



**SBS MUN 2021**

**UNSC**

**Veto Reform**

**Background Guide**

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## **Schedule:**

<b>Day</b>	<b>Timing</b>	<b>Session</b>
Friday, 6th Aug 2021	2:30 pm - 4:30 pm	Session 1
	9:00 am - 11:00 am	Session 2
	11:30 am - 1: 30 pm	Session 3
	2:30 pm - 4:30 pm	Session 4
Saturday, 7th Aug 2021	5:00 pm - 5:30 pm	Awards Ceremony

## **Code of Behaviour:**

- **Be Civil**
- **Use Formal Language**
- **Dress in a formal shirt or in formal Indianwear**

# Letter from the Executive Board

Dear Delegates,

The agenda before you, though it may seem merely procedural, has immense and far reaching consequences. The ongoing dysfunction of the UN, to which the UNSC contributes arguably the most, is a big reason for destabilisation. When countries have no effective forum to resolve differences, they are forced to resort to other means. Veto reform could save millions of lives globally, and usher in a new era of true lasting peace, while also democratising the world stage.

As members of the UNSC, representing sovereign nations and collectively billions of people, your job is to find a solution to this problem. There is no reason why a procedural tradition should take precedence over the basic rights of so many people.

We have written this background guide to give you insight into the veto, and how it has actually evolved over the past seven decades. We hope to connect this abstract issue to both historical and ongoing atrocities to showcase the urgency of the problem. On purpose, we have not gone into much detail about the modes of solution. We hope that you do due research with the given hints to formulate a comprehensive and holistic view.

Look forward to seeing you in committee and wish you all the best!

Yours,

Aazeen Kidwai (Rapporteur), Amishi Gupta (Vice-Chair) and Uday Ahuja (Chair)

Executive Board,

UNSC,

SBS MUN 2021

# Section I - Key Terms and Players

## What is the UNSC?

The United States Security Council is one of the six primary organs established by the United Nations Charter. It is the only organ that has the power to make decisions that member states are obligated to implement. All other organs can only make recommendations to member states. The Council may meet whenever international peace is threatened, for which it is primarily responsible. In such cases, it may propose a number of actions to resolve disputes and dissolve possible hostility. Its first session took place on the 17<sup>th</sup> of January, 1946, in London. Any country may bring a dispute which it is a party of, to the UNSC, even if it is not a member of the UN.

## Membership of the UNSC

The Council consists of 15 members. Ten of these members are non-permanent, and are geographically diverse. Five members come from Africa or Asia, one from eastern Europe, two from Latin America and two from western Europe or other areas. Each non-permanent member has one vote, and serves a two-year term after being elected.

## THE P5

Five of these members are permanent members, namely - The People's Republic of China, the French Republic, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. All five of these countries have the power of a veto, which means that if any one of them casts a negative vote against any resolution or action that is put forth in the Council, it cannot be passed, regardless of whether the resolution or action attains a simple Majority.

## THE G4

The G4 nations are four countries (namely the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of India and Japan) which support each other's bids to get a permanent seat on the Security Council. All four of these countries have only been featured on the non-permanent members list, but their economic and political influence has grown significantly

since the establishment of the UNSC. The United Kingdom, the French Republic, the Russian Federation and the United States of America support this Group, and China in addition supports individual bids.

The G4 have previously put forward a proposal to have 25 council members, and add six non-permanent seats (one for each of them, and two for African countries). In 2017, it was reported that the G4 were willing to temporarily forgo the veto power, provided they were granted permanent seats in the Council.

## **THE UNITING FOR CONSENSUS MOVEMENT**

Nicknamed the 'Coffee Club', this movement developed in the 1990s, under the leadership of Italy. The other founding members are Pakistan, Mexico and Egypt. This group expanded to include more than 50 member countries, all opposing the G4 nations' appeal to increase the number of permanent members. The movement primarily consists of political and geographical rivals of the G4 nations. Among the leading countries, Pakistan opposes India, Italy and Spain oppose Germany, Mexico, Colombia and Argentina oppose Brazil and South Korea opposes Japan. They believe that a consensus on the composition of the Assembly must be reached first, and have proposed maintaining the permanent 5 members, but having 20 non-permanent members in 2005. On 20th April 2009, introducing a new category of non-permanent seats that would be elected for a 3-5 year term and given to regional groups on a rotational basis, was proposed by representatives of the Group.

## **Section II - The History of the Veto**

### **The source of the veto**

Article 27 of the Charter of the United Nations stipulates that resolutions can only be passed with the "affirmative [yes] vote of nine members [out of 15] including the concurring votes of the permanent members." The permanent members can thus block any resolution by voting against it. This is known as the "right of veto", although the word "veto" does not appear anywhere in the UN Charter.

### **Examples in History of the Veto**

#### **Crimea**

Ukraine's Maidan Revolution ended in late February 2014, when President Victor Yanukovych fled Kyiv — later to turn up in Russia — and the Rada (Ukraine's parliament) appointed an acting president and acting prime minister to take charge. They made clear their intention to draw Ukraine closer to Europe by signing an association agreement with the European Union.

Almost immediately thereafter, armed men began occupying key facilities and checkpoints on the Crimean peninsula. Clearly professional soldiers by the way they handled themselves and their weapons, they wore Russian combat fatigues but with no identifying insignia. Ukrainians called them "little green men." President Vladimir Putin at first flatly denied these were Russian soldiers, only to later admit that they were and awarded commendations to their commanders.

The sizable Ukrainian military presence in Crimea stayed in garrison. If shooting began, Kyiv wanted the world to see the Russians fire first. Ukraine's Western partners urged Kyiv not to take precipitate action. Since many enlisted personnel in the Ukrainian ranks came from Crimea, Ukrainian commanders probably had less than full confidence in the reliability of their troops.

On the 15th of March, 2014, Crimea held a "referendum" and found an obviously rigged 97 pro-vote. Thirteen members of the Security Council (the three Western permanent members — France, the United Kingdom, the United States — and all ten elected members) urged countries not to recognize the results of the referendum, while only one country — China — abstained (chose not to vote). However, that consensus came to naught as Russia, the fifth permanent member with a veto, voted against resolution 2014.

The resolution would have reaffirmed Ukraine's "sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity" and declared that the referendum which could lead to Crimea's break with Ukraine and union with Russia, "can have no validity".

Speaking ahead of the vote, Russian Permanent Representative to the UN, Vitaly Churkin, said it was "no secret" that Russia was planning to vote against the draft. He added that Moscow would respect the decision of the Crimeans but could not accept the basic assumption of the draft resolution which aimed "to declare illegal the planned March 16 referendum where residents of the Republic of Crimea should decide on their future".

Deep disappointment and incredulity was expressed by several Council members, who noted that this was the seventh time the body was convening to discuss the situation in Ukraine. United States Permanent Representative Samantha Power, whose country sponsored the resolution, said the text was aimed at finding a principled and peaceful solution, and upheld UN principles on the sovereignty of its Member States.

Russia has the power to veto a Security Council resolution, "but it does not have the power to veto the truth," she said.

The Crimean Supreme Council scheduled a referendum for March 16, which offered two choices: join Russia or return to Crimea's 1992 constitution, which gave the peninsula significant autonomy. Those who favored Crimea remaining part of Ukraine under the current constitution had no box to check.

The conduct of the referendum proved chaotic and took place absent any credible international observers. Local authorities reported a turnout of 83 percent, with 96.7 percent voting to join Russia. The numbers seemed implausible, given that ethnic Ukrainians and Crimean Tatars accounted for almost 40 percent of the peninsula's population. (Two months later, a leaked report from the Russian president's Human Rights Council put turnout at only 30 percent, with about half of those voting to join Russia.)

On March 18, Crimean and Russian officials signed the Treaty of Accession of the Republic of Crimea to Russia. Putin ratified the treaty three days later i.e. made it official and signed it into law.

The ongoing Russian-Ukrainian conflict in Donbas has pushed Crimea to the back pages, with Kyiv understandably focusing on trying to end that fighting, which claims the lives of Ukrainian soldiers on almost a weekly basis. Still, while Donbas has meant far more dead than Crimea, Crimea's seizure arguably has done as much, if not more, damage to the European security order.

## **Israel**

The United States has vetoed dozens of United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolutions critical of Israel, including at least 53 since 1972, according to UN data.

Here is a list of some of the major vetoes cast by the US over the years:

### Great March of Return

Palestinians in Gaza began protesting at the Israeli border fence in March 2018, calling for the "right of return" to ancestral homes from which their families were expelled in 1948 during what Palestinians call the "Nakba", or the creation of the state of Israel. The UN estimates 750,000 Palestinians were expelled that year.

Palestinians faced sniper fire from Israeli forces during the year-long protests, which killed at least 266 people and injured roughly 30,000 more, according to Gaza's health ministry.

On June 1, 2018, the UNSC drafted a resolution expressing "grave concern at the escalation of violence and tensions" since the protests began and "deep alarm at the loss of civilian lives and the high number of casualties among Palestinian civilians, particularly in the Gaza Strip, including casualties among children, caused by the Israeli forces".

The US vetoed the resolution, with then-US Ambassador to the UN Nikki Haley saying it presented “a grossly one-sided view of what has taken place in Gaza in recent weeks”.

### Demanding end to Israeli-Palestinian Violence during the Second Intifada

The Second Intifada, or Palestinian uprising, ignited on September 28, 2000, when the then-Israeli opposition leader Ariel Sharon, accompanied by heavily armed forces, entered the al-Aqsa Mosque compound in occupied East Jerusalem.

The provocative act sparked long-simmering frustrations over the failed promises of the Oslo Accords to end Israel’s occupation of Palestinian lands. The Oslo Accords were signed by the then-Palestinian Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in 1993.

But the occupation continued into 2000, with Israeli settlements increasing and Palestinian sovereignty nowhere in sight.

In contrast to the First Intifada in the late 1980s and early 1990s that was largely peaceful, the Second Intifada was very violent, with Palestinian armed groups attacking Israeli forces and a sharp increase in suicide attacks against Israeli civilian centres.

The death toll stood at over 3,000 Palestinians and close to 1,000 Israelis, along with 45 foreigners, according to a BBC tally.

A draft UNSC resolution from December 2001 expressed “grave concern at the continuation of the tragic and violent events that have taken place since September 2000”, condemned attacks against civilians and called for peace talks to resume.

When vetoing the resolution, then-US Ambassador to the UN John Negroponte said “the draft resolution before us fails to address the dynamic at work in the region. Instead, its purpose is to isolate politically one of the parties”.

### Settlement Expansion

The US has vetoed at least four UNSC resolutions condemning Israel’s settlements on Palestinian land, which are considered illegal under international law.

There are between 600,000 and 750,000 Israeli settlers in at least 250 settlements (130 official, 120 unofficial) in the occupied West Bank and East Jerusalem. These settlements have exploded under the rule of Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, who began his current term in 2005. They have long been considered a major roadblock to achieving a Palestinian state.

US vetoes of resolutions condemning Israel’s settlements date back to at least 1983. The most recent was in 2011, when a draft resolution aimed to reaffirm “all Israeli settlement activities in



the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, are illegal and constitute a major obstacle to the achievement of peace on the basis of the two-State solution”.

Then-US Ambassador to the UN Susan Rice said Washington agreed that settlement activity is illegal, but “we think it unwise for this Council to attempt to resolve the core issues that divide Israelis and Palestinians. Therefore, regrettably, we have opposed this draft resolution.”

Rice served under former President Barack Obama, who caused diplomatic controversy in 2016, months before he left office to be succeeded by Trump, when he instructed the US to abstain from vetoing a similar UNSC resolution against settlement activity.

US President Joe Biden, who served as Obama’s vice president, is known for his support of Israel. But he is facing pressure from progressive Democrats and others to take a greater role in supporting Palestinian rights.

Biden publicly voiced support for a ceasefire recently, a demand posed in a letter signed by 25 Democratic lawmakers. But he has also stuck with Washington’s long-established policy of failing to acknowledge the deeply asymmetric nature of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict by expressing his unwavering support for Israel and its “right to defend itself”.

## **Syria**

Although incidents of violence in Syria have been mounting since the uprising against President Bashar Assad's regime in March 2011, the atrocities occurring in the town of El-Houleh on 25 May 2012 and in the province of Hama on 6 June 2012 have prompted heightened international attention to the situation.

Throughout the past year, several UN bodies, including the Human Rights Council, the General Assembly, and the Security Council, have responded to the escalating crisis in Syria. In August 2011, the Human Rights Council created the Commission of Inquiry on Syria to monitor gross violations of Human Rights. This body, along with the general Assembly, has consistently put forth resolutions condemning rights abuses and calling upon the Syrian Arab Republic to put an end to its attacks on civilians.

On Syria, the Council has been deadlocked. In all, a total of eight vetoes have been exercised on the matter of Syria. On six of these draft resolutions, both Russia and China have vetoed in tandem.

The first series of vetoes (cast in October 2011 and February 2012) blocked resolutions that contained condemnatory statements and threatened sanctions against the Assad regime.

In July 2012, a vetoed resolution that would have imposed sanctions on the Assad regime if it did not cease troop movements and the use of heavy weaponry in and around population centres.

In May 2014, another veto was cast that blocked a resolution on the referral of the situation in Syria to the International Criminal Court.

In October and December of 2016, the Council attempted to pass two resolutions regarding the situation in Aleppo. One draft condemned the regime and the other sought to establish a cease-fire to allow humanitarian access for a seven-day period.

The two most recent vetoes have concerned chemical weapons proliferation and the Khan Sheikhoun gas attacks in April of this year. The first draft attempted to sanction the elements within the regime for the production and use of chemical weapons, while the second draft condemned the regime for the Khan Sheikhoun and called for an investigation.

Furthermore, the Security Council has offered its support to the Six-Point Plan spearheaded by the UN-Arab League Special Envoy Kofi Annan, which was until recently considered the best opportunity to resolve the conflict. Yet, the latest displays of indiscriminate violence, which killed more than 100 individuals, have demonstrated that past efforts were insufficient and more decisive action is needed. The United Nations, and the Security Council in particular, must move beyond a mere condemnation of the level of violence in Syria. In order to end suffering in Syria, the Security Council must consider new options:

The imposition of an arms embargo on Syria;

- The implementation of targeted sanctions against Syrian leaders implicated in human rights violations;
- The referral of the situation in Syria to the International Criminal Court (ICC).

For any of these actions to occur, Russia and China must stop obstructing the Security Council. The two powers have twice vetoed Security Council resolutions that, condemning President Assad's crackdown on dissent, could have led to sanctions against the Syrian government.

### **Need for reform**

UNSC in current form is not representative of the developing world and global needs -- with primacy of policy being a political tool in the hands of P5.

By 1992, India, Brazil, Germany, and Japan (referred to as G4) had put up their claims and logic for demanding inclusion as permanent members. India has been part of the UN since inception, has the world's second-largest population and is the world's largest democracy suited to represent South Asia, having contributed maximum peacekeepers to the UN so far, has a strong case.

Brazil is the largest country in Latin America (unrepresented continent) and fifth largest in the world. Japan and Germany are one of the largest financial donors to the UN.

Besides G4 countries South Africa (largest economy in African Continent) is also a claimant, as the Continent remains unrepresented on the high table of permanent members.

The pitch for reforms of G4 was opposed by their regional rivals like Italy, Pakistan, Mexico and Egypt, which started formulation of another interest group, known to be "Uniting for Consensus" opposing G4 becoming permanent members with a veto power.

The efforts for expansion of UNSC and reforms were also made in the form of the General Assembly Task Force on Security Council Reform and 2005 Kofi Annan's Plan to expand to 24 member UNSC, with various combinations for equitable representation, but none of the initiatives have worked so far.

Reforms in the UNSC also require an amendment to the UN charter, in accordance with Article 108, which highlights that any reform of the Security Council not only requires the support of at least two-thirds of UN member states, but also all the permanent members.

The stance of P5 members to expansion has been varying as per their national interest, as most P5 members agree to Indian inclusion, except China, which conditions it on India's dropping of support for Japan's bid.

Substantial reform is seen as remote because amending the UN Charter requires an affirmative vote and domestic ratification (entailing political consensus within each country) by two-thirds of UN member states. This includes all of the Security Council's permanent members, which are unlikely to take measures that would curb their own influence.

While there is broad agreement among UN members that the Security Council's makeup is outdated, each of the various proposals for reform inevitably leaves some aspirants alienated. Some proposals call for additional permanent members and others for a new class of elected seats that have the possibility of renewal. In the absence of charter reform, smaller states have advocated for procedural changes, including greater transparency and closer consultations with troop-contributing countries.

For your research, go through various documents vetoed by the P5 over the years.

## **Section III - Methods of Reform**

### **Expansion of Permanent Membership**

- a. With veto expansion: as geopolitical realities change, there must be a reconsideration of which countries are truly representative of world power, and one way to fix the existing imbalance is to extend the veto to certain countries, grandfather in the existing P5 for a stipulated period of time, and then base permanent membership on demographic and economic quantifiers, with assured regional representation.

- b. Without veto expansion: this would expand permanent membership and, based on the results, debate veto expansion at a later date.

### **Veto Restriction**

- a. Removal of veto for procedural matters: this would remove the veto for procedural matters and also those related to the structure and administration of the UN. It would remove the self-referential aspects of the veto and allow for future reform to be passed with a simple majority.
- b. Restriction of veto to national security matters: the only resolutions to which the veto would henceforth be applicable are those concerning national security.
  - 1. With strict scrutiny: the country must demonstrably prove that the resolution it is vetoing would harm its own national security or that of a dependency.
- c. Human Rights Exception: the veto cannot be used if the resolution is preventing or ameliorating (through processes such as aid) a mass human rights violation. Some proponents argue for a slightly different model where, if the veto is used, the UNGA can pass another resolution bypassing the UNSC.
- d. Leahy Modelling (Named after the similar Leahy Amendment in the US): any resolution that would violate human rights can be considered for veto even post-approval

### **Abolition**

- a. Abolition of the veto: would democratise the UNSC and let a simple majority pass everything.
- b. P5 Abolition: this would remove the P5 and rotate the members with the ability to use the veto.
- c. UNSC Abolition: by far the most extreme (and some would say effective) measure, the advocates of this method argue that the very existence of the UNSC is undemocratic and that a resolution passed by the majority of the countries of the world shouldn't require the nod of just 15 to pass.

### **Auxiliary Reforms**

***(Note: these are not required for committee discussion but would enhance your understanding of the various veto reforms and would go hand in hand with some of the latter.)***

- a. Proportional multi-member seats: this would apportion multiple votes to each country based on population, with decadal changes, across committees.
- b. UNGA-UNSC Merger: This would effectively give the 15 countries of the UNSC a double vote in the UNGA
- c. Multiple UNSCs: this would divide the UNSC into multiple committees with rotational memberships.

## **Section IV- Miscellanea**

### Notes on committee flow, and on reading the Background Guide:

- a. We are meeting on the presumption that some sort of veto reform is necessary.
- b. Delegates must not restrict themselves to the material in the background guide, and ideally should formulate their own ideas and look into other proposals as well.
- c. Delegates should critically evaluate which method(s) would be most beneficial to their respective countries.
- d. The adoption of multiple methods is possible.
- e. Delegates are expected to historically contextualise the debate, and also look into the Second Cold War theory and determine its applicability.
- f. Section II is for \*background understanding only\*. Please cite these cases only if they're relevant to the argument you're making.
- g. Give a cursory glance to the crisis and directives sections in Chapter V, but we shall not be accepting directives outside of a crisis situation.
- h. Make sure to know the different motions.

### Links:

Basic and Background Reading:

<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter/chapter-5>

How has the veto historically been used?

<https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un-security-council-working-methods/the-veto.php>

[https://archive.globalpolicy.org/images/pdfs/Changing\\_Patterns\\_in\\_the\\_Use\\_of\\_the\\_Veto\\_as\\_of\\_August\\_2012.pdf](https://archive.globalpolicy.org/images/pdfs/Changing_Patterns_in_the_Use_of_the_Veto_as_of_August_2012.pdf)

<https://theconversation.com/hard-evidence-who-uses-veto-in-the-un-security-council-most-often-and-for-what-29907>

Except for the G4, who else aims at permanent membership?

<http://www.africafocus.org/docs05/un0504.php>

Who opposes expansion? What do they say?

<https://www.un.org/press/en/2005/ga10371.doc.htm>

Is expansion the only reform?

Removal for procedural matters: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/cant-allow-veto-to-have-a-veto-over-unsc-reform-process-india/articleshow/51340473.cms?from=mdr>

Abolition:

<https://www.un.org/press/en/2018/ga12091.doc.htm>

Regulation:

<https://www.diplomatiegouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/france-and-the-united-nations/france-and-the-united-nations-security-council/article/why-france-wishes-to-regulate-use>

# Section V- Rules of Procedure

## Rules of Procedure

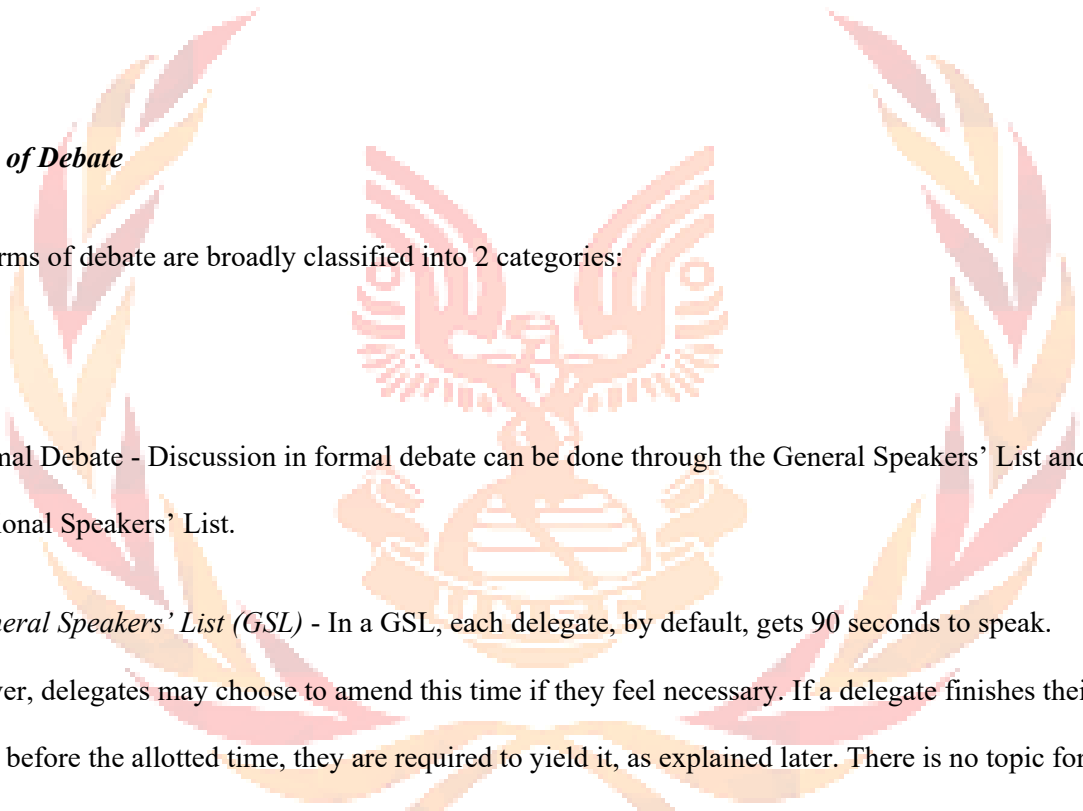
All committees at Model United Nations conferences are governed and dictated by a well-defined set of regulations. This section aims to introduce the aforementioned and delegates are requested to read it thoroughly.

The committee proceedings begin with a roll call. During the roll call, the Executive Board calls out the names of all portfolios in alphabetical order and the delegates may respond in the following ways:

(i) *Present* - When delegates respond with 'present', they are given the option to abstain, i.e., neither vote in favour nor vote against a document in substantive voting. Substantive voting relates to voting for draft resolutions, amendments, etc.

(ii) *Present and voting* - When delegates respond with 'present and voting', they are required to either vote for or against a document in substantive voting. They are not given the option of abstention.

It is important to note that all delegates are required to vote for procedural matters such as passing a motion for a moderated caucus, passing a motion for an unmoderated caucus, etc. No abstention is permitted in procedural votes.



### ***Forms of Debate***

The forms of debate are broadly classified into 2 categories:

1. Formal Debate - Discussion in formal debate can be done through the General Speakers' List and the Provisional Speakers' List.

(i) *General Speakers' List (GSL)* - In a GSL, each delegate, by default, gets 90 seconds to speak.

However, delegates may choose to amend this time if they feel necessary. If a delegate finishes their speech before the allotted time, they are required to yield it, as explained later. There is no topic for a GSL and delegates may use it to discuss whatever they feel is relevant. They can use it to give an introduction to the agenda, present their stance, highlight problems, inter alia. The GSL is an inexhaustible list and remains open throughout the conference.

(ii) *Provisional Speakers' List (PSL)* - A PSL differs from a GSL as it is conducted on a specific topic and is not inexhaustible. The total time of the list, along with individual speaker's time, must be specified. In case delegates finish their speeches before it has elapsed, they are required to yield the remaining time.

2. Informal Debate - Discussion in informal debate can be done via moderated and unmoderated caucuses.

(i) *Moderated Caucus* - Moderated caucuses are of the utmost importance in a committee as they enable delegates to streamline debate. This allows delegates to debate upon a specific subtopic of the agenda within the prescribed time.

(ii) *Unmoderated Caucus* - Unmoderated caucuses are a form of informal debate where the delegates are allowed to speak directly to each other. Unmoderated caucuses are used to discuss potential moderated caucus topics, to complete documentation as well as for lobbying and building blocs.

### ***Motions***

A motion is raised when a delegate wants to lead the committee in a specific direction. The following are the types of motions that will be used in committee:

#### **1. Motion to Open Debate**

This motion is raised to commence debate in the committee. It is raised at the beginning of the first committee session on the first day of the conference.

How to raise the motion: *“The First Special Advisor to the President would like to raise a motion to open debate.”*

#### **2. Motion to Open the General Speakers' List**

This motion is raised when a delegate would like to open the General Speakers List, and hence commence formal debate. The total time need not be specified, as the GSL is inexhaustible and is reverted to in case all motions fail to pass in committee. How to raise the motion: *“The Delegate*



*of the United States of America would like to raise a motion to enter formal debate and open the General Speakers' List"*

### 3. Motion for a Moderated Caucus

This motion is used when the committee wants to discuss specific subtopics of the agenda. While raising this motion, the topic, total time, and individual speaker's time must be mentioned. It is important to note that the total time of a moderated caucus must be divisible by the per speaker's time so as to incorporate a whole number of speakers before the moderated caucus elapses. The maximum total time it can be raised for is 20 minutes.

How to raise the motion: *"The Delegate of the French Republic would like to raise a motion for a moderated caucus on the topic 'XYZ' for the total time being 15 minutes and the individual speaker's time being 60 seconds"*

### 4. Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus

During the first few committee sessions, unmoderated caucuses are used to build blocs, converse with other delegates, and discuss potential moderated caucus topics, while in the last few committee sessions they are primarily used for completing documentation. Just like moderated caucuses, the maximum time an unmoderated caucus can be raised for is 20 minutes. However, unmoderated caucuses do not have a topic or an individual speaker's time.

How to raise the motion: *"The delegate of the People's Republic of China would like to raise a motion for an unmoderated caucus for the total time of 10 minutes"*

### 5. Motion for Extension

This motion is used to extend a moderated or unmoderated caucus. It must be kept in that they can only be extended by half of the original time they were raised for.

If an unmoderated caucus was originally raised for 10 minutes, then for an extension, the motion would be raised by stating: *"The delegate of the Hellenic Republic of Greece would like to raise a motion to extend the unmoderated caucus by a total time of 5 minutes"*

## 6. Motion to open a Provisional Speakers' List

The motion to open a PSL is generally used for debate when the committee is in crisis or to discuss documentation. Whilst raising this motion, delegates need to specify the topic, the total time, and the individual speaker's time.

How to raise the motion: *"The delegate of the Republic of Turkey would like to raise a motion to open a Provisional Speakers' List on the topic 'ABC' for the total time being 10 minutes and the individual speaker's time being 60 seconds"*

## 7. Motion to Discuss a Working Paper/Draft Resolution

This motion is used to discuss a committee-wide directive. Delegates may point out loopholes, suggest modifications, and bring up features they feel are relevant while discussing a document to make it more comprehensive, effective, and implementable. The authors for a working paper and the sponsors for a draft resolution are answerable to the committee regarding the content of their documentation. When raising this motion, the delegates are required to mention how they want the documentation to be discussed. Documentation is primarily discussed via the following methods:

- ➤ A *clause-by-clause* discussion is when each and every clause of the document is discussed thoroughly. Delegates can question the authors or sponsors of the document after every clause
- ➤ A *moderated caucus*- no questions or amendments will be entertained.
- ➤ A *provisional speakers list*- no amendments will be entertained; standard yields apply.

How to raise the motion: *"The Second Special Advisor to the President would like to raise a motion to discuss Directive 1.0 through a moderated caucus with total time 15 minutes and individual speaker's time 1 minute"*

## 8. Motion to Recess

This motion is used to temporarily suspend debate at the end of each committee session.

How to raise the motion: *“The delegate of the Republic of Morocco would like to raise the motion for committee to recess”*

## 9. Motion to Adjourn

This motion is raised on the last day of the conference to conclude committee proceedings. How to raise the motion: *“The delegate of the Republic of Hungary would like to raise the motion to adjourn committee”*

## ***Yields***

Yields are used when a delegate has time remaining after their speech in formal methods of debate.

Delegates may yield their remaining time in the following ways:

1. Yield to the Chair - When a delegate yields to the Chair, their remaining time is dissolved with the committee time.
2. Yield to Points of Information (POIs)- When a delegate yields to points of information, other delegates may ask them questions based on their speech. The number of POIs recognized by the chair will depend on the time remaining from the speech.
3. Yield to Another Delegate- When a delegate yields their time to another delegate, the delegate to whom the remaining time is yielded may comment on the original speech given or further build up on it. Delegates are to confer with each other and obtain prior permission before yielding their time to another delegate.

4. Yield to Comments- When a delegate yields to comments, speakers are recognized to make comments regarding the speech for the remaining time.

Delegates are to note that they may not yield their time in informal methods of debate: yields are only entertained in formal debate.

### ***Points***

Through points, delegates can ask a question in the committee, clarify their queries, point out procedural errors, inter alia. Points can be categorized as follows:

1. Point of Personal Privilege - This point is used when a delegate experiences personal discomfort or inconvenience that hinders their ability to participate in committee. For example, this point can be used if the delegate wants the Executive board or a fellow delegate to repeat anything. This is the only point which delegates can raise whilst another delegate has the floor in committee.
2. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry - This point is used when a delegate needs clarification or has a question about committee procedure. For example, this point can be used if a delegate requires clarification regarding yields.
3. Point of Information - This point is used when a delegate wishes to ask another delegate a question after they complete their speech or during any point in committee. However, verbal Points of Information will only be entertained during formal debate if the delegate yields to POIs. If a delegate wishes to ask a POI after a moderated caucus speech, they may do so through a chit via the Executive Board.
4. Point of Order - This point is used when an error has been committed in the rules of procedure by the Executive Board.

5. Right to Reply - A right to reply is used by a delegate to comment or reply when they feel their integrity has been compromised due to personal allegations, insults, or comments made about them. If a Right to Reply is granted, then the delegate will be allowed to speak immediately, outside the list of speakers.



## **Documentation Guidelines**

The following guide aims to introduce the types of documentation which will be accepted during the course of the committee. Delegates are requested to go through the document thoroughly in order to acquaint themselves with the format and procedure for the same.

*Crisis Arcs*

Crisis arcs consist of a series of progressing directives wherein each directive picks up where the previous directive left off. Arcs will generally have objectives that the delegate will need to achieve to reach their goal. By their very definition, arcs are the personal objectives that each delegate undertakes as the committee progresses. Regardless of the morality of the arc, delegates should plan out arcs to further progress their influence in a committee. It is imperative to keep an arc flexible enough to bend around committee obstacles while also being rigid enough to impact the debate. A delegate should not continuously insist on acquiring a resource that the Executive Board has denied them, but instead, they should try to divert their arc to use the resources available at hand to achieve the arc's goal.

## **A. Directives**

There are two styles of directives that will be accepted in this committee:

### ***a. Civil-Style Directive***

Context: This directive was made to establish an independent intelligence body under Deng Xiaoping's rule of China in 1980. The committee that was being simulated was the Communist Party of China's Politburo of 1979. Notice how the different bodies of the agency, budget, and other significant details have been mentioned.

### ***Civil-Style Directive***

Purpose: Establishment of an Intelligence Bureau for gathering intelligence and for conducting counterintelligence operations. The primary mission of this bureau is to ensure the security of the state through elective measures against foreign agents and spies, and counter-revolutionary activities designed to sabotage or overthrow China's socialist system.

1. This Independent intelligence organisation is to be established as a result of a merger of the Counter Investigation Department and counterintelligence elements of the Ministry of Public

Security of the People's Republic of China. It shall exist as an independent institution, which only answers to the Politburo. Headquarters for this bureau will be established in Beijing;

2. 9% of the budget that is provided to the Central Military Commission shall also provide capital for the proper setup of this bureau for the next ve years;
3. This bureau is to set up front companies and use existing international companies under the PRC government as front companies as well;
4. Over the span of ve years this bureau will devise an independent budget in which required capital will come from front companies, enterprises and other such institutions;
5. Furthermore, the bureau will be headed by an individual appointed by the State Council. After completing two terms of 3 years each, this individual shall be offered tenure after review by the Council.

#### ***b. Military-Style Directives***

Context: Using an earlier directive, the delegate has contacted the government of Jordan, and made them a successful oer to lease King Hussein Air Base. The delegate has already sent a certain number of forces to this base. Situation: Boko Haram has captured a certain part of Nigeria and declared it to be a separate state called South Nigeria.

#### ***Military-Style Directive***

From: Chairman of the People's Republic of China

To: General Xuan (Commander of King Hussein Air Base) & Commander of Djibouti Support Base

1. Send 3 of the 5 Chengdu Pterodactyl I UAVs (equipped with thermal mapping, air-to-surface missiles and are undetectable to radar) to 'South Nigeria' with a refueling stop in the Djibouti Support Base;

2. Utilise thermal mapping to find the Boko Haram safe house or seat of government in 'South Nigeria' using the following criteria:

A. Concentration of people in various buildings;

B. High concentration of the thermal pointers of ammunition;

C. Sightings of the Boko Haram fighters around certain buildings(Using the UAV cameras);

3. Only if the safe house is confirmed to be that of Boko Haram, use the air-to-surface missiles of the UAVs to eliminate the safe house;

4. Make sure that as few civilians as possible are harmed.

### **Forms of Directives**

For this committee, the following three forms of directives will be entertained:

#### **I. Personal Directive**

A personal directive is a piece of documentation, which delegates send to the Executive Board, asking their government to undertake a certain action. Relevance to the flow of debate in committee and details regarding how an action is to be taken— clearly stating what infrastructure is to be used, what nancial resources are to be used, and through which authority the action is to be executed—will determine whether a directive is accepted by the Executive Board or not. If directives are passed by the Executive Board, they may or may not be given as crisis updates in committee.

#### **2. Joint Directive**

A joint directive is utilised when two or more countries wish to collaborate and take some action.

Joint directives can further be divided into two types:



- ● Public-Joint Directive - If accepted by the Executive Board, the contents of a public-joint directive will be read out in the committee.
- ● Private-Joint Directive - Even if it is accepted by the Executive Board, the contents of a private-joint directive will not be read out in committee.

### 3. Committee Wide Directive

A committee wide directive is a way in which the committee as a whole takes implementable action. It is a document written by committee members to solve, prevent, or take general action in regard to an issue. These directives must be titled, can take a commanding tone, and do not require preambulatory clauses. When writing a directive that calls for action, delegates must only include clauses that call for resources the committee has direct control over. This is why researching the extent of the committee's power and resources is imperative. It is also important to address how these actions are being conducted. The decisions made by the directives are usually in response to a crisis or an event/update and therefore, have to be passed by the committee.

The number of signatories required to introduce a committee wide directive will be 1/3rd of the committee's total strength. For the directive to pass, a simple majority (50% + 1 vote) will be required, and abstentions will be permitted. The discussion of committee wide directives will be done only through a moderated caucus, and no amendment procedure will be entertained.

A sample Committee Wide Directive is given below:

#### ***Committee Wide Directive***

Authors: People's Republic of China and Russian Federation

Signatories: Republic of Zimbabwe, United States of America, Republic of India, Republic of Chad, Dominion of Canada, Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Kingdom of Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, State of Brunei, Commonwealth of Australia

1. Condemns the actions of Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and the Syrian Golan.
2. Urges the international community to put sanctions on the State of Israel to prevent further violation of international law and the UN Charter by Israel.
3. Condemns the United States of America for continuing to support and assist a rogue state (Israel).

## **B. Chits**

Chits are a method of indirect communication amongst the delegates as well as the Executive Board and the delegates. These are primarily of four types:

1. Substantive Chits - These are chits that are sent by delegates directly to the Executive Board. They contain substantive information that the delegate feels is relevant to the agenda and the Executive Board should be made aware of. Substantive chits can also include speeches that the delegate is unable to speak in committee.
2. Points of Information - Point of Information chits are used when a delegate wishes to ask another delegate a question but is unable to do so verbally. Such chits may be sent after a speech or at any point in the committee. POIs can be sent directly to a delegate, or they can be sent via the Executive Board if the delegate wants their question to be noted by the Chair. Via EB chits must be mailed both to the Executive Board and to the email ID of the delegate; a list of the email IDs will be made available closer to the conference.
3. III. Replies to Points of Information - When a delegate receives a Point of Information chit, they are expected to respond to the same via a chit which may be sent directly to the delegate or via the Executive Board. Whilst it is not necessary to respond to all POIs, delegates are recommended to respond to them in order to clarify their foreign policy and proposed solutions.

4. IV. Chits for Lobbying - In committee, delegates may utilize chits as a mode of lobbying with other delegates. Through these, they may undertake various tasks such as forming blocs, clarification of speeches, and communicating informally with other delegates present in the committee. These chits are sent directly to the recipient and not marked by the Executive Board.

