

Chapter I

PROVISIONAL RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The present chapter contains material bearing upon the provisional rules of procedure with the exception of those rules which are dealt with in other chapters, as follows:

Rules 9-12, in chapter II, "Agenda"; rule 26, in chapter V, "Subsidiary organs of the Security Council"; rules 37-39, in chapter VI, "The Security Council"; rule 40, in chapter VII, "The Security Council"; rule 60, in chapter VII, "Practice relative to recommendations to the General Assembly regarding membership in the United Nations"; and rule 61, in chapter VI, "Relations

The major headings under which the material is entered in this chapter are the same as in previous *Supplements*. The arrangement of each part is based on the successive

proceedings of the Security Council.

During the period under review, the Security Council has not adopted amendments to its provisional rules of procedure. However, there were two instances that might be viewed as observations on or calls for amendments to the Council's provisional rules of procedure. In the first in-

stance, a meeting held in celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, the representative of France referred to a "vast spectrum of mechanisms" that were at the disposal of the Council in tackling situations that might threaten international peace and security, and stated that those mechanisms would be enriched and

procedure, despite their adoption 40 years earlier, remained inflexible and unresponsive to change, and that the time had come to update them and make them flexible enough to meet the requirements of international relations, taking into account the experience that had been

¹The agenda for the meeting (2608th mtg., held on 26 September 1985) was "United Nations for a better world and the responsibility of the Security Council in maintaining international peace and security".

²S/PV.2608, *Fourth*, pp. 85 and 86.

In the second instance, before the adoption of the agenda for the meeting, held on 27 September 1985, the representative of France referred to the end of the previous meeting, during which, he said, "some snocking words" had been used that had called into question the Security Council's authority and reputation, which was unacceptable. The representative of the United Kingdom, Great Britain and Northern Ireland associated his delegation with the remarks by the representative of France; and said that, when the Council met, they heard many "violent" speeches, some of which were strong but were within the

limits, including the one to which the representative of France had referred, which, as far as the choice of words and the way in which the Council was treated were con-

cerned, of what political view was being put forward. He then stated that a "vast spectrum of mechanisms" had been put forward as a "vast spectrum of mechanisms" that were at the disposal of the Council in tackling situations that might threaten international peace and security, and stated that those mechanisms would be enriched and

problems that were brought before the Council, which in international issues of peace and security, those problems were dealt with in a certain way.³

rule, especially when there was a discussion regarding relations from the Council's usual practice. The case histories presented here do not constitute cumulative evidence of the practice of the Council, but are indicative of special problems that have arisen in the proceedings of the Council under its provisional rules of procedure.

³The agenda for the 2666th meeting was "The situation between Iran and Iraq". For the statement, see S/PV.2665, pp. 37 and 38.

⁴S/PV.2666, France, p. 2; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, p. 6; United States of America, p. 6. For the statement by the United States at the previous meeting, see S/PV.2665, United States of America, p. 41. See also chapter XII,

Part I

MEETINGS (RULES 1-5)

The material assembled in the present section reflects special instances of the interpretation or application of rules 1-5. During the period under review, there were several

instances of the application of rules 1-3 and 5.

AMENDMENT OF RULES 1-5

**SPECIAL CASES CONCERNING THE INTERPRETATION
OF RULES 1-5**

Rule 4

CASE 1

On 29 August 1985, after informal consultations, the Council decided that the members of the Council had agreed to hold a commemorative meeting of the Council at the level of Foreign Ministers to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations and that the agreement for the meeting, which should be held on 26 September 1985, would be "United Nations for a better world and the responsibility of the Security Council in maintaining international peace and security". Furthermore, it was also agreed, taking into account practical considerations, that the meeting would be open for statements by the members of the Council.

CASE 2

As a commemorative meeting held on 26 September 1985 at the level of Foreign Ministers to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, there were both explicit and implicit references to Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The representative of India, speaking on the subject of maintaining international peace and security, stressed the role of the Security Council and its role on behalf of the international community in the collective maintenance of peace and security, thereby bringing it closer to the position envisaged in Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Charter. He further expressed the hope that their meeting at the level of Ministers would be followed by regular contacts at a high political level.⁶

⁶S/17424, OR, 40th yr., Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council.

⁶S/PV.2608, p. 67.

Tobago stated that the Council should convene high-level meetings more frequently, as had been envisaged in the Charter, and that the meetings should review the efforts to facilitate the resolution of current or potential disputes and to analyse the prevailing international environment. He also said that convening high-level meetings more frequently would serve to encourage exchanges of views and

Finally, the representative of Egypt, while highlighting what he called the "vast spectrum of mechanisms" available to the Council to deal with situations which might threaten international peace and security, noted the possibility in the rules of procedure of holding periodic meetings of the Council to review the international situation and to monitor grave incidents within the framework of what had come to be known as "preventive diplomacy".

CASE 3

At the 2787th meeting, on 28 January 1988, in connection with the situation in the occupied Arab Territories, the representative of the USSR reiterated his Government's proposal that the members of the Security Council proceed to consultations to consider the relevant questions and that the initiative for those consultations could belong to the permanent members of the Council. He stated that, while the consultations could give a boost to the efforts to find a way out of the Middle East impasse, the conclusions and recommendations emerging from those consultations could be considered at a formal meeting of the Security Council. He stated that such a meeting, should be held at the level of Foreign Ministers.⁹ The same proposal had previously been made in a letter dated 20 January 1988 from the representative of the USSR addressed to the Secretary-General.¹⁰

⁹Ibid., p. 34.

¹⁰Ibid., p. 86.

¹⁰S/19442, OR, 43rd yr., Suppl. for Jan.-March 1988.

Part II

REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS (RULES 13-17)

NOTE

Since 1948, the reports of the Secretary-General on the credentials of the representatives of members of the Security Council have been circulated to the delegations of all members of the Council and, in the absence of a request for a copy, to the representatives of the non-member States. Credentials under rule 13 have been submitted and reported on by the Secretary-General only at times when changes in the representation of members of the Council have been reported. The practice of circulating the reports of the Secretary-General on the credentials of the newly elected non-permanent members of the Council have been designated. That practice was followed during the period under review.

In one instance, during the period under review, a Member State that was participating in the discussion under rule 27 of the provisional rules of procedure challenged the legitimacy and representation of the Government of another Member State. The representative of the Government in question requested recognition of the Government in question. Subsequently, following a letter of protest at the position he had taken, the President sought and obtained a legal opinion on the credentials of the representative of the Government concerned from the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat.

****A. CONSIDERATION OF THE ADOPTION OR
AMENDMENT OF RULES 13-17**

B. SPECIAL CASES CONCERNING THE APPLICATION
OF RULES 12-17

CASE 4

At the 2567th meeting, on 30 January 1985, in connection with the letter dated 28 January 1985 from the representative of Chad, the representative of the Libyan Arab

clear. He stated that there was a legitimate Government of National Unity under Goukouni Oueddei and that the purpose of convening the meeting of the Security Council by

alia, to belittle the military importance and power of the legitimate Government and to give legitimacy to the rebel regime. He added that, in the effort to end the civil war in Chad, the Lagos Agreement had been signed by the 11 Chadian parties and that the Agreement had led to the formation of the Government that had been recognized by the Organization of African Unity. He maintained that the head of an army, Hissein Habre, who had sent a repre-

Reconciliation and that, therefore, the Government of National Unity could not be deceived into giving legitimacy to a Government of only one faction, which had come to power

the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya that the complaint that was being considered by the Security Council came from the internationally recognized Government of Chad and that its legitimacy could not be challenged in the Council. The President further stated that it had been at the request of the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, who was speaking on behalf of its members, had made the statement of 29 April 1985, in which she had declared the

Jamahiriya.¹⁴

Subsequently, in a letter dated 1 February 1985 addressed to the President of the Council,¹⁵ the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya referred to the

ord of the 2567th meeting and categorically "denied" the remarks that had been made by the President, which Libya

¹¹S/16912, *OR*, 40th yr., *Suppl. for Jan.-March 1985*.

¹²S/PV.2567, pp. 22-27 and 31 (second intervention).

¹³S/15688, see *Repertoire, Suppl. 1981-1984*, chap. VIII, part II.

¹⁴S/PV.2567, p. 29.

¹⁵S/16922, *OR*, 40th yr., *Suppl. for Jan.-March 1985*.

gency of the Council.

In a letter dated 5 February 1985 addressed to the President of the Council,¹⁶ the representative of France acknowledged the letter from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in which there was a reference to the position he had taken at the

of the Secretariat containing the latter's legal opinion on the question. In the note annexed to the letter from France it was stated that, on 12 October 1984, the Credentials

eral Assembly had submitted its first report to the Assembly, and that the report had included the credentials of the delegation of Chad, which had been signed by Hissein Habre, President of the Republic of Chad, Chief of State, and had named as head of delegation Mr. Gouara-Lassou, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. Moreover, the report of the Credentials Committee revealed that no member of the Committee had raised any question what-

all the credentials that were therefore in its possession of Chad. When, on 17 October 1984, the General Assembly, at its 32nd plenary meeting, had taken up the first

placed on record reservations concerning certain creden-

had been approved in the report of the Committee, but none of those delegations had entered any reservation whatsoever concerning the credentials of the delegation of Chad or the legitimacy of the Government that had issued the credentials. The note then concluded that, at its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly had accepted, without any dissent, credentials for Chad that had been signed by President Hissein Habre. The General Assembly had therefore recognized the right of the Govern-

Nations. The note from the Office of Legal Affairs finally drew attention to the fact that, in a letter dated 1 February

1985 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 3960 (XIV) concerning recognition by the United Nations of the representation of a Member State".

¹⁶S/16942, *ibid.*

Part III

PRESIDENCY (RULES 18-20)

NOTE

ings of the Security Council relating directly to the Office of the President, material relevant to the exercise by the President of his functions in connection with the agenda is

his functions in the conduct of a meeting is reflected in the material included in part V of this chapter.

During the period under review, there was one case falling within the purview of rule 19, which deals with the

conduct of the Presidency (case 5). There were no special instances of the application of rules 19 and 20.

The Council continued to use informal consultations as a procedure for reaching decisions. In some instances, the President presented the results of such consultations to the Council in the form of a statement of consensus¹⁷ or as a statement of agreement. In other instances, the President announced the agreement or consensus in a note or letter circulated as a Council document. In one of these instances, the letter from the President conveying the "provisional agreement" of the members of the Council to a set of proposals by the Secretary-General, in connection with the situation relating to Afghanistan, included the proviso that

¹⁷For the texts of such statements, see S/17004, S/17036,

S/17424, S/17480, S/17501, S/17534, S/17573, S/17633, S/17633 and S/17702, OR, 40th yr., *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1985*; S/17745, S/17822, S/18111, S/18129, S/18157,

Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1986; S/18610, S/18641, S/18691, S/18756, S/18808, S/18863, S/18885, S/19068, S/19301 and S/19382, *ibid.*, 42nd yr., *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1987*; S/19626, S/19912, S/19959, S/20096, S/20156, S/20208, S/20306 and S/20330 *ibid.*, 43rd yr., *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1988*.

¹⁸For the texts of such draft resolutions, see S/17100, adopted without change as resolution 561 (1985); S/17202, adopted without

change as resolution 565 (1985); S/17567, adopted without change as resolution 575 (1985); S/17642, adopted without change as resolution 576

(1985); S/17660, adopted without change as resolution 583 (1986);

S/18161, adopted without change as resolution 585 (1986);

S/18282, adopted without change as resolution 588 (1986);

S/18771, adopted without change as resolution 590 (1986); S/18771, adopted without change as resolution 591 (1986); S/18515,

adopted without change as resolution 593 (1986); S/18597,

adopted without change as resolution 597 (1987); S/18981,

adopted without change as resolution 599 (1987); S/18983,

adopted without change as resolution 603 (1987); S/19338,

adopted without change as resolution 604 (1987); S/19461,

that particular exchange of letters "not be regarded as a precedent for the future."¹⁸

****A. CONSIDERATION OF THE ADOPTION OR**

B. SPECIAL CASES CONCERNING THE APPLICATION OF RULES 19 AND 20

CASE 5

Subsequent to the 2567th meeting, on 30 January 1985, in the course of which the President (France) had responded to the challenge by reaffirming the international legitimacy of the Government of the Republic of Chad (case 4) by the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

addressed a letter dated 1 February 1985 to the Council's President (India) refuting the remarks by the Council's President at

representing the viewpoint of France alone. He further noted in the letter that it was the second occasion on which the President of the Council had exceeded his or her power and had used the Presidency to express the point of view of his/her own country. He then referred, in that connection, to the statement by the President of the Council at the 2430th meeting, on 6 April 1983¹³ and said that his Gov-

ernment considered the Council as a neutral organ that merely transmitted the decisions of the members.

adopted without change as resolution 613 (1988); S/19936,

adopted without change as resolution 616 (1988); S/20060,

adopted without change as resolution 619 (1988); S/20101,

adopted without change as resolution 624 (1988); S/20324,

adopted without change as resolution 626 (1988).

¹⁹For the text of the letter, see S/19836, OR, 43rd yr., *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1988*, for the text of

and Decisions of the Security Council, 1985; S/17506, *ibid.*;

S/17660, *ibid.*; S/18012, *ibid.*; S/18922, *ibid.*; S/19338, *ibid.*;

S/19809, *ibid.*, 43rd yr., *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1988*; S/19973, *ibid.*; S/20105, *ibid.*; S/20112, *ibid.*;

Part IV

SECRETARIAT (RULES 21 AND 22)

NOTE

of procedure, which delineate the specific functions and powers of the Secretary-General, under Article 98 of the Charter, in connection with the meetings of the Security Council.

During the period under review, the Secretary-General was requested or authorized:

- (a) To submit reports on the implementation of the decisions on the question of South Africa and to monitor aggression against neighbouring States;²⁰

²⁰Resolutions 560 (1985) of 12 March 1985, 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985, 581 (1986) of 13 February 1986 and 591 (1986) of 28 November 1986.

(b) To continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon, in connection with the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), and to submit a report thereon;²¹

(c) To make the necessary arrangements for a deployment urgently measures for the reinforcement of the security of its personnel and to submit reports thereon;²²

(d) To keep the Council apprised of the development of the situation in Central America, in connection with the letter dated 6 May 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua, and the implementation of resolution 502 (1985);²³

(e) To submit, in connection with the situation in the Middle East and the mandate of the United Nations Disarmament Observer Force (UNDOF), a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973);²⁴

(f) To submit a report, in connection with the situation in the occupied Arab territories, on the implementation of resolution 592 (1986) and to make the necessary arrangements by all means available to him and to report thereon;²⁵

(g) To continue his mission of good offices, in connection with the situation in Cyprus, to keep the Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution of the Council;²⁶

(h) To arrange, in connection with the situation in Namibia, a ceasefire between South Africa and the South African people's organization in order to ensure the

tation of Council resolutions;²⁷

(i) To monitor, in connection with the complaint of Angola against South Africa, developments in the situation, including the withdrawal of the South African military forces from the territory of Angola, and to report on the implementation of Council resolutions;²⁸

October 1985, 583 (1986) of 18 April 1986, 586 (1986) of 18 July 1986, 594 (1987) of 15 January 1987, 599 (1987) of 31 July 1987, 609 (1988) of 29 July 1988 and 617 (1988) of 29 July 1988.

²²Resolution 587 (1986) of 23 September 1986 and presidential statements of 5 September and 31 October 1986, respectively, S/18320 and S/18439, *OR*, 41st yr., *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1986*.

²³Resolution 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985.

²⁴Resolutions 563 (1985) of 17 April 1985, 576 (1985) of 21 November 1985, 584 (1986) of 29 May 1986, 590 (1986) of 26 November 1986, 595 (1986) of 27 May 1987, 603 (1987) of 23 November 1987, 613 (1988) of 31 May 1988 and 624 (1988) of 20 November 1988.

²⁵Resolutions 592 (1986) of 8 December 1986 and 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987.

²⁶Resolutions 565 (1985) of 17 December 1985, 585 (1986) of 13 June 1986, 593 (1986) of 11 December 1986, 597 (1987) of 12 June 1987, 604 (1987) of 14 December 1987, 614 (1988) of 15 June 1988 and 625 (1988) of 15 December 1988, and presidential statement of 20 September 1985, S/17486, *OR*, 43rd yr., *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1988*.

²⁷Resolutions 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985 and 601 (1987) of 30 October 1987 and presidential statement of 29 September 1988, S/20208, *OR*, 43rd yr., *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1988*.

²⁸Resolutions 567 (1985) of 20 June 1985, 577 (1985) of 6 December 1985, 602 (1987) of 23 November 1987, and 606 (1987) of 23 December 1987.

(j) To enter into consultation with the Government of Botswana and the relevant United Nations agencies on measures to assist that Government in ensuring the safety, protection and welfare of the refugees in Botswana and to report thereon;²⁹

dated 1 October 1985 from Tunisia, on the implementation of resolution 573 (1985);³⁰

(l) To establish, in consultation with the Government of Lesotho, an appropriate presence comprising one or two civilians in Maseru, for the purpose of keeping him informed of any development affecting the territorial integrity of Lesotho and to monitor, through appropriate means, the implementation of resolution 580 (1985) and the prevailing situation and to submit a report as necessary;³¹

(m) To continue or to intensify his ongoing efforts, in connection with the situation between Iran and Iraq, to assist the two parties to give effect to United Nations observers to verify, confirm and supervise the ceasefire and withdrawal; to make the necessary arrangements in consultation with the parties; to explore in consultation with

the necessary steps to enhance the security and stability of the region; to take the necessary steps to set up a United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group; to carry out prompt investigations in response to allegations brought to his attention by any Member State concerning the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxic

submit reports on all these;³²

(n) To report urgently, in connection with the letter dated 19 April 1988 from the representative of Tunisia, any new elements available to him and relating to the aggression;³³

(o) To appoint a special representative for Western Sa-

the organization and supervision of such a referendum by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity;³⁴

(p) To keep the Council informed of further developments, in connection with the situation relating to Afghanistan, in accordance with the Geneva agreements and the

²⁹Resolutions 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985 and 572 (1985) of 30 September 1985.

³⁰Resolution 573 (1985) of 4 October 1985.

³¹Resolution 580 (1985) of 20 December 1985, 598 (1986) of 20 October 1986, 598 (1987) of 20 July 1987, 619 (1988) of 9 August 1988 and 620 (1988) of 26 August 1988 and presidential statements of 21 March and 22 December 1986, respectively, S/17932 and S/18538, *OR*, 41st yr., *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1986*; presidential statements of 16 January, 14 May and 24 December 1987, respectively, S/18610, S/18863 and S/19382; *ibid.*, 42nd yr., *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1987*; and presidential statements of 16 March and 18 August 1988, respectively, S/19626 and S/20096, *ibid.*, 43rd yr.,

³²Resolution 611 (1988) of 25 April 1988.

³³Resolution 601 (1988) of 23 December 1987.

and Pakistan of military officers from existing United Nations operations to assist in the mission of good offices;³⁷

(a) To take the necessary steps in connection with the letters, both dated 17 December 1988, from the representatives of Angola and Cuba, for the establishment of a United Nations Angola verification mission, to report im-

mediately after the signature of the agreements referred to in paragraph 4 of resolution 620 (1988) and to inform the Council of further developments.³⁶

There were no special instances, during the period under review, of the application of rules 21-26.

Part V

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS (RULES 27-36)

NOTE

Part V sets out the cases bearing on rules 27-36, relating to rule 29 and its application with the subsidiary organs of the Security Council. Material relating to rules 27-30 is covered in chapter III, which deals with participation in the proceedings of the Security Council. During the period under review there were special instances of the application of rules 29, 34, 35 and 36.

arose in the application of the rules on the conduct of business, rather than the routine practice of the Council. They relate to such matters as:

(a) Case 6;

(b) Rule 30, on the extent to which the President rules on the right of reply (cases 7 and 8). These instances in which representatives, having asked to be recognized on a

(c) Rule 32, on the order of precedence of principal items, on the order of voting on parts of a motion or of a draft resolution (cases 9-13);

(d) Rule 33, on the suspension and adjournment of meetings (cases 14-17).

** A. CONSIDERATION OF THE ADOPTION OR AMENDMENT OF RULES 27-36

OF RULES 27-36

CASE 6

tion with the letter dated 4 February 1986 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic, the representative thanked the representative of the United Kingdom for his

³⁷S/17796 (draft resolution submitted by the Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Arab Emirates, subsequently revised, voted upon and not adopted), *OR, 41st yr., Suppl. for Jan.-March, 1986*.

to the representatives of Israel, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Syrian Arab Republic—who were participating in the Security Council's discussion under rule 27 of the provisional Rules of procedure—not to insist on their desire to

formed that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a member of the Council, wished to speak in the exercise of the right of reply and that, naturally, if he called on the

the President added, since the Soviet Union was a member of the Council, he thought that the appeal he had made to the non-members of the Council remained valid. The President stated that the representative of the Soviet Union to make a statement in the exercise of the right of reply.

The representative of the Soviet Union noted, at the outset of his statement, that it seemed to him that "everybody" and not just members of the Security Council had the right to exercise the right of reply and that the President's de-

Union said that, in any event, he was using his right of reply and then he continued with his statement. Following

President renewed his "urgent appeal" that he had made to the representatives of Israel, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Syrian Arab Republic not to insist on the request to speak. There was no objection.³⁸

Rule 30

CASE 7

tion with the letter dated 4 February 1986 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic, the representative

that the Security Council proceed to the vote on the draft resolution³⁷ and postpone further statements "in reply" until the Council had decided. The representative stated that the Council would then proceed to the vote. There was no objection.

CASE 8

tion with the letter dated 4 February 1986 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic, the representative stated that the Council would then proceed to the vote. There was no objection.

³⁸S/PV.2655, pp. 122-128.
³⁹*ibid.*, p. 108.

the President stated that the representative of India, who was not a member of the Council, wished to speak in exercise of the right of reply and invited him to take a place at the Council table. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland then raised a point of order and said that he understood that in fact there were no rights of reply in the Security Council, and that representatives who were not members of the Council were not permitted to make statements. He added that he thought it important that no wrong precedent be set, and that, while they welcomed statements, there was no right of reply.

by the representative of the United Kingdom on a point of order, and said that they had, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of India to make a statement. The President said that, according to established practice in the Council, the representative of India had the right to make a statement. There was no challenge.⁴⁰

Rule 32

CASE 9

At the 2580th meeting, on 10 May 1985, in connection with the letter dated 6 May 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua, the representative of India requested, under rule 32 of the Security Council's provisional rules of procedure,⁴¹ that the draft resolution submitted by Nicaragua,⁴² which was participating in the discussion under rule

States of America requested a paragraph-by-paragraph vote on the draft resolution, stating that separate votes on each paragraph would demonstrate to the Council the existence of broad areas of agreement between the position of his Government and that of the Government of Nicaragua. There was no objection. Following a separate vote on operative paragraph 1, the remaining parts of the draft resolution were voted on as a whole and adopted unanimously as resolution 574 (1985).

CASE 10

When the 2607th meeting resumed (para 16), the President said that they were back at the point at which, before the adjournment of the meeting, the draft resolution had been

and requested whether under rule 32 they could have a vote on the rest of the draft resolution. There was no objection.⁴³

CASE 11

At the 2617th meeting, on 7 October 1985, in connection with the complaint by Angola against South Africa, the representative of the United States of America requested a separate vote on operative paragraph 6 of the six-Power draft resolution before the Council. There was no objection. Following the adoption of operative paragraph 6 by a vote of 14 in favour and 1 against, the draft resolution as a whole, including operative paragraph 6, was voted upon and adopted unanimously as resolution 574 (1985).⁴⁷

CASE 12

tion with the complaint by Angola against South Africa, when the President put, without objection, the six-Power draft resolution⁴⁸ to the vote, the representative of the United States of America requested a separate vote on operative paragraph 6 of the draft resolution. He also stated that, as in previous similar situations, he believed that their request, if acceded to, would facilitate the broadest possible agreement for the draft resolution. The draft resolution as a whole, including operative paragraph 6, was separately voted on and adopted by 14 to none, with 1 abstention. The draft resolution as a whole, including operative paragraph 6, was voted upon and adopted unanimously as resolution 577 (1985).

CASE 13

At the 2000th meeting, on 25 May 1980, in connection with the situation in southern Africa, the representative of Trinidad and Tobago introduced, on behalf of the sponsors, a draft resolution on southern Africa. The draft resolution, as revised, was put to the vote.

The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the oral amendments, which, he said, were helpful and, in the light of which, he asked for a separate vote on the twelfth amending paragraph and on operative paragraph 6. In response to that request, the representative of Trinidad and Tobago said that the draft resolution, as amended, was put to the vote and adopted unanimously as resolution 577 (1985).

the relevant part of rule 32 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, which states:

"On the adoption of a draft resolution shall be voted on separately..."

the President stated that, since the sponsors of the draft resolution had objected to the proposal for separate votes on parts of the draft resolution, the Council would consider

United Kingdom requested a clarification, stating that he had not been authorized by the original movers of the draft resolution to propose the amendment and that it had not been

put to the vote. The representative of Burkina Faso, speaking on behalf of the members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, requested that the vote be postponed to allow some members of the Council to be heard. The President proposed to adjourn the meeting, bearing in mind the statements by the representative of France—a sponsor of the draft resolution before the Council—and by the representative of Burkina Faso, as well as the fact that a few speakers remained to be heard. The President stated that the meeting would be held later on that day, at 11.00 a.m., and asked interested parties to meet before then to continue with the consultations. There was no objection.

Rule 33

with the situation in the Middle East, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland raised a point of order and requested that the Council should

in the debate. He noticed they had a long list of speakers and that he did not even know whether the list he had was a comprehensive list or whether there might yet be more names. Some of them had a personal preference to close the deliberations for that evening rather than

The President recalled what had been agreed at the 2570th meeting, on 7 March 1985, and said that, since there had been no objection to the list of speakers

and proceed to a vote on the draft resolution. The representative of the United Kingdom reiterated his preference that the Security Council should have a list of speakers

to which a number of explanations of vote would certainly be added if they proceeded to the vote that night.

The President asked if the representative of the United Kingdom would call for the application of rule 33 to adjourn the meeting and, when the latter acceded to the request, the President read out the entire provisions of rule 33 of the provisional

President then asked if there was any objection to the proposal by the representative of the United Kingdom. There

the following day.⁵¹

⁵¹S/PV.2686, pp. 126 and 127; see also chap. IV, "Voting", of the 1985 Rules of Procedure (draft resolution submitted by Denmark and France), subsequently revised and adopted at the 2573rd mtg., on 12 March 1985, and not adopted), *OR*, 40th yr., Suppl. for Jan.-March, 1985.

⁵²S/PV.2572, pp. 104-107.

CASE 15

At the 2600th meeting, on 29 July 1985, during the Security Council's consideration of the question of South Africa, the representative of Burkina Faso requested that the Council should

tion,⁵⁴ when the meeting resumed. The representative of Burkina Faso, speaking on behalf of the members of the Security Council belonging to the Movement of Non-

graph 1, of the provisional rules of procedure, that the meeting should be postponed to allow some members of the Council to be heard. The meeting was suspended at 7.45 p.m.

put to the vote. The representative of Burkina Faso, speaking on behalf of the members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, requested that the vote be postponed to allow some members of the Council

to be heard. The President proposed to adjourn the meeting, bearing in mind the statements by the representative of France—a sponsor of the draft resolution before the Council—and by the representative of Burkina Faso, as well as the fact that a few speakers remained to be heard. The President stated that the meeting would be held later on that

day, at 11.00 a.m., and asked interested parties to meet before then to continue with the consultations. There was no objection.

CASE 16

in connection with the complaint by Angola against South Africa, the President proposed to proceed to the vote on the six-Power draft resolution,⁵⁵ and then announced that he had been informed by the sponsors of the draft resolution of a number of amendments, one of which was of a textual nature. When the representative of the United States of America requested, under rule 33, that the meeting be postponed to allow some members of the Council to be heard, the President proposed to adjourn the meeting, bearing in mind the statements by the representative of France—a sponsor of the draft resolution before the Council—and by the representative of Burkina Faso, as well as the fact that a few speakers remained to be heard. The President stated that the meeting would be held later on that day, at 11.00 a.m., and asked interested parties to meet before then to continue with the consultations. There was no objection.

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics requested that the vote be postponed to allow some members of the Council to be heard. The President proposed to adjourn the meeting, bearing in mind the statements by the representative of France—a sponsor of the draft resolution before the Council—and by the representative of Burkina Faso, as well as the fact that a few speakers remained to be heard. The President stated that the meeting would be held later on that day, at 11.00 a.m., and asked interested parties to meet before then to continue with the consultations. There was no objection.

The President asked if the representative of the United States of America would call for the application of rule 33 to adjourn the meeting and, when the latter acceded to the request, the President read out the entire provisions of rule 33 of the provisional

President then asked if there was any objection to the proposal by the representative of the United States of America. There

the following day.⁵⁶

⁵⁴C/17254 (draft resolution submitted by Denmark and France), subsequently revised and adopted at the 2600th mtg., on 29 July 1985, as resolution 569 (1985).

⁵⁵S/PV.2600, pp. 91-101.

utes. The representative of the Soviet Union then stated that he presumed it was understood that the current decision would not constitute a precedent or introduce any changes in the rules of procedure of the Council. The President concurred with that understanding and the meeting was suspended for 10 minutes.⁵⁶

CASE 17

At the 2776th meeting, on 18 December 1987, in connection with the situation in the occupied Arab territories, the President stated that intensive consultations had taken place that day between the sponsors of the five-Power draft resolution⁵⁷ and several members of the Security Council

in order to produce a text that would command the broadest support within the Council. The President stated that he had been informed that the consultations on the matter had not been completed and that, in that connection, he had been requested to suspend the meeting for one hour. There was no objection.

When the meeting resumed, the President said that he had been informed that further consultations were required among the sponsors of the draft resolution and members of the Council and that the Council should, therefore, defer action on the draft resolution until the afternoon of the following Monday, 21 December. There was no objection and the meeting was adjourned.⁵⁸

⁵⁶S/PV.2607, pp. 46-51.

⁵⁷S/19352 (draft resolution submitted by Argentina, the Congo, Ghana, the United Arab Emirates and Zambia), subsequently revised and adopted at the 2777th mtg., on 22 December 1987, as resolution 605 (1987).

⁵⁸S/PV.2776, pp. 40 and 41.

Part VI

VOTING (RULE 40)

Rule 40 of the provisional rules of procedure contains no detailed provisions concerning the mechanics of the vote or the majorities by which the various decisions of the Council should be made. It simply provides that voting in the Council shall be conducted in accordance with the rules of procedure. Material concerning the majorities by which the decisions of the Council should be taken will be found in chapter IV, "Voting". Material concerning certain aspects of the mechanics of voting has already been presented elsewhere in this chapter.

During the period under review, members of the Council

in the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, under which the Council operates, are being reviewed and revised in progress except for reasons relating to the actual conduct

On certain other occasions, members of the Council in the past, were recorded as not participating in the vote on resolutions deemed to have been adopted. During the period covered by the present supplement, there were no special instances relating to the application of rule 40.

⁵⁹Other occasions on which members of the Council referred to a rule that does not appear in the provisional rules of procedure of the Council but in the rules of the General Assembly, are mentioned in the present supplement to the report (see cases 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100).

*Part VII

**LANGUAGES (RULES 41-47)

**NOTE

**A. CONSIDERATION OF THE ADOPTION OR AMENDMENT OF RULES 41-47

**B. SPECIAL CASES CONCERNING THE APPLICATION OF RULES 41-47

Part VIII

PUBLICITY OF MEETINGS, RECORDS (RULES 48-57)

In accordance with rule 49, the verbatim records of each meeting of the Security Council, as well as to the

meeting. A note is incorporated in mimeographed copies of the record showing the time and date of distribution. The note also requests all members, in accordance with rule 49, to be submitted in the same

language as the text to which they refer. These corrections *cial Record* of the meeting, which is printed and distributed as soon as possible after the time limit for correction. During the period under review, the Council held six private meetings.⁶⁰ At the close of each meeting, the Council recommended with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure.

There were no special instances of the application of rules 48-57 during the period covered by the present report.

Council's deliberations on which implicit references were made to rule 48 of the provisional rules of procedure. At the 2608th meeting⁶¹ which was a commemorative meeting held on 20 September 1985 at the level of Foreign Ministers, in celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Organization, there were a few instances that might be viewed as some discussion or interpretation of the purposes and advantages of rule 48. On the one hand, the representative of the United Kingdom stated that the 1970 meeting⁶² of the Council at the ministerial level had had no impact on international

stated that the current meeting was a public one because "quiet diplomacy" might have its virtues, it was nevertheless not the natural role of the Council, which had been designed to take public positions. In their view, he said, that was even more so in the age of audiovisual communications entailed that there should be

The six meetings were the following.

| Meeting No. | Date | Subject | Reference |
|-------------|------------------|--|-------------------|
| 2627th | 15 November 1985 | Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council | C. D. f. h. d. f. |
| 2714th | 10 October 1986 | Recommendation regarding the General of the United Nations | |
| 2768th | 25 November 1987 | to the General Assembly; Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council | |
| 2820th | 9 November 1988 | Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council | |
| | | to the General Assembly. | |

role and the responsibility of the Security Council in maintaining international peace and security.

see *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, Supplement 1969-1971*.

a close link between international public opinion and the

He asserted that, far from growing stronger, the link had actually weakened and that currently there was a gulf between the Council and world public opinion.⁶³

On the other hand, the representative of Australia said that his Government was in favour of "quiet diplomacy" through such means as, for instance, the reduction of the number of participants in Council deliberations, the holding of private meetings or

action to prevent the Council from waiting until crises had actually arrived before calling on the Secretary-General to try to settle them. He stated that Australia also agreed with the Secretary-General's suggestion that the Council should make a concerted effort to deal with one or two of the major problems that were before it and that it should redouble its attempts to end the war between Iraq and Iran. To that end, he said, the Government of Australia had proposed

of the parties to the conflict. In order to help break the impasse, he added, the scope for progress towards a solution might be widened. In the same context, that his Government's idea to

and was of the opinion that, had it been a private, informal session, they could have exchanged views freely and frankly on how to make the Council work more effectively.

At the same meeting, the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, stated that, over the years, the Council had turned out to be probably an agent of change rather than of conservatism, that their functions

when performed at their best had tended to move away from open public meetings to "discussions in confi-

every problem was best considered by being publicly debated, that not every debate was best terminated by a resolution, and that the role of private consultations might be

⁶⁰ Ibid., pp. 112 and 113.

⁶¹ Ibid., pp. 112 and 113.

reference to the Council's "informal consultations of the whole", and not necessarily to a "private meeting" as stipulated under rule

tions of the whole" is an arrangement of convenience for negoti-

Council.

**Part IX

** APPENDIX TO THE PROVISIONAL RULES OF PROCEDURE