

The Security Council of the United Nations

When the United Nations Organization was founded in 1948, the global balance of power had shifted from the colonial superpowers, for example France and Great Britain, to other nations such as the United States and the Soviet Union. Of course, both France and Great Britain still played a major role, having been the other two of the allied nations that had been on the side of the victors in World War II in 1945. China, as a large state with considerable influence in Asia, was of great importance, even though the Republic of China was in the middle of a bloody civil war.

The permanent members of the UN Security Council were originally drawn from the large victorious powers after World War II: the Republic of China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States. These countries are mentioned in Article 23 of the UN Charter as permanent members. In 1971, the People's Republic of China was awarded the Republic of China's seat in the UN by UN General Assembly Resolution 2758. In 1991, the Russian Federation acquired the seat originally held by the Soviet Union, including the Soviet Union's former representation in the Security Council.

The Security Council has primary responsibility, under the Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security. It is so organized as to be able to function continuously, and a representative of each of its members must be present at all times at United Nations Headquarters. As a permanent organ of the UN, the Security Council is in session throughout the year. In short, the Security Council is the main organ of the UN that deals with crises that have a global effect with regard to the security situation.

Membership

As mentioned above, there are five permanent members (P5) of the SC reflecting the balance of power in 1948. The 10 other members are non-permanent and are chosen by the General Assembly for a term of two years. These ten seats are divided based on geographical locations: of the ten non-permanent seats, five are allocated to Afro-Asian states, one to Eastern Europe, two to Latin America and two to Western Europe and other powers. In this process, the GA pays due regards to, in the first instance, 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 of the ten non-permanent seats (Art. 23, UN Charter).

Tasks

The primary responsibility of the Security Council is defined in Article 24 of the UN Charter and is the maintenance of international peace and security. In order for it to be able to carry out this task, the decisions taken by the SC are legally binding for the member nations of the United Nations (Art. 25, UN Charter), in contrast to the General Assembly, which can only advise (Art. 11, UN Charter). The Security Council will oversee the pacific settlement of disputes (Chapter VI, UN Charter) and take action against threats to peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression (Chapter VII, UN Charter). Means by which these goals can be achieved are:

Non-military sanctions

Article 41 of the UN Charter provides for non-military sanctions which can be taken by the Security Council: *“The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.”*

Peacekeeping missions

Peacekeeping is the non-aggressive use of military force to help nations in conflict reach a settlement. The UN Charter does not mention the term ‘peacekeeping forces’, although chapter VI of the Charter does establish guidelines for peaceful resolution of international conflicts and Article 42 authorizes the Security Council ‘to take action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security’. The peacekeeping operations are sometimes also referred to as the ‘blue helmet’ operations. In the past, the Security Council kept to the custom that Blue Helmets would only be placed in demilitarized zones. Now, that strategy has mainly been abandoned.

The UN’s first peacekeeping effort took place in the Middle East in 1948. The UN sent unarmed observers to help maintain the truce negotiated after five Arab countries attacked Israel earlier in the year. The UN first used armed peacekeepers during the Suez Crisis of 1956, when England, France, and Israel fought Egypt for control of the Suez Canal. The peacekeepers oversaw the withdrawal of French, British, and Israeli troops and acted as a buffer between the warring parties.

Peacekeepers are lightly armed. They travel in armoured vehicles with automatic rifles, but lack artillery, tanks, or other heavy weapons. Their work can be hazardous, especially if one of the warring sides doubts their neutrality. They are often caught in the middle when ceasefires collapse and they sometimes have been deliberately attacked. By 20012, more than 3,000 peacekeepers have died in the line of duty. The tactics peacekeepers use are different from country to country. Usually, the tactics of the country that delivers the force commander are used unless specific guidelines have been set by the Security Council.

The Security Council grants authority for peacekeeping missions, usually for several months, although the Council can reauthorize missions for many years. The SC uses a mandate system. A legal power is given to a force to be present in a certain area and to carry out certain tasks. This power is binding in the sense that a function must be specifically attributed to a force for it to be of any effect. If something is not in the mandate, the force cannot do it.

The UN does not have its own army, so the Security Council borrows forces for each mission from the military and police personnel of member countries. The Security Council also chooses a single commander, and the forces operate under UN command. The forces operate only if the parties in conflict agree to their presence. Thus, the success of a peacekeeping mission depends upon the cooperation of the opposing parties. It should be clear that the financing of the peacekeepers goes around the normal UN budget. When a force is created, new funds need to be created to make it possible. Often, these troops are paid for by the states that contribute troops to the mission concerned. This specific budgetary problem has often led to difficulties. Sometimes missions are too expensive to be given the necessary size. See for example the size of the mission in DR Congo compared to the size of the country.

Peace enforcement operations

In addition to peacekeeping missions, the UN can also authorize peace enforcement operations. Unlike peacekeeping missions that help willing parties maintain an existing peace agreement, peace enforcement operations seek to repel international aggression, using military force if necessary. Under chapter 7 of the UN charter, the Security Council may authorize member countries to take military action in response to international breaches of the peace. The UN's founders initially envisioned chapter 7 as the teeth in the UN charter.

An early example of the UN's role in peace enforcement came in 1950, when North Korea invaded South Korea, starting the Korean War. The UN Security Council condemned the invasion and authorized a multinational force, led by the United States, to repel the attack. This resolution was only possible because the USSR boycotted the Security Council meeting to protest the UN's refusal to recognize the communist government of China. When the USSR returned to the Security Council, it used its veto to protect its ally, North Korea. After the Korean War, the Cold War prevented further UN peace enforcement operations. Only after the Berlin Wall fell and the Cold War ended, the Security Council could be more effective in sending missions.

The UN again authorized a peace enforcement mission in 1990, when Iraq invaded Kuwait. After Iraq refused to comply with UN demands to withdraw, the UN launched a military operation to expel Iraq from Kuwait. This operation was again led by the United States, and it included a vast coalition of forces from many UN member countries (*see* Persian Gulf War). UN-sponsored peace enforcement operations remain rare, however, because of the difficulty of getting all five of the veto-wielding great powers to agree to military action.

Lately, the UN's peacekeeping forces play a neutral role, working to calm regional conflicts in several ways. They can go into an area of conflict as observers, making sure agreements reached between opposing sides are being followed. They can provide a buffer between warring parties by physically interposing themselves in the middle. They can negotiate with military officers on both sides, providing a channel of communication. They can also monitor ceasefires, supervise elections, and provide humanitarian aid. It is important to understand, in this respect, that the definition of the term conflict has greatly changed in the last years. Conflicts as the one in 1956 rarely occur anymore. These conflicts in which two parties fight each other in great battles are history. Now, peacekeepers are often used in struggles that resemble civil wars. Examples of these can be found in Liberia, Eastern Timor, DR Congo, Eritrea and Ethiopia. Usually, the fighting concerns small groups that wage guerrilla war. We see this mainly in Africa where often numerous groups and factions fight each other, attack civilians and move around in small groups.

When the UNSC takes a decision, it always mentions under which chapter it takes the action. Usually, when no chapter is mentioned, the actions are taken under chapter six. In the other cases, the UN will mention the fact that chapter seven provides the mandate for the SC for the said action. Please note the following historical fact. In the last few years, the SC has adopted more and more chapter seven resolutions. Many have been aimed against armed aggression in Africa. Examples of these can be found via www.un.org/sc.

Decision Taking

In the Security Council there is a difference between procedural questions and non-procedural questions as stated in Article 27 of the UN Charter. Decisions on the former require an affirmative vote of nine members. Decisions on the latter require an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members. This means that in non-procedural

matters, the permanent five have a veto right and can thereby block any resolution.

A special procedural note: the question whether something is procedural or not is itself a non-procedural matter and can therefore be vetoed. The system is called: the double veto.

A disadvantage of the veto right is that it often takes the SC a relatively long time to reach a solution. On the other hand, the veto power usually contributes to the consensus building character of SC resolutions, and assures that conflict resolution does not result in an internal conflict.

Reform of the Security Council

In recent years, there have been numerous discussions and debates concerning a reform of the SC. It has been argued that the membership no longer reflects the actual balance of power. The Soviet Union collapsed and some argue that Russia does not have the characteristics of a super-power. Also with economic positions playing an increasingly important role, some think it is time to admit Germany and Japan (paradoxically the losing parties of World War II) to permanent membership. Some developing nations have also voiced the opinion that the Security Council should be more representative of UN members, thus calling for a more balanced spread of the permanent seats over the continents/regions instead of four Western and one Asian power. Recently, two other applicants for permanent seats, India and Pakistan, have openly admitted being nuclear powers, a status formerly held only by the permanent members.

Even a new lobbying group has been formed: the G4 being Germany, Japan, Brazil and India. With the opposition from the P5, it is expected that the talks on admitting these members as non-vetoing permanent SC members will be challenging and delayed.

Taking these arguments into consideration, various models have been considered, including the idea of adding permanent members without veto power, extending the number of non-permanent members and abolishing the veto power. In any case, the five permanent members would have to accept such an amendment to the Charter (Art. 108, UN Charter). Therefore, a final end to the discussion on this topic is not in sight.

The BCNMUN Security Council

To operate successfully in the BCNMUN Security Council, it is essential for the delegates and for the Presidents to be thoroughly familiar with the rules of procedure. They differ from the Rules of Procedure used by the General Assembly and the Special Conference and therefore need special preparation before the conference starts. This year, 2012, all the Rules of Procedure of the Security Council have been codified and written down, having used the official UN Security Council Rules of Procedure, the IMUN Security Rules of Procedure and the THIMUN Security Council Rules of Procedure as a basis for this document. The Rules of Procedure are available below.

The Security Council, as pointed out earlier, consists of only 15 member states. Its main endeavour is to maintain international peace and security in the world. Therefore, flexibility and rapid reaction are needed to cope with all sorts of crisis situations that form a threat to peace and security somewhere around the globe.

The rules of debate in the Security Council are adapted to facilitate the debate, in order to come to sound solutions on issues that are of the greatest importance to the world community. It is clear

that a long debate strictly structured in rules of procedure is not suitable for countering crisis situations.

The style of debate

Because of the small number of delegations and the importance of the issues in the Security Council, the debate will be less formal than in other forums. Long procedures, e.g. formal speeches and rhetoric, would only slow down the pace of the debate. Therefore the debating style resembles a discussion.

Open debate

SC procedures are quite different from normal procedures. Most important is the fact that every operative clause of the resolution is debated separately. The debate starts with operative Clause 1 and follows through every other operative clause up to the last one. After the debate on each clause a vote is taken. At the end the operative clauses are debated *en bloc*, when all operative clauses have been voted on, a vote must be taken on the preambulatory clauses.

Another difference from the debate in the committees and commissions is that debate in the SC follows the rules of open debate, which means that submitting and opposing parties can speak whenever they want during debate time that is once they have been recognized by the President. There is no division between time in favour and time against, but a continuous debate. This is another factor which characterises the more informal discussion style of debate in the Security Council.

Voting procedures

Officially, to pass a resolution nine members including the five permanent members must vote in favour. Voting against the resolution by a P5 member constitutes a veto. The literal wording in the UN Charter implies that a veto is also constituted when a member of the P5 abstains from voting. However, it has become custom in the UN Security Council that abstaining does not constitute a veto. The main purpose of this is that a permanent member can show its disapproval without actually defeating the resolution. A single clause can be vetoed.

The unwritten rules of debate (conventional mores) say that when a P5 member wants to veto a single clause or the entire resolution, the P5 member should indicate this intention as early as possible. The purpose of the debate is to reach consensus, so it is considered improper to constitute a veto without indicating this in advance.

Amendments

Amendments occur much more often in the Security Council than in the other forums of BCNMUN. The exact wording of every clause is very important and, therefore, the delegates often want to change the clauses by small amendments. These amendments can be proposed informally by a delegate having the floor. Longer amendments must be proposed in writing to the President. Should an amendment include the addition of a new clause, it must also be proposed in writing. Such amendments are usually dealt with after the debate of the already existing operative clauses.

The Delegate

This section contains advice concerning preparation for the BCNMUN conference, as well as advice concerning behaviour during debate.

The aim during debate in the Security Council is to reach unanimous vote in favour of a resolution. To reach this goal, consensus and compromise between opposing parties must be reached. It is essential for a productive and fruitful debate that the right tone is set during lobbying. A few quick pointers: be active during both the lobbying and the debate. Make sure that you know what is going on in the different lobbying groups. When you are negotiating, it is most handy to have a list of the things you, as a member of your delegation, want to achieve and be flexible in putting that into practise. It is almost impossible to get everything you want. Aim for a bit more than you can possibly hope for and let some things go as you move. Keeping 'pocket change' in your negotiations is good in order to get as much out of the debate as possible.

The Security Council works in a different way from other forums. Since it is a forum of only 15 members, debates take the form of an open discussion which means that every delegate gets to speak. Therefore, intense preparation is essential, particularly for the five permanent members.

Preparation

In the Security Council it is even more important than in other forums to know precisely the policy of the country you are representing. All the necessary advice concerning preparation is stated in Chapter II of the THIMUN Instructional Guide available at www.thimun.org. It is of greatest importance that all delegates follow this advice and inform themselves in detail about the issues they will be debating at the BCNMUN conference.

Lobbying

There is seldom time in the BCNMUN Security Council to debate more than one resolution per topic. Therefore, delegates should try to produce one draft during lobbying that can be used as a good basis for debate. This draft should not be too controversial, since the resolution will need support from nine delegations including the permanent members. Unlike the draft resolutions in other forums, it is not necessary to include all your ideas in the draft since half of the debate will be amending the resolution. The tactic of the submitter should not be to form a coalition in favour of his or her resolution, but to come up with consensus-building ideas. The perfect SC resolution scores high on the 'realpolitik' scale. The Presidents of the Security Council will also play an important role during lobbying. Their task is that of a mediator, bringing differing opinions together, and offering professional advice.

If there is no resolution present before the debate of a specific issue, the Council will draft a decision *ad hoc*. However, it is strongly discouraged to start with an empty sheet, since it takes much more time to draft a resolution from scratch.

Debate

For a resolution to pass in the Security Council it requires a minimum of nine affirmative votes in favour including those of the P5. The goal during debate therefore is to achieve a unanimous vote in favour. This very often happens, since in most cases the delegates will not fail weak resolution but will put all their effort into making it a strong resolution. Also during debate it should be kept in mind that not polarization but diplomatic negotiation and consensus-building must be the tactic.

Since there is no culture of formal speeches, delegates should prepare to voice their delegation's opinion on every clause (even several times). It is essential that the P5 show their policy during debate in order to prevent a disaster once the final vote is taken.

The new set of rules enables the delegates to propose to suspend the meeting or in other words: propose to go into recess. Suspending the meeting can have various goals: this can be a call for a special P5-meeting, in which the members of the P5 can rapidly and privately discuss some problems which came up during the debate or it can be a call for extra lobbying time. Obviously, this motion should only be used when it is absolutely necessary for a good consensus-building and a constructive continuance of the debate. Although the SC should vote on such a motion, the President may in special circumstances overrule such a motion if it is frivolous or dilatory in nature. Against that the decision, the delegates may, of course, use an appeal.

The President

The President of the Security Council and his Deputy, Co-President or Vice-President play a much more important role during the debate than the Chairs of the other forums at BCNMUN. They need to act as mediators between the opposing parties, will be actively involved in the substance of the debate, and are expected to answer any topical questions from delegates. Presidents should especially make a study of relevant Rules of Procedure and international legal documents. Therefore, they need to have detailed knowledge of world affairs, particularly on questions of peace and security. The advice of the President will often be required to overcome a deadlock in the debate. The main goal of the President of the Security Council is to facilitate debate and to stimulate consensus-building and an atmosphere of compromise between opposing factions.

The President should consider letting the Council recess at difficult moments during debate, since a solution is sometimes more easily found during informal negotiations than in formal debate. During these recesses the President should actively mediate between the opposing parties bringing them together around the negotiating table. Since the opposition of a permanent member endangers a positive conclusion, separate P5 meetings are also a good way to reach consensus. To take these important decisions at the right moment, the President needs to be focussed at all times and always on top of the debate. To achieve this, the Presidents must work closely together.

Since amendments play an important role in Security Council debate, having a good co-chair is essential. The Deputy, Co-President or Vice-President collects amendments and other written communications to the Chair and puts them into the right order. He or she must keep a proper record of all changes to the resolution, while also ensuring the good style, layout and logical structure of the resolution. This is to ensure that the person actually chairing can stay focussed on the content of the debate at all times. Therefore, it is extremely important that President and Deputy, Co-President and Vice-President are constantly present while the Council is in session. During this time the Vice-President or the Administration Staff can type out the final versions of the resolutions which were debated before.

Before the conference, solid and thorough preparation and organisation is needed. If everything is well planned before the conference, the President will have more time to devote to topical questions rather than to organisational questions. It is required to have a good provisional agenda with time frames for each topic (resolution) to be discussed. The guest speakers, if any, and the lunch breaks should also be included into the provisional agenda.

Contact with your President and Deputy, Co-President or Vice-President responsible for the SC is needed for organisational purposes.

Every Chair has his own style; therefore, it is very difficult to give advice. However, there should be reasonable consistency between SC Officers' general style of chairing, with regard to strictness and the treatment of disruptive delegates, making sure that the debate stays topical, and remaining in control of the debate. This is very important for the delegates to know what to expect.

To secure the smooth running of the SC throughout the week, a delegate briefing should be held before lobbying or debate begins, at the discretion of the President. This briefing may include information and questions about the topics, the provisional agenda and the guest speakers; above all, the Rules of Procedure should be addressed during at this time. It can also be useful to set the tone for lobbying and to get a general idea about the draft resolutions on each topic.

In conclusion, the President and the Deputy, Co-President or Vice-President of the Security Council should be flexible, capable and duly diplomatic.

Interaction with other Forums

According to the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council is the only organ of the United Nations that can take decisions which are legally binding for the member nations (Art. 11). This fact defines the relationship between the SC and the other organs of the UN. There are several issues where this relationship is of importance.

Issues where interaction with other forums plays a role are those related to peace-keeping missions, embargoes, admission of new members, amendments to the Charter and the appointment of the Secretary-General (SG).

Peacekeeping missions

Articles 41 and 42 of the UN Charter precisely define the possibilities and abilities of the SC concerning the deployment of peacekeeping troops. Nevertheless, there are situations in which other forums of the United Nations will have to debate issues concerning hypothetical or existing situations of conflict. In such cases it can be useful to give attention to a peacekeeping operation. It should, however, be borne in mind that the other forums can take no decisions concerning a deployment because the UN Charter does not give them the right to take such a decision. Only the SC can take such decisions.

Decisions in the SC and the other forums

What does this mean in effect for BCNMUN? It means that if the General Assembly is debating the conflict currently taking place in country A, the Assembly cannot decide to deploy peacekeeping troops. They can, however, in the form of a resolution decide to ask the SC to deploy peacekeeping troops. This can be done by adding an operative clause that might begin with the phrase 'Advises the Security Council to...' or by asking the SC in advance and then applauding the SC for its decision. If a resolution with a request is referred to the SC, the SC will make its decision according to Article 27. The text of the resolution can then be changed opening with the words 'the Security Council' and changing the operative clause in question to 'deploys peace keeping troops'. The SC might also leave the resolution as it stands and issue a separate one.

Many delegates at BCNMUN are unwilling to allow the SC to radically alter a resolution. Therefore, it is necessary that the Presidents and Chairs of the other Councils, Commissions and Committees watch out for clauses and wording that would require referring a resolution to the Security Council. Certain wording that refers to active decision-making (unrelated to their own body) such as: 'Condemns, Demands, Imposes, Decides. Authorises, etc.' can only be used by the SC because of its prerogatives and privileges. Presidents and Chairs should make their delegates aware of this.

A resolution which merely requests the SC to take action is acceptable.

Embargoes

What has been said about peacekeeping missions applies also to embargoes, according to Article 41, or to the shifting of sanctions.

Admission of new members

During BCNMUN, it is not possible to admit new members to the UN.

Amendments to the Charter

During BCNMUN, it is not possible to amend the UN Charter.

Finances

This question will not be debated during BCNMUN. The BCNMUN Security Council is supposed to disregard finances.

BCNMUN Security Council Rules of Procedure

CHAPTER I. MEETINGS

Rule 1

The periodic meeting of the Security Council called for in Article 28 (2) of the Charter shall be held once a year, at such times as BCNMUN Officers may decide.

Rule 2

Meetings of the Security Council shall normally be held at a location to be determined by BCNMUN Officers.

CHAPTER II. AGENDA

Rule 3

The Secretary-General shall immediately bring to the attention of all representatives on the Security Council all communications¹ from States, organs of the United Nations, or the Secretary-General concerning any matter for the consideration of the Security Council in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

Rule 4

The provisional agenda for each meeting of the Security Council shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General.

Only items which have been brought to the attention of the representatives on the Security Council in accordance with rule 3 or matters which the Security Council had previously decided to defer, may be included in the provisional agenda.

Rule 5

The provisional agenda for a meeting shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to the representatives on the Security Council simultaneously with the notice of the meeting.

Rule 6

The first item of the provisional agenda for each meeting of the Security Council shall be the adoption of the agenda.

Rule 7

The Security Council may, in urgent circumstances, make additions to the agenda at any time during a periodic meeting.

CHAPTER III. REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS

Rule 8

Representation in the Security Council will be in accordance with Article 23 and other relevant Articles of the Charter of the United Nations.

Rule 9

- A. A quorum constitutes two-thirds of the Members of the Security Council. The Security Council may neither begin with the conduct of business nor vote on any matter without a quorum present.
- B. The President shall establish a quorum at the beginning of each session.

Rule 10

The credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation shall be submitted to the BCNMUN Officers before a date to be determined by the BCNMUN Officers. The credentials shall be issued by the participating school through the director of that school's delegation. The BCNMUN Officers shall examine the credentials and take measures if it deems it necessary.

Rule 11

¹These communications shall be written documents which are directed to the Council.

Participation of non-Security Council Members in the Security Council's debate will be in accordance with Articles 31 and 32 of the Charter of the United Nations.

CHAPTER IV. PRESIDENCY

Rule 12

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.

CHAPTER V. ADMINISTRATIVE BUSINESS

Rule 13

The BCNMUN Officers shall at their own discretion provide and direct the Administrative Staff required by the Security Council.

Rule 14

The President shall be responsible for the preparation of documents which are deemed necessary for the Council and shall distribute them in advance of the meeting at which they are to be considered.

CHAPTER VI. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 15

The floor is continuously open until a motion for closure of debate has been passed. The President may close the floor at his or her discretion and move the previous question.

Rule 16

The President decides upon the time limit of speeches.

Rule 17

No representative may address the Security Council without the permission of the President.

Rule 18

Speakers must keep their remarks germane to the topic under discussion

Rule 19

A recognized speaker may choose to yield to points of information and shall thereafter yield the floor either to the President or to another representative. The floor may be yielded to another representative only once consecutively.

Rule 20

If no draft decisions are before the Security Council at the beginning of debate, the Security Council will draft a decision *ad hoc*.

Rule 21

If a representative raises a point of order, the President shall immediately state his ruling. If it is challenged, the President shall submit his ruling to the Security Council for immediate decision and it shall stand unless overruled.

Rule 22

Proposed resolutions shall normally be placed before the representatives in writing.

Rule 23

Draft resolutions shall have precedence in the order of their submission.

Parts of a motion or of a draft resolution shall be voted on separately at the request of any representative, unless the original mover objects.

Rule 24

The following motions shall have precedence in the order named over all draft resolutions relative to the subject before the meeting:

1. To suspend the meeting;
2. To refer any matter to a committee;
3. To postpone discussion of the question to the next session; or
4. To introduce an amendment.

Any motion for the suspension shall be decided without debate.

Rule 25

It shall not be necessary for any motion or draft resolution proposed by a representative on the Security Council to be co-submitted before being put to a vote.

Rule 26

A motion or draft resolution can at any time be withdrawn so long as no vote has been taken with respect to it.

If the motion or draft resolution has been seconded, the representative on the Security Council who has seconded it may require that it be put to the vote as his motion or draft resolution with the same right of precedence as if the original mover had not withdrawn it.

Rule 27

If two or more amendments to a motion or draft resolution are proposed, the President shall rule on the order in which they are to be voted upon. Ordinarily, the Security Council shall first vote on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed until all amendments have been put to the vote, but when an amendment adds to or deletes from the text of a motion or draft resolution, that amendment shall be voted on first.

Rule 28

Any Member of the United Nations invited in accordance with Articles 31 and 32 of the Charter of the United Nations to participate in the discussions of the Security Council may submit proposals and draft decisions. These draft decisions may be put to a vote only at the request of a representative on the

Security Council.

Rule 29

The Security Council may invite other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence.

CHAPTER VII. VOTING

Rule 30

Voting in the Security Council shall be in accordance with the relevant Articles of the Charter, in particular Article 27, and of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

CHAPTER VIII. LANGUAGES

Rule 31

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

Rule 32

All resolutions and other documents shall be published in the official language of the Security Council.

IX. ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

Financial implications of resolutions

Rule 33

No resolution shall include either financial amounts or names of specific financial resources.