

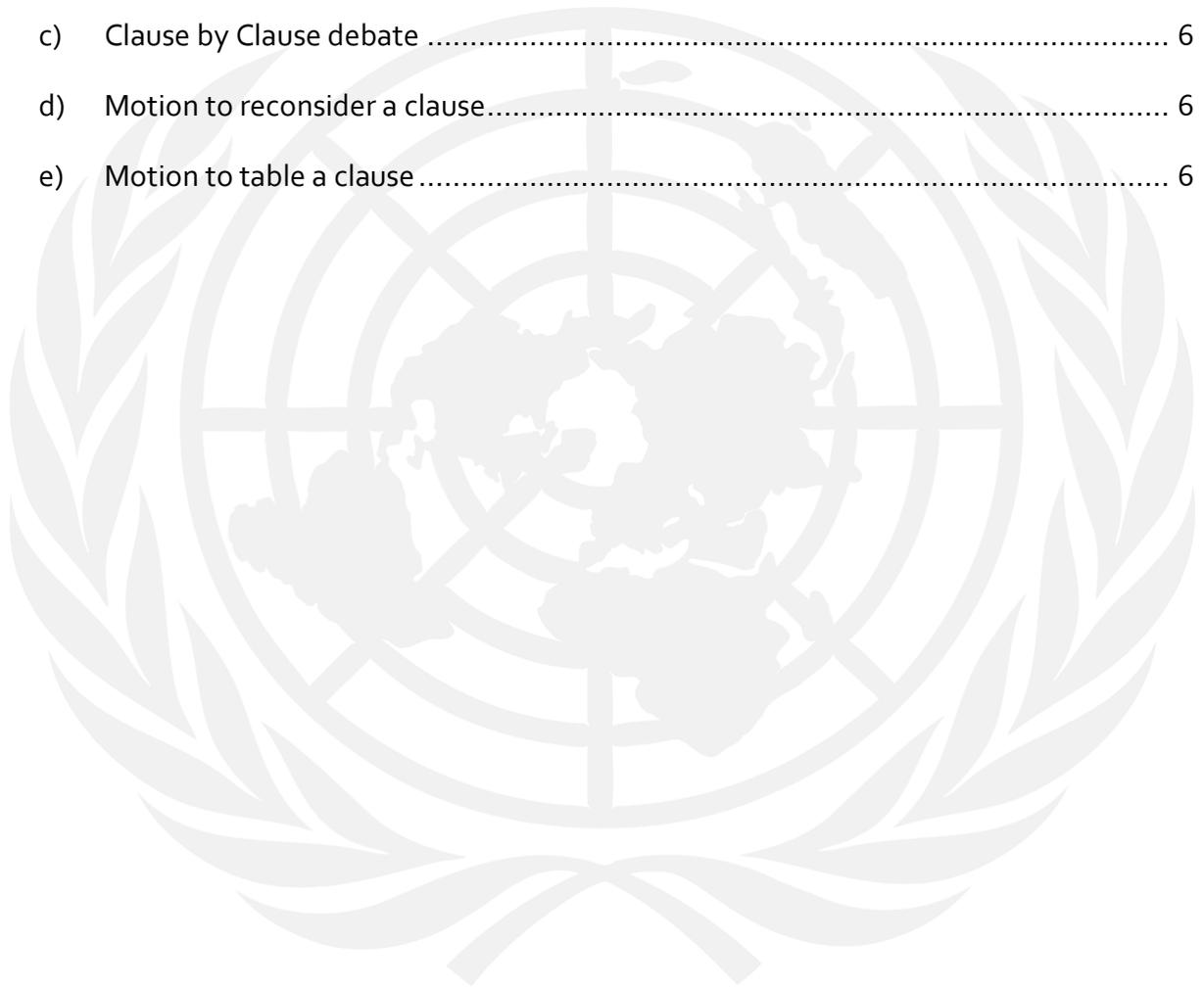
BratMUN

STUDY GUIDE

CSC 2018

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Letter from the chairs

Honorable delegates,

we are very excited to welcome you to the annual BratMUN conference! We are your chairpersons commonly referred to as Peter and Stepan, but for the duration of BratMUN we will be taking up the mantles of their Excellencies. Just to tell you a little bit about us we have collectively attended 7 MUN's and starting together on a regional MUN in 2016. Since then we have developed an absolute passion for the MUN and won multiple awards on the MUNs we have attended as delegates. This is the first time CSC is done on BratMUN and we genuinely hope to make the committee to go as smoothly as possible for you. We will be posting more information about us on the BratMUN CSC Facebook group later. As the chairpersons of this committee we stand assured that we will have an interesting and fruitful debate in our committee, and we all would be voting for a swift, effective resolution in the end.

With BratMUN being the most traditional of Bratislava MUN's and CSC being one of the toughest expert committees we really hope you come prepared for this MUN; this will ensure that you have the best MUN experience possible and that you to learn the most about not only the world and the internal mechanisms that drive international relations but also a little about who you are and develop that persona as a whole.

In the grand scheme of things, we hope you will bring out something useful for yourself from this committee, but most importantly we hope you have fun.

We wish all of you the best of luck and may the odds be forever in your favor.

Peter Novák & Степа Мойса
Chairpersons of the Crisis Security Council

Crisis Security Council

Crisis Security Council is a special version of the Security Council, which is assembled urgently and in times of utmost need. The goal of this council is to battle an emerging crisis and minimize its repercussions internationally. The members of this council share the jurisdiction and aim of the Security Council, which is to maintain international peace and security. This council however may pose more of a struggle for delegates since they never know the topic of the meeting beforehand due to the abrupt formation of such crises. Due to this fact the delegates will only find out the topic in the first session of the committee, which makes preparation difficult, however we still urge you to prepare thoroughly in order to understand the workings of the UN and your country's policy to the best extent as well as keep track of the current situation in the world to be aware of possible crises.

The flow of the committee sessions would somewhat differ from the conventional security council procedure and would look as follows.

At the start of the first committee session the delegates would be presented an information booklet with the details of the crisis that has arisen. After that the delegates would usually be given lobbying time, which is in nature similar to an unmoderated caucus however is aimed at giving the delegates time to research and form a stance on the subject presented as well as start thinking about possible solutions. After that the committee would follow by the conventional rules of procedure with all the usual motions and points being all the same as in any other council except for the motions concerning the draft resolution, which do not exist in the CSC. This is because the largest difference is in the fact that the delegates are not supposed to write working papers, which would usually be then adopted as a draft resolution, but are invited to submit operative clauses separately in the same form amendments are usually submitted directly to the chairpersons. The resolution is going to be made up of operative clauses presented and voted upon by the delegates during clause by clause debate and is going to be crafted by the chairpersons. In order for the discussion on the operative clauses to start a motion for the clause by clause debate has to be insinuated by a delegate and voted successfully upon, this motion is going to be explained later in this guide.

The other big difference of this committee is that the CSC delegates do not attend the General Assembly and are not required to present their resolution there due to the utmost urgency of its adoption. Additionally for the very same reason the resolution is not required to have preambulatory clauses. This committee is the most unpredictable in the MUN since updates - additional information and changes to existing situation will be regularly presented to the delegates throughout the whole duration of BratMUN. We however believe that all delegates will be able to overcome any difficulties presented and work together for an effective resolution, which will be adopted then.

Crisis Security Council has a constitution of members similar to the Security Council with 5 permanent being: The People's Republic of China, the French Republic, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. These states have the power of veto in the substantial voting process. If they choose to do so then they are advised to state so before the voting procedure begins in order to smoothen the flow of the committee. Substantial voting includes - voting upon adoption of a clause, amendment or resolution as a whole. If a P5 country is not satisfied with another P5 country veto or wants to discuss important points only with the members of the P5 they can raise a motion for a P5 caucus, which only consists of P5 members and would run outside the committee room.

Special Rules of Procedure for the Crisis Security Council

a) P5 Caucus

A P5 caucus is a special caucus that can only be asked for by the P5 countries, where the aforementioned P5 countries will be discussing decisions made by the P5 collectively outside the committee room. This motion does not require to be voted upon and will be awarded and moderated by one of the chairs. While it occurs the other delegates may have an unmoderated caucus. Its main use is to find a solution to any problems the P5 countries may have over a clause and thus to prevent the use of a veto.

b) Lobbying Time & Motion for Lobbying Time

On each day of the conference, the Council will focus on a new update, which means that lobbying will take place three times, once in the beginning of each daily session, additional lobbying time can be asked for by the delegates in a motion for lobbying time or motion for extension of lobbying time. At first, the Chairs will allocate time to lobbying. For the sake of the debate the lobbying procedure should be kept short and, if possible, not exceed one hour. During lobbying the delegates will have the chance to discuss their policies, align their operative clauses and potential veto threats can be prevented. Delegates are expected to merge their pre-written clauses or create new ones during this procedure and submit the strongest ones to the Presidents so that they can be debated. Co-submitters are not needed, only a main submitter, although it is recommended that draft clauses have the support of more than one or two delegates. The Chairs should then check the grammar, spelling and phrasing of the clauses (note that the Security Council has the right to use all operative phrases) and the expert Chair shall ensure that the main aspects of the issue are addressed and, if necessary, ask the delegates to merge similar clauses. After a satisfactory number of clauses has been submitted the expert Chair has to prioritize them, in order to achieve a rational flow of the debate.

c) Clause by Clause debate

The debate in the Crisis Security Council is done in the form of clause-by-clause debate. For this reason, there is a "Motion to divide the question" needed at the beginning of the debate of each issue. More specifically, clauses are submitted, debated and voted separately, so that a common resolution of the Council including all the passed clauses will have been formed by the end of the session. It is advisable that clauses have to be clear and effective enough, while they are supposed to include a certain measure that is to be explained thoroughly but is not to be accompanied by any kind of explanation of the motives for each clause. The clauses are introduced by the submitting State through a motion to introduce an operative clause, a brief introductory speech in favor of the clause is then given by the main submitter. A speech against the clause can be given then by any other delegate in the committee and amendments can then be presented and voted upon. Each clause is then voted upon and can be added to the resolution or deleted from it depending on the results of voting and vetoes being used.

d) Motion to reconsider a clause

This motion calls for the re-voting and the re-debating of a clause that has already been discussed and voted upon. It may only be entertained at the end of the day. It needs a 2/3 majority to pass and it is not debatable.

e) Motion to table a clause

The equivalent of the "motion to table the resolution", this motion calls for the temporary closure of debate on a clause. It is debatable and requires simple majority to pass.

In case you require any other information or assistance feel free to contact us by email on csc.bratmun18@gmail.com or on our Facebook group BratMUN 2018 CSC.