veto, either in note form or via a speech. This rationale must pertain to violations of country policy.

2. If a chair believes that a rationale for a veto is incorrect or irrelevant, the chair may ask for a further explanation of the rationale.
3. If a P5 nation overuses the veto, a warning should and will be issued to the delegate and the delegate's coach.
 - ii. If a P5 nation is against but not completely opposed to a resolution, they should abstain. The same applies to other SC countries.
 - iii. Non-P5 nations should not “gang-up” on or form an anti-P5 alliance against P5 nations.
3. The expert chair on a topic should be highly involved in the lobbying concerning that topic, helping to ensure realism and quality.
 - a. If necessary, chairs may meet with delegates informally outside of the forum during debate to discuss any problems within resolutions should they appear.
 - b. The head chair should lead debate on the first resolution. THIMUN guidelines state that expert chairs should lead debate on the first set of clauses for resolutions on their topic. However, to set a high standard for the deputy chairs, the head chair should lead debate on the first resolution.
 - c. Expert chairs should monitor amendments and notes for debate.

Contact Information

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact the chairs. Their email addresses are listed below.

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