



**POLITIKUM**  
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BACKGROUND GUIDE

# SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SANCTIONS ON IRAN (SCOSI)

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## THE SCENARIO ON 2025

### SANCTIONS ON THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Amongst the still slow recovery from the pandemic of COVID-19 and the urge of a new solution to restrain the new virus of COVID-22, the international community has left behind the attention to other issues that are affecting the world. Hence, the tensions between the United States of America (USA) and the Islamic Republic of Iran have been rising during the past years, getting to its highest point in 2024. During that year, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) discovered large reserves of uranium in different sites and cities of Iran, such as Bandar Abbas, Yazd, North Khorasan and Iranian Azerbaijan. The results of its investigation also demonstrate that this uranium has been enriched to 90 percent as part of Iran's nuclear program for 2025.<sup>1</sup>

Despite the official denial by Iranian President Hassan Rouhani, the US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) presented a report where it has informed to the international community that Iran has adapted more than 50% of its missiles capacity to reach targets along the entire east coast of the USA. Outgoing President Joe Biden asked the IAEA in late 2024 for a review of its provisions on the peaceful uses of nuclear material in the first place. However, and due to the unprecedented findings mentioned above, US elected President Kamala Harris decided to call for an emergency meeting of the organization in late January 2025.

During the meeting, member States of the IAEA voted a resolution in order to create a special committee to handle and discuss the issue regarding to a possible nuclear threat from Iran. **The Special Committee on Sanctions on Iran (SCOSI)** has the mandate to investigate whether or not, the information delivered from the United States is real, and if so, analyze the consequences that the situation could bring to the international community. Also, SCOSI must take into consideration a motion presented by President Harris to recommend to the UN Security Council to establish new sanctions against the Rouhani's regime.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Low enriched uranium can be used to produce fuel for commercial nuclear power plants. Highly enriched uranium is used in research reactors. 90% enriched uranium is considered "weapons-grade".

<sup>2</sup> United States has applied various economic, trade, scientific and military sanctions against Iran since 1979.

## **1. Tensions rise in the Persian Gulf**

After an attack in late 2021 to Natanz, a uranium enrichment facility south of the Iranian capital Tehran, in which official Iranian reports suspect the involvement of Israel, tensions arose among Iran, Israel and the United States. By 2023, Israel presented a report in which the government claimed that Iran started the production of nuclear weapons with uranium enriched by 70%. This situation threatened the good relations that, until then, the government of the USA, under the Biden administration, had with the Islamic state. Biden lifted sanctions against Iran in order to return to a nuclear deal.<sup>3</sup> The situation increased to its highest risky point in 2024, when conflicts among nuclear-weapons states (NWS) started to call for the attention of the international community. After the US requested to review the IAEA's provisions on peaceful uses of nuclear materials, the Russian and Chinese governments started expressing their concerns about the US missile defense, which supposedly is intended to contain threats from North Korea and Iran regarding its intercontinental ballistic missiles. Also, they have stated that the US has supplied nuclear weapons to Israel to keep a constant "balance of threat" against Palestine and other states in the region.

In the meantime, Iran did not stand still. In 2024, it became known that Iranian uranium was enriched to 90% as a response to Israel's "wickedness" during the attack to Natanz. The government of the State of Israel has been blamed for supposedly attacking other Iranian nuclear facilities such as Arak, Bushehr, Darkhovin and Fordow. Officially Israeli president Yehudah Glick has not accepted the allegations of the mentioned attacks. However, it is known that Israel sees Iran's nuclear program as a potential threat to its existence. This situation it is a big concern for France, Germany and the United Kingdom who believe that Iran had no credible civilian need for enrichment at that level. Thus, according to what has been mentioned before, it is important that SCOSI analyzes the Iranian Enrichment Program in 2025 and possible threats that can arise therefrom.

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<sup>3</sup> The deal: Iran must keep sharp limits on its production of nuclear fuel in return for a lifting of sanctions that have choked its economy.

## **2. Iran's Uranium Enrichment Program 2025**

According to the latest Nuclear Posture Review<sup>4</sup>, Iran has the technological capacity to have ready to develop and deploy nuclear weapons in three to six months. This has been one of the biggest concerns in the international community. The process to develop a nuclear weapon in Iran has increased since 2018. By then, they could only make one nuclear weapon per year. The information gathered by the CIA confirmed that Iran might have increased their stockpile of nuclear weapons largely.

Since late 2021, Iran started enriching uranium, first, by 60% purity. In the next three years Iran continued secretly enriching uranium, increasing the purity percentage by 10% per year. By 2024, they have augmented their uranium enrichment by 90% purity, which coincidentally is the fissile purity suitable for a nuclear bomb. Abbas Araqchi, Chief Nuclear negotiator, has confirmed that Iran has been progressively activating advanced centrifuge machines in the country<sup>5</sup>. By 2025, almost 2,000 centrifuge machines have been activated in different nuclear plants around the country. Araqchi stated that Iran is only using nuclear energy for their basic needs and radiopharmaceuticals, as the country has been hardly hit by the re-imposed sanctions from former US President Biden, placed in 2023.

Under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), Iran could continue enriching uranium on small quantities and was supposed to be used to make a variety of radiopharmaceuticals. The IAEA was informed by Iran's decision to increase the percentage of purity from 2021 to 2023, although Biden's administration questioned Iran's intentions since the beginning. Iran and the global powers have held multiple encounters to arrive to a consensus on the 2015 accord, which limits the nuclear capacity of Iran. These meetings have not given any solution since the first encounter in Vienna 2021, which has led that no international organization is either controlling or sanctioning Iran. Ultimately, this situation only got to the decision that Iran

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<sup>4</sup> The Nuclear Posture Review (NPR) is a process to determine what the role of nuclear weapons in United States' security strategy should be.

<sup>5</sup> In 2021, they activated around 1,000 centrifuge machines at Natanz, the nuclear plant that was hit by an explosion the same year.

withdrawal of Iran in 2024 from the NPT, adding more preoccupation from and to the IAEA.

### **3. The Trident Technology**

In 2023, the United Nations tried to promote resolutions to the NPT in favor to disarm nuclear powers and a treaty to ban nuclear weapons was proposed as a response to the ongoing conflicts around the world. By 2025 there are more States that have acquired nuclear weapons than in 1968, and many conflicts have grown on to another level due to this development. There have been incidents between Iran and the US, Pakistan and India, and internal conflicts in Israel, Niger and China. During this meeting, members of the Security Council, who now have no veto anymore, and other countries including Canada, North Korea, Israel as well as several members of the NATO voted against any kind of resolutions regarding any changes to the NPT.

The growing tensions between Iran and the US have been in the eye of the international community as Iran has become an important threat to this nation. Iran has started to produce between 3 to 6 nuclear weapons per year. The international community is concerned by the fact that Iran has developed a considerable number of nuclear weapons, and these are ready to be launched immediately against enemy targets.

On the other hand, both the US and Iran have developed a new model of the missile called the Trident. This model has a new technology that makes it a “lower power missile” meaning that it becomes unrecognizable to every country’s intelligence. The problem is that all these missiles present similar characteristics, and many countries aside from Iran and the US have already acquired missiles of this kind. This means that it becomes highly difficult that a country under attack can know which missile is being used. Moreover, as the missile is categorized under “lower power missile”, it could be used in conflicts as countries decide, as restrictions in 2025 are currently inexistent. If the US or Iran decided to take part in one of the ongoing conflicts and launched these missiles, it would be hard to track due to the similarities.

#### **4. The Role of the Russian Federation**

Finally, Iran has become a greater threat to the US, since the nation has developed, in the last four years, to become one of the most crucial allies to the Kremlin. This is because the new pandemic of COVID-22 has put the Russian Federation on the spotlight of the world by being one of the main producers and distributors of the new vaccine SPUTNIK VI. Iran has pledged absolute allegiance to Russia as exchange for the access to vaccines.<sup>6</sup> President Kamala Harris has claimed that the US will go back to the INF-Treaty<sup>7</sup> to ease the growing tensions with the Kremlin. However, both Iran and Russia want to pursue an economic blockade against the US because of their course of action during the last years. President Harris has proposed to meet new Russian President, the hardliner communist Pavel Grudinin in late 2025 to discuss the new sanctions regime against Iran, once SCOSI finishes its session. The world is concerned about the outcomes of this meeting as it becomes extremely important for next year, February 2026, when decisions will be taken in a US – Russia summit regarding renewing terms of the New Start Treaty between both countries. All this will depend on how the sanctions regime on Iran turn out to be. Russia has expressed dissent on a new sanctions regime to its ally. In addition, the improvement of strategic and modernization of nuclear forces is maintained as a priority for the Russian Federation. Countries, mostly members from NATO, are concerned about the advances regarding the Russian version of the Avantgarde Intercontinental Missile, which Russia claims to be capable to bypass the US antimissile shield and was announced at the end of 2018 as successfully tested, giving a strategic advantage to the Moscow and Teheran.

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<sup>6</sup> The Committee on the Mitigation of COVID-19 and COVID-22 is meeting in Geneva at the World Health Organization to treat this topic.

<sup>7</sup> The Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty is a disarming treaty between the United States and the former USSR (now Russian Federation) and it included a bilateral plan of reduction the ballistic

## CONCLUSION: DESIGNING A COMPREHENSIVE SANCTIONS PROGRAM FOR 2025

The tensions with Iran's nuclear program have not diminished in the last few years. Quite to the contrary, the concerns from the US government have become valid, given the latest reports on the cover-up uranium enrichment operation by the Iranian regime. The configuration of international alliances, especially between the Russian Federation and Iran, as well as the rise of a second pandemic of COVID-22, have created an urgency to solve unattended conflicts such as this one. The main objective of SCOSI is to analyze the claims and requests by President Harris for the session in May of 2025. The challenge is to come up with a comprehensive sanctions program that might neutralize the Iranian threat. However, this assessment should be made without political misjudgment and be based only on technical details. The four subtopics presented in this preliminary guide can provide the main directions in which discussions can develop. However, there are some questions that can be helpful while preparing for the conference:

- 1) What is my country's position on Iran?
- 2) What is my nation's relationship to the United States?
- 3) Is my country a part of any of the international non-proliferation mechanisms?
- 4) Will my country be affected, should there be a serious confrontation between the United States and Iran?
- 5) What is my government's general position on international sanctions?

## **DELEGATIONS PARTICIPATING IN THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SANCTIONS ON IRAN – SCOSI**

In order to adapt the negotiation dynamics to a scenario in the year 2025, the academic team of the POLITIKUM YEAR XXV simulation has prepared a list of countries and positions adapted to the framework proposed at the conference and to the Special Committee on Sanctions on Iran (SCOSI).

All participants must establish their action strategy based on the index card described below:

### **1. Arab Republic of Egypt**

- *President in 2025:* Abdel Fattah el-Sisi
- *Position over sanctions on Iran:* in favor

#### *General information:*

- Egypt is a member of the United Nations, as well as of the main international organizations and institutions of an economic, financial, social and cultural nature.
- On the regional dimension, Egypt is a member of the African Union, the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference; in addition to numerous regional economic and financial organizations and institutions.
- It was the first country to sign a peace treaty with Israel.

#### *Interesting in 2025:*

The Government of Egypt is currently facing an uprising from different sectors of society that are requesting President el-Sisi to resign, due to severe human rights violations. A new constitutional reform was passed which gave absolute powers to the President to govern per decree due to the emergency of COVID-22. In the meantime, the relations

with Israel have experience a new low since the last Intifada in 2021, in which Egypt severely condemned the use of force against Palestinians.

## **2. Arab Republic of Syria**

- *President in 2025:* Bashar al-Ásad
- *Position over sanctions on Iran:* against

### *General information:*

- Syria is a country in the Middle East bordered by Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.
- Syria has a population of 24 million people.
- It has 5 recognized languages: Arabic, English, French, Kurdish, Armenian and Aramaic.
- The Assad family who maintained power in the country for more than 45 years are Alawite, Hafez al-Assad strengthened loyalty to his regime by appointing many Alawites to senior positions, particularly in the numerous security services.
- The family also has long standing ties with Russia, Hafez al-Assad allied himself with the Soviet Union and sought to lead an Arab coalition bent on the defeat of Israel.

### *Interesting in 2025:*

The civil war in Syria was on the brink of coming to an end 2024, as a peace plan was developed under the auspices of US President Joe Biden and UN Secretary-General Guterrez. However, a terrorist attack in the heart of Damascus killing three ministers of Bashar al-Ásad's cabinet, cause a severe response from the Syrian government forces on rebels thus ending the most promising path to stabilization in the country.

## **3. Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

- *President in 2025:* Kim Yo-yong

- ***Position over sanctions on Iran:*** against

*General information:*

- South Korea's security and defense policy is marked by the division of the Korean peninsula, the confrontation with the Pyongyang regime and the interests of the great powers in the region.
- Relations with the European Union (EU) are structured around the Strategic Partnership and Free Trade Agreement (FTA), which entered into force in July 2011.
- Korea was the first Asian country to sign an FTA with the EU and another Cooperation Agreement for its participation in the EU crisis management operations.

*Interesting in 2025:*

The Supreme Leader of North Korea Kim Jong-Un was found dead in his bedroom in 2023. Official sources say that Kim died of heart complications, while external sources revealed information that he might have been poisoned. Since then, Kim Yo-jong, his sister, has taken the seat of her brother. Her government has severed the conditions of poverty and hunger of the North Korean population by spending all the country's resources in expanding the nuclear program of this country.

#### **4. Federal Republic of Germany**

- ***President in 2025:*** Markus Söder
- ***Position over sanctions on Iran:*** in favor

*General information:*

- The Federal Republic of Germany has been a member of the United Nations since 1990.

- The political system of Germany is a Federal Parliamentary Republic that brings together the sixteen German states under the leadership of the President and the Federal Chancellor.
- Germany is an influential member of the United Nations due to its global presence and strong economic growth.
- It is a member of the G4, G8 and G20 groups, as well as being a prominent member of the European Union.

*Interesting in 2025:*

After the election 2021 of conservative Armin Laschet as Chancellor, the German Parliament (Bundestag) made a vote of confidence against him, after a corruption scandal within the automobile industry broke out. Laschet as well and other members of the Cabinet were directly involved, and he was forced to step down. Markus Söder took this opportunity and won the elections over candidate Annalena Baerbock.

## **5. French Republic**

- ***President in 2025:*** Marie Le Pen
- ***Prime Minister in 2025:*** Jean Castex
- ***Position over sanctions on Iran:*** in favor

*General information:*

- France is a predominant member of the European Union.
- It is considered the largest country in Western Europe.
- Paris is the headquarters of some important international organizations, among which is UNESCO and the OECD.
- European construction is one of the essential axes of French foreign policy.
- France has actively participated in each of the stages of European construction by supporting the creation of the European monetary system, promoting the Single Act,

supporting the creation of an area of freedom, justice and security and participating in the launch of a single currency, the euro.

- The so-called Paris – Berlin axis is a fundamental engine for the European Union.

*Interesting in 2025:*

After the end of the “Era Macron”, right wing populism became the ultima political force. All parties tried to avoid the election of the National Front candidate Marine Le Pen, but the results were very poor. By 2022, the NF won by an absolute majority in the presidential elections. Marine Le Pen said about Iran’s nuclear program: “this has to stop, one way or the other.”

## **6. Islamic Republic of Iran**

- ***President in 2025:*** Hassan Rouhani
- ***Position over sanctions on Iran:*** against

*General information:*

- The land was formerly known as Persia.
- Iran is almost three times the size of France or slightly smaller than Alaska.
- Iran has a population of 83 million people.
- The country’s largest city is Tehran, which is the capital and the political and economic center of the republic.
- It is a member of the IAEA since September, 1958.

*Interesting in 2025:*

President Rouhani has denied all the claims made by the international community that Iran has increased its nuclear arsenal. The government still defends the position that it enriches uranium for peaceful purposes. At the General Debate at the UN in 2024, Rouhani declared that his government will not tolerate any threats and lies made by the

governments of Israel and the United States and proposes that both countries should be expelled from the UN.

## **7. Islamic Republic of Pakistan**

- *President in 2025:* Arif Alvi
- *Position over sanctions on Iran:* against

*General information:*

- Pakistan is a country in South Asia.
- It has a total population of 182, 142, 594, making it the seventh most populous country in the world.

*Interesting in 2025:*

Pakistan is struggling with the pandemic of COVID-22. Nearly 60% of its population is infected and the death toll has risen in hundreds of thousands in the last months of 2024. Although troubled by this circumstance, the Pakistani government made a deal with Israel for acquire large doses of COVID-22 vaccines. The Israeli government has though conditioned the delivery of vaccines to Pakistan's posture on the Iranian sanctions discussed in SCOSI. Pakistan is against the sanctions, however its posture might change due to the dependency it has on COVID-22 vaccines from Israel.

## **8. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia**

- *President in 2025:* Salmán bin Abdulaziz
- *Position over sanctions on Iran:* in favor

*General information:*

- The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia occupies most of the Arabian Peninsula, the original homeland of the Arabs, the place of origin of the Arabian language and the historic center of Islam.
- Saudi Arabia is the largest state in Western Asia and the largest oil producer in the Middle East.

*Interesting in 2025:*

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has become isolated in the region, due to an escalated conflict with Qatar, which started back in 2022, when Qatar hosted the soccer world cup. At that time, Saudi Arabia claimed access to Saudi diplomats to the games was denied because they were suspected to be spies of government and the tensions between two countries spiked. Saudi Arabia demanded a boycott of Qatar's world cup and tried to reach this goal by threatening partners with economic sanctions. However, this move backfired as all countries who took part in the world cup supported Qatar and protested against the actions of the Saudi government freezing diplomatic relations until 2023.

## **9. People's Republic of China**

- ***President in 2025:*** Xi Jinping
- ***Position over sanctions on Iran:*** against

*General information:*

- China is a one-party state, controlled by the Communist Party.
- It is located in East Asia and covers approximately 9.6 million square miles, making it the second largest state in the world in terms of land area.
- It is home to approximately 1.35 billion people, making it the most populous state in the world.
- With the world's largest combined land border, China borders 14 countries.

*Interesting in 2025:*

China has become the leader of the new technology 7G, which is 5 times faster than 5G. This has shaped the relationship with the United States in a uneven way favoring the Chinese economy, which is now fully recovered after the first pandemic of COVID-19. China has also been successful at producing the new vaccine against COVID-2022. The government has been against the posture of sanctioning Iran, as they are about to close a deal with the government in Teheran for delivering vaccines my mid-205.

## **10. Republic of Argentina**

- ***President in 2025:*** Cristina Fernández de Kirchner
- ***Position over sanctions on Iran:*** against

*General information:*

- It is the 8<sup>th</sup> largest country in the world and the second-largest country in South America.
- Argentina has a population of 45.4 million people.
- The capital and largest city is Buenos Aires.
- Spoken languages in Argentina are Spanish, English, Italian, German and French in their respective communities.
- Argentina is a federal constitutional republic with an independent judicial system.

*Interesting in 2025:*

Cristina Fernández is back the presidency of Argentina and has redirected the country's foreign policy onto leftist progressive postures. She has claimed the revival of "Socialism of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century" as a "Socialism after the pandemic" with a new program of reforms seeking social justice and equal access to vaccines. Argentina has also become successful in a first stage of enriching uranium, however in still low quantities.

## **11. Republic of India**

- ***President in 2025:*** Ram Nath Kovind
- ***Position over sanctions on Iran:*** in favor

### *General information:*

- The Republic of India is a country in South Asia.
- It has a population of 1.3 billion people.
- India is the largest democracy in the world and the fourth largest economy in the world.
- It is the seventh largest country in the world with 3,287,264 km<sup>2</sup>.
- The country became independent from British rule in 1947.

### *Interesting in 2025:*

India's population never recovered from the first pandemic. It struggles now with the new mutation of the virus, COVID-22. Despite this terrible situation, India's security situation is still very concerning. Movements across the region of Cashmere by Pakistani forces have alerted the government in New Delhi once again. The last clashes in 2023 left several casualties on both sides. However, the two countries decided on a cease-fire in order to join forces against the pandemic. The cooperation between India and Pakistan is strictly limited to health and sanitary issues. No deals have been made on the conditions of a permanent peace.

## **12. Republic of Korea**

- ***President in 2025:*** Moon Jae-in
- ***Position over sanctions on Iran:*** in favor

### *General information:*

- Since its establishment in 1948, the country has maintained a presidential system.

- Since the Korean War, the Republic of Korea (ROK) has been preoccupied with the military threat from the DPRK and has been closely allied with the United States to guarantee its security. At present, the United States maintains around 28,500 troops in the ROK.
- South Korea faces North Korea across a demilitarized zone (DMZ) of 2.5 miles wide that was established by the terms of the 1953 armistice that ended fighting in the Korean War (1950 – 1953).
- Freedom of religion is constitutionally guaranteed in South Korea, and there is no national religion.

*Interesting in 2025:*

South Korean intelligence services have confirmed that they have proof to demonstrate the Supreme Leader of North Korea Kim Jon-Un was poisoned and killed by his own sister. This situation has led to new tensions with the government in Pyongyang. The latest threat from North Korea was made in 2024, after US President Kamala Harris was elected. Back then, the leadership in North Korea made it clear that an end to the sanctions regime against its country is demanded in order to avoid an “imminent attack” on South Korea.

### **13. Republic of South Africa**

- ***President in 2025:*** Cyril Ramaphosa
- ***Position over sanctions on Iran:*** in favor

*General information:*

- South Africa is a parliamentary republic whose president is both head of state and head of government.
- South African society is multi-ethnic, mainly due to the diversity of native tribes and the Dutch and English colonial rule that began in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century.

- It is considered an emerging country, as it has become increasingly industrialized in recent decades.

*Interesting in 2025:*

The development of nuclear capacities in South Africa was stopped in 2022, after the appearance of COVID-22. The government decided to focus all efforts on fighting the pandemic and stopped a very promising nuclear program. South Africa is struggling with a revival of right-wing political forces under the name of “New Apartheid” and has been the stage of this rising after the ruling party African National Congress allowed in a new law the complete expropriation of land owned by white people without compensation.

#### **14. Republic of Turkey**

- ***President in 2025:*** Recep Tayyip Erdogan
- ***Position over sanctions on Iran:*** against

*General information:*

- Turkey is a country that occupies a unique geographic position, lying partly in Asia and partly in Europe.
- Ankara is its capital and largest city. Istanbul is the seaport.
- According to the Turkish constitution, the word “Turk”, as a political term, includes all the citizens of the Republic of Turkey, without distinction of or reference to race or religion.
- Turkey’s armed forces were shaped significantly by its commitment to the NATO, which joined in 1952 to counter the perceived threat from the Soviet Union and the countries of the Warsaw Pact.

*Interesting in 2025:*

The government of Turkey finally announced in 2025 that it no longer wishes to be a part of the European Union, as it seems that this regional block is about to disappear.<sup>8</sup> Turkey's ties with Iran have become closer than ever, as both called for sanctions against Israel after the Intifada of 2021.

## **15. Russian Federation**

- ***President in 2025:*** Pavel Grudinin
- ***Position over sanctions on Iran:*** against

*General information:*

- What is now known as the Russian Federation emerged in the 12<sup>th</sup> century but was quickly under Mongolian control until the late 15<sup>th</sup> century.
- The history of modern Russia began with the Romanov Empire, which not only greatly expanded Russian territory, but westernized both its culture and its governance structure.
- After the communist revolution of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Soviet Union (USSR) existed for most of the century.
- Russia is the largest geographic country in the world stretching from the Baltic to the Bering Seas.

*Interesting in 2025:*

Vladimir Putin is no longer President due to an unexpected illness and communist hardliner Pavel Grudinin is now the new leader of the Russian Federation. He has successfully declared the Crimean Peninsula as an official part of the Russian Federation after winning the last war against Ukraine in 2023. Russia has become the

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<sup>8</sup> In Brussels, the Council of Heads of State of the European Union have been summoned to discuss a motion proposed by Hungary to exit this transnational order. Several Eastern European countries are proposing to leave as well, after Spain, Greece and Portugal already left the EU. Find more information: <https://bit.ly/3uZxu4S>

largest provider of the vaccine of COVID-22 to Iran, therefore both countries are very close politically and economically. The Russian President has declared that the rivalry with the United States might reach a new peak, if SCOSI sanctions Iran.

## **16. State of Israel**

- ***President in 2025:*** Yehudah Glick
- ***Position over sanctions on Iran:*** in favor

### *General information:*

- Due to its difficult relations with most of the Arab countries of the Middle East, Israel is not a member of any regional organization. Which causes Israel not to be considered part of Asia, the Middle East or the Arab Group.
- Israel has been a member of the United Nations Organizations since May 11, 1949.
- Israel has been a member of the World Bank and the IMF since 1954.

### *Interesting in 2025:*

The last Intifada in 2021 left Israel with a large amount of criticism by the international community. The unproportioned response and the severe use of force against Palestinians was the topic of the General Debate at the United Nations in 2022. Although the United States blocked all attempts to formally condemn Israel because of its veto, 2024 saw the change of position, since the UN abolished the veto power. Therefore, Israel lost all support at the UN and there were voices that favored a sanctions regime against the country. However, after COVID-22 appeared in the world, Israel's labs quickly developed the most effective vaccine against the new pandemic. This gave Israel the opportunity to regain allies and partners all across the globe, as it has become an important provider of the much needed vaccine.

## **17. State of Japan**

- ***President in 2025:*** Yoshihide Suga
- ***Position over sanctions on Iran:*** in favor

### *General information:*

- Japan is an island nation in the East Asia located in the Pacific Ocean.
- It has a population of more than 126 million people, making it the country with the tenth largest population in the world.
- Japan is a constitutional monarchy where the emperor's powers are very limited.
- In the country the liberal democratic party leads.

### *Interesting in 2025:*

The fiasco of the 2021 Olympic Games, which had to be suspended two days after their inauguration due to a massive infection of athletes with COVID-19, left the economy of Japan in an unprecedented low. The Government lost millions of dollars and face a period of economic turmoil from which it is slowly recovering. New threats by North Korea have made the government in Tokyo very concerned and help from allies such as the United States and South Korea has been asked for. Japan's tensions with Iran have risen by 2025, after the country established a special relationship with Israel in 2023, in order to receive vaccines for the Japanese population.

## **18. State of Libya**

- ***President in 2025:*** Fayez al-Sarraj
- ***Position over sanctions on Iran:*** against

### *General information:*

- It is the fourth largest country in Africa.

- Libya is almost entirely covered by the Libyan Desert, a flat plateau that's part of the Sahara, the world's largest hot desert.
- The Libyan economy is almost entirely based on oil and gas sales, and it is a major global oil producer.

*Interesting in 2025:*

Libya has been recovering from a devastating civil war after rebel groups attempted to take over the government in 2023. The conflict destroyed the entire health infrastructure and left the country with nothing to combat COVID-22. Although the regime is against sanctions against Iran, it has started talks with Israel in order to get the vaccine. This has caused the relations with Iran to be severely affected. Libya is now trying to elect a new president and move forward with all rebuilding efforts.

## **19. Ukraine**

- ***President in 2025:*** Volodimir Zelenski
- ***Position over sanctions on Iran:*** against

*General information:*

- Ukraine is Europe's second largest country.
- The country has a population of 41.6 million people.
- Its capital and largest city is Kiev.
- Although independence was achieved with the dissolution of the USSR in 1991, true freedom remains difficult to grasp as many of the former Soviet elites remain deeply rooted and block efforts at economic reform, privatization, and civil rights.
- Ukraine is a semi-presidential republic. The head of state and commander-in-chief is the president.
- Ukraine's economy is based on a multi-sectoral industry, agriculture, and services.

*Interesting in 2025:*

The ultimate confrontation with the Russian Federation left Ukraine severely damaged as it lost the war for the Crimean Peninsula. Pavel Grudinin, the new Russian President is now trying to take over more territories in Ukraine, therefore President Zelenski has put all military forces under alarm. The Israeli Mossad has secretly sold the Trident Missile to the Ukraine military and this was discovered by the intelligence services in Moscow thus causing a deterioration of the relationship of Russia with both Ukraine and Israel.

## **20. United Kingdom of Great Britain**

- ***President in 2025:*** King William IV
- ***Prime Minister in 2025:*** Boris Johnson
- ***Position over sanctions on Iran:*** in favor

*General information:*

- The United Kingdom, also known as Great Britain, is officially called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- It is located off the coast of continental Europe, its closest neighbors are France and Ireland.
- The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy, with a monarch as head of state and prime minister as head of government.

*Interesting in 2025:*

Queen Elizabeth II quietly passed away in late 2022 after an infection of COVID-22. One year later King Charles II passes as well leaving William as the new King of England. Meanwhile, Boris Johnson calls for an international boycott of Iran for its illegal enrichment of Uranium. He wants to end this “cat and mouse game” with Iran and demands that US President Harris takes a harder course against Teheran.

## **21. United States of America**

- ***President in 2025:*** Kamala Harris
- ***Position over sanctions on Iran:*** in favor

### *General information:*

- The United States was founded after the American Revolution and the Treaty of Paris of 1783.
- 13 founding colonies became independent from Great Britain and expanded throughout the North American continent.
- Since its founding, the United States has been a constitutionally based federal republic with strong democratic traditions.
- The country has almost 10,000,000 square kilometers with 319,000,000 citizens.

### *Interesting in 2025:*

After former President Donald Trump made it to the final electoral race against VP Kamala Harris, he lost the election by a larger margin than his loss to former President Biden. The new President is the first woman to be elected to the White House in the history of the United States. One of the biggest challenges President Harris faces is the imminent threat by Iran's new nuclear program.

## FURTHER READINGS

- <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/3/10/turkeys-nuclear-dilemma>
- <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/4/9/vienna-talks-on-irans-nuclear-deal-conclude-hopeful-first-week>
- <https://mypages.valdosta.edu/mgnoll/Iran's%20Nuclear%20Program%20-%20Council%20on%20Foreign%20Relations.pdf>
- <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00963402.2016.1124663?scroll=top&needAccess=true>
- [http://magnant.org/Last\\_Transition/Does\\_Anyone\\_Really\\_Care\\_files/Hersh-TheIranPlan.pdf](http://magnant.org/Last_Transition/Does_Anyone_Really_Care_files/Hersh-TheIranPlan.pdf)
- <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/03071847.2013.787735>
- <https://rusi.org/commentary/salvaging-iran-nuclear-deal-round-one-vienna-and-what-comes-next>
- [https://www.washingtonpost.com/national-security/us-iran-nuclear-talks-vienna-progress/2021/04/19/1322a88a-a13b-11eb-a7ee-949c574a09ac\\_story.html](https://www.washingtonpost.com/national-security/us-iran-nuclear-talks-vienna-progress/2021/04/19/1322a88a-a13b-11eb-a7ee-949c574a09ac_story.html)
- <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/apr/09/iran-nuclear-deal-talks-vienna-what-are-key-issues-tangled-web-sanctions>
- <https://www.atomicarchive.com/history/cold-war/page-24.html>

## PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE AND RULES SHORT EXPLANATION

**Chair:** The Chair facilitates debate and enforces rules of procedure. The Chair will rule on points of order, put questions to votes, announce decisions, and recognize speakers.

**Opening Speeches:** First debate begins with discussion on how delegates would like to see the topic resolved. No delegates may speak in formal debate until recognized by the Chair. The Chair will maintain a speaker's list for those wishing to speak after it is motioned open by the committee.

**Closure of Debate:** This motion requires **two speakers for** and **two speakers against**. A 2/3 majority of the delegates present is necessary for passage. If accepted, the committee will enter formal voting procedures on all resolutions and amendments that have been introduced.

**Tabling of the Topic:** A motion to table the topic requires **two speakers for** and **two speakers against**. A 2/3 majority of the delegates present is necessary for passage. If tabled, the agenda will be considered undetermined, and resolutions and amendments will not be voted on.

**Quorum:** 1/3 of the members of the body.

**Time Limits:** Time, question, and answer time limits may be set by the committee. They require a **simple majority** (50%).

**Unmoderated Caucusing (Informal Session):** A motion for an unmoderated caucus is in order whenever the floor is open and formal debate is in effect. It must specify a time limit and be followed by a brief explanation of its purpose. A **simple majority** is required for its passage.

**Moderated Caucusing:** A moderated caucus is proposed similarly to an unmoderated caucus. It must specify a total time of the caucus and may include a time limit for individual speeches. During a moderated caucus, the chair will recognize at random those wishing to speak. There are no questions or speeches given during the moderated caucus.

**Working Papers:** A document in resolution format before its formal introduction to the whole committee. Sometimes during debate, delegates are not allowed to refer to the paper itself, but delegates are allowed to refer to the ideas of the working paper.

**Signatories: 1/5 of the assembled body's** signatures. Being a signatory does not imply support of the resolution itself, but being a signatory allows this resolution to be introduced to the floor.

**Sponsors:** The minimum number of sponsors depends on the number of delegations in the committee. Sponsorship means that you authored a bulk of the ideas in the resolution and supported the ideas of the resolution.

**Friendly Amendments:** A change to a resolution after its introduction. A friendly amendment is a change that all the sponsors have approved. The changes automatically take effect.

**Unfriendly Amendments:** A change to a resolution after its introduction. An unfriendly amendment is a change that all of the sponsors do not agree upon and will be voted on separately. The same number of sponsors and signatories are required for its introduction.

**Voting Procedures:** Formal voting procedures may only be entered by closing debate. Delegates may not speak to other delegations. All formally introduced resolutions and

unfriendly amendments will be voted. A simple placard (now hands) vote will be taken on each item, unless voted on otherwise.

**Adjournment of the Meeting:** This motion requires a **simple majority** vote to pass. When passed, the committee meeting will be suspended until the next session.

Motion	Interrupt	Debatable	Vote Required	Do This?
<b>Adjourn</b>	No	No	Simple Majority	Yes
<b>Recess</b>	No	No	Simple Majority	Yes
<b>Consideration of a Topic</b>	No	Yes	Simple Majority	Yes
<b>Closure of Debate</b>	No	Yes	Simple Majority	Yes
<b>Limits (speaking/debate)</b>	No	Yes	Simple Majority	No
<b>Division of the Questions</b>	No	Yes	Simple Majority	If needed
<b>Adoption by Consensus</b>	No	No	None	Yes
<b>Table a topic</b>	No	Yes	Simple Majority	No
<b>Reconsideration</b>	No	Yes	Two-thirds	No
<b>Appeal Decision of Chair</b>	Yes	Yes	Simple Majority	No
<b>Point of Order</b>	Yes	No	None	If needed
<b>Point of Information</b>	No	No	None	Yes

## COMMITTEE FLOW

Meeting is called to order

Dais makes announcements

Dais may set a speakers list or a speaking time limit. If the chair asks for delegations for the speakers list, raise your placard or submit a piece of paper to the dais asap. (Delegates may change speaking time later with a motion and a vote.)

Roll Call

Quorum checked at start of every session (1/3 of Member States)

Opening Speeches

- Motion is made to suspend for an informal session
- Second is required

Informal session starts. This is where most of the negotiations and resolution writing are done. After a set time limit, return to formal session

Working papers will be submitted to the chair for edits. Once edits are completed the working paper is accepted by the chair as a draft resolution.

Once all working papers are accepted a motion for closure of debate is expected.

- Vote

Debate is closed and topic is voted on (see chart)

Closing debate will enter the committee into voting procedure and requires a second and a simple majority vote.

Before a vote takes place, the chair will entertain two speakers for and two against raise your placard to speak on one, but not both, of these sides.

Voting will take place with placards, so make sure your country name is easy to read.

- Motion to close debate is discussed and passed
- Amendments are voted on first
- Resolution with passed amendments is voted on is brought to the floor

## **RULES OF PROCEDURE EXTENDED VERSION SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SANCTIONS ON IRAN <sup>9</sup>**

### **INTRODUCTION**

- 1) The Rules of Procedure establish the guidelines for interaction within the Special Committee on Sanctions in Iran (from this point on referred to as SCOSI), in order to facilitate the achievement of its objectives and contribute to its progress.
- 2) These are the sole rules to be applied during the Special Committee on Sanctions in Iran.
- 3) For the purpose of these rules, the Presidents and the Secretary General are previously appointed, as are the staff who work during the sessions; these are collectively referred to as the "Secretariat."
- 4) Interpretation of the rules shall be the exclusive right of the Academic Director or his/her designee. This interpretation must be carried out in accordance with a didactic philosophy and the educational mission of the Conference.
- 5) For the purposes of these rules, "President" shall refer to the person who conducts the sessions of the conference.

### **I. SESSIONS**

#### **Rule 1 - Dates of meeting and adjournment**

The committees of the Special Committee on Sanctions in Iran shall convene every year in regular session, beginning and ending on the dates assigned by the Secretary General.

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<sup>9</sup> The following Rules of Procedure have been adapted for POLITIKUM YEAR XXV from the Rules of Procedure of the National Model United Nations Conference (NMUN). These rules are used under permission of the NMUN, after written statement from 15 April 2021, and are the intellectual property thereof. These rules shall not be used outside POLITIKUM YEAR XXV without the proper permission by the NMUN.

## **Rule 2 – Venue**

The Special Committee on Sanctions in Iran will be held at a venue assigned by the Secretary-General.

## **II. AGENDA**

### **Rule 3 - Provisional Agenda**

The provisional agenda shall be established by the Secretary-General and communicated to all Members at least 30 days prior to the opening session.

### **Rule 4 - Adoption of the Agenda**

The provisional agenda provided by the Academic Director of the Conference shall be considered adopted at the beginning of each session of the Special Committee on Sanctions in Iran. The order of topics will be determined by a simple majority vote of the members present.

### **Rule 5 - Revision of the Agenda**

During session, the committee may revise the agenda by adding, deleting, postponing or amending items. However, only important and urgent items shall be added to the agenda during formal session. Permission will be granted on the motion for review of the agenda only to three representatives in favor and three against.

*For the purposes of this rule, the determination of an issue as "important and urgent" is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any determination rendered is final. If a topic is determined "important and urgent," then it will require the affirmative vote of all committee members to be included on the agenda. The votes described in this rule are votes on substantive matters, and, as such, members listed as present may abstain and members listed as present and voting may only issue affirmative or negative votes.*

### **Rule 6 – Explanatory Memorandum**

Any item proposed for inclusion on the agenda must be accompanied by an explanatory memorandum and relevant documents.

## **III. SECRETARIAT**

### **Rule 7 - Duties of the Secretary-General**

1. The Secretary-General or their designee shall act under this distinction in all meetings of SCOSI.
2. The Secretary-General shall provide for and direct the staff required for SCOSI and be responsible for all necessary arrangements for the meetings.

### **Rule 8 - Duties of the Secretariat**

The Secretariat shall receive, print, and distribute documents, reports and resolutions to the members of SCOSI, and, in general, carry out the work that may be required.

### **Rule 9 - Statements by the Secretariat**

The Secretary-General, or their representative, may make declarations, both oral and written, regarding any questions or considerations during the sessions of SCOSI.

### **Rule 10 - Selection of the President**

The Secretary-General or their representative shall appoint the President, who shall remain in office and, among other duties, direct the committee for the duration of the session, unless decided otherwise by the Secretary-General.

### **Rule 11 - Replacement of the President**

If the President is unable to perform their duties, a new President shall be appointed for an unexpired term at the discretion of the Secretary-General.

#### IV. LANGUAGE

##### **Rule 12 - Official and working language**

English will be the official and working language during the meetings of SCOSI.

##### **Rule 13 - Interpretation (verbal) or Translation (written)**

A representative who wishes to address any committee of SCOSI or issue a document in a language other than English must provide translation into the official language.

*This rule does not affect the total time for speaking allotted to those representatives wishing to address the committee in a language other than English. As such, both the speech and the translation must be within the time limit.*

#### V. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

##### **Rule 14 – Quorum**

The President may declare the meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when at least three quarters of the members of SCOSI are present. The presence of representatives of the majority of members shall be required for any decision to be made.

*For purposes of this rule, members of SCOSI means the total number of members (not including observers) summoned to the meeting.*

##### **Rule 15 - General Powers of the President**

In addition to exercising the powers conferred by other rules, the President shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of SCOSI, direct the discussions, ensure observance of the rules, grant the right to speak, submit questions to a vote, and announce decisions. The President, subject to these rules, is endowed with the authority to direct the actions of SCOSI and maintain order during meetings.

Additionally, the President determines the points of order and can propose closure on the list of speakers, a limitation on the time allowed for speakers, the number of times the representative of each State may speak on an item, the adjournment or closure of the debate, and the suspension or termination of the meeting.

*Included in these enumerated powers is the power of the President to assign time for speakers of all interventions, motions, or amendments. In addition, the President may use their discretion, upon the advice and consent of the Secretariat, to determine whether to entertain a motion based on the philosophy and the principles of the Special Committee on Sanctions in Iran. Such discretion must be used on a limited basis and only when necessary to further the educational mission of the conference. For the purposes of this rule, the power of proposal of the President implies the authority "to entertain" motions, but not to influence the committee on their own motions, while, however, maintaining the general discretion of the President.*

#### **Rule 16 – Authority of the Committee**

The President, in the exercise of duty, remains under the authority of the committee members.

#### **Rule 17 - Points of order**

During discussion on any topic, any delegate who believes that the rules of procedure during session are being violated may, as a point of order, solicit the rectification of procedure. The intervention of this point of order must begin with a statement of which rule is deemed violated; otherwise, the President may immediately suspend the delegate's intervention. This means that members cannot, by raising a point of order, speak on the content of a matter under discussion.

*Such points of order should not, under any circumstances, interrupt the speech of a member of SCOSI. Any questions that arise during a speech made by a representative should be raised at the conclusion of the speech, or may be referred to the President*

*during the speech. For purposes of this rule, "those present and voting" refers to those members attending the session during which this motion is put to vote.*

### **Rule 18 – Speeches**

1. No delegate of SCOSI may address the committee without having previously obtained permission from the President.
2. The discussion will be confined to the question presented to the members, and the President may call a speaker to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion
3. When the debate is limited and a speaker exceeds the allotted time, the President shall call the speaker to order without delay.

*In line with the philosophy and principles of the Special Committee on Sanctions in Iran, and with the objective to facilitate discussion, the President shall determine if committee members are largely unwilling to deviate from the expected time limit for the speaker, and any additional motion will not be well received by the committee. The President, in its discretion and in compliance with the Secretariat, may determine as dilatory any additional motion to change the limits of the speaker's time.*

### **Rule 19 – List of Speakers**

Members can only be re-included on the list of speakers after they have spoken. During an ongoing debate, the President may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the members of the conference, declare the closure of the same. When there are no further speakers, the President shall declare the debate closed. Such closure shall have the same effect as closure by members of SCOSI.

*The decision to announce the list of speakers is within the discretion of the President and shall not be subject to a vote of the members present. The motion of the closure of the list of speakers is within the purview of SCOSI and the President should not apply a motion to influence the committee.*

### **Rule 20 - Right of Reply**

If a comment infringes upon the sovereignty of a State, the President may allow the right of reply following the conclusion of the controversial speech and shall determine an appropriate time limit for the reply. No decision under this clause shall be subject to appeal.

*For purposes of this rule, a comment that "infringes upon the sovereignty of a State" is one directed at the governing authority of that State or its representative. All rights of reply shall be submitted in writing to the Secretariat and shall not be raised as a point or motion. The reply should be read to the committee by the representative only with the approval of the Secretariat, and, under no circumstance, be read after the voting has concluded on all matters related to the topic of the agenda, during the discussion of which the right emerged.*

### **Rule 21 - Suspension of Meeting**

To suspend the meeting, a motion must be made, which specifies a time for the session's continuation. Such motions may be debated and will be submitted to an immediate vote, requiring the support of the simple majority of members of SCOSI to pass.

### **Rule 22 - Adjournment of Meeting**

During session, a delegate may move to adjourn the meeting on the topic under discussion. Such motions shall not be debated, but shall be put to an immediate vote, which requires the support of a simple majority of the delegates present and voting to pass. After adjournment, SCOSI will reconvene at its next regularly scheduled meeting.

*This motion will end the session until the next regular session of SCOSI scheduled for the following year and, in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the Special Committee on Sanctions in Iran and its educational mission, the President will not entertain such a motion until the end of the last session of the conference.*

### **Rule 23 - Adjournment of Debate**

A delegate may, at any time, move to adjourn the debate on the item under discussion. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded only to two representatives in favor and two against, after which the motion shall be put immediately to a vote, requiring majority support of members to pass. If a motion for adjournment passes, the topic is considered discarded, and no action will be taken with respect to it.

*Note: see Rule 28 - Reconsideration of Topic*

### **Rule 24 - Closure of Debate**

A delegate, at any time, may terminate discussion of the topic under question, regardless of the number of delegates who have requested to speak. The President will permit only two delegates against closure, after which the motion shall be put to an immediate vote. The closure of the debate will require a two-thirds majority of the committee. If the vote is affirmative for closing the debate, delegates should immediately move to voting on the proposals that have been written on the topics included in the agenda.

### **Rule 25 - Order of Motions**

Subject to rule 17, the motions listed below shall have precedence in the following order over all proposals or other motions before the meeting:

- a) To suspend the meeting;
- b) To adjourn the meeting;
- c) To adjourn debate on the topic under discussion, and
- d) To close the debate on the topic under discussion.

### **Rule 26 - Resolutions and Amendments**

Resolutions and amendments shall normally be submitted in writing (electronically) to the Secretariat, with the names and signatures of twenty percent of the delegates present who would like to have the proposal or amendment considered. The

Secretariat may, at its discretion, approve the circulation of the resolution or amendment between the delegations. As a general rule, no resolution shall be voted on during any session of SCOSI, unless copies of it have been circulated to all delegations. However, the President may allow discussion and consideration of resolutions or amendments to proceed, though copies may not have been distributed. If the sponsors agree with the adoption of the proposed amendment, the resolution will be modified and will not require any vote on the proposed amendment. In this sense, the modified document will be considered a resolution pending before the committee for all purposes, including subsequent amendments.

*For the purposes of this rule, the term "delegates" is based on the total number of delegates attending the first afternoon session. For the purposes of this rule, all "resolutions" will be presented in worksheet format before approval by the Secretariat. The worksheets will not be photocopied or otherwise distributed to the room by the Secretariat. The distribution of such worksheets is the sole responsibility of the sponsors of the working document. Within this context, and in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the Special Committee on Sanctions in Iran, delegates must not refer directly to the content of the working document, which has not yet been accepted as a draft resolution/report. After approval of the working paper, the proposal becomes a draft resolution and will be copied by the Secretariat for distribution to the room. These draft resolutions are the collective property of SCOSI and, therefore, the names of the original sponsors will be removed. The copying and distribution of amendments are subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, but the content of all amendments will be made available to all delegates.*

### **Rule 27 - Withdrawal of Resolutions**

A resolution may be withdrawn at any time by its sponsor before the voting has begun, if it has not been amended. After withdrawing, a resolution may be reintroduced by any delegate.

### **Rule 28 - Reconsideration of Topic**

When a topic has been adjourned, it may not be reconsidered in the same session, unless the committee, with a vote in favor of two-thirds majority of the delegates, so decides. The review can be conducted only by a representative who voted in favor of adjourning the debate on the issue under question. Permission to speak on the motion to reconsider shall be accorded to only two speakers against the motion, after which the motion shall be voted on immediately.

*For the purposes of this rule, "those delegates present and voting" refers to those delegates attending the session during which the motion is put to vote.*

## **VI. VOTING**

### **Rule 29 - Voting Rights**

Each Member State of SCOSI shall have one vote.

*This rule applies a substantive vote to amendments, draft resolutions, and portions of draft resolutions supplied by a motion; this does not include States that are observers and not allowed to make votes on substantive issues.*

### **Rule 30 - Request for Vote**

Voting is a collective act by which SCOSI declares its will; the vote is the individual act through which each delegate states their will. A resolution before the committee shall be subject to a vote when any delegate requests it. When no delegate requests a vote, the committee will adopt the resolutions or motions without a voting process.

*For the purposes of this rule, the term "resolution" means any draft resolution, an additional amendment, or a portion of a draft resolution. Before voting on a particular resolution or motion, the President may ask if there is any objection to passing the resolution or motion by acclamation, or, in turn, a delegate may come to accept the*

*resolution or motion by acclamation. If there are no objections to this resolution or motion, then it is adopted without a vote.*

### **Rule 31 - Majority Required**

1. Unless specified in this body of rules, substantive decisions of the Special Committee on Sanctions in Iran should be made by **simple majority** of the delegates present and voting.
2. For the purpose of tabulation, the phrase "representatives present and voting" refers to delegates voting in favor or against. Delegates who abstain are considered not voting.

*All delegates who are "present and voting," at the time of roll call for session, must vote in favor or against; they cannot abstain.*

### **Rule 32 - Method of Voting**

1. Members of the Special Committee on Sanctions in Iran may vote in the following ways:  
Ordinary vote: delegates are required to raise their hands.
2. Roll-call vote: by list and in strict alphabetical order. Delegates are required to express their vote, without any argument, when called.

*Delegates normally vote raising their placards (now they will raise their hands), except when a delegate requires a vote in registered form, which follows State names in alphabetical order, beginning with the member whose name is randomly selected by the President. The name of each State present will be called to vote by list on any motion, and representatives shall reply "yes," "no" or "abstention."*

### **Rule 33 - Explanation of Vote**

Delegates may make brief statements in explanation of their votes only after the voting process has been completed.

*All explanations of the vote must be submitted to the President in writing before debate on the topic is closed, except in the case of a sponsor delegate of a resolution: the explanation of the vote must be presented to the President immediately after the vote on the issue has concluded.*

### **Rule 35 - Conduct During Voting**

After the President has announced the beginning of voting, no representative shall interrupt the voting process except on a point of order in connection with the ongoing process.

### **Rule 36 - Division of Resolutions and Amendments**

Immediately before a proposal or amendment enters a vote, a delegate can request that parts of a resolution or motion be voted on separately. If there are requests for multiple divisions, those shall be voted on in an order established by the President, and the most radical division will be voted on first. If any objection is made against the motion for division, the request for division shall be voted upon, and requires the support of the majority of delegates present and voting to pass. Permission to speak on the motion for division shall be conceded to only two speakers in favor and two speakers against. If the motion for division is accepted, those parts of the resolution(s) or amendment(s) shall be voted on. If all operative parts of the resolution or amendment have been rejected, the resolution or amendment will be rejected as a whole.

*For the purposes of this rule, "division" implies that content will be removed from the draft resolution, but not necessarily a majority of words or clauses. Determining which divisions are "most radical" is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any determination rendered is final.*

### **Rule 37 – Amendments**

An amendment is a proposal that does no more than add, delete or revise a part of another resolution.

*An amendment can add, amend, or delete operative clauses, but cannot, under any circumstances, add, amend, remove or, in any way, affect preambulatory clauses.*

### **Rule 38 - Order of Voting on Amendments**

When an amendment is accepted as a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments become a proposal, the amendment farthest in content from the original proposal shall be voted on first and then, next, the amendment, and so on until all the amendments have been put to a vote. In some cases, the adoption of an amendment may cause another to be rejected, in which case, the latter shall not be put to a vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended resolution will be put to a vote.

*For the purposes of this rule, "farthest in content" refers to the amendment that has the greatest impact on the draft resolution. The determination of an amendment shall be subject to the discretion of the Secretariat and is final.*

### **Rule 39 - Order of Voting on Resolutions**

If two or more resolutions or amendments relate to the same question, they shall, unless the members present agree otherwise, be voted on in the order they were submitted.

### **Rule 40 - The President shall not vote**

The President shall not vote but may designate another member of her/his delegation to vote in her/his place.

## VII. CREDENTIALS AND DRESS CODE

### **Rule 41 - Credentials**

The credentials of representatives are given by the Secretariat before the start of the Conference. It is composed by a background which will be used during all sessions.

### **Rule 42 – Dress Code**

For the purposes of the SCOSI sessions, Western Business Attire is requested at all times. Delegates are expected to respect this rule up to their best effort.

## SCHEDULE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SANCTIONS ON IRAN – SCOS<sup>10</sup>

The POLITIKUM YEAR XXV simulation will be held on a Virtual Classroom at MS Teams with the following schedule:

Friday, May 28 <sup>th</sup>			
<b>10.00 – 12.00<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>11.00 – 13.00<sup>12</sup></b>	<b>17.00 – 19.00<sup>13</sup></b>	Opening speeches from delegations
<b>12.00 – 13.00</b>	<b>13.00 – 14.00</b>	<b>19.00 – 20.00</b>	Lunch / dinner break
<b>13.00 – 15.00</b>	<b>14.00 – 16.00</b>	<b>20.00 – 22.00</b>	Formal session I
Saturday, May 29 <sup>th</sup>			
<b>8.00 – 12.00</b>	<b>9.00 – 13.00</b>	<b>15.00 – 19.00</b>	Formal session II
<b>12.00 – 13.00</b>	<b>13.00 – 14.00</b>	<b>19.00 – 20.00</b>	Lunch / dinner break
<b>13.00 – 15.00</b>	<b>14.00 – 16.00</b>	<b>20.00 – 22.00</b>	Formal session III
Sunday, May 30 <sup>th</sup>			
<b>8.00 – 11.00</b>	<b>9.00 – 12.00</b>	<b>15.00 – 18.00</b>	Formal session IV
<b>11.00 – 12.00</b>	<b>13.00 – 14.00</b>	<b>18.00 – 19.00</b>	Voting procedure
<b>12.00 – 13.00</b>	<b>13.00 – 14.00</b>	<b>19.00 – 20.00</b>	Lunch / dinner break
<b>13.00 – 14.00</b>	<b>14.00 – 15.00</b>	<b>20.00 – 21.00</b>	Closing ceremony

<sup>10</sup> To obtain the certificate of participation in the simulation, delegates must have attended the training and at least 2 out of 3 days of the simulation.

<sup>11</sup> Ecuador time zone.

<sup>12</sup> USA EST time zone +1 hour difference from Ecuador.

<sup>13</sup> Germany time zone +7 hours difference from Ecuador.



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