**The Security Council**

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the [United Nations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations), charged with the maintenance of [international peace and security](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_security). It has 15 members, and each member has one vote. Under the Charter, all member states are obligated to comply with Council decisions. The [great powers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_power) that were the [victors of World War II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allies_of_World_War_II)—the [Soviet Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union) (now represented by Russia), the [United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom), [France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France), the [Republic of China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_of_China_(1912%E2%80%9349)), and the [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States)—serve as the body's [five permanent members](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Permanent_members_of_the_United_Nations_Security_Council). These permanent members can [veto](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Security_Council_veto_power) any Security Council resolution, including those on the admission of new member states or candidates for Secretary-General. The Security Council also has 10 non-permanent members, elected on a regional basis to serve two-year terms.

The Security Council takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace. It calls upon the parties of a dispute to settle it by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment. In some cases, the Security Council can resort to imposing sanctions or even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security.

**Tunnel Warfare**

It is a general name for a [war](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War) being conducted in [tunnels](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tunnels) and other underground cavities. It often includes the construction of underground facilities in order to attack or defend, and the use of existing natural caves and artificial underground facilities for military purposes. Tunnels can be used to undermine [fortifications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fortification) and slip into territory, while it can strengthen a [defense](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Defence_(military)) by creating the possibility of [ambush](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ambush), [counterattack](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counterattack) and the ability to transfer troops from one portion of the battleground to another unseen and protected. Also, tunnels can serve as shelters for [combatants](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Combatants) and [non-combatants](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Non-combatants) from enemy attacks.

Many of the famous war tunnels were later turned into tourist site due to their historic significance in wars. For example, [Sarajevo Tunnel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarajevo_Tunnel) is now converted into a war museum, with 20 meters of the original tunnel open for tourists to visit.