



ANAVRYTA MODEL LYCEUM MODEL UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL MANUAL

REVIEWED BY ADVISOR N.P. FOR THE 5TH AMLMUN SESSION



SECRETARY GENERAL'S OPENING LETTER

Esteemed Organising Team,

Honourable Advisors, Student Officers, Delegates,

With great pleasure and honour I welcome you to the 5th Anavryta Model Lyceum Model United Nations (AMLMUN) scheduled to take place from the 27th to the 29th of November 2026 in Maroussi, Athens. My name is Thanasis Pispas, I am 17 years old and serving as the Secretary-General of the 5th AMLMUN. It is with great indescribable pride that I witness the brightest of our generation coming together in pursuit of diplomatic values, constructive dialogue, peace, justice and growth.

The theme selected for this year's conference is "Countdown to 2030: Measuring progress, holding accountability and finalising policies on SDGs". Needless to say, our world still faces unprecedented problems of immense scale that require immediate action. Around the globe, the environment, human rights, democracy and all other institutions can be witnessed endangered and violated. Therefore, our goal in AMLMUN should be to fruitfully exchange perspectives on these pressing issues, solely after critically examining not only the root causes in the past and the present situation but the future too!

Consequently, AMLMUN is much more than a conference simulating the UN; It is a chance for the youth to review and actively engage with all the problems inherited from the past. It is an opportunity for them to cultivate responsibility, empathy, leadership skills and values of peace and justice. It is time for young individuals to stand up for their beliefs and ideals and shape the world however our times, but especially them to whom it belongs, deem correct and righteous. That being the case, AMLMUN caters 10 committees for all preferences, interests and MUN levels to empower and support the youth in being the change that this society so desperately needs.

Hence, I urge you without any hesitation to be a part of the 5th AMLMUN and seize the opportunity that is presented to you to use your voice, empower and develop yourselves and make our earth a safer place and our society equitable and worthy of having such admirable minds.

Looking forward to witnessing you make a difference in November!

Sincerely,

Athanasios Pispas

Secretary-General

SECURITY COUNCIL MANUAL

JURISDICTION

The Security Council (SC or UNSC) is one of the 5 main organs of the United Nations. It aims at resolving issues threatening international peace and security. Therefore, it deals not only with matters of security, but also with social and economic issues impacting international equality and stability. Its decisions are mandatory and all UN Member States are obligated to abide by them. In order to enforce these decisions, the UNSC Members have the right to decide on the deployment of peacekeeping operations and interventions as well as the imposition of sanctions on States and parties violating international law.

MEMBERS

The Security Council consists of 15 members, which are UN Member States, 5 permanent with veto power, also referred to as “the P5” (Permanent 5)—namely People’s Republic of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States of America—and 10 non-permanent Member States. The latter are elected by the General Assembly for two year-terms based on geographical criteria, in order to ensure that views of all geographical regions are involved in decision making.

LOBBYING AND DEBATING

The SC lobbies in the same manner as the rest of the committees. Each alliance is to draft a resolution with a submitter for each operative clause. The submitter will be written at the end of each clause in this manner: **(Submitted by Germany)**.

The clauses from each alliance’s resolution will be debated upon after they have been checked by the approval panel. All members of the alliance will be submitters to the resolution and the main submitter is to be decided by them.

The debate in the Security Council is a clause-by-clause debate. 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 are 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 Member State through a short introductory speech. In general, the typical Rules of Procedure concerning the debate mode apply to the Security Council as well. For instance, the debate mode for discussing clauses is an open debate; however, when debating amendments, the debate mode is a closed debate. Amendments of the first and second degree to a clause can only be entertained during the debate time on the

relevant clause. Amendments seeking to insert new clauses are debated after all clauses have been debated upon, and only as long as time constraints allow it.

After all clauses and amendments have been debated separately, it is time for the House to debate and vote on the resolution as a whole as it is in its final form. Open debate mode is to be used.

VOTING AND VETO POWER

For a decision to be made, a minimum number of 9 votes in favor (or 2/3 majority if the delegates are less than 15) is needed. One of the special characteristics of the SC is the “veto power” of the P5-Members. When a P5 State votes against, this constitutes a veto and leads to the automatic rejection of the clause/amendment/resolution. When a delegate is to veto, they need to inform the Chairs beforehand by passing them a note stating they wish to veto, namely the “veto threat”. However, veto is rarely used. Thus, delegates must respect it.

Abuse of the veto power is a threat to the well-functioning of the council and as a result a warning can be issued. Vetoes need to be avoided as much as possible. Therefore, delegates are requested to try to amend anything that they do not agree with. In addition, in -case of a veto threat, there is the so-called “P5 caucus” between the P5 and one of the Presidents of the Council, which is a private talk that aims at finding a solution and preventing a veto. So, delegates are encouraged to avoid vetoing frequently and do so only if the policy of their country is strongly offended. This, however, does not mean that P5 nations are “forced” to agree with everything.

Should a P5 member want to vote against or at least not support a clause or amendment, then they are encouraged to abstain. Obviously, an abstention does not count as a veto, rather as non-participation in the voting procedure, and thus should be preferred. As stated, a veto is used only and if a country’s national benefits are critically threatened.

Note: Delegates of the Security Council are strongly advised to also study the Delegates Manual as the Security Council manual covers only the special rules of the Security Council and not the whole procedure of the committee’s session.