

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Chapter I. General

Rule 1. Scope

1. These rules are based on the original rules of the Security Council, as stated in the Charter of the United Nations and the Statute of the International Court of Justice, but adaptations have been made to facilitate and ease debate during the Model UN conference.
2. The rules are self-sufficient and shall be considered adopted in advance of the meeting.
3. No other rules of procedures are applicable.

Rule 2. Language

English shall be the official and the working language of the Security Council.

Rule 3. Courtesy

All representatives shall show courtesy and respect to the President, the Secretariat, and to other representative at all times.

Chapter II. Representation

Rule 4. Composition

The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The People's Republic of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent Members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent Members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

Rule 5. Quorum

A quorum shall be made up of two-thirds, or 10 Members, of the Security Council. The Council may neither begin with the conduct of business nor vote on any substantive matter without a quorum present. At least one delegate from each delegation should be present during Formal Debate and Moderated Caucus.

Rule 6. Roll Call

The President shall call the roll for the purpose of establishing the quorum at the beginning of each session. Members who desire to be considered present shall reply "present" when the name of their delegation is called.

Rule 7. The Secretary-General

1. The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the Security Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these

organs. The Secretary-General may authorize a deputy to act in his place at meetings of the Security Council.

2. The Secretary-General, or his or her deputy acting on his or her behalf, may at any time bring to the attention of the Security Council, by either oral or written statements, any matter that in his or her opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.
3. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the Secretariat shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action that might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.
4. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Rule 8. Auxiliary Representation

1. Any Member of the United Nations that is not a Member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.
2. Any Party directly involved in a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, may be invited by the Secretary-General to participate in the discussions relating to the dispute. The representative of the Party will have an observer status and will not have the right to vote in any matter. The President shall lay down such conditions as he or she deems just for this sort of participation.
3. Any State or Party invited in accordance with the preceding rules can only enter the discussions with the approval of the Security Council. The approval will be considered a procedural matter.

Chapter III. Presidency

Rule 9. The President

1. The presidency of the Security Council shall be held in turn by the members of the Security Council in the English alphabetical order of their names. Each President shall hold office for one calendar month.
2. The President shall preside over the meetings of the Security Council and, under the authority of the Security Council, shall represent it in its capacity as an organ of the United Nations.
3. The President may temporarily transfer his or her duties to another Member of the Secretariat whenever the President deems that such action is necessary in order to ensure the proper fulfilment of the responsibilities of the presidency. The presidential chair shall then devolve, for the purpose of the consideration of that question, on the representative of the member next in English alphabetical order.

4. In case of a dispute over the interpretation of the Rules of Procedure, the President, or any person appointed by the President shall make final interpretation of these rules and the United Nations Charter.

Rule 10. The Secretariat

1. The Secretary-General shall provide the staff required by the Security Council. This staff shall form a part of the secretariat.
2. The Secretariat shall be responsible for the preparation of documents required by the Security Council.

Chapter IV. Debate

Rule 11. Speakers' List

1. The President shall call upon Members in the order in which they signify their desire to speak.
2. The Speakers' list is continuously open until a motion for Closure of Debate has been passed. If no Member desires to speak, the Security Council moves directly to a substantive vote on the resolutions on the floor.
3. The President decides upon the time limit of speeches.

Rule 12. Speeches

1. No Delegate may address the body without the permission of the President.
2. In Formal Debate the President shall call upon speakers in accordance with the Speakers' List.
3. Speakers must keep their remarks relevant to the topic under discussion.

Rule 13. Yields

1. A Member recognized from the Speakers' List may yield its remaining time of speech:
 - a. To another Member.
 - b. To questions. The Chairperson shall select questioners, which are granted one question each. Only the speaker's answer to questions shall be deducted from the speaker's remaining time.
 - c. To the Presidency.
2. A speaker is only granted one yield per speech.

Chapter V. Communication

Rule 14. Notes

1. Written notes are the preferred means of communication between Members not recognized to speak.
2. Notes are circulated by the Secretariat.

Chapter VI. Points

Rule 15. Point of Personal Privilege

A Member may at any time request the President to correct discomforts that hamper their ability to participate in the proceedings.

Rule 16. Point of Order

A Member may at any time make the President aware of improper procedure. This shall immediately be decided upon by the President.

Rule 17. Point of Parliamentary Enquiry

A Member may ask the Presidency for clarifications on the proceedings or for the explanation of terms or abbreviations used in the Security Council.

Rule 18. Right of Reply

A Member may request the right to speak if its national integrity has been impugned by another Member. This shall immediately be decided upon by the President.

Chapter VII. Motions

Rule 19. Closure of Debate

1. A Member may propose a motion for Closure of Debate on the substantive or procedural matter under discussion. The President may decide whether this motion is in order. There must be a Second to the Motion for it to be considered by the Security Council. The President may recognise two speakers for and up to two speakers against the motion.
2. After closure of debate, the Security Council proceeds to an immediate vote on the resolutions or amendments on the floor.

Rule 20. Suspension of the Meeting

1. A Member may propose a motion for Suspension of the Meeting for a specified time and purpose. The President may decide whether this motion is in order. There must be a Second to the Motion for it to be considered by the Security Council.
2. A Member may propose a motion to Adjourn the Meeting, in order to reconvene the next day. The President may decide whether this motion is in order. There must be a Second to the Motion for it to be considered by the Security Council.

Rule 21. Moderated Caucus

1. A Member may propose a Moderated Caucus, thereby suggesting a change from formal debate and depart from the Speaker's List to an informal debate for a specified time and purpose. The Member who raised the Motion can suggest a time limit to speeches, if the Member fails to do so the President will set the time limit. The President may decide whether this motion is in order. There must be a Second to the Motion for it to be considered by the Security Council.
2. If the motion passes, the President shall call upon Members, who signify their desire to speak by raising their placards, at his or her discretion. If no one desires to speak,

the Security Council moves back into formal debate before the appointed time has lapsed.

Chapter VIII. Resolutions and Amendments

Rule 22. Resolutions

1. A resolution must be written in the format specified in the UITØMUN document “Preparing for UITØMUN”.
2. A Member may move to introduce a resolution when:
 - a. It is signed by the President, and;
 - b. It is signed by at least four Members of the Security Council, in addition to the country or countries sponsoring the resolution, and;
 - c. It has been distributed to the Members of the Security Council.
3. Upon introduction the resolution is debatable. Only one draft resolution can be subject to discussion at any given time.
4. Signatories are not considered official sponsors of the resolution.
5. Voting on a resolution is a substantive matter.

Rule 23. Amendments

1. An amendment must be written in the format of pre-ambulatory clauses or operative clauses of the resolution
2. Friendly Amendments
Substantive Amendments approved by all the sponsors of a draft Resolution will automatically be integrated into the draft Resolution without a vote. A Friendly Amendment may be further amended through the Un-Friendly Amendment process.
3. Un-Friendly Amendments
Substantive Amendments to a draft Resolution not approved by all the sponsors of a draft Resolution are considered unfriendly. Un-Friendly Amendments will be put to a vote prior to the vote of the draft Resolution as a whole. Amendments to Un-Friendly Amendments are out of order.
4. A Member may move to introduce an amendment when:
 - a. It is signed by the President, and;
 - b. It is signed by at least five Members of the Security Council, and;
 - c. It has been distributed to the Members of the Security Council.
5. Upon introduction the amendment is debatable.
6. Signatories are not considered official sponsors of the amendment.
7. Voting on an amendment is a procedural matter.

Chapter IX. Voting

Rule 24. Rights of Voting

Each Member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

Rule 25. Procedural Matters

1. A Procedural matter is a:
 - a. Motion for Closure of Debate;
 - b. Motion for Suspending or Adjourning the Meeting;
 - c. Motion for a Moderated Caucus;
 - d. Inclusion of an amendment;
2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine (9) Members. Abstention is not in order. A vote will only be conducted if there are objections to the motion in question.

Rule 26. Substantive Matters

1. A substantive matter is:
 - a. Voting on a final resolution.
2. Decisions of the Security Council on a substantive matter shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine (9) members including the concurring votes of the permanent members. Abstention is in order.

Chapter X. Precedence of Points and Motions

Rule 27. Precedence

- a. Point of Personal Privilege (Rule 15)
- b. Point of Order (Rule 16)
- c. Point of Parliamentary Enquiry (Rule 17)
- d. Right of Reply (Rule 18)
- e. Motion for Suspension of the Meeting (Rule 20)
- f. Motion for a Moderated Caucus (Rule 21)
- g. Motion for Closure of Debate (Rule 19)
- h. Motion for Adjourning the Meeting (Rule 20(2))
- i. Introduction of a Resolution (Rule 22)
- j. Introduction of an Amendment (Rule 23)

Rule 28. Precedence during voting procedure:

1. Point of Personal Privilege (Rule 15)
2. Point of Order (Rule 16)
3. Point of Parliamentary Enquiry (Rule 17)