Diplomacy and Debate
Sydney D. Bailey and Sam Daws

in The Procedure of the UN Security Council

Looks at diplomacy and debate at the UN Security Council, and the role of procedural rules and practice in these activities. The first four sections of the chapter describe the rules for: the order of speakers; interrupting the speaker; the right of reply; and motions, proposals and suggestions — the various types of these are all defined. The next section discusses precedence motions (Rule 33), which are techniques available to the Council by which debate can be suspended or terminated, either to facilitate positive purposes, or to frustrate negative ones (such as filibustering); these include: suspension of the meeting; adjournment of the meeting either sine die or to a certain day or hour; reference of any matter to a committee, the Secretary-General of the UN, or a rapporteur; postponement of the discussion to a certain day, or indefinitely; and introduction of an amendment; all of these are described separately. The remaining sections of the chapter discuss amendments, and statements before or after the vote.

Information Privacy and Reputation
Perry Keller

in European and International Media Law: Liberal Democracy, Trade, and the New Media

Chapter Ten concerns the relationship between rights sustaining the liberty to publish and countervailing rights to respect for privacy and reputation. In European economic law, the rules of free movement
support the liberty to publish. However, aside from the protection of personal data (Chapter Eleven), little EU law directly addresses the protection of information privacy and reputation, although there are scattered provisions on the right of reply. This area is dominated by European human rights law. Chapter Ten examines the special relationship between respect for privacy and freedom of expression under the ECHR, discussing the importance of 'public figure', 'public interest' and 'public domain' concepts in lowering privacy and libel liability thresholds where good faith and ethical conduct are shown. International law provides a loose parallel. However, trade law is not similarly bound to human rights law. Nor are the ICCPR rights to privacy and freedom of expression similarly merged.

**Conduct of Meetings and Participation**

Loraine Sievers and Sam Daws

in The Procedure of the UN Security Council

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This chapter describes how the UN Security Council’s meetings are conducted, along with the participation of Member States in those meetings. It also considers the participation of non-Council Member States of the United Nations and States which are not UN members, together with individuals invited to participate in Council proceedings, including officials from Palestine and Yugoslavia. In addition, the Rules of Procedure that govern the order of speakers in Council meetings is discussed. The chapter also looks at the ‘right of reply’ or ‘further statements’; motions, proposals, and suggestions; ‘blue draft resolutions’ and order of submission; and non-member submission and co-sponsorship of resolutions. Finally, it provides an overview of other aspects of Council proceedings such as amendments, points of order, precedence motions, rulings by the Council President, and ‘stopping the clock’ procedure.