



# IHSANMUN'26

## UNSC RULES OF PROCEDURE

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This document establishes the Rules of Procedure governing the operation of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) within the framework of the conference. All

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### **I. Committee Mandate and Authority**

The United Nations Security Council is the principal organ of the United Nations charged with the maintenance of international peace and security. Within committee simulation, delegates are expected to act in accordance with the foreign policy and strategic interests of the Member State they represent.

The Security Council operates under a highly dynamic and strategic framework. Delegates are expected to respond to evolving crises, draft operative responses, negotiate alliances, and balance international law with political realities.

The Security Council may:

- Adopt resolutions and directives;
- Issue presidential statements;
- Authorize peacekeeping operations;
- Recommend sanctions;



- Debate military intervention and ceasefires;
- Respond to crisis updates issued by the dais.

## **II. Membership and Representation**

The committee consists of fifteen Member States:

- Five Permanent Members (P5):
  - China
  - France
  - Russian Federation
  - United Kingdom
  - United States of America
- Ten Non-Permanent Members elected for rotating terms.

Observer states and organizations may participate only if explicitly permitted by the dais. Observers may not vote on substantive matters.

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## **III. Powers of the Chair**

The Chair and crisis staff maintain full authority over the conduct of debate.

The dais may:

- Rule motions in or out of order;
  - Establish speaking times;
  - Limit or extend debate;
  - Introduce crisis updates;
  - Suspend procedural rules when necessary;
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- Determine voting thresholds;
- Interpret these Rules of Procedure.

All decisions of the Chair are final unless explicitly subject to appeal.

## **IV. Quorum**

Quorum is the minimum number of members required to conduct committee business.

For the Security Council:

- Quorum is established when one-third of voting members are present.
- A simple majority of members must be present for substantive voting.

Delegates are expected to remain present throughout formal sessions.

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## **V. Order of Debate**

The standard flow of debate is as follows:

1. Roll Call
2. Opening Speeches
3. Setting the Agenda (if applicable)
4. Formal Debate
5. Moderated Caucuses
6. Unmoderated Caucuses
7. Draft Resolution Writing
8. Amendment Procedure
9. Voting Procedure



10. Crisis Response Actions

11. Closing of Debate

The dais may alter the order of proceedings in crisis situations.

## **VI. Speakers List**

A General Speakers List (GSL) shall be established at the beginning of formal debate.

Delegates wishing to be added to the list shall notify the dais by placard or note.

Rules governing the Speakers List:

- Speaking time is determined by the Chair;
- Yielding is permitted unless otherwise stated;
- Delegates may yield time to another delegate, to questions, or to the Chair;
- A delegate may not yield to another delegate twice consecutively.

The Speakers List remains open for the duration of debate unless closed by procedural motion.

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## **VII. Points and Motions**

Points:

- Point of Personal Privilege – relates to delegate comfort or audibility.
- Point of Parliamentary Inquiry – concerns parliamentary procedure.
- Point of Order – addresses procedural error.
- Point of Information – permitted only if authorized by the dais.



Motions:

- Motion to Enter Moderated Caucus
- Motion to Enter Unmoderated Caucus
- Motion to Introduce Draft Resolution
- Motion to Introduce Amendment
- Motion to Suspend Meeting
- Motion to Adjourn Meeting
- Motion to Close Debate
- Motion to Divide the Question

The dais reserves discretion regarding recognition and prioritization of motions.

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## **VIII. Moderated Caucus**

A moderated caucus is a structured debate format focused on a specific subtopic.

A motion for moderated caucus must specify:

- Total duration;
- Individual speaking time;
- Topic.

The Chair may entertain multiple motions and select the one deemed most productive.

Delegates speak only when recognized by the Chair.

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## **IX. Unmoderated Caucus**

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An unmoderated caucus suspends formal debate and allows delegates to move freely for negotiations, drafting, and coalition building.

A motion must specify total duration.

During unmoderated caucuses, delegates may:

- Draft resolutions;
- Negotiate amendments;
- Coordinate crisis directives;
- Form blocs and alliances.

## **X. Working Papers, Draft Resolutions, and Directives**

Working Papers:

Informal documents used to organize ideas prior to formal submission.

Draft Resolutions:

Formal documents requiring the approval of the dais and the required number of signatories before introduction.

Resolutions generally contain:

- Preambulatory clauses;
- Operative clauses;
- Sub-clauses and implementation mechanisms.

Directives:

Short-form crisis responses commonly used in UNSC simulations. Directives may address immediate developments such as troop deployments, sanctions, evacuations, or emergency negotiations.



The dais may establish formatting requirements and signatory thresholds.

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## **XI. Amendments**

Amendments modify draft resolutions.

Types of Amendments:

- Friendly Amendment – supported unanimously by sponsors and automatically incorporated.
- Unfriendly Amendment – contested and subject to debate and vote.

An amendment may:

- Add clauses;
- Strike clauses;
- Revise wording.

An amendment may not fundamentally alter the intent of the resolution unless permitted by the dais.

Amendments are voted upon prior to the final resolution vote.

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## **XII. Voting Procedure**

Once debate is closed, committee enters voting procedure. During voting procedure:

- No interruptions are permitted;
  - Delegates may not enter or leave the room;
  - All doors are secured at the discretion of the dais;
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- Only points directly related to voting are entertained.

Procedural Matters:

Procedural votes require a simple majority. Permanent Members possess no veto power on procedural matters.

Substantive Matters:

Substantive votes require:

- Nine affirmative votes;
- No veto by a Permanent Member.

Possible votes:

- Yes
- No
- Abstain

Delegates may request:

- Roll-call vote;
- Division of the question;
- Reordering of amendments.

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### **XIII. Veto Power of Permanent Members**

The Permanent Five (P5) possess veto authority on substantive matters.

The following rules apply:

- A single “No” vote from any Permanent Member defeats a substantive resolution.
- Abstentions by Permanent Members do not constitute vetoes.
- Veto power applies only to substantive matters.



- Amendments deemed substantive may also be vetoed.

Delegates representing P5 states are expected to exercise veto authority strategically and in accordance with national interest.

The veto mechanism reflects the real institutional structure of the United Nations Security Council and remains one of the defining features of committee procedure.

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## **XIV. Crisis Procedure**

The Security Council committee may operate under continuous crisis simulation.

Crisis updates may include:

- Armed conflicts;
- Terrorist attacks;
- Coups d'état;
- Humanitarian emergencies;
- Economic collapse;
- Cyber warfare;
- Diplomatic escalations.

Crisis updates may be delivered verbally, electronically, or in written form.

Delegates are expected to respond rapidly through:

- Directives;
  - Emergency sessions;
  - Joint communiqués;
  - Negotiation blocs;
  - Strategic alliances.
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The dais may introduce time-sensitive situations requiring immediate action.

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## **XV. Communiqués, Info/Personal Directives**

Delegates may submit private communications to the dais.

These may include:

- Diplomatic outreach;
- Intelligence requests;
- Military orders;
- Economic actions;
- Requests for negotiations.

The crisis staff determines outcomes based on realism, feasibility, and committee developments.

Delegates are expected to remain realistic and within the capacities of their assigned Member State.

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## **XVI. Decorum**

Delegates shall maintain diplomatic decorum at all times.

The following conduct is prohibited:

- Personal attacks;
  - Disruptive behavior;
  - Use of offensive language;
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- Unauthorized electronic communication;
- Misrepresentation of committee decisions.

The dais may issue warnings or sanctions for breaches of decorum.

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## **XVII. Suspension and Adjournment**

Motion to Suspend Meeting:

Temporarily pauses committee proceedings.

Motion to Adjourn Meeting:

Terminates the session entirely.

These motions are procedural and require simple majority unless otherwise determined by the dais.

## **XIX. Precedence of Motions**

When multiple motions are raised simultaneously, precedence generally follows this order:

1. Point of Personal Privilege
2. Point of Order
3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
4. Motion to Suspend Meeting
5. Motion to Adjourn Meeting
6. Motion to Close Debate
7. Motion for Moderated Caucus



## 8. Motion for Unmoderated Caucus

The dais retains authority to modify precedence in exceptional circumstances.

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## **XX. Final Authority**

These Rules of Procedure serve as the governing framework of committee operations. The Secretariat and dais retain ultimate interpretive authority.

Any matter not explicitly addressed within this document shall be resolved at the discretion of the Secretariat and committee staff.

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## **XXI. Directives and Crisis Action**

Directives are rapid-response documents used primarily in crisis-based Security Council simulations. Unlike traditional draft resolutions, directives are concise operational responses intended to address immediate developments occurring within committee simulation.

Directives are commonly used to:

- Deploy military or peacekeeping forces;
  - Authorize evacuations;
  - Establish ceasefires;
  - Freeze financial assets;
  - Impose sanctions;
  - Coordinate intelligence operations;
  - Respond to terrorist activity;
  - Manage cyber threats;
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- Conduct diplomatic negotiations;
- Deliver humanitarian aid.

Directives may be submitted individually, jointly, or by bloc depending on conference policy.

A directive should generally contain:

- A clear title;
- Sponsors and signatories;
- The objective of the action;
- Specific operational details;
- Timeline and implementation mechanism;
- Relevant actors involved;
- Intended outcome.

Effective directives are:

- Realistic;
- Specific;
- Action-oriented;
- Consistent with the capacities and foreign policy of the represented state.

Delegates are expected to avoid unrealistic or excessively broad actions. A state may not suddenly acquire unlimited military, financial, or political capabilities beyond realistic international constraints.

The crisis staff and dais evaluate directives based on:

- Feasibility;
- Strategic realism;
- International reaction;



- Available resources;
- Existing committee developments;
- Potential unintended consequences.

Once submitted, directives are reviewed by the crisis team. The crisis staff then determines outcomes and incorporates the consequences into subsequent crisis updates delivered to committee.

Directive outcomes may include:

- Successful operations;
- Partial success;
- Diplomatic backlash;
- Escalation of conflict;
- Economic consequences;
- Casualties;
- Shifts in alliances;
- Media exposure;
- International condemnation.

Delegates should recognize that all actions produce consequences. Crisis simulations are dynamic, and committee developments evolve in direct response to delegate decisions.

The dais may reject directives that are:

- Unrealistic;
- Insufficiently detailed;
- Contradictory to committee mandate;
- In violation of conference policy;
- Logistically impossible.



Classified or secret directives may be permitted at the discretion of the crisis staff.

