

HASALMUN'25



UNSC

STUDY GUIDE

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"Youth will shape the world"

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1. Letters

1.1. Letter from the Secretary-General

Dear Delegates of the UNSC committee,

It is my utmost pleasure and honour to welcome each and every one of you to the 12th annual session of HASALMUN and specifically to the UNSC committee. I am proud to say, on behalf of our whole academic and organisation team, that every detail of this conference was devised with careful dedication and sincere enthusiasm so as to provide all of you with pleasant and unforgettable memories.

MUN is not just about building connections, the value of it goes much deeper; MUN is about bonding over world issues. It is about realising how all human beings are bound by different problems and understanding that the world is waiting for courageous, intellectual, kind-hearted leaders and individuals to heal the broken hearts, and rebuild the shadowed dreams.

HASALMUN has, since its day of foundation, been a stage where everyone is provided with the opportunity to express, debate, and negotiate. Every delegate is received with the greatest amount of excitement, happiness and pride; because, as young individuals ourselves, we know the importance of being recognized as worthy individuals. I assure you that HASALMUN'25 will be a place for growth, in every possible context.

This year, the UNSC committee will be tackling an issue that requires great technical knowledge, a versatile approach, deep thought processes and heated debates. Luckily, our irreplaceable Under-Secretary General **Mr. Tuna Unutmaz** has prepared this amazing study guide with invaluable efforts in order to ensure that all delegates receive every piece of information they need from this document alone. I thank him for being the greatest in his job and his marvelous commitments to the conference. Moreover, I also want to thank our academic assistant **Mr. TurkerCarrot** for his contributions to the study guide, committee and conference.

Last, but definitely not the least, I want to thank you delegates for making this conference truly meaningful. Without your words and actions, HASALMUN would not be what it is today. Thank you to all the youthful minds for adding value into this conference and the world we live in. Youth will shape the world!

Best wishes & Yours sincerely,

Öykü Tekman

Secretary-General of HASALMUN'25

1.2. Letter from the Under-Secretary General

Honorable Secretariat, Esteemed Chair Board and Dear Delegates of the UNSC;

It is my utmost pleasure to welcome you all to the United Nations Security Council. It humbles me to serve you all as the Under Secretary General. I am currently a Law majored freshman in Antalya Bilim University who has been a munner for more than 7 years, here to flourish your Model UN experience alongside my fellow colleagues.

The global security nowadays is gradually challenged by the notorious conflicts across continents which requires the immediate assistance of the SC for structuring binding decisions to prevail over the impact of the crises. But alas in this edition of the Security Council, the house will be responsible for clarifying bureaucratic and administrative disputes of the UNSC.

Our agenda item being “ Questioning the Veto Power, Reforming the UNSC to Enhance Its Efficacy ” poses a serious and an overwhelming phenomena to global security . Moreover the delegations will find an unprecedented opportunity to magnify the obstructions in the decision-making process of the Council whereas also conclude those implications in order to solidify the Security Council to function in its maximum capacity.

I hereby encourage every delegate of our respective council to meticulously prepare and act vigilant in our debates in order to infrastructure and secure a flawless ambience of debate. Your endeavors and hard work will forever be acknowledged diligently.

As your committee board we are once again glad to house you in the twelfth edition of HASALMUN and are looking forward to seeing your participation on the conference dates. If any inquiry arises, never refrain from contacting us .

My Most Genuine Regards

Tuna Unutmaz

Under-Secretary-General

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2. Introduction to the Council: United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

Authorized by the UN Charter ; The United Nations Security Council is the primary forum which is held responsible for the evaluation of global security , civil defense and restoration of post-conflict affairs .

The council being contradictory among other UN bodies in terms of principles being the veto power. This unprecedented authority is vested upon the 5 permanent members of the Security Council, those being: the Republic of France, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the People's Republic of China , the Russian Federation.

The extent of vetoes could be perceived as a constraint which must be transcended in times of crises. Alas the rays of bureaucracy can be exceedingly capable regarding resolution drafting phases. Therefore it is expected from the house that the void which is brought by this power must be bridged.

The UNSC plays a highly essential role in the consideration of diplomacy, interpreting ceasefire treaties, developing guidelines for legal norms that can assist states for international relations upon warfare and times of crisis, and recommending states for their admission to the organization. It addresses topics such as global welfare, counter-terrorism, grounds of warfare, demilitarization etc.

The Security Council also works in a close, intertwined collaboration with key institutions; including the UN Peacekeepers, the GA1 , the GA5, the GA6, the International Court of Justice (ICJ), the International Law Commission and so on.

3. Introduction to the Agenda: Questioning the Veto Power, Reforming the UNSC to Enhance Its Efficacy

Global security and the era of co-dependence in our present day is gradually challenged by the pre-existing obstructions on the grounds of the United Nations Security Council's primary procedures , one of them being the veto power ...

Alongside with that statement, it must be implied that other subsidiary organs of the United Nations must take the righteous action to question this detrimental phenomena in order to achieve a structural revolution.

One might comprehend the word revolution as an overwhelming expression, however it shall not also be neglected that because of this power; innocent lives are at stake, fellow member states are being occupied via unlawful reasons as if there is a ground to invade a fellow state, political and legal disputes cannot be resolved due to biased visions that are on the line .

In this case, it might be viewed that some complications may arise when attempting to pose a structural reform since the UN Security Council now contradicts itself procedurally if compared to the ground articles of the UN Charter. If studied diligently the sub-clauses of the Chapter-1 / Article-1 suggest the UN to maintain international peace , to achieve international cooperation; in the respective chapter's second article there claims the basic equality of member states for them to initiate their sovereignty in the United Nations; further emphasizing the substantiality of maintaining global peace.

Thus the Council will be responsible for carrying out these duties forevermore. In the exercise of opposing transactions, the General Assembly in first instance alongside other bodies must step forward to conclude the upcoming agonies .

The query which must be raised is how can these crises be averted?

- By amending the UN Charter?
- Via catalyzing relevant UN Bodies?
- By reassessing the UNSC membership, whether it be the permanent members or the non-permanent members?
- Via restoring impartiality prevail in the resolution - drafting process?

4. Challenges Encountered with the Veto Power

The veto power of the permanent members in the decision-making mechanism of the United Nations Security Council has played a decisive role in the effectiveness of the institution since its establishment. Although it was designed as a balancing force for the purpose of maintaining global peace, the veto power has often led to the prioritization of political interests and the prevention of international interventions.

4.1. Incompetency in Decision-Making Process

Although the primary duty of the United Nations Security Council is to ensure international peace and security, the veto power of the permanent members in the decision-making process often disrupts this process. The council's inability to make rapid and effective decisions, especially in humanitarian crises that require urgent intervention, reveals the structural weaknesses of the system. The following subheadings will address the consequences of this inadequacy in the field and its effects on human life with examples.

4.1.1. Incapable Sanctions to be Implemented

The enforceability of UNSC decisions depends not only on a majority vote but also on the absence of a “no” vote by any of the permanent members, resulting in abrupt sanctions, especially in conflict zones where human rights violations are rampant.

The Syrian Civil War is a striking example of the aforementioned phenomenon. In the early years of the war, which began in 2011, Western countries such as the US, France and the UK demanded sanctions and military oppression against the Assad regime. However, Russia and China repeatedly vetoed these draft-resolutions. Russia, citing its long-standing strategic, economic and military alliance with the Syrian regime, argued that sanctions would amount to “interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state”. Moscow also stated that it considered Western countries' regime change policies to be wrong and destabilizing. The People's Republic of China, on the other hand, generally abstained or voted in favor of a veto, citing the danger that UN interventions “undermine the internal sovereignty of states”.

This attitude has caused the international community to fail to fulfill its responsibility to protect the Syrian people. The vetoed decisions included the declaration of a no-fly zone, the imposition of an arms embargo on the regime, and sanctions following the use of chemical weapons. During this process, more than 500,000 people lost their lives; millions of people became refugees. The inadequacy of the Security Council in its intervention has brought into question the effectiveness of the “Responsibility of Protection (R2P)” doctrine and the extent of geopolitical conflicts on the operability of UNSC.

4.1.2. Losing Lives in the Path to Bureaucracy

The veto power affects not only the decision-making process but also the speed of the decision-making process. In emergencies, the Council’s delay can directly cost human life. During the Rwandan Genocide (1994), the reservations and passive attitude in the UNSC cost the lives of thousands of people.

Before the start of the genocide, the UN Peace Force (UNAMIR) in the region warned of a clear danger of genocide, but these warnings were not sufficiently heeded. After the genocide began, the Council decided to reduce the number of troops instead of increasing the peacekeeping force. During this process, France in particular did not look favorably on further intervention, considering its relations with the Hutu administration, with which it had historical ties.

Although France carried out a limited humanitarian intervention under the name of “Opération Turquoise”, the fact that this operation was far from neutral and that it indirectly provided

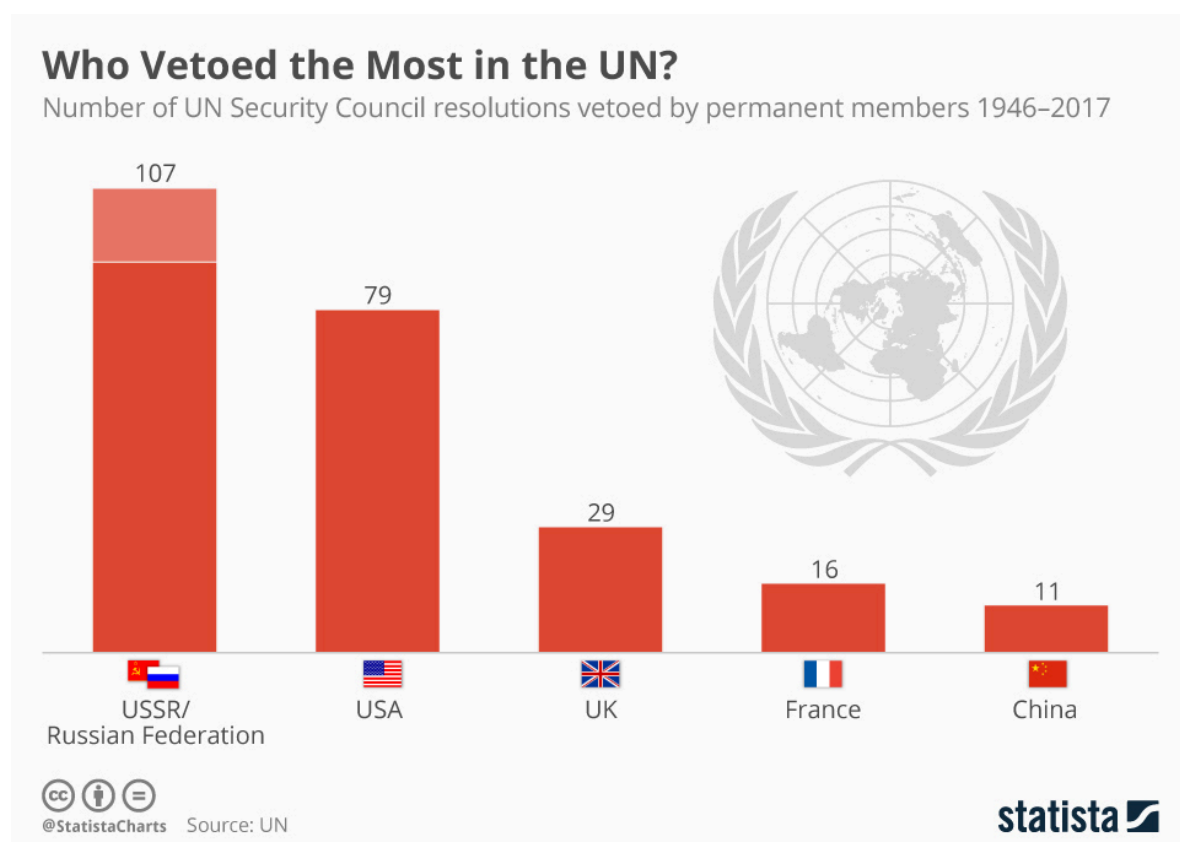


protection to some perpetrators of genocide drew a great reaction from the international community . This incident is a painful example of how the political and historical interests of permanent members can override human rights.

4.2. Biased Prospects upon the P5's Own Matters

The P5 members evaluate the decisions that come to the UNSC agenda mostly in line with their own geopolitical interests. This leads to great inconsistency and biased practices in the Council decisions .

The US stance on the Israel-Palestine issue embodies this situation. Since 1972 , the US has vetoed decisions that contain criticism of Israel 45 times, preventing international pressure from being exerted on Israel's occupation policies and settlement activities. The US defends this stance with reasons such as Israel's "legitimate right to defense" and "unilateral decisions will harm the solution process” .



On the contrary , this approach has strengthened the perception , especially in the Arab and Islamic world, that the US is not a mediator but a direct party. This situation has led to discussions of double standards in international law.

Diverse reactions to similar human rights violations; per se , the non-implementation of sanctions imposed on Russia in violations against Israel, undermines the principle of equality in international law and creates the impression that political interests take precedence over the law

in Security Council decisions. In this context, the right to veto has become a power used by hiding behind a diplomatic tool that has lost its neutrality.

Similarly, the large-scale attack launched by Russia against Ukraine in 2022 has once again revealed the dysfunctional structure of the UNSC. Russia has blocked international intervention by vetoing draft resolutions regarding its own aggression. While Western states present this situation as one of the clearest examples of the need for reform of the UNSC , Russia has argued that the resolutions are “based on unilateral Western propaganda” and are “a legitimate reflex against expansionist policies that threaten its national security” .

The fact that countries that are parties to such conflicts are also key actors in the decision-making mechanism undermines the Council’s credibility. Russia’s veto of draft resolutions on war crimes in Ukraine in 2022 has once again revealed that the current system creates an area of immunity where aggressor states cannot be held accountable.

4.3. Historical Constraints which Stem from the Veto Power

The veto power has caused serious limitations in the maintenance of peace since the establishment of the United Nations , especially during the Cold War. Between 1945 and 1989, the veto was used 279 times , almost completely paralyzing the effectiveness of the UNS .

The Hungarian Crisis of 1956 is one of the first examples of these historical limitations. When the Hungarian people rose up against the Soviet Union, Western countries advocated intervention. However , the Soviet Union vetoed the resolutions directed against it, thus preventing the Council from intervening. Similarly, during the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and the state of emergency in Poland in 1981, no effective decisions could be taken due to the USSR's veto. Similarly , there are numerous examples where the Council has remained silent in the face of civil resistance movements, civil wars and widespread human rights violations due to its veto power:

- After the 1973 Chilean Coup, the US blocked criticism of the Pinochet regime;
- Sanctions against apartheid policies under the South African regime in the 1980s were repeatedly vetoed, especially by the UK and the US;
- Before and during the Rwandan Genocide (1994), the Council failed to act due to political reservations of permanent members, even without vetoes;

- During the Syrian Civil War (2011) , multiple vetoes by Russia and China have prevented international intervention in the face of both the use of chemical weapons and attacks on civilians.

These examples show that the P5 countries systematically vetoed resolutions directed at their own political and ideological blocs, and therefore the UNSC worked not with the principle of "collective security" but with the balance of power. Throughout its history, the veto power has questioned not only peace and security but also the moral and legal legitimacy of the Council. In the following section, the historical constraints arising from the veto power will be examined individually by country.

- **Palestine**

The Palestinian issue, despite being one of the most debated issues in the Security Council, continues to be one of the files that has come least close to a solution. The USA's unconditional support for Israel has repeatedly led to the vetoing of possible decisions. This has not only created a diplomatic impasse, but has also prevented Israel's settlement policies from being adjudicated by international law. As a result, the Palestinian people continue to live under the weight of years of occupation and the idleness of a constitutional state.

- **Yemen**

The conflict in Yemen has become an arena where the interests of not only local powers but also global actors clash. Russia has used the threat of a veto and abstention to block sanctions, particularly against Iran. Simultaneously, Iran was claimed to support the armed rebels in Yemen called Houthi militia. These diplomatic maneuvers have protected the Houthi militia from political pressure, while for the Yemeni people they have meant deadlock, hunger and destruction. The ineffectiveness of the UN has paved the way for Yemen to become one of the world's largest humanitarian crises.

- **Iraq**

The 2003 Iraq War was one of the cases where the UNSC failed to make a clear decision to intervene. The US and UK bypassed the Council to overcome the potential veto of France , Russia and China. As a result, the intervention upset regional balances. With the rise of radical organisations, especially ISIS, that emerged in the power vacuum, the Iraqi people were

dragged into a long-term chaos. These developments demonstrated the cost of decisions that could not be made in the UNSC.

- **Ukraine**

Russia's annexation of Crimea and the large-scale occupation attempt it launched in 2022 are examples of direct deadlock in the Security Council. With the power that comes with being a permanent member, Russia vetoed all decisions that were attempted to be taken against its own aggressive actions . This situation not only caused devastation in Ukraine , but also seriously damaged the legitimacy of the UN system. The helplessness of the international community was insufficient to stop the course of the war.

- **Bosnia & Herzegovina**

The massacre in Srebrenitsa resulted in thousands of Bosnian civilian people's death. After years, this tragedy offered to be called as "genocide" in UNSC, but this attempt can not succeed as a result of Russia's veto that prevents calling Srebrenitsa as genocide. This decision was a great disappointment, especially for the victims' families, because naming what happened was important for both justice and the healing process. However, international politics overshadowed this humanitarian need .

- **Burundi**

The 1994 Rwandan Genocide, as a regional disaster that directly affected Burundi, clearly demonstrated the results of both France's interventionist policies and the US's passive stance in the Security Council. France delayed the accusatory decisions due to its close relations with the Hutu administration during the genocide process and lost its neutrality with military interventions such as "Operation Turquoise". The USA blocked the United Nations from intervening in a timely manner by preventing the term "genocide" from appearing in official documents. This clearly shows how ineffective the Security Council can be at time . After the genocide in Rwanda, the refugee flow and the ethnic tensions increased in Burundi, leading to long-term instability. Therefore the Rwandan Genocide demonstrates where the veto power can be used to protect a country's own interests rather than humanitarian issues .

- **Japan**

Despite its peaceful foreign policy and economic power, Japan could not gain permanent membership in the UNSC. The biggest obstacle in this regard was China's veto. China claimed that Japan had not come to terms with its past sufficiently, especially by referring to its World War II record . Thus , Japan's representation in international politics was limited and the balance of power in Asia was shaped in China's favor.

- **Germany**

Germany, like Japan , is one of the most potent candidates for permanent membership in the UNSC. However, countries such as Russia and China are blocking Germany's path because they are distant from these structural reforms. Although Germany's stabilizing role in Europe and its contributions to international law are taken into account, the country's say in global decisions is limited due to the veto system. This situation also brings discussions alongside , about the fairness of representation in the UN.

- **Canada**

Canada has generally portrayed itself as a peaceful, mediating country in the UN. However, its failure in the 2020 UNSC non-permanent membership elections has called this image into question. Some of Canada's foreign policy preferences and weak relations with global southern countries have made it difficult for it to gain diplomatic support. This result has revealed that the balance of power is shaped not only by good intentions but also by geopolitical calculations.

- **Switzerland**

Switzerland , known for its neutrality which stems from the Vienna Congress eons ago, joined the UN as late as 2002. After joining, it advocated that the veto power should be limited. For instance, Switzerland stated that permanent members should not use the veto in cases of genocide or major human rights violations. But these calls were not well received because they affected the interests of the major powers. The country still maintains protecting human rights policy and defends the idea that national interests can not take precedence over human rights.

- **China**

China has often used its veto power against initiatives that could threaten its sovereignty. Taiwan's efforts to gain international recognition or the West's attempts to intervene in Myanmar have been vetoed in this context. China, which has acted together with Russia on issues such as Syria, has distanced itself from human rights interventions by prioritizing the "principle of sovereignty". This stance questions the universality of international norms.

- **Russian Federation**

Russia, one of the countries that has used the veto most frequently since the Cold War, uses this right mostly to defend its own foreign policy interests. The invasion of Ukraine, the military intervention in Georgia and its presence in Syria can be evaluated within this framework. Thanks to the veto right, it is protected from international sanctions and can prevent decisions of condemnation against its own allies. This attitude has seriously damaged the trust in the impartiality of the UN.

- **United Kingdom**

Before the 2003 Iraq War, when the UNSC did not authorize military intervention, the United Kingdom launched a unilateral operation together with the United States. This was done under the influence of the veto threat. It has also been criticized for blocking certain decisions from being passed in order to protect its own geopolitical interests in post-colonial crises (such as Zimbabwe). This situation shows how past colonial relations are reflected in current politics.

- **France**

France is one of the few permanent members that supports limiting the veto power. It has advocated suspending the veto power, particularly in humanitarian interventions during the Syrian crisis. However, its disintact status during the Rwandan genocide and its efforts to protect its interests in Africa have occasionally drawn criticism for "double standards."

- **United States of America**

The US mostly uses its veto power to protect Israel. This attitude is clearly seen in almost every draft resolution regarding Palestine. Especially when attacks on civilians or settlement policies are on the agenda, the US steps in and prevents the Security Council from

making a decision. This situation highlights the US's alliance relations and casts a shadow over the neutrality of the UN. At the same time, the universal validity of international law is also being questioned.

5. Facilitating Measures for a Bureaucratic Reform

5.1. Amending the UN Charter

In order to commence this subtopic it must be commenced with the Chapter XVIII of the UN Charter which consists of Amendment Procedures.

According to Article-108:

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two-thirds majority of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds majority of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Proceeding with Article-109:

- 1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be upheld at a date of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each Member State of the United Nations shall have a single vote in this conference.*
- 2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the Member States of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.*
- 3. If such a conference has not been held before the 10th annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.*

By examining the aforementioned articles, it is visible that amending the constitution of the United Nations is arduous to cope with; urging the two-thirds majorities, permanent members of the UNSC, seven members of the council and so on... And a further questioning would also appeal to a possible contradiction between a state's domestic laws-constitution and a potent amendment to the UN Charter.

The UNSC must never receive allegations and share a similar fate with the League of Nations due to a likelihood in terms of incompetency.



5.2. Catalyzing Relevant UN Bodies

In case of possible complications that may appear in the amending or bureaucratic reinfrastructurizing process , the most capable solution is to empower other UN Bodies such as,

- **The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)**

Solidified in accordance with Chapter-IV of the UN Charter; the General Assembly , one of the primary forums of the UN to discuss any queries related to global peace and security , stems from all the Member States of the United Nations . The Assembly considers the main principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security , by further cherishing its authority to be able to make recommendations with regard to fellow Member States and the Security Council unless stated otherwise by the UNS .

According to Article-14: the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the

general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the purposes and principles of the United Nations.



- **The GA: Administrative & Budgetary**

Working in accordance with the UN Charter's Chapter IV/Article-17, which potentializes this committee in order to regulate both the budgetary and the administrative matters of the United Nations . Hence it may also be stated that, in this committee bureaucratic cases and issues are brought to formal debate so that issues such as the veto power's "inadequacy" reaches a solution.

- **The International Law Commission (ILC)**

The Commission is the primary forum to uphold principles of international law, authorized to influence international law in order to secure global peace and diplomatic relations among Member States. Henceforth it must be implied that, in the path to battle the corrupted veto power , the international law commission will be one of the main UN Bodies to "check & balance" the situation.



- **The International Court of Justice (ICJ)**

Established via the UN Charter, the ICJ will be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations and be constituted and functioned in accordance with the provisions of the present Statute , mentioned in the Statute of the Court; the International Court of Justice is the supreme authority of the United Nations to deliver arbitral awards to states who are parties to the Statute (regardless of being a Member State). Thereby emphasizing its crucial role when taking the *de facto* act when adjudicating states.

However, according to Article-4 of the ICJ Statute: *The members of the Court shall be elected by the General Assembly and by the Security Council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, in accordance with the following provisions.* Which grants the opportunity to review this very article in a possible amendment-drafting process.

According to Article-8 of the Statute: *The General Assembly and the Security Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court.* Perhaps via a genuine collaboration between the Council and the Assembly the justices of the Court may be elected under a collective alliance, so that the elections may be regulated in a common prospect.

On the grounds of Article-16: *No member of the Court may exercise any political or administrative function, or engage in any other occupation of a professional nature.* Could it have been possible that if the ICJ was reconsidered to hold administrative matters of the UN in tribunals , would it enable the bureaucratic disputes to dissolve?



Henceforth measures indicating the development of these circumstances must be considered in order to combat the UNSC-stemmed void. Furthermore there exists the Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacekeeping Operations & Political Missions, these and the likelihood of those organs should forever be cherished and strengthened; no matter the circumstance, equilibrium and global security must be maintained.

5.3. Reassessing the UNSC Membership

5.3.1. Expanding in Quantity

As to common facts, the Council has fifteen members in total; comprising five permanent and ten non-permanent seats. Due to procedural matters, historical disputes and events; the council does not ratify new seats for permanent membership. In terms of global powers, the nominees for permanent seats who deserve the most would be Germany & Japan .It doesn't have to be directly stated, however at this point because of their historical embarrassments regarding World War-II did not allow them to join the Council. Despite those, they have proven to become one of the peacemaking and mediator countries in the present day; by aiding diplomatic missions and funding the United Nations greatly.

The quantity of delegations in the council are not sufficiently competent to exclude other Member States to take turns in non-permanent membership. Only if the Security Council had more delegates, it would have been a more democratic approach with respect to the UN Charter.

5.3.2. Ratifying New Procedures with Permanent Members

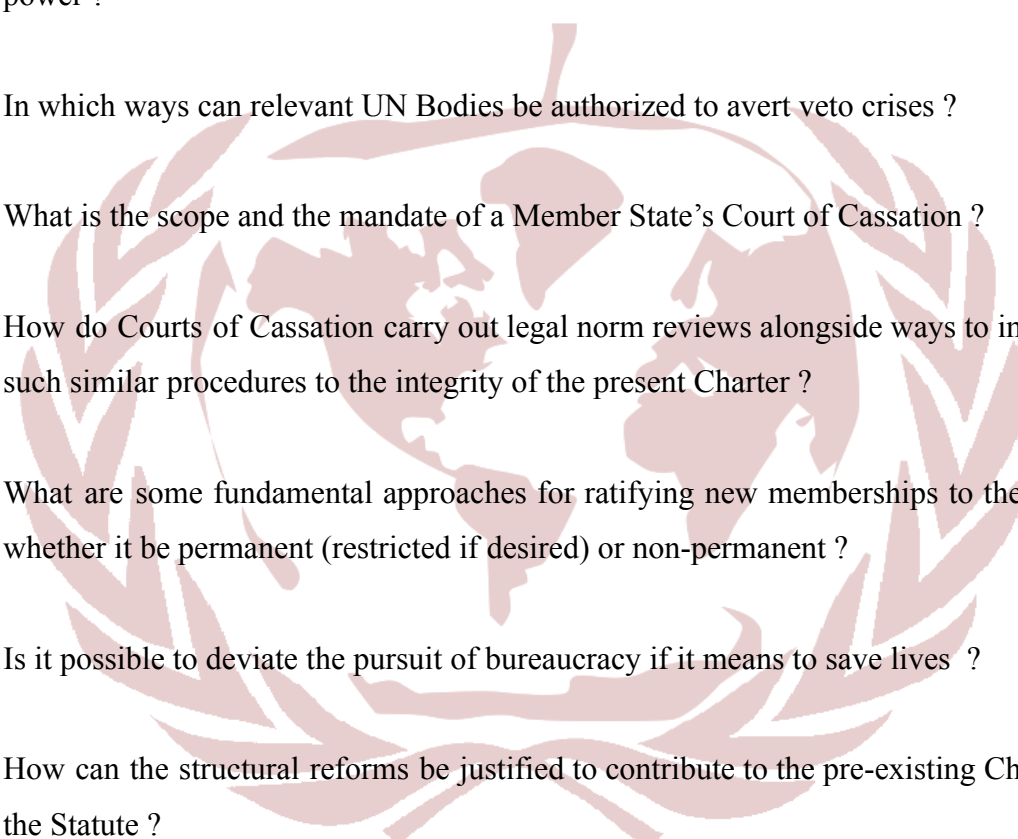
The majority required to pass substantive documents require a two-thirds majority alongside an absence of any veto from five permanent members. It must be evaluated that, influencing the majority rates and binding them to a condition might conduct the Security Council into a dawn of hope.

5.3.3. Reconsidering the Membership Period

There exists no reason to explain the role of the P5 in terms of membership. On the other hand, how would an amendment to influence the permanents' membership into a fixed period of membership , in order to vest other countries the veto power as a liberating approach.

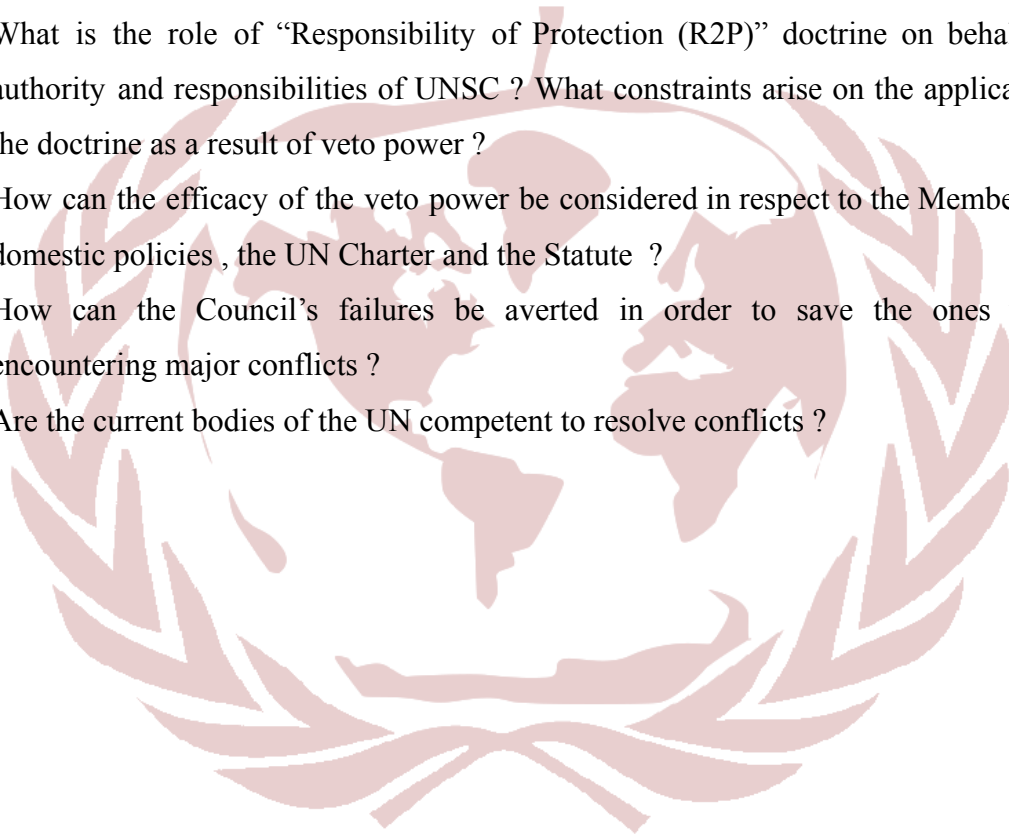


6. Mandatory Case Study

- How can the UN Charter be amended without the states contradicting their constitutional laws ?
 - What are some ways that the Council should ratify new permanent members ?
 - How can an amendment to the UN Charter be ratified to resolve the conflicting veto power ?
 - In which ways can relevant UN Bodies be authorized to avert veto crises ?
 - What is the scope and the mandate of a Member State's Court of Cassation ?
 - How do Courts of Cassation carry out legal norm reviews alongside ways to implement such similar procedures to the integrity of the present Charter ?
 - What are some fundamental approaches for ratifying new memberships to the Council whether it be permanent (restricted if desired) or non-permanent ?
 - Is it possible to deviate the pursuit of bureaucracy if it means to save lives ?
 - How can the structural reforms be justified to contribute to the pre-existing Charter and the Statute ?
- 

7. Queries to be Considered

- What would be the most competent approach in regulating the veto power ?
- What are the roles of the aforementioned UN Bodies in terms of filling the void of the Security Council ?
- Should the ICJ be consolidated to uphold tribunals regarding administrative matters of the United Nations ?
- In which ways could the majority rules be reassessed in order to influence the decision-making process of the Security Council ?
- What is the role of “Responsibility of Protection (R2P)” doctrine on behalf of the authority and responsibilities of UNSC ? What constraints arise on the applicability of the doctrine as a result of veto power ?
- How can the efficacy of the veto power be considered in respect to the Member States’ domestic policies, the UN Charter and the Statute ?
- How can the Council’s failures be averted in order to save the ones who are encountering major conflicts ?
- Are the current bodies of the UN competent to resolve conflicts ?



8. Exclusive Rules of Procedure to the UNSC

In order to proceed with specialized UNSC procedures, the division between what is procedural and what is substantive must be exhibited.

Procedural

- requires a simple majority to pass
- all of the motions are considered procedural

Substantive

- requires a two-thirds majority to pass
- final documents and amendments' voting procedures

Unlike other committees or councils of the United Nations there exists the veto power which is vested upon 5 permanent members of the Security Council: United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Republic of France, People's Republic of China, Russian Federation. Thus, granting them privileges to utilize during the formal debate.

Motion to Declare a Substantive Voting

- Exclusive to P5,
- The Permanent Members may raise this motion to declare any kind of procedural voting into a substantive voting, therefore granting their veto power into order,
- This motion must be given right after the dais inquires the house for in favors and objections during a procedural placard voting,
- The P5 member state must immediately state "objection, motion to declare a substantive voting",
- Following that motion the committee directors must entertain this motion,
- This motion is not subject to "*appeal*".

Motion to Have a P5 Meeting

- Exclusive to P5,
- This motion is not subject to "*appeal*"

- A member of the P5 states may request a plenary meeting alongside other UN member states therein the committee,
- This motion must then be momentarily entertained by asking the consent of other permanent members (non-P5 will be excluded from the inquiry),
- Every permanent member must be in favor of the meeting,
- The proposer of the motion must specify a duration of the meeting,
- If the motion passes all of the non-permanent states will leave the council until the P5 is left for their plenary meeting.

Motion to Have an Urgent Floor

- Exclusive to P5
- One may consider it as a likelihood of GSL procedures, however in this case the permanent member does not have to specify a reason to take the floor but rather just raise a swift motion to have an urgent floor without being voted upon.

Urging the House

- Exclusive to P5,
- During the General Speakers' (GSL) list a P5 state can snap their fingers to prioritize their speeches ; placing their turn at the top of the list,
- The House can be urged at any time during the GSL despite the absence of any permanent state.

Motion to Declare a Party of Dispute

- Inclusive to all members,
- The House may raise this motion in order to necessitate the presence of (the leader of , the incumbent of) a Non-Governmental Organization, Company, Terrorist Organization, an absent representative of a state in the council or any other presence of someone who is relevant to the agenda to be discussed.

In contrast to other UN Bodies, *amendments* are used more commonly in the Security Council . Amendments are drafted to make adjustments or cancel out the operative clauses of the final document . There exists 2 sorts of amendments:

1-Friendly Amendment

- can be submitted by the submitters (albeit from the main submitter or the co-submitters) of the final document,
- does not require an introduction nor a voting procedure.

2-Unfriendly Amendment

- can be submitted by the non-submitters of the final document,
- requires an introduction and a substantive voting procedure.

Voting Procedure of the Final Document

- The final document has to be introduced via a motion to introduce the final document (draft resolution 1.0),
- Thus the main submitter/a sponsor of that substantive document will be summoned to the floor in order to introduce it,
- After the introductory part , the main submitter/the sponsor will have a minute of duration that of the GSL's procedures,
- When the substantive document is introduced the council has to raise a motion to open the debate in order to proceed with amendments and divisions of question that are currently on the floor,
- Amendments and divisions require a minimum number of 2 speakers in favor and 2 speakers against the amendment/division. If there are no against speakers the amendment / division will then be put to order,
- When the divisions and amendments are dealt with (if there are any) the council may proceed with the closure of debate upon the final substantive document,
- Only by those mentioned previously, the council may then initiate with the voting procedure of the final substantive document,
- A delegate must raise a motion to conduct the substantive voting of that very document in their designated voting procedure,
- Therefore the dais will then call upon 2 speakers in favor and 2 speakers against the document (the substantive document automatically passes under the circumstance of absentee against speakers and the presence of in favor speakers, if there are both opposing sides the committee directors must initiate the substantive voting of that very document)

- Thus a motion to exhaust the GSL must be given to proceed with the closure of debate upon the final substantive document,
- Only then the house may adjourn the meeting

9. Appendices & Important Notice

Dear Delegates & Representatives;

As your committee board we hereby expect from you to compose a Policy Statement regarding your stances upon the agenda with close respect to the sections; Mandatory Case Study & Queries to be Considered by answering those in your Statements. The documents must be sent to the board via e-mailing until June the 14th. You may find the e-mail addresses of the committee board in this study guide.

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Furthermore, contrary to traditional UNSC substantive document draftings; our Council will solely focus on establishing an *Amendment* to the UN Charter where drastic changes will be implemented to the constitution of the United Nations. Whether it be adding, reconsidering or eliminating chapters and articles.

Contradicting the preceding United Nations legal approaches, our Council will have the opportunity to magnify and reach over *the Preamble* section of the Charter in order to consolidate and facilitate a more “apt” UN structure in accordance with an appropriate designation. Therefore we highly advise all of the members of the house to examine the UN Charter and the ICJ Statute diligently to comprehend the obstructions so that a resolute Amendment could be constructed.

As a notice; in order to secure a flowing debate ambience, it is essential for all of the delegates & representatives to grasp the exclusive rules of procedure to the United Nations Security Council.

If any query arises regarding our documentation process or any other headline; never refrain from contacting us.

We wish a productive meeting to all of our council members.



10. References & Further Reading

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