

SECURITY COUNCIL

Delegate's Handbook

Procedures and Flow of Debate

FAMUN: SIMULATION AFFILIATED TO WIMUN



FAMUN has the honor to be the first Brazilian simulation to be a WIMUN affiliate.

This official affiliation means that FAMUN is committed to the WIMUN approach, which offers the most accurate simulation of the United Nations in terms of leadership structure, rules of procedure, and flow of debate.

The rules of procedure and the flow of debate of the Security Council presented in this handbook follow the WIMUN approach.

More information at: <https://wfuna.org/wimun>

THE SECURITY COUNCIL¹

The Security Council has the primary responsibility within the UN system for maintaining international peace and security. Toward this end, it is the only Organ of the UN that is authorized by the UN Charter to make its decisions legally binding. Although it should first aim to resolve any disputes through negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, or other peaceful means, should these measures prove inadequate, the Security Council can call on Member States to employ economic sanctions and if these measures are ineffective it may, as a last resort, authorize the use of military force to restore international peace.

Because the decisions of the Security Council can be legally binding, the major Allied nations that won World War II, who are all Permanent members of the Council, insisted that they be granted the veto power to prevent less powerful countries from imposing decision on them that they did not agree with. Although the UN Charter makes no explicit mention of the veto power, it is implied in Article 27, paragraph 3 which stipulates that a substantive decision will not be adopted if it does not obtain the concurring votes of all five permanent members (i.e., China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States). As a result of this Article, all it takes is for one of the permanent members to vote against a resolution for it to be vetoed.

The actual use of a veto does not happen very often today in the Council. In fact, the great majority of resolutions, in recent times, have been adopted unanimously. If we look back over the last decade (i.e., from 2010-2019), the Council adopted a total of 596 resolutions, out of which 539 (90.4%) were adopted by a vote of 15-0.

FLOW OF DEBATE

Like the General Assembly, most of the work of the Security Council gets done in informal consultations, which are closed to the public so that Council members can engage in candid discussions on sensitive issues.

1. The flow of debate in a Security Council simulation always begins, as it does in the real Security Council, with informal consultations referred to as Informal Consultations of the Whole. This meeting is led by the President of the Security Council with the aim of reaching consensus on the Council's

¹ The rules of procedure and flow of debate of all Security Councils simulated in FAMUN 2023 follow the WIMUN approach, developed by the World Federation of United Nations Associations International Model United Nations. FAMUN is the only Brazilian MUN to be a WIMUN affiliate.

agenda, a meeting format for the formal meeting that will follow (see Annex for a description of different formats used for formal meetings) and a list of speakers to the address the Council according to what is allowed by Rules 37 and 39 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure.

2. Once the Council has reached consensus on these items then it is ready to convene a public formal meeting. **In FAMUN 2023, the Security Council discussion on the agenda item “The situation in Afghanistan” will be using the Briefing format.** Detailed information on the flow of debate to this format can be consulted in the Annex. See also the Annex for information on other formats used in the Security Council.

3. When a Briefing Format is used by the Council to discuss a conflict that threatens international peace and security, only a small number of briefers that may include the Secretary-General, senior UN officials involved in helping to resolve the conflict and representatives of Member States directly involved in the conflict, are invited to make statements. Following the briefers remarks, Council members may choose to make a statement during the formal meeting in the Council chamber or wait to make a statement during Informal Consultations of the Whole. Following the formal public briefing, Members of the Council move into Informal Consultations of the Whole which is closed to the public. During Informal Consultations of the Whole, one or more of the briefers (usually from the UN Secretariat) may be invited to continue their statement, often touching upon sensitive issues that could not be discussed during the formal meeting of the Council. Inviting the briefers into an Informal Consultation of the Whole also offers Council Members the opportunity to ask the briefers questions. If a Council Member made a statement during the formal public meeting, they are not allowed to make another statement during Informal Consultations of the Whole nor are they allowed to ask questions of the briefers during the Q&A that follows the briefers' comments in the more private meeting of the Council. Only those Council members that chose not to make a statement during the formal public meeting can make a statement and ask questions to the briefers during Informal Consultations of the Whole. Council Members must therefore choose wisely when deciding where and when to make a statement. Once the Q&A with the briefers is concluded, the briefers leave and Council Members can decide to engage in candid informal discussions on the issue on their own and get started drafting documents that the Council will need to adopt on the agenda item before them. Council Members should consider having an informal exchange of views before they begin to draft any documents so that those delegates who are the penholders have a good idea of the range of views on the agenda item and include them in the initial draft to help the Council achieve consensus.

4. The order of speakers in a Briefing Format typically starts with a senior UN official who is involved in helping to resolve the conflict, Council Members,

the President of the Council (in his national capacity) and finally a representative from the Member State(s) involved in the conflict. Non-Council Members are not invited to speak when the Briefing Format is used.

5. According to the Security Council Working Methods Handbook, “The Security Council encourages, as a general rule, all participants, both members and non-members of the Council, in Council meetings to deliver their statements in five minutes or less. The Security Council also encourages each briefer to limit initial remarks to 15 minutes, unless otherwise decided by the Council”. **In FAMUN 2023, the time limit for opening statements during the first formal meeting of the Council or during Informal Consultations of the Whole will be 5 minutes.**

6. When the President of the Council delivers a statement in his/her national capacity, he/she usually goes last and then resumes his/her functions as President of the Council to either continue chairing or to conclude the meeting.

7. Following the formal meeting, only Council Members may continue to discuss the agenda item in Informal Consultations of the Whole. **In FAMUN 2023, non-Members of the Council are allowed to discuss the agenda item. However, they cannot introduce amendments or adopt any of the Council documents.**

8. During Informal Consultations of the Whole, Council members can engage in candid informal discussions on the agenda item under consideration.

9. At some point, Council members will need to adjourn their discussions so that they can turn their attention to draft the press elements and the draft resolution, following the leadership of the President and the penholders.

10. After drafting both documents, the Council convenes an informal meeting to review the press elements and the draft resolution until consensus is reached on the texts.

11. Press elements will be reviewed first. They are adopted by consensus and then the Council will convene a Press Stakeout.

12. The draft resolution will be reviewed after. This is the only document that is put to a formal vote.

13. The last formal meeting of the Council is convened when Council members are ready to adopt a resolution by a vote. Council members who wish to do so can explain their vote after voting.

SPEAKER'S LIST

When the Secretary-General or other senior Secretariat officials, senior UN staff from other Offices, Departments, or UN agencies are invited to brief the Council, they go first. If there are NGO representatives or other individuals that the Council has invited to speak, they would go next.

A formal briefing in the Council chamber is often immediately followed by Informal Consultations of the Whole, which are closed to the public. The President of the Council continues chairing the meeting. Once the private meeting in Informal Consultations of the Whole is over, Council members may continue to meet informally. During informal meetings, however, there is no Speaker's List and Council Members may speak as often as they like.

ROLE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Under rule 18, the presidency of the Security Council rotates monthly in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members of the Council. If the country the President represents is directly involved in a dispute that is being considered by the Security Council, he/she may decide not to preside over the Council during the period that this issue is being discussed. When this occurs, the representative of the member next in English alphabetical order temporarily assumes the Presidency.

The functions of the President include: 1) presiding over meetings of the Council and informal consultations of the whole, 2) briefing non-Council members on the monthly programme of work of the Council at the beginning of the month, 3) holding bilateral meetings with concerned parties such as Member States, heads of principal organs and Agencies, chairmen of the regional groups and others, 4) representing the Security Council and delivering statements on behalf of the Council with the concurrence of Council members including informal meetings of the heads of the principal organs of the United Nations, and 5) delivering statements or remarks to the press whenever Council members have reached an agreement on press elements.

The Presidency of the Security Council is assigned to the State not the individual. As a result, any member of the government can preside over meetings during the month when their country has been assigned to the Presidency of the Council. In addition to presiding over meetings, the President also makes statements in his/her national capacity as a representative of the government.

If you compare this to leadership positions in the General Assembly, the President of the General Assembly or the Chair of a GA Committee are

elected by the Assembly for a one-year term to act in the best interests of the entire membership of the Assembly. In their capacity as GA officials, they cease to represent their national governments during their term.

When the UN was first created, the President's role was largely procedural in nature. Today, the President's ability to introduce thematic issues into the Council's monthly programme of work (with the consent of Council members) has given the President a greater substantive role as well. Although it is not in the Charter or rules of procedure, this practice has been common since the early 1990s.

DOCUMENTS

At FAMUN 2023, Council members will concentrate on two documents: press elements and resolution. A press statement can be issued if the Council addresses a crisis. A presidential statement (PRST) can be issued in lieu of a resolution if the Council does not reach consensus on this document.

All documents issued by the Security Council, except resolutions, require consensus of Council members. The documents prepared by the Council include:

- **Press elements:** When the Council wants the President to brief the press on an important issue or crisis, it drafts what are called press elements which are bullet points the President is authorized to use to guide what he/she says to the press. Press elements are nothing more than an outline of what the President is authorized to say on behalf of the Council. The Council must reach consensus on the content of the press elements before the President can speak to the International Press Corps, so the document is submitted to a faster line by line review. Consensus is reached through an informal discussion between the President and the Council on what the Council authorizes the President to say. Once the press elements have been adopted by consensus, the President delivers remarks in a press stakeout on behalf of the Council. Each Council Member who wishes to do so can also make a statement to the press and answer their questions.
- **Resolution:** Resolutions are divided into two sections, the preambular paragraphs and the operative paragraphs. The preambular section sets the stage by recalling past actions taken by the UN and its Member States on the agenda item and by expressing its concern about what is happening that explains why the Council is seized with this issue. The operative section focuses on actions the

Council wants Member States to take to restore international peace and security. The UN Charter gives the Council the authority to make its resolutions legally binding if it so chooses. It is even possible for some operative paragraphs to be legally binding while others in the same resolution are simply recommendations. It is the practice of the Security Council to vote on all resolutions. A minimum of nine votes, including those of the P5 (China, Russian Federation, United States, France, and the United Kingdom), are needed to for a resolution on a substantive issue to be adopted. According to the Security Council Report, “whereas 24.3 percent (9) of the resolutions adopted by the Council in 1990 were not unanimously adopted, only 7 percent (3) were adopted without the full consensus of the Council in 2013 (through 15 December). No more than 10 percent of the total resolutions adopted within any calendar year since 2001 have been adopted without consensus”. The Council realizes, as does the General Assembly, that a resolution adopted by consensus or by unanimity is stronger than one that is not. Any member of the P5 can veto a resolution. The Member State responsible for drafting the resolution on a particular agenda item is referred to as “the penholder.” At present, France, the UK and the US (referred to as the P3) are the penholders for most items on the Council’s agenda. Once the P3 have agreed on the draft, it is shared with the Russian Federation and China. When the P5 are in agreement, then it is shared with the E10 (Elected 10). Although it is less common, other Council and non-Council members do serve as “penholders” on certain agenda items as agreed by the Council. **Since the agenda item that will be debated at FAMUN 2023 is a real item on the Security Council’s agenda, the co-penholders will be the same as those that have been approved by the Council in New York. However, all co-penholders during the simulation at FAMUN 2023 will have the option of inviting other Council members to assist in drafting the resolution if they want to.** When the mandate of a peacekeeping mission is being renewed, this is usually addressed in a resolution rather than a PRST.

- **Press statement:** Press statements were initially rare in the Council. Since 2001, press statements have become a common mode of communication. A press statement is usually first read to the press by the President of the Security Council and then issued as a Press Release by the UN Department of Global Communications. Press statements are usually issued in response to an event (such as a terrorist attack) that may threaten international peace and security. **During FAMUN 2023, the Council can draft Press Statements that reflect real world events that may occur during the simulation.** They do not have to be related to the specific agenda items they are

discussing as long as they are related in some way to a threat to international peace and security.

- **Presidential statement (PRST):** The content of a PRST is more general than a resolution, it can request the Secretary-General to report on a crisis and convey the Council's concerns. It is usually an interim step to address a newly developing situation. If the situation does not improve then a resolution may be adopted later. The PRST may be the best format when Council members are divided on how to respond to a conflict. In 2011 and 2012, two resolutions on Syria were not adopted due to the veto but the Council was able to adopt two PRSTs which contained elements from the failed resolutions. Once the text of a PRST has been agreed upon by all Members of the Council, the President convenes a formal public meeting to read it aloud. It is now the practice of the Council to allow Member States to disassociate themselves from elements of the presidential statement and to make a public statement to this effect after the President has read the presidential statement during a formal meeting. If a Member State wishes to disassociate itself from any part of the PRST, it must let the Director know prior to the Formal Meeting. In most cases, the Council adopts either a PRST or resolution. Sometimes, a PRST is issued by the Council instead of a draft resolution when consensus cannot be reached on the draft resolution. Although a PRST and a resolution are sometimes adopted on the same agenda item, this is less common. When this occurs, usually the PRST is adopted first, and the resolution is voted on later.

REVIEW OF DOCUMENTS

Each document generated in Informal Consultations is normally subject to a review by the Council in an organized Informal Consultation of the Whole. **In FAMUN 2023, the Security Council will review two documents, the press elements and a resolution.**

Press elements are drafted by the penholder in consultation with the President and other invited Council Members. After the drafting process, the press elements will be presented to the whole Council and then reviewed in a more informal and faster way. Once consensus has been reached on what the Security Council authorizes the President to say when addressing the Press, a Press stakeout will be organized in the stakeout room. After the President has made a statement to the Press and answered their questions, each Council and non-Council member will be given an opportunity to make a statement to the press in their national capacity and answer questions in the stakeout room, if they wish to do so.

In addition to press elements, the Council will also negotiate the text on a draft resolution on its agenda item. Normally the initial draft of the resolution is written by the penholder and then distributed to the Council members for comments. **But in FAMUN 2023, the co-penholders will draft the resolution in consultation with invited Council members.** Once the draft is ready, it will be distributed to the whole Council. Council members who wish to modify the text of the resolution can do so by presenting amendments during the line-by-line review.

During the line-by-line review, the President will read each paragraph of the draft resolution to allow Council members to propose changes to wording of the text otherwise known as an amendment. All amendments are noted on the document during the line-by-line review.

After noting the amendments on the draft resolution during the line-by-line review, then the Council will debate each amendment until agreement is reached on each one. The penholders first signal if they have any objections to any amendment, then the debate follows consulting the position of all Council members. Amendments are never voted. Agreement is reached through negotiation, which often requires finding an alternative wording to the paragraph.

When an entire paragraph is agreed upon by the Council, it is noted as Agreed ad ref. This phrase indicates that agreement is temporary until all paragraphs in the document have been marked Agreed ad ref. Then and only then is the Council considered to have reached consensus.

If there are any amendments that are contentious and the Council is having difficulty reaching consensus, they should be “bracketed” for further discussion later on, so that the Council can first focus on those amendments that are easier to reach agreement on. The Council will return to the bracketed amendments in the final review of the draft resolution.

Although consensus is desired, it is not required. The resolution is the only document negotiated by the Council that is always voted on during a formal meeting. If consensus has been reached, then the vote will be unanimous which happens in the great majority of cases. If consensus is not reached, then it must receive nine affirmative votes including the P5 in order to be adopted. If one of the P5 votes against the resolution or if there are less than nine votes in favor of the resolution, then it is not adopted. Sometimes the Council will withdraw a resolution if one of the P5 threatens to veto it, but it is not obligated to do so. If one of the P5 threatens to veto a resolution, negotiations should continue until it is clear that no compromise is possible to prevent this from happening.

THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

On 17 January 1946, the Security Council met for the first time in London and adopted provisional rules of procedure. The provisional rules that were presented to the Council at its first meeting were the result of lengthy debates in a Security Council sub-committee called the Executive Committee of the UN Preparatory Commission. The Commission continued to discuss the draft for several months but in late June 1946 decided that it could not agree on a definitive set of rules of procedure. As a result, the Security Council's rules of procedure are referred to as "Provisional Rules of Procedure". That means they are considered interim or temporary. Over the long history of the Council this has allowed it to be flexible in how it goes about its work. As noted in the Security Council Working Methods Handbook, "the members of the Council periodically have taken decisions to supplement the Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Security Council through adopting and publishing specific new working methods. Although the Provisional Rules of the Security Council have not been amended since 1982, the Security Council continues to modify its working methods". These refer to practices that the Council has agreed to follow even though they are not mentioned in its Rules of Procedure.

There are two components of the Council's Working Methods that you need to take note of during the FAMUN 2023 simulation:

- There is no formal Right of Reply in the Security Council. Since Informal Consultations of the Whole allow Council members to speak as often as they like, they can respond to comments made by other delegates without needing to request a Right of Reply; and,
- It is now the practice of the Council not to introduce any amendments during a formal meeting to adopt a resolution. Delegates will have ample opportunity to propose amendments during the review of documents that takes place when meeting in Informal Consultations of the Whole and are encouraged to work together to achieve consensus on the wording of the resolution that is under consideration.

Almost all existing Model UN conferences use parliamentary procedures that are contrary to UN practices and, in some cases, violate the principle of sovereign equality that the UN was founded upon. Moreover, they fail to reflect current negotiation practices within the Security Council that largely aim to reach consensus. Model UNs around the world simply apply the same parliamentary rules when simulating any UN entity which ignore important differences between them. The rules and working methods used in this simulation are designed to provide the most authentic simulation of the Security Council anywhere in the world.

Here are some things you need to know about the rules of procedure that will be used:

1. There are no moderated and unmoderated caucuses. That means that during formal meetings of the Council statements made by invited speakers or Council members are never interrupted. The Speaker's List is followed until all speakers have had an opportunity to speak.
2. Passing notes during Formal Meetings is not allowed.
3. The presiding officer during meetings will never ask: "Are any points or motions on the floor?"
4. Parliamentary points (e.g., Points of Personal Privilege, Points of Information, and Points of Inquiry) and motions (e.g., Motion for Moderated or Unmoderated Caucuses, Motion to Set Agenda, Motions to Set Speaking Time, Motion to Move to Voting Procedures, etc.) are not allowed during the simulation. These are parliamentary rules of procedure, and they are not used at the United Nations because it is not a Parliament.
5. Delegates will not be allowed to yield their time to another delegation.
6. The only point that is allowed is a Point of Order, which is only to be used if a delegate feels the rules of procedure are not being followed properly. Since formal meetings of the Council are infrequent, this usually never occurs.
7. Signatories are not required in order for a resolution to be considered.

TERMS USED IN WIMUN APPROACH

1. Director: refers to the Secretariat staff whose job it is to assist the President during formal meetings of the Council. The Director is also responsible for keeping track of all proposed changes or amendments that are put forth during the review of all documents discussed during Informal Consultations of the Whole.

2. Paragraphs: Model UN conferences around the world are used to referring to the clauses or sub-clauses of a resolution. At the United Nations, these are referred to as paragraphs and sub-paragraphs.

3. Consensus: Consensus occurs when Council members reach agreement on the wording of every paragraph in the document that is to be distributed by the Council and are ready to adopt it without a vote. This is the goal of

the negotiation process. In the case of resolutions, however, the Council always votes even when all Council members agree on the text and the vote is 15-0. This is the only time a document is voted on. If consensus is not reached on the other documents, they are not distributed.

TERMS NOT USED IN WIMUN APPROACH

1. Dais: This term is not used at the UN and is therefore not a part of the terminology used at WIMUN.

2. Chair: The person presiding over meetings of the Council is referred to as the President, not the Chair.

3. Honourable Delegates or Honourable President: These terms are used in a Parliament and since the UN is not a Parliament it is not appropriate to use them during the simulation of UN meetings. When making a statement during the Formal Meeting, a delegate should address his/her comments to the person presiding over the meeting (e.g., Mr./Madame President) and not to the delegates.

4. Friendly and Unfriendly amendments: These terms are not used at the UN and do not apply the negotiation process followed at WIMUN, which focuses on reaching consensus among all delegates.

5. Moderated and Unmoderated Caucuses: These terms do not exist at the UN.

6. Clauses: Model UN conferences around the world refer to the clauses of a draft resolution. In contrast, the editorial guidelines at the UN refer to them as paragraphs and sub-paragraphs.

RESOLUTION WRITING GUIDELINES

All resolutions must have two general sections. The first section should contain preambular paragraphs which give an overview of the actions taken by the UN on the agenda item that will be discussed and summarize the concerns of Member States on the issue. The second section should contain operative paragraphs that outline the actions that Member States recommend should be taken on the issue.

Here are some more details about what goes in each section:

Preambular paragraphs

- Refer to the most important resolutions already adopted by the UN on this agenda item (both in the Security Council and the General Assembly, when appropriate). Familiarity with past actions is important to prevent delegates from repeating actions already taken in the operative section.
- Security Council example:

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements of its President concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), especially its resolutions 2211 (2015), 2198 (2015), 2147 (2014), 2136 (2014), and 2098 (2013) [...]

- Refer to past actions taken by other UN bodies, important UN conferences on the issue and any actions that may have been taken by Member States.
- Refer to any Secretary-General reports that have been distributed on the agenda item.
- Draw attention to any general points on the issue that Member States should be aware of.
- Lastly, express any concerns that Member States may have that highlight the work that still needs to be done on this issue.
- Preambular paragraphs always begin with a verb in the present participle, also known as the “-ing form” of a verb (e.g. *Recalling*). The verb is italicized (no longer underlined, unlike what many MUNs continue to do) and the preambular paragraph always ends with a comma.
- If two paragraphs in consecutive rows begin with the same verb (e.g., *Noting*), then it is considered good practice to add “also” before or after the second time it is used (e.g., “*Noting also*”). If the same verb is used three times in a row, then you must add “further” the third time it is used as follows: 1) *Noting* [...], 2) *Noting also* [...], 3) *Noting further* [...].

Operative paragraphs

- Refer to actions Member States recommend should be taken on the agenda item that is under consideration.

- Security Council example:

Calls for continued national efforts to address the threat posed by the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons [...]

- Add sub-operative paragraphs, if necessary, to describe actions in more detail.
- Refer to any Secretary-General reports that have been distributed on the agenda item.
- Operative paragraphs are numbered, always begin with a verb in the present tense (e.g., *Requests*) and end with a semi-colon, except for the last operative paragraph, which ends in a period.

Common preambular and operative phrases used in real UN resolutions can be found by consulting the UNITAR Document included in your training resources.

The best way to learn about how to write resolutions properly is to study actual UN resolutions. Every resolution adopted by the Security Council, including those on the agenda item to be discussed at this simulation can be found here: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/resolutions-O>

More details about editorial guidelines for drafting resolutions can be found at: <http://www.un.org/en/ga/second/71/editorialguidelines.pdf>

Some comments on the use of sub-paragraphs

Model UN resolutions tend to include sub-paragraphs much more often than real UN resolutions. One reason may be that delegates like to include more detail in their resolutions. Sub-paragraphs may appear less frequently in real resolutions because diplomats are aware that the more detailed the text is, the more difficult it is to negotiate. Reaching consensus often requires making compromises and this may result in paragraphs that are more general in nature.

ANNEX 1 - FORMAT OF MEETINGS AND DOCUMENTS

In practice, the Council convenes: 1) Public meetings, 2) Private meetings, 3) Informal consultations, or 4) Informal interactive dialogues.

There are four types of public meetings:

- **Briefings:** this format is used to update Council members on the status of a dispute or situation and is often followed by Informal Consultations of the Whole, which are closed to the public.
- **Open Debate:** this format often focuses on thematic issues and typically involves a diversity of speakers including members of the Secretariat (e.g., the Secretary-General), representatives of non-governmental organizations, Council members and non-Council members, and other persons who might provide assistance to the Council as it examines a particular agenda item.
- **Debate:** this format is typically used to focus on disputes or situations in a particular country. Non-Council members that are directly concerned or affected or have special interest in the matter under consideration may be invited to participate in the discussion upon their request.
- **Adoption:** this format is convened when the Council is ready to take action on a draft resolution. Council members are able to make statements before and after they vote on the resolution. No briefings are made during adoption meetings.

In addition to the public formats there are two types of private meetings:

- **Private meeting:** Non-Council members may be invited to participate in the discussion upon their request and briefings may be conducted just as they would during a public meeting, the only difference is that there is no public record of the meeting. A verbatim copy of private meetings is kept by the Secretary-General. Pursuant to rule 55 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, a communiqué is issued at the close of each private meeting.
- **Troop contributing countries (TCC):** Security Council resolution 1353 (2001) outlines when TCC meetings should take place and who should be invited. This type of meeting takes place in the ECOSOC or Trusteeship Council chamber instead of the Security Council itself. TCC meetings are presided over by the President of the Council.

Additional formats include:

- **Informal consultations of the Whole:** These are held in private with all 15 Council members present. Such consultations are held in the Security Council Consultations Room, have an agreed agenda and interpretation, and may involve one or more briefers. The consultations are closed to non-Council Member States. There are no official records of informal consultations.
- **Informal interactive dialogues:** These informal private meetings of the Security Council members are convened in order to hold an off-the-record discussion with one or more non-Council Member States. The informal dialogues are presided over by the Council President and take place in a meeting room other than the Council Chamber or Consultations Room. They are sometimes used to allow a party or parties to a dispute to meet with Council members outside the Council's formal chambers. This is intended to give representatives of all parties to the conflict an opportunity to have their perspectives heard on the issues dividing them. Only parties that have been invited can attend. There are no official records of informal dialogues.
- **"Arria-formula" meetings:** These meetings are a relatively recent practice of the members of the Security Council. The "Arria-formula meetings" are very informal, confidential gatherings, which enable Security Council members to have a frank and private exchange of views. Such informal gatherings do not constitute an activity of the Council and are convened at the initiative of a member or members of the Council rather than by the President. This format allows Council members to take the initiative to convene meetings. Participation in such meetings is for individual members to decide upon and there have been instances when some member chose not to attend. They provide interested Council members an opportunity to engage in a direct dialogue with high representatives of Governments and international organizations as well as non-State parties whom they believe it would be beneficial to hear and/or to whom they may wish to convey a message on matters with which they are concerned. "Arria-formula meetings" are held in a Conference Room or at a Permanent Mission and not in the Security Council Consultation Room. WIMUN Geneva 2019 included a simulation of an Arria-formula meeting during the simulation of the Security Council, which marked the first time this was done in any Model UN conference.

ANNEX 2 – SECURITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

In FAMUN 2023 Security Council, the participants will represent their countries in pairs. Here is the list of Security Council members:

Council Members

Permanent Council members

1. China
2. France
3. Russian Federation
4. United Kingdom
5. United States of America

Elected Council members

6. Albania
7. Brazil
8. Ecuador
9. Gabon
10. Ghana
11. Japan
12. Malta
13. Mozambique
14. Switzerland
15. United Arab Emirates

Note: In FAMUN 2023, Council Members are allowed to discuss, propose amendments, and adopt any documents under debate.

Non-Council Members (Observers)

- Afghanistan

Note: In FAMUN 2023, Non-Council Members (Observers) are allowed to participate in the discussions and negotiations of the agenda item; and interact with the press corps during stakeouts. However, Non-Council Members must act as observers, so they cannot propose amendments and adopt any documents under debate. Non-Council Members must try to influence Council Members to incorporate their points of view in the amendments and the documents.

ANNEX 3 - PRESIDENTS AND PENHOLDERS IN FAMUN 2023

Meeting format	Topic	President	Co-penholders
Briefing	The situation in Afghanistan	Albania	Japan United Arab Emirates

ANNEX 4 - STAKEOUTS

Stakeouts are open sessions held out of the Council chamber and during which Member States can brief the Press about their discussions.

Usually, the President of the Council makes the first statement to the Press using the press elements agreed upon by the whole Council. After that, the President can answer some questions from the press.

Next, other Council Members can make statements in their national capacity if they wish to do so. They also can answer questions from the press.

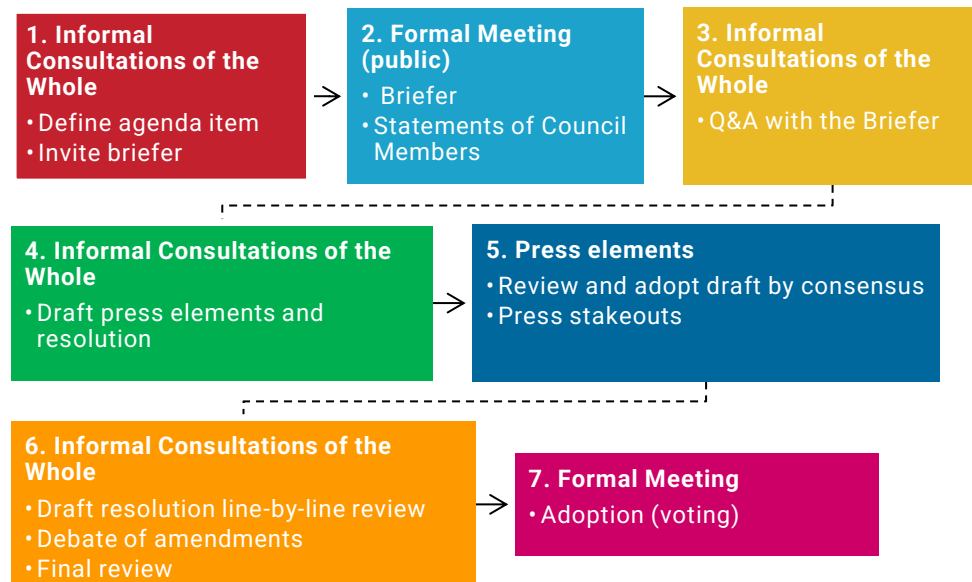
Since most of the Council decision-making process is conducted in private meetings, stakeouts are an opportunity to increase transparency by briefing the Press and public opinion about the Council activities.

Necessarily, stakeouts will be held when a Press Element has been approved.

At FAMUN 2023, the Stakeouts will happen during specific sessions. Check the Conference Schedule.

ANNEX 5 – FLOW OF DEBATE IN A BRIEFING FORMAT

In FAMUN 2023, the simulation of the Security Council will follow a Briefing format. The standard flow of debate for the Council in the Briefing format is:



The Briefing format has some particularities as it is explained in the section “Flow of the Debate” of this Handbook.

1. In FAMUN 2023, the simulation starts with the Informal Consultations of the Whole to define the agenda item and invite the briefer to the Council.
2. After that, the President of the Council will convene a Formal Meeting, which is public. The briefer will make a statement, followed by other Council and non-Council members who wish to do so.
3. Then the Council will resume its Informal Consultations of the Whole, which will begin with a more detailed statement of the briefer on the agenda item. Following this briefing, Member States that have not spoken in the Formal Meeting may ask questions to the briefer.
4. Next, delegates should write the draft of the two main documents: the press elements and the resolution.
5. The press elements will be discussed first. Council members will review the document so it can be approved by consensus. A stakeout will be held to brief the Press. Delegates should be prepared to answer some general questions on the agenda item.

6. After that, delegates should return to their Informal Consultations of the Whole in order to discuss the draft resolution that will be subjected to the line-by-line review and debate of the amendments in the preambular and operative paragraphs. When all paragraphs are marked as Agreed ad ref, then Council members will make a final review in the draft resolution.
7. Once the Council has its final document, the Council will move to a public meeting (adoption) to conduct the voting on the document.

ANNEX 6 – AMENDMENTS INSTRUCTIONS

In FAMUN 2023, the amendments will be submitted orally during the Informal Consultations of the Whole to line-by-line review the draft resolution submitted by the co-penholders, the delegates of Japan and United Arab Emirates.

Then, the Director will read each paragraph in the order in which it appears in the document, starting with the preambular paragraphs. He/She will ask for comments, reactions, or objections to the paragraph. In this moment, those delegates that are not the co-penholders can propose amendments, which means that delegates can propose any changes they would like to make in the draft resolution.

Delegates can propose, orally, the following amendments:

1. **Add** something new to the paragraph, such as a word or a phrase;
2. **Delete** something from the paragraph;
3. **Maintain** something that was deleted by another delegate;
4. **Replace** words or sentences to other ones;
5. **Add** a new paragraph with a new content, that is not mentioned in the resolution;
6. Propose an **alternative version** to the paragraph, which means that the idea of a paragraph is kept but the amendment change the way it is written.

The Director will insert all amendments in the draft resolution. However, amendments will not be voted or debated during the line-by-line review. The amendments will only be debated and negotiated after the line-by-line review in the preambular paragraphs is completed.

Only then Council members can discuss each amendment and decide which ones they agree to keep, delete, or revise in some way in order to reach agreement. The decision on what to do with each amendment must be negotiated between the co-penholders of the resolution and the other Council members.

When all amendments are proposed and debated in the preambular paragraphs, then the Director will conduct the same procedure with the operative paragraphs, until all paragraphs in the document are marked as Agreed ad ref.

ANNEX 7 – SAMPLE RESOLUTION

United Nations

S/RES/2528 (2020)



Security Council

Distr.: General
25 June 2020**Resolution 2528 (2020)****Adopted by the Security Council on 25 June 2020***The Security Council,**Recalling* its previous resolutions and the statements of its President concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC),*Reaffirming* its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the DRC as well as all States in the region and *emphasizing* the need to respect fully the principles of non-interference, good neighbourliness and regional cooperation,*Taking note* of the final report (S/2019/469) of the Group of Experts on the DRC (“the Group of Experts”) established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) and extended pursuant to resolutions 1807 (2008), 1857 (2008), 1896 (2009), 1952 (2010), 2021 (2011), 2078 (2012), 2136 (2014), 2198 (2015), 2293 (2016), 2360 (2017), 2424 (2018), and 2478 (2019),*Expressing concern* at the continued presence of domestic and foreign armed groups in Eastern DRC and the suffering they impose on the civilian population of the country, including from human rights abuses, *further expressing concern* at the continued illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources, which enable these armed groups to operate, *welcoming* the diplomatic engagement undertaken by the States of the region to foster peace and reconciliation in the region, *calling on* all signatory States to fully implement their commitments per the Peace and Security Framework for the DRC and the Region,*Reiterating* the need for the Government of the DRC to swiftly and fully investigate the killing of the two members of the Group of Experts and the four Congolese nationals accompanying them and bring those responsible to justice, *welcoming* the Secretary General’s commitment that the United Nations will do everything possible to ensure that the perpetrators are brought to justice, *further welcoming* the work of the United Nations team deployed to assist the Congolese authorities in their investigations, in agreement with the Congolese authorities, and *welcoming* their continued cooperation,*Determining* that the situation in the DRC continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to renew until 1 July 2021 the measures as set out in paragraphs 1 to 6 of resolution 2293 (2016), including its reaffirmations therein;
 2. *Reaffirms* that measures described in paragraph 5 of resolution 2293 (2016) shall apply to individuals and entities as designated by the Committee, as set forth in paragraph 7 of resolution 2293 (2016) and paragraph 3 of resolution 2360 (2017);
 3. *Decides* to extend until 1 August 2021 the mandate of the Group of Experts, as set forth in paragraph 6 of Resolution 2360, *expresses its intention* to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding the further extension no later than 1 July 2021, and *requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures as expeditiously as possible to re-establish the Group of Experts, in consultation with the Committee, drawing, as appropriate, on the expertise of the members of the Group established pursuant to previous resolutions;
 4. *Requests* the Group of Experts to provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, a mid-term report no later than 30 December 2020, and a final report no later than 15 June 2021, as well as submit monthly updates to the Committee, except in the months where the mid-term and final reports are due;
 5. *Reaffirms* the reporting provisions as set out in resolution 2360 (2017) and 2478 (2019);
 6. *Recalls* the Guidelines of the Committee for the Conduct of its Work as adopted by the Committee on 6 August 2010, and *calls on* Member states to use, as appropriate, the procedures and criteria therein, including on the issues of listing and delisting and *recalls* resolution 1730 (2006) in that regard;
 7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.
-

ANNEX 8 – VERBS USED IN RESOLUTIONS

Preambular phrases in resolutions

Preambular paragraphs describe the problems that need to be solved as well as the past actions taken by the United Nations. Select a preambular phrase and italicize it to start your preambular paragraph. End the preambular paragraph with a comma.

<i>Acknowledging</i>	<i>Fully aware</i>
<i>Acting</i>	<i>Guided by</i>
<i>Adhering</i>	<i>Having considered the report</i>
<i>Affirming</i>	<i>Hopeful that</i>
<i>Agreeing with the observations</i>	<i>Indignant at</i>
<i>Alarmed by</i>	<i>Inspired by</i>
<i>Appreciating</i>	<i>Keeping in mind</i>
<i>Aware of</i>	<i>Mindful of</i>
<i>Aware that</i>	<i>Noting that</i>
<i>Bearing in mind the principle</i>	<i>Noting with appreciation</i>
<i>Bearing in mind the results</i>	<i>Noting with regret</i>
<i>Believing that</i>	<i>Persuaded</i>
<i>Concerned about</i>	<i>Reaffirming</i>
<i>Concurring with the proposals</i>	<i>Recalling</i>
<i>Condemning</i>	<i>Recognizing</i>
<i>Conscious of</i>	<i>Regretting</i>
<i>Conscious that</i>	<i>Reiterating</i>
<i>Considering that</i>	<i>Sharing the concern</i>
<i>Convinced that</i>	<i>Stressing</i>
<i>Deploring</i>	<i>Striving to</i>
<i>Desirous of</i>	<i>Taking into account the</i>
<i>Emphasizing</i>	<i>Taking into consideration</i>
<i>Encouraged</i>	<i>Taking note of the observations</i>
<i>Expressing concern</i>	<i>Taking note of the report</i>
<i>Expressing its appreciation</i>	<i>Underlying</i>
<i>Faithful to</i>	<i>Viewing with concern</i>
<i>Fearing</i>	<i>Welcoming</i>
<i>Wishing to</i>	

Operative phrases in resolutions

Operatives describe solutions in detail. Select an operative phrase to start your operative paragraph. Make sure the operative paragraph is numbered accordingly. End the operative paragraph with a semicolon, except end the last operative paragraph with a period.

<i>Accepts</i>	<i>Endorses the urgent appeal</i>
<i>Accepts with appreciation</i>	<i>Entrusts the Committee</i>
<i>Accepts with deep appreciation</i>	<i>Envisages</i>
<i>Accepts with gratitude</i>	<i>Establishes a special fund</i>
<i>Acknowledges</i>	<i>Establishes a target of</i>
<i>Adopts</i>	<i>Exhorts all Member States to</i>
<i>Affirms</i>	<i>Expresses concern over</i>
<i>Agrees with the observations</i>	<i>Expresses its appreciation</i>
<i>Appeals to all States</i>	<i>Expresses its concern</i>
<i>Appoints</i>	<i>Expresses its confidence</i>
<i>Approves</i>	<i>Expresses its deep appreciation</i>
<i>Authorizes</i>	<i>Expresses its deep concern</i>
<i>Believes that</i>	<i>Expresses its firm conviction</i>
<i>Calls attention to</i>	<i>Expresses its gratitude</i>
<i>Calls the attention of</i>	<i>Expresses its profound indignation</i>
<i>Calls upon Member States</i>	<i>Expresses its satisfaction</i>
<i>Commends</i>	<i>Expresses its solidarity with</i>
<i>Compliments</i>	<i>Expresses the hope</i>
<i>Concurs with the observations</i>	<i>Expresses the opinion that</i>
<i>Condemns</i>	<i>Extends the mandate</i>
<i>Confirms</i>	<i>Firmly supports the people</i>
<i>Congratulates</i>	<i>Insists that</i>
<i>Considers</i>	<i>Instructs the Committee</i>
<i>Decides</i>	<i>Invites</i>
<i>Decides accordingly</i>	<i>Invites once again</i>
<i>Decides also</i>	<i>Invites the attention of</i>
<i>Decides further</i>	<i>Is of the opinion that</i>
<i>Declares that</i>	<i>Looks forward to the meeting</i>
<i>Demands</i>	<i>Makes an urgent appeal to</i>
<i>Denounces</i>	<i>Mandates the Secretary-General</i>
<i>Deplores</i>	<i>Notes that</i>
<i>Designates</i>	<i>Notes with appreciation</i>
<i>Determines that</i>	<i>Notes with interest</i>
<i>Dissolves the Committee</i>	<i>Notes with regret</i>
<i>Draws the attention of</i>	<i>Notes with satisfaction</i>
<i>Elects</i>	<i>Pays tribute to</i>
<i>Emphasizes</i>	<i>Proclaims</i>
<i>Empowers the Mediator</i>	<i>Proposes</i>
<i>Endorses the Declaration</i>	<i>Reaffirms</i>

<i>Realizes</i>	<i>Solemnly adopts</i>
<i>Reasserts</i>	<i>Stresses</i>
<i>Recalls</i>	<i>Suggests that</i>
<i>Recognizes</i>	<i>Supports the efforts</i>
<i>Recommends that</i>	<i>Takes note of the observations</i>
<i>Refers the report to</i>	<i>Takes note of the report</i>
<i>Regrets</i>	<i>Transmits</i>
<i>Reiterates</i>	<i>Trusts that</i>
<i>Rejects</i>	<i>Underlines</i>
<i>Reminds the States parties</i>	<i>Urgently requests the Committee</i>
<i>Renews the mandate</i>	<i>Urges all States</i>
<i>Requests the Secretary-General</i>	<i>Welcomes</i>
<i>Resolves</i>	

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