

Rules of Procedure



DanMUN
Danish Model United Nations

Rules of Procedure for the Security Council

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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 (article 30) and the Statute of the International Court of Justice. Adaptations have, however, been made to facilitate and ease debate during short Model UN conferences.
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. During session, the delegates shall address themselves, each other and the presidency in third person.

Rule 3. Courtesy

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

Representation

Rule 4. Composition

1. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, The French Republic, 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 (according to the UN Charter article 23 (1)).
2. Ten other Members of the United Nations have been elected to be non-permanent members of the Security Council; Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Rwanda and Togo.

Rule 5. Roll Call

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

2. A reply of “present and voting” requires the member to vote affirmative or negative on any substantive matter.

3. Any Member that arrives late to session or does not reply must submit their attendance and apologies in writing to the Presidency. If, in the case of late arrival or no reply, attendance submission in written form has not been delivered, Members shall not be able to speak or exercise their right to vote.

Rule 6. Quorum

A quorum shall be made up of two-thirds, 10 Members, of the Security Council. The Council may neither begin with the conduct of business nor vote on any procedural or substantive matter without a quorum present.

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 (according to the UN Charter article 98). The Secretary-General may authorize a deputy to act in his place at meetings of the Security Council.

2. The Secretary-General, or his deputy acting on his behalf, may at any time make either oral or written statements to the Security Council concerning any question under consideration by it.

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 (according to the UN Charter article 100 (1)).

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 (according to the UN Charter article 100(2)).

Rule 8. Auxiliary Representation

1. Any Member of the United Nations that is not a Member of the Security Council may participate without the right to 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 (according to the UN Charter article 31).

2. Any Member of the United Nations which is not a Member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without the right to vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute (according to the UN Charter article 32). 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 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. This will be considered a procedural matter (Rule 20).

Presidency

Rule 9. The President

1. The President shall preside over the meetings of the Security Council and shall, under the authority of the Security Council, represent it in its capacity as an organ of the United Nations.

2. The President may temporarily transfer his duties to another Member of the Secretariat.

3. 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.

Debate

Rule 11. Speakers' List

1. The President shall give the floor to Members in the order in which they have declared their desire to speak.

2. The speakers' list is continuously open until a motion for closure of debate has been passed.

3. If no Member desires to speak, the Security Council moves directly to a substantive vote on the resolutions on the floor.

4. The President shall determine the time limit of speeches.

Rule 12. Speeches

1. No delegate may address the Council 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 President shall select delegations, 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.

Communication

Rule 14. Notes

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

Rule 15. Working Papers

1. A working paper is not subject to resolution formatting rules.
2. A Member may deliver a working paper to the Secretariat for distribution to the Security Council.
3. The working paper must be signed by the President or the Vice-President.

Points

Rule 16. 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 17. 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. If it is challenged, the President shall submit a ruling to the Security Council for immediate decision and it shall stand unless overruled.

Rule 18. Point of Information

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 19. Right to 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.

Motions

Rule 20. Motion for Auxiliary Representation

A Member may propose a motion for auxiliary representation when any question brought before the Security Council is concerning a Member of the United Nations and its interests being specially affected. The President may recognize two speakers for (second) and up to two speakers against (objection) the motion. The Security Council shall then put the motion to an immediate vote.

Rule 21. Motion for Closed Session

A Member may propose a motion for closed session. Auxiliary representation is not allowed during closed session. The President may recognize two speakers for (second) and up to two speakers against (objection) the motion. The Security Council shall then put the motion to an immediate vote.

Rule 22. Motion for Closure of Debate

1. A Member may propose a motion for closure of debate on the substantive matter under discussion. The President may decide whether this motion is in order. The President may recognize two speakers for (second) and up to two

speakers against (objection) the motion. The Security Council shall then put the motion to an immediate vote.

2. After closure of debate, the Security Council proceeds to an immediate vote on the resolutions or amendments on the floor

Rule 23. Motion for Suspension of the Meeting

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, and recognize two speakers for (second) and two speakers against (objection) the motion. The Security Council shall then put the motion to an immediate vote.

Rule 24. Motion to Adjourn the Meeting

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, and recognize two speakers for (second) and two speakers against (objection) the motion. The Security Council shall then put the motion to an immediate vote.

Rule 25. Motion for Moderated Caucus

1. A Member may propose a motion to temporarily depart from the speakers' list for a specified time and purpose. The President may decide whether this motion is in order, and recognize two speakers for (second) and two speakers against (objection) the motion. The Security Council shall then put the motion to an immediate vote.

2. If the motion passes, the President shall call upon Members, who express their desire to speak by raising their placards, at his discretion. The Member who raised the motion for moderated caucus can suggest a time limit to speeches, if the Member fails to do so the President will set the time limit.

3. If no one wishes to speak, the Security Council moves back into formal debate before the appointed time has lapsed.

Resolutions and Amendments

Rule 26. Resolutions

1. A resolution must be written in the format specified by the Secretariat.

2. A Member may move to introduce a resolution when:

- It is signed by the President, and;
- It is signed by at least five Members of the Security Council, and;
- It has been distributed to the Members of the Security Council.

3. Once a resolution has been approved by the Security Council, the President will allow for the Member State introducing the resolution to present it to the Council.
4. The President may recognize a certain number of delegates (at the President's discretion) to come forward to ask questions regarding the resolution.
5. A resolution can only become subject of debate after it has been introduced to the Security Council.
6. Signatories are not considered official sponsors of the resolution.
7. Voting on a resolution is a substantive matter.

Rule 27. Amendments

1. An amendment must be written in the format of operative clauses of the resolution.
2. A Member may move to introduce an amendment when:
 1. It is signed by the President, and;
 2. It is signed by at least five Members of the Security Council, and;
 3. It has been distributed to the Members of the Security Council.
3. Upon introduction, the amendment is eligible for debate.
4. Signatories are not considered official sponsors of the amendment.
5. Voting on an amendment is a substantive matter.

Rule 28. Friendly Amendment

1. An amendment (Rule 27) is considered as a friendly amendment if:
 1. It is signed by the President, and;
 2. It is signed by the submitter and all co-sponsors of the resolution;
 3. It has been distributed to the Members of the Security Council.
2. The friendly amendment is considered part of the resolution when the President has announced the acceptance of the friendly amendment.
3. Upon the acceptance by the President, the amendment is eligible for debate.

Rule 29. Unfriendly Amendment

1. An amendment (Rule 27) is considered as an unfriendly amendment if:

1. Some or all of the draft resolution's sponsors *do not* support the amendment, and;
 2. It is signed by the President;
 3. It is signed by at least 5 signatories;
 4. It has been distributed to the Members of the Security Council.
2. The author(s) of the amendment will need to obtain 5 signatories in order to introduce it.
3. The unfriendly amendment must be subject to a *separate vote* within the Security Council.
4. Upon the acceptance by the Security Council in a *separate vote*, the amendment is eligible for debate.

Voting

Rule 30. Rights of Voting

Each Member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

Rule 31. Procedural Matters

1. A Procedural matter is a:
 - a. Motion for auxiliary representation (Rule 20);
 - b. Motion for closed session (Rule 21);
 - c. Motion for closure of debate (Rule 22);
 - d. Motion for suspension of the meeting (Rule 23); e. Motion to adjourn the meeting (Rule 24);
 - f. Motion for moderated caucus (Rule 25);
 - g. Motion for introduction of a resolution (Rule 26);
 - h. Motion for a roll call vote (Rule 32).
2. Decisions of the Security Council on Procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine Members. A vote will only be conducted if there are seconds to the motion in question.
3. Abstention is not in order.

Rule 32. Substantive Matters

1. A Substantive Matter is:
 1. Voting on an amendment
 2. Voting on a final resolution

2. Decisions of the Security Council on all substantive matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of 9 Members including the concurring votes of the Permanent Members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

3. Abstention is in order.

Rule 33. Motion for Roll Call Vote

1. A Member may move to voting by roll call on substantive matters after Closure of Debate.

2. If the motion passes the Vice-President shall call the roll in alphabetical order.

3. Members may vote "Yes", "No", "Abstain" or "Pass".

4. A member who passes during the first round must vote "Yes" or "No" in the second round.

Precedence of Points and Motions

Rule 34. Precedence

1. Point of personal privilege (rule 16);
2. Point of order (rule 17);
3. Right to reply (rule 19);
4. Point of information (rule 18);
5. Motion for closed session (rule 21);
6. Motion for suspension of the meeting (rule 23);
7. Motion to adjourn meeting (rule 24);
8. Motion for a moderated caucus (rule 25);
9. Motion for closure of debate (rule 22);
10. Introduction of a resolution (rule 26);
11. Introduction of an amendment (rule 27);
12. Motion for auxiliary representation (rule 20).

Rule 35. Precedence during voting procedure:

1. Point of personal privilege (rule 16)

2. Point of order (rule 17)
3. Point of information (rule 18)
4. Motion for roll call vote (rule 32)