
Chapter III

Participation in the proceedings of the Security Council

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introductory note	53
Part I. Basis of invitations to participate	54
Note	54
A. Invitations extended under rule 37 (States Members of the United Nations)	54
B. Invitations extended under rule 39 (members of the Secretariat or other persons) ..	55
C. Invitations not expressly extended under rule 37 or rule 39	58
D. Requests for invitations denied or not acted upon	59
Part II. Procedures relating to participation	60
Note	60
A. Stage at which those invited to participate are heard	60
B. Limitations on participation	61
Annexes	
I. Invitations extended under rule 37 (1989-1992)	63
II. Invitations extended under rule 39 (1989-1992)	79

Introductory note

This chapter considers the Security Council's practice in extending invitations to participate in its proceedings. Part I concerns the basis on which invitations were extended. Part II considers procedures relating to participation after an invitation was extended.

Articles 31 and 32 of the Charter and rules 37 and 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council provide for invitations to be extended to non-members of the Security Council in the following circumstances: (a) when a Member of the United Nations brings a dispute or situation to the attention of the Council in accordance with Article 35 (1) of the Charter (rule 37); (b) when a Member of the United Nations or a State that is not a member of the United Nations is "a party to a dispute" (Article 32); (c) when the interests of a Member of the United Nations are "specially affected" (Article 31 and rule 37); and (d) when "members of the Secretariat or other persons" are invited to supply information or give other assistance (rule 39). Only in the second instance ((b) above) does the Security Council have an obligation to extend an invitation.

In practice, in extending invitations, the Council has continued to refrain from referring explicitly to the relevant Charter articles. It has continued to make no distinction between a complaint involving a "dispute" within the meaning of Article 32, a "situation", or a matter of another nature. Invitations during the period 1989-1992 were usually extended "under the relevant provisions of the Charter" and either rule 37 or rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure. The classification of invitations in part I reflects this practice. It is based on the relevant rules of procedure where this was indicated. Those instances in which the Council decided to extend invitations to participate in its proceedings without pronouncing itself on the basis for such invitations are treated separately. Part II — on procedures relating to participation — includes several cases concerning the stage at which invited States and representatives were heard and the order in which they were called upon to speak.

Part I

Basis of invitations to participate

Note

The Council's practice in connection with the extension of invitations is dealt with in this part in four sections. Section A deals with invitations extended under rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, which was the basis on which Member States not members of the Council were invited to participate in the Council's proceedings. The section describes the Council's general practice in this regard. It also includes one case in which there was a vote and discussion concerning a proposal to extend an invitation, and another unusual case in which the delegation of an invited participant was joined by a number of witnesses who spoke. Section B considers the Council's practice in extending invitations under rule 39. This was the basis on which "members of the Secretariat or other persons" were invited to provide the Council with information or other assistance. The section focuses on identifying the "other persons" invited to participate under rule 39. They included the following: representatives of United Nations organs, subsidiary bodies or agencies;¹ representatives of regional and other international organizations; and other individuals. Section C concerns those invitations that were not expressly extended under either rule 37 or rule 39. Such invitations were extended to two individuals. This practice is described in two case studies. Lastly, section D considers requests for invitations denied or not acted upon.

A. Invitations extended under rule 37 (States Members of the United Nations)

During the period under consideration, States Members of the United Nations not members of the Security Council who were invited to participate in the Council's proceedings were usually invited "under the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the

¹ The term "agencies" is used broadly in the present context, to include specialized agencies, United Nations programmes and funds, and affiliated autonomous organizations, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Council's provisional rules of procedure", without explicit reference being made to the relevant Charter articles. Rule 37 provides:

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may be invited, as the result of a decision of the Security Council, to participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council when the Security Council considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected, or when a Member brings a matter to the attention of the Security Council in accordance with Article 35 (1) of the Charter.

In practice, such invitations were usually extended as a matter of course and without discussion. They were requested in letters from the State concerned addressed to the President of the Council. The President informed the Council at the beginning or during the course of its meetings of the receipt of such letters and proposed that, with the consent of the Council, the invitations be extended. Usually, there being no objection, it was so decided. A table showing invitations extended under rule 37 is contained in annex I to this chapter.

There was one instance during this period when the decision to extend an invitation to a Member State was taken by vote, and gave rise to discussion. The circumstances concerned the extension of an invitation to a Member State before it was known who would represent that State. This is included as a case below (case 1). Also included as a case is an unusual instance in which an invited participant announced, in the course of his statement, that his delegation was joined by a number of witnesses, who subsequently spoke (case 2).

Case 1

At the 2901st meeting, held on 21 December 1989 in connection with the situation in Panama, the President stated that it was his understanding, on the basis of prior consultations, that members of the Council wished to invite Panama to participate in the

discussion.² At the request of the representative of the United States of America, the proposal to invite Panama was put to the vote. It was adopted by 14 votes in favour to none against, with 1 abstention (United States). Speaking after the vote, the representative of the United States explained that, while his country had no objection to the State of Panama being represented in the debate on this particular issue, it considered that, before dealing with the question of participation, they should know who would be representing Panama before the Council. The representatives of Canada and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stressed that their favourable votes were without prejudice to the question of who should represent Panama. The representative of France noted that his delegation's approval of Panama's participation was meaningful only if agreement were subsequently reached on the appointment of a legitimately validated representative to speak on behalf of the Government of Panama.³ The President then informed Council members that he had received two separate requests to participate in the Council's debate in the capacity as representative of Panama. He stated his understanding that the Council wished to ask the Secretary-General to prepare a report on credentials under rules 14 and 15 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure. It was so decided. At the 2902nd meeting, on 23 December 1989, the Council took note of the Secretary-General's report.⁴ The President then informed the Council that both requests for participation had been withdrawn.⁵

Case 2

At the 2959th meeting, held on 27 November 1990, to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, the representative of Kuwait, who had been invited under rule 37, announced in the course of his statement that his country's delegation had been joined by "some brothers and sisters who [would] speak before the Council of their experiences under the occupation, and its effects on individuals, the economy and virtually everything in Kuwait". He then introduced a number of "witnesses", who subsequently spoke.⁶

² S/PV.2901, p. 2.

³ Ibid., p. 6 (United States); and pp. 6-7 (Canada, France, United Kingdom).

⁴ S/21047. See also, on the credentials issue, chapter I.

⁵ S/PV.2902, pp. 3-5.

⁶ S/PV.2959, pp. 22-56.

B. Invitations extended under rule 39 (members of the Secretariat or other persons)

During the period under review, the Security Council invited a wide range of individuals to participate in its proceedings, to brief it on issues under consideration. These invitations were extended under rule 39, which states:

The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or 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.

During this period, those senior Secretariat officials invited to participate under rule 39 included the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, who gave a briefing in connection with the item "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".⁷ The "other persons" invited to participate under rule 39 included the following:

Representatives of United Nations organs, subsidiary bodies,⁸ or agencies;⁹

Representatives of regional or other international organizations;

Other individuals — such as experts, representatives of certain organizations or entities, or individuals specifically invited in their "personal capacity".

⁷ 3139th meeting, 23 November 1992.

⁸ Representatives of subsidiary organs who were Member States but non-members of the Council were sometimes invited under rule 37. Thus, for example, at the 2911th meeting, the representative of Senegal, who had been invited under rule 37, prefaced her remarks by saying, "In my dual capacity as representative of Senegal and Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People ..." (S/PV.2911, p. 21). In two instances in 1989, the Chairman of that Committee was already seated on the Council as the representative of Senegal, and therefore no invitation was issued when she spoke in her dual capacity (see S/PV.2863, p. 41 and S/PV.2888, p. 12).

⁹ The term "agencies" is used broadly in the present context to include specialized agencies, United Nations programmes and funds, and affiliated autonomous organizations such as IAEA.

Tables showing invitations under rule 39 are contained in annex II to this chapter.

Some general aspects of the Council's practice under rule 39 may be noted. Invitations to representatives of United Nations organs and subsidiary bodies were extended as a matter of course and without any formal discussion.¹⁰ Letters of request from the body concerned were read into the record of the meeting by the President of the Council and were not issued as documents of the Security Council.

The period under consideration saw the first invitations extended to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Executive Chairman of the United Nations Special Commission — both at Council meetings on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait;¹¹ and, in the humanitarian sphere, to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.¹² In the case of the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission — a subsidiary organ of the Council itself — an invitation was issued in accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's informal consultations prior to the meeting. The invitations to the Director General of IAEA and the High Commissioner were extended on the same basis.

Invitations to representatives of regional and other international organizations, on the other hand, were extended at the request of a Member State, on behalf of the proposed participant. Such requests were invariably granted without any formal discussion.¹³

Other individuals, too, were invited at the request of a Member State. In some instances, the President

made it clear at the start of the formal meeting of the Council that members of the Council had agreed in prior consultations to extend an invitation to a particular individual. That was the practice followed by the Council in extending invitations to, for example, two individuals to participate in meetings regarding the situation in Cyprus,¹⁴ and to the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia to participate in a meeting concerning the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.¹⁵

The capacity in which individuals were invited gave rise to comment or discussion in the following three cases, which involved the representatives of certain South African organizations or entities (case 3), and two special rapporteurs of the Commission on Human Rights (cases 4 and 5).

Case 3

At the 3095th meeting held on 15 July 1992 in connection with the question of South Africa, the Council extended invitations under rule 39, at the request of the representative of South Africa, to, among others, Mr. Mangosuthu G. Buthelezi, Mr. Lucas M. Mangope and Mr. Oupe J. Gqozo. At the 3096th meeting, held on 16 July 1992 in connection with the same item, an invitation was also extended under rule 39, at the request of the representative of India, to Mr. Bantu Holomisa. Before giving the floor to Mr. Buthelezi, the President (Cape Verde) stated that Mr. Buthelezi would be "speaking in his personal capacity" and that the invitation extended to him "did not in any way entail the recognition by the Council or any of its members of the organization or entity he claimed to represent".¹⁶ The President made similar remarks when he called on Messrs. Mangope, Gqozo and Holomisa to speak.¹⁷

Case 4

By separate letters dated 7 August 1992 addressed to the President of the Security Council,¹⁸ the representatives of Belgium, France, the United Kingdom and the United States requested the

¹⁰ See, for example, invitations extended to the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, at meetings on the situation in the occupied Arab territories (2845th, 2849th, 2923rd, 2945th and 2954th meetings); to the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, at a meeting on the question of South Africa (3095th meeting); and to the Chairman of the United Nations Council for Namibia, at a meeting on the admission of new Members: Namibia (2918th meeting).

¹¹ At the 3059th and 3139th meetings.

¹² In relation to the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (3134th meeting).

¹³ Invitations were extended, for example, to representatives of the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Organization of African Unity.

¹⁴ At the 2868th, 2898th, 2928th, 2969th, 2992nd and 3022nd meetings.

¹⁵ At the 3134th meeting.

¹⁶ S/PV.3096, p. 35.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 58, 67 and 137, respectively.

¹⁸ S/24393, S/24394, S/24395 and S/24396, respectively.

convening of an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the repression of the civilian population in parts of Iraq. They stated that their Governments were of the view that the work of the Council would be greatly assisted by the participation of Mr. Max van der Stoel under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, and therefore requested that the Council extend an invitation to him under rule 39. One of the representatives noted that Mr. van der Stoel's interim report on the human rights situation in Iraq had been distributed as a document of the Security Council.¹⁹

At the 3105th meeting, held on 11 August 1992 in connection with the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, the President of the Council (China) drew attention to this request by the four Council members. He stated that the question to be decided by the Council was "an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Mr. van der Stoel in his personal capacity".²⁰ The representatives of India, Ecuador, Zimbabwe and China expressed reservations about the appropriateness of the Security Council extending an invitation to Mr. van der Stoel, on the ground that matters relating to human rights did not fall within the competence of the Security Council. They believed that such matters should be discussed by the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly.²¹ They pointed out that Mr. van der Stoel had been appointed as Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Iraq and that his appointment had been made by the Commission on Human Rights, a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council. As the Security Council did not have competence in the matter, it would not be possible for it either to examine his report or to take a stand on it. At the same time, however, the representatives of India, Ecuador and Zimbabwe noted the explanations given by the sponsors of the request, as well as the statement made by the President of the Council, to the effect that Mr. van der Stoel was being invited strictly in his personal capacity and not in any representative capacity. The President stated that the observations that had been made would be reflected in the records of the Security Council.²² The Council then

decided to extend an invitation to Mr. van der Stoel to participate in the meeting under rule 39.

A similar discussion took place in connection with a proposed further invitation to Mr. van der Stoel to participate in the 3139th meeting, held on 23 November 1992 in connection with the situation between Iraq and Kuwait. The representatives of China and Zimbabwe reiterated their reservations.²³ The President of the Council (now Hungary) noted that the observations that had been made would appear in the records of the Security Council.²⁴ Mr. van der Stoel was then invited to participate under rule 39, without the President mentioning that he was invited in his personal capacity.

Case 5

A similar discussion had occurred earlier in November 1992, in relation to a proposal by the representatives of Belgium and France²⁵ that Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki (also a Special Rapporteur appointed by the Commission on Human Rights) should be invited to participate in the 3134th meeting of the Council, held on 23 November 1992 to consider the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. One of the requesting States noted that Mr. Mazowiecki was the author of two reports on the human rights situation in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, the first of which had already been distributed as a document of the Security Council.²⁶ At the same meeting, the representatives of China and Zimbabwe expressed their reservations about the appropriateness of inviting Mr. Mazowiecki to address the Council, for the same reasons as they had cited in relation to participation by Mr. van der Stoel.²⁶ The President (Hungary) noted the observations, and stated that they would be reflected in the verbatim records of the Security Council.²⁸ The Council then extended an invitation to Mr. Mazowiecki

¹⁹ S/24386, annex.

²⁰ S/PV.3105, p. 5.

²¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 6-7 (India); pp. 7-10 (Ecuador); pp. 11-12 (Zimbabwe); and p. 12 (China).

²² *Ibid.*, p. 12.

²³ S/PV.3139, p. 3 (China); and pp. 4-5 (Zimbabwe). The Chinese delegation also expressed reservations about the references to the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on human rights and to the Council's public meeting with Mr. van der Stoel contained in the text of the statement about to be read by the President of the Council (S/24836).

²⁴ S/PV.3139, p. 6.

²⁵ S/24785 and S/24786, respectively.

²⁶ S/24516 of 3 September 1992.

²⁶ S/PV.3134, pp. 9-10 (China); and p. 11 (Zimbabwe).

²⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 11.

under rule 39, without the President mentioning that he was invited in his personal capacity.

C. Invitations not expressly extended under rule 37 or rule 39

During the period under review, there were two instances of the Council extending an invitation to participate in its proceedings without referring to either rule 37 or rule 39: it did so in inviting the Permanent Observer of Palestine (case 6); and Mr. Ilija Djukic, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) — at a time when that State was not a Member of the United Nations (case 7).

Case 6

In January 1989, the Permanent Observer of Palestine for the first time directly submitted a request to participate in the proceedings of the Security Council — instead of, as previously, a Member State conveying a request on behalf of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).²⁹ The occasion was the 2841st meeting of the Council, held on 11 January 1989 in connection with an agenda item relating to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.³⁰ The President (Malaysia) informed the Council that he had received a letter dated 9 January 1989 from the Alternate Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations³¹ in which he requested that, in accordance with its previous practice, the Security Council invite him to participate in the consideration of the item. The President stated: “The request is not made pursuant to rule 37 or rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council but, if it is approved, the Council will invite the

Alternate Permanent Observer of Palestine to participate, not under rule 37 or rule 39, but with the same rights of participation as under rule 37”.³²

The representative of the United States raised two objections to the terms of the proposed invitation. First, it was a long-standing practice that observers did not have the right to speak in the Security Council at their own request; rather, a request had to be made on the observer’s behalf by a Member State. His Government saw no justification for any departure from existing practice. Second, the only legal basis on which the Council might grant a hearing to persons speaking on behalf of non-governmental entities, such as the PLO, was rule 39. For four decades, the United States had supported a generous interpretation of rule 39 and would not have objected had this matter been appropriately raised under that rule. It was opposed, however, to special ad hoc departures from orderly procedure. The United States consequently opposed extending to the PLO the same rights to participate in the proceedings of the Security Council as if that organization represented a State Member of the United Nations.

The request of the Alternate Permanent Observer of Palestine was thereupon put to the vote. It was approved by 11 votes in favour, 1 against (United States) and 3 abstentions (Canada, France and the United Kingdom). Speaking in explanation of vote, the representative of Canada stated that he had abstained because the request did not conform to the procedure followed in the past, when the proposal was made by a sponsor country. Drawing attention to General Assembly resolution 43/177 on the question of Palestine,³³ he stated that that resolution did not change the procedure; its paragraph 3 was explicit in that respect. He stressed that while Canada did not oppose the Observer of Palestine’s being heard in United Nations bodies, it believed that the past procedure should continue to be followed. He and the

²⁹ From 1975 to 1988, requests for participation by the PLO were submitted by a Member State, in accordance with the initial decision at the Council’s 1859th meeting, on 4 December 1975 (see S/PV.1859, p. 1 ff).

³⁰ The item was entitled “Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d’affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; and letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d’affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council”. It concerned the question of the downing of two Libyan reconnaissance aircraft over international waters.

³¹ S/20392.

³² S/PV.2841, pp. 4-5. This was the same basis on which the PLO was invited to participate from 1975 to 1988.

³³ By resolution 43/177, adopted on 15 December 1988, the General Assembly decided that, effective as from 15 December 1988, the designation “Palestine” should be used in place of the designation “Palestine Liberation Organization” in the United Nations system. It did so “without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the Palestine Liberation Organization within the United Nations system, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and practice” (para. 3).

representative of the United Kingdom emphasized that their abstention did not mean that their respective countries had recognized the State of Palestine proclaimed on 15 November 1988 in Algiers. The representative of Finland, speaking in support of the proposal, observed: "For good or ill, the practice of granting an invitation to participate in Council debates without the right to vote has been given very wide application in recent years. In our view, it should follow from today's decision that States which are not Members of the United Nations must also be entitled to have their requests to participate submitted to the Council for a decision without intermediaries".³⁴

Invitations were thereafter extended, throughout the period under review, to the Permanent Observer of Palestine, on his direct request. They were explicitly granted "not under rule 37 or rule 39, but with the same rights of participation as under rule 37". Prior to December 1992, the invitations were granted in each instance after a procedural vote on the matter.³⁵

Case 7

At the 3135th meeting, held on 13 November 1992 in connection with the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the President (Hungary) stated that he had received a request dated 11 November 1992 from "His Excellency Foreign Minister Ilija Djukic" to address the Council. He continued: "With the consent of the Council, I would propose to invite him to address the Council in the course of the discussion of the item before it."³⁶ There being no objection, it was so decided. That meeting was adjourned before Mr. Djukic was called upon to speak. The Council continued its consideration of the item at the 3137th meeting, on 16 November 1992. In accordance with the decision taken at the 3135th meeting, the President invited "His Excellency Mr. Ilija Djukic, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to take a place at the Council table and to make his statement."³⁷ Mr. Djukic began his statement by saying, "As the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, I have been entrusted by my Government with the task of addressing today's Security Council meeting".³⁸ At that

time, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was not a Member of the United Nations.³⁹

D. Requests for invitations denied or not acted upon

No request from a Member State for an invitation to participate in the proceedings of the Security Council was formally denied during the period under consideration. However, such requests were not acted upon in circumstances where the Council did not hold a formal meeting. A request by the representative of Azerbaijan, for example, to participate in a meeting on the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict was not acted upon, as the Security Council did not convene a formal meeting (case 8). In another instance, the Council convened a private meeting, not a public meeting, as requested. One of the requesting States, Mauritania, transmitted the text of a statement it would have made had the Council agreed to the holding of a public meeting (case 9).

Case 8

By a letter dated 11 June 1992 addressed to the President of the Security Council,⁴⁰ the representative of Azerbaijan requested that, as the initiator of the sending of a United Nations fact-finding mission to the region of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict, he should be afforded, "in accordance with Article 32 of the Charter of the United Nations the opportunity of participating in and addressing the Security Council meeting to discuss the report on the results of the visit". In the event, the Security Council did not formally convene to discuss the report of the mission of experts, which was transmitted by the Secretary-

³⁹ By its resolution 777 (1992) of 19 September 1992, the Security Council stated that it considered that the State formerly known as the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia had ceased to exist; and that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) could not continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations. The Council therefore recommended to the General Assembly that it decide that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should apply for membership in the United Nations and that it should not participate in the work of the General Assembly. For further details, see chapter VII.

⁴⁰ S/24103.

³⁴ S/PV.2841, pp. 4-10.

³⁵ The occasions and votes are recorded in chapter IV.

³⁶ S/PV. 3135, p. 3.

³⁷ S/PV.3137, p. 66.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 67.

General in a note to the Security Council dated 24 July 1992.⁴¹

Case 9

In a letter dated 23 January 1991 addressed to the President of the Security Council,⁴² the representative of Mauritania, together with the other States members of the Arab Maghreb Union (Algeria, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Tunisia), requested the convening of “an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the grave situation in the Gulf region”. In a letter dated 15 February 1991,⁴³ the representative of Mauritania referred to that request for “an official, public meeting”. Noting that it had not met with a positive

response from the Council, he transmitted “the text of the statement that we would have made had the Council agreed to the holding of such a public meeting”. At its 2977th meeting, on 13 February, the Council had included in its agenda the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, including the above-mentioned letter dated 23 January 1991. The Council then decided to hold private meetings to consider this item, with the understanding that attendance and requests for participation would be treated in the normal manner for public meetings, that rule 51 of the provisional rules of procedure would not be involved and that the normal verbatim record of the meeting would be taken and circulated. Upon the resumption of its 2977th meeting on 14 February, the Council met in six private sessions, on that day and on 15, 16, 23 and 25 February and 2 March. Neither Mauritania, nor the other States members of the Arab Maghreb Union, made a formal request to participate in the discussion.

⁴¹ S/24344.

⁴² S/22135.

⁴³ S/22236.

Part II

Procedures relating to participation

Note

Part II is concerned with procedures relating to the participation of invited States or individuals after an invitation has been extended. Section A concerns the stage at which those invited to participate are heard. The Council has generally followed the practice whereby the parties to the conflict situation under consideration speak first, immediately after the adoption of the agenda. One case included here relates to the question of not hearing an invited representative before the vote on a draft resolution (case 10). Another case concerns a proposal put forward by a non-member of the Council concerning the speaking order (case 11). Also included, although they do not fit neatly, are two instances in which non-members of the Council, whether formally invited or not, submitted in writing the statements they would have made at the meetings had there been a general debate (cases 12 and 13). Section B deals with limitations on participation. It includes such matters as the duration of participation of those invited to participate; the right to submit proposals and draft resolutions, but not to have them put to a vote (rule 38 of the provisional rules of

procedure); and limitations on the matters invited participants may discuss.

A. Stage at which those invited to participate are heard

Case 10

At the 2938th meeting, held on 25 August 1990 in connection with the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, the representative of Iraq was called upon to speak after the vote on a draft resolution which was adopted as resolution 665 (1990). He stated that he had asked to speak before the vote in order to show the “illegality” of the resolution in question under the Charter, but that the President, “without citing a precedent or procedure”, had denied him that privilege.⁴⁴ The point was not discussed further.

Case 11

At the 2898th meeting, held on 14 December 1989 in connection with the situation in Cyprus, the

⁴⁴ S/PV.2938, p. 66.

representative of Greece, who had been invited to participate under rule 37, suggested that the President of the Security Council might wish to place before the members of the Council a procedural proposal: namely, that — in the light of Security Council resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984), and bearing in mind rules 27, 29, 37 and 39 of the Council’s provisional rules of procedure — precedence should be given to representatives of Member States who wished to address the Council over persons entitled to address the Council under rule 39.⁴⁵ The speaking order in the discussion had been as follows: the representative of Cyprus; the representative of Greece; Mr. Ozer Koray, under rule 39; the representative of Turkey; and the representative of Greece making his procedural proposal. No action was taken in response to the proposal at that meeting.

Case 12

In a letter dated 10 August 1992 addressed to the President of the Security Council,⁴⁶ the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina requested an “urgent emergency meeting of the Security Council, with formal debate”, to consider the situation in his country. At the 3106th meeting, held on 13 August 1992 to consider items relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia, the President referred to a letter from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina requesting an invitation to participate in the discussion; with the consent of the Council, he extended the invitation.⁴⁷

Council members had previously met informally in consultations and had convened the 3106th meeting for the purpose of voting on two draft resolutions (which were adopted as resolutions 770 (1992) and 771 (1992)). At the meeting, the Council thus proceeded directly to the vote, without debate, and consequently only Council members spoke, in explanation of vote. A letter dated 13 August 1992 from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President,⁴⁸ transmitting the text of a speech he had prepared for

delivery to the Security Council but had not delivered “due to the fact that I have not been asked to speak before the Security Council today”, was circulated to the members of the Council.

At the same meeting, the representative of Venezuela, a member of the Council, read out a portion of the speech that the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina “would have wished to make at this meeting”.⁴⁹

The President of the Council also drew attention to letters from the representatives of Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan, which similarly contained the texts of speeches that the respective representatives said they would have delivered had there been a “general debate”.⁵⁰

Case 13

In a letter dated 21 September 1992 addressed to the President of the Security Council,⁵¹ the representative of Yugoslavia transmitted the text of the statement that he “unfortunately could not deliver” at the 3116th meeting of the Security Council held on 19 September 1992. At that meeting — at which the Council met to consider the item entitled “the draft resolution contained in document S/24570” concerning membership in the United Nations of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia — no invitations to participate were extended and the Council agreed to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it.⁵² In a statement before the vote, the representative of Zimbabwe noted that “one would have thought that the elementary principles of fairness demand that when the Council is about to take such a momentous decision on the fate of a State, that State should at least be afforded the opportunity to state its case.”⁵³

B. Limitations on participation

During the period under review, no discussion arose regarding the question of duration of the participation of those invited to participate. The

⁴⁵ S/PV.2898, p. 40. In the resolutions referred to, the Council called upon all States not to recognize any Cypriot State other than the Republic of Cyprus, and specifically not the purported State of the “Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus”.

⁴⁶ S/24401.

⁴⁷ S/PV.3106, p. 3.

⁴⁸ The letter was distributed in photocopy form in the meeting and later distributed as S/24434.

⁴⁹ S/PV.3106, p. 40.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 4, citing documents S/24438, S/24432 and S/24437, respectively.

⁵¹ S/24577.

⁵² S/PV.3116.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, pp. 9-10.

practice was generally maintained whereby the President, when consideration of a question was extended over several meetings, renewed the invitation at each consecutive meeting immediately after the adoption of the agenda.

With regard to limitations on the scope of participation, one of the cases mentioned above (case 11) demonstrates the right of a non-member of the

Council to make a proposal, but not to have it put to the vote (rule 38 of the provisional rules of procedure). The Council continued to follow its general practice of not permitting invited representatives to discuss procedural matters, such as the adoption of the agenda, the extension of invitations and the postponement of consideration of a question. No question arose during the period under review concerning such limitations.

Annex I

Invitations extended under rule 37 (1989-1992)

<i>Question^a</i>	<i>State invited</i>	<i>Decision of the Council: invitations extended and renewed^b</i>
Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	Bahrain	2835th meeting (2836th, 2837th and 2939th-2841st meetings)
	Burkina Faso	"
	Cuba	"
	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	"
	Syrian Arab Republic	"
Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	Tunisia	"
	Afghanistan	2836th meeting (2837th and 2839th-2841st meetings)
	Democratic Yemen	"
	Islamic Republic of Iran	"
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	"
	Madagascar	"
	Mali	"
	Nicaragua	"
	Sudan	"
	Uganda	"
	Pakistan	2837th meeting (2839th-2841st meetings)
	Zimbabwe	"
	Bangladesh	2839th meeting (2840th and 2841st meetings)
	India	"
Morocco	"	
Czechoslovakia	German Democratic Republic	2840th meeting (2841st meeting)
	Malta	"
	Poland	"
	Romania	"
	United Arab Emirates	"
	Yemen	"
	Bulgaria	2841st meeting
	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	"
Mongolia	"	

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council

<i>Question^a</i>	<i>State invited</i>	<i>Decision of the Council: invitations extended and renewed^b</i>
The situation in Namibia	Angola	2876th meeting (2877th-2882nd meetings)
	Cameroon	"
	Cuba	"
	Egypt	"
	Ghana	"
	Mali	"
	Nigeria	"
	South Africa	"
	United Republic of Tanzania	"
	Zambia	"
	Burundi	2877th meeting (2878th-2882nd meetings)
	Guatemala	"
	India	"
	Indonesia	"
	Bangladesh	2878th meeting (2879th-2882nd meetings)
	Nicaragua	"
	Pakistan	"
	Uganda	"
	Congo	2879th meeting (2880th-2882nd meetings)
	Federal Republic of Germany	"
	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	"
	Mauritania	"
	Afghanistan	2880th meeting (2881st and 2882nd meetings)
Zimbabwe	2880th meeting	
The situation between Iran and Iraq	Iran	2844th meeting
	Iraq	"
	Iran	2885th meeting
	Iraq	"
	Iran	2916th meeting
	Iraq	"
Iran	2944th meeting	
Iraq	"	
Iran	2961st meeting	
Iraq	"	

<i>Question^a</i>	<i>State invited</i>	<i>Decision of the Council: invitations extended and renewed^b</i>
	Iran	2976th meeting
	Iraq	"
The situation in the occupied Arab territories	Egypt	2845th meeting (2846th, 2847th, 2849th and 2850th meetings)
	Israel	"
	Jordan	"
	Kuwait	"
	Syrian Arab Republic	"
	Tunisia	"
	Yemen	"
	Bahrain	2846th meeting (2847th, 2849th and 2850th meetings)
	Democratic Yemen	"
	Lebanon	"
	Pakistan	"
	Qatar	"
	Sudan	"
	Zimbabwe	"
	Afghanistan	2847th meeting (2849th and 2850th meetings)
	Bangladesh	"
	Czechoslovakia	"
	German Democratic Republic	"
	Indonesia	"
	Islamic Republic of Iran	"
	Japan	"
	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	"
	Nicaragua	"
	Turkey	"
	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	"
	Cuba	2849th meeting (2850th meeting)
	India	"
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	"
	Morocco	"
	Panama	"
	United Arab Emirates	2850th meeting
	Bahrain	2863rd meeting (2864th-2867th meetings)
	Egypt	"
	Jordan	"
	Saudi Arabia	"

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council

<i>Question^a</i>	<i>State invited</i>	<i>Decision of the Council: invitations extended and renewed^b</i>
	Syrian Arab Republic	"
	Tunisia	"
	Yemen	"
	Democratic Yemen	2864th meeting (2865th-2867th meetings)
	Israel	"
	Kuwait	"
	Pakistan	"
	Qatar	"
	Bangladesh	2865th meeting (2866th and 2867th meetings)
	Cuba	"
	Japan	"
	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	"
	Afghanistan	2866th meeting (2867th meeting)
	German Democratic Republic	"
	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	"
	Mauritania	"
	Zimbabwe	"
	Israel	2870th meeting
	Israel	2883rd meeting
	Israel	2887th meeting (2888th and 2889th meetings)
	Kuwait	"
	Saudi Arabia	"
	Islamic Republic of Iran	2888th meeting (2889th meeting)
	Israel	2910th meeting (2911th, 2912th, 2914th, 2915th and 2920th meetings)
	Jordan	"
	Senegal	"
	Algeria	2912th meeting (2914th, 2915th and 2920th meetings)
	Bahrain	"
	Egypt	"
	India	"
	Indonesia	"
	Iraq	"
	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	"
	Pakistan	"
	Qatar	"

Chapter III. Participation in the proceedings of the Security Council

<i>Question^a</i>	<i>State invited</i>	<i>Decision of the Council: invitations extended and renewed^b</i>
	Saudi Arabia	"
	Syrian Arab Republic	"
	Tunisia	"
	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	"
	Yemen	"
	Yugoslavia	"
	Bangladesh	2914th meeting (2915th and 2920th meetings)
	Morocco	"
	United Republic of Tanzania	"
	Afghanistan	2915th meeting (2920th meeting)
	Islamic Republic of Iran	"
	Kuwait	"
	Nicaragua	"
	Greece	2920th meeting
	Turkey	"
	Bahrain	2923rd meeting (2926th meeting)
	Bangladesh	"
	Egypt	"
	Gabon	"
	India	"
	Islamic Republic of Iran	"
	Iraq	"
	Israel	"
	Jordan	"
	Kuwait	"
	Lebanon	"
	Morocco	"
	Qatar	"
	Saudi Arabia	"
	Sri Lanka	"
	Syrian Arab Republic	"
	Tunisia	"
	Turkey	"
	United Arab Emirates	"
	Yugoslavia	"
	Japan	2926th meeting
	Pakistan	"
	Israel	2945th meeting (2946th-2949th, 2953rd, 2954th, 2957th, 2965th, 2966th and 2970th meetings)
	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	"

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council

<i>Question^a</i>	<i>State invited</i>	<i>Decision of the Council: invitations extended and renewed^b</i>
	Algeria	2946th meeting (2947th-2949th, 2953rd, 2954th, 2957th, 2965th, 2966th and 2970th meetings)
	Jordan	"
	Tunisia	"
	Yugoslavia	"
	Bangladesh	2947th (2948th, 2949th, 2953rd, 2954th, 2957th, 2965th, 2966th and 2970th meetings)
	Egypt	"
	Islamic Republic of Iran	"
	Iraq	"
	Kuwait	"
	Mauritania	"
	Morocco	"
	Pakistan	"
	Qatar	"
	Saudi Arabia	"
	Syrian Arab Republic	"
	United Arab Emirates	"
	India	2948th meeting (2949th, 2953rd, 2954th, 2957th, 2965th, 2966th, and 2970th meetings)
	Turkey	"
	Sudan	2949th meeting (2953rd, 2954th, 2957th, 2965th, 2966th and 2970th meetings)
	Lebanon	2953rd meeting (2954th, 2957th, 2965th, 2966th and 2970th meetings)
	Israel	2989th meeting
	Jordan	"
	Lebanon	"
	Malaysia	"
	United Arab Emirates	"
	Egypt	3026th meeting
	Israel	"
	Syrian Arab Republic	"
	Egypt	3151st meeting
	Israel	"
	Jordan	"
	Lebanon	"

<i>Question^a</i>	<i>State invited</i>	<i>Decision of the Council: invitations extended and renewed^b</i>
	Syrian Arab Republic	"
The situation relating to Afghanistan	Afghanistan	2852nd meeting (2853rd, 2855th-2857th, 2859th and 2860th meetings)
	Pakistan	"
	Syrian Arab Republic	"
	Cuba	2853rd meeting (2855th-2857th, 2859th and 2860th meetings)
	Democratic Yemen	"
	German Democratic Republic	"
	Japan	"
	Mongolia	"
	Saudi Arabia	"
	Turkey	"
	India	2855th meeting (2856th, 2857th, 2859th and 2860th meetings)
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	"
	Madagascar	"
	Nicaragua	"
	United Republic of Tanzania	"
	Viet Nam	"
	Angola	2856th meeting (2857th, 2859th and 2860th meetings)
	Bulgaria	"
	Comoros	"
	Iraq	"
Bangladesh	2857th meeting (2859th and 2860th meetings)	
Burkina Faso	"	
Congo	"	
Czechoslovakia	"	
Hungary	"	
Poland	"	
Somalia	"	
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	"	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2859th meeting (2860th meeting)	
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	"	

<i>Question^a</i>	<i>State invited</i>	<i>Decision of the Council: invitations extended and renewed^b</i>
Items relating to the situation in Panama		
Letter dated 25 April 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	Panama	2861st meeting (2984th meeting)
The situation in Panama	Nicaragua	2899th meeting (2900th-2902nd meetings)
	Cuba	2900th meeting (2901st and 2902nd meetings)
	El Salvador	"
	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	"
	Peru	"
	Panama ^c	2901st meeting
Letter dated 3 January 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	Nicaragua	2905th meeting
The situation in Cyprus	Cyprus	2868th meeting
	Greece	"
	Turkey	"
	Cyprus	2898th meeting
	Greece	"
	Turkey	"
	Cyprus	2928th meeting
	Greece	"
	Turkey	"
	Cyprus	2969th meeting
Greece	"	
Turkey	"	
Cyprus	2992nd meeting	
Greece	"	
Turkey	"	
Canada	3022nd meeting	
Cyprus	"	

<i>Question^a</i>	<i>State invited</i>	<i>Decision of the Council: invitations extended and renewed^b</i>
	Greece	"
	Turkey	"
Letter dated 27 November 1989 from the Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;	El Salvador	2896th meeting
	Nicaragua	"
Letter dated 28 November 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council		
Admission of new Members (Namibia)	Brazil	2918th meeting
	Mali	"
	South Africa	"
The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	Iraq	2932nd meeting (2933rd, 2934th and 2937th-2939th meetings)
	Kuwait	"
	Oman	2934th meeting (2938th and 2939th meetings)
	Iraq	2940th meeting
	Italy	"
	Kuwait	"
	Kuwait	2943rd meeting
	Iraq	2950th meeting (2951st meeting)
	Kuwait	"
	Kuwait	2959th meeting [in accordance with decision taken at 2950th meeting]
	Bahrain	2959th meeting (2960th and 2962nd meetings)
	Egypt	"
	Saudi Arabia	"
	Qatar	2960th meeting (2962nd meeting)
	Bangladesh	2962nd meeting
	Islamic Republic of Iran	"
	United Arab Emirates	"
	Iraq	2963rd meeting

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council

<i>Question^a</i>	<i>State invited</i>	<i>Decision of the Council: invitations extended and renewed^b</i>
	Kuwait	"
	Iraq	2978th meeting (2979th meeting)
	Kuwait	"
	Saudi Arabia	"
	Iraq	2981st meeting
	Kuwait	"
	Iraq	2983rd meeting
	Kuwait	"
	Iraq	2987th meeting
	Kuwait	"
	Iraq	2994th meeting
	Iraq	2995th meeting
	Iraq	3004th meeting
	Kuwait	"
	Iraq	3008th meeting
	Iraq	3012th meeting
	Iraq	3059th meeting
	Kuwait	"
	Iraq	3105th meeting
	Iraq	3139th meeting
	Kuwait	"
Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;	Italy	2937th meeting (2938th and 2939th meetings)
	Turkey	2982nd meeting
Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council		
Letter dated 7 December 1990 from the President of the Trusteeship Council addressed to the President of the Security Council	New Zealand	2972nd meeting

<i>Question^a</i>	<i>State invited</i>	<i>Decision of the Council: invitations extended and renewed^b</i>
The situation in Liberia	Liberia	2974th meeting
	Nigeria	"
	Benin	3838th meeting
	Burkina Faso	"
	Cote d'Ivoire	"
	Egypt	"
	Gambia	"
	Ghana	"
	Guinea	"
	Liberia	"
	Mauritius	"
	Nigeria	"
	Senegal	"
	Sierra Leone	"
Togo	"	
Items relating to the situation in Angola		
Letter dated 17 May 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General	Angola	2991st meeting
	Portugal	"
Further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission	Angola	3062nd meeting
	Portugal	"
Other items relating to the situation in Angola	Angola	3092nd meeting
	Angola	3115th meeting
	Angola	3120th meeting
	Angola	3126th meeting
	Angola	3130th meeting
	Brazil	
	Portugal	
South Africa		
Angola	3152nd meeting	

<i>Question^a</i>	<i>State invited</i>	<i>Decision of the Council: invitations extended and renewed^b</i>
Items relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia		
Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;	Yugoslavia	3009th meeting
Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;		
Letter dated 20 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;		
Letter dated 24 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council		
Letter dated 24 November 1991 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council;	Yugoslavia	3018th meeting
Letter dated 21 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;		
Letter dated 26 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council		

<i>Question^a</i>	<i>State invited</i>	<i>Decision of the Council: invitations extended and renewed^b</i>
Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 721 (1991)	Yugoslavia	3023rd meeting
Oral report of the Secretary-General pursuant to his report of 5 January 1992	Yugoslavia	3027th meeting
Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 721 (1991)	Yugoslavia	3028th meeting
	Yugoslavia	3049th meeting
	Yugoslavia	3055th meeting
Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992)	Yugoslavia	3066th meeting
Other items relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3093rd meeting
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3097th meeting
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3100th meeting
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3103rd meeting
	Croatia	3104th meeting
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3106th meeting
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3111th meeting
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3114th meeting
	Croatia	3118th meeting
	Bosnia and Herzegovina Croatia	3119th meeting "
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3122nd meeting
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3132nd meeting
	Albania	3134th meeting (3135th-3137th meetings)
	Azerbaijan	"
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	"
Canada	"	
Comoros	"	
Croatia	"	
Egypt	"	
Germany	"	
Indonesia	"	

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council

<i>Question^a</i>	<i>State invited</i>	<i>Decision of the Council: invitations extended and renewed^b</i>
	Islamic Republic of Iran	"
	Italy	"
	Jordan	"
	Malaysia	"
	Pakistan	"
	Qatar	"
	Senegal	"
	Slovenia	"
	Turkey	"
	Afghanistan	3135th meeting (3136th and 3137th meetings)
	Kuwait	"
	Lithuania	"
	Norway	"
	Romania	"
	Tunisia	"
	Ukraine	"
	Greece	3136th meeting (3137th meeting)
	Malta	"
	United Arab Emirates	"
	Algeria	3137th meeting
	Bangladesh	"
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3150th meeting
Letter dated 30 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	Canada	3011th meeting
	Haiti	"
	Honduras	"
Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 and reports of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 731 (1992)	Canada	3033rd meeting
	Congo	"
	Iraq	"
	Islamic Republic of Iran	"
	Italy	"
	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	"
	Mauritania	"
	Sudan	"
	Yemen	"
	Iraq	3063rd meeting
	Jordan	"
	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	"
	Mauritania	"
	Uganda	"

Chapter III. Participation in the proceedings of the Security Council

<i>Question^a</i>	<i>State invited</i>	<i>Decision of the Council: invitations extended and renewed^b</i>
The situation in Somalia	Somalia	3039th meeting
	Italy	3060th meeting
	Kenya	"
	Nigeria	"
	Somalia	"
	Somalia	3069th meeting
	Somalia	3101st meeting
	Somalia	3110th meeting
Letter dated 27 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	Somalia	3145th meeting
	Cuba	3080th meeting
The question of South Africa	Algeria	3095th meeting (3096th meeting)
	Angola	"
	Antigua and Barbuda	"
	Australia	"
	Barbados	"
	Botswana	"
	Brazil	"
	Canada	"
	Congo	"
	Cuba	"
	Egypt	"
	Germany	"
	Indonesia	"
	Lesotho	"
	Malaysia	"
	Namibia	"
	Nepal	"
	Netherlands	"
	New Zealand	"
	Nigeria	"
	Norway	"
	Peru	"
	Philippines	"
	Portugal	"
	Senegal	"
	South Africa	"
	Spain	"
Suriname	"	
Sweden	"	

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council

<i>Question^a</i>	<i>State invited</i>	<i>Decision of the Council: invitations extended and renewed^b</i>
	Uganda	"
	Ukraine	"
	Republic of Tanzania	"
	Zaire	"
	Zambia	"
	Greece	3096th meeting
	Islamic Republic of Iran	"
	Italy	"
The situation in Georgia	Georgia	3121st meeting
The situation in Mozambique	Mozambique	3123rd meeting
	Mozambique	3149th meeting

^a This table is listed chronologically according to the first meeting held on each agenda item during the period under review. Items may appear to be out of order in instances where invitations were not extended at earlier meetings on the agenda item. Agenda items relating to the same peace and security issue have been grouped together.

^b The meetings at which the invitations were renewed are indicated in parentheses.

^c An invitation was extended to Panama, but the two competing requests to participate in the Council's discussion as representative of Panama were subsequently withdrawn (see case 1).

Annex II**Invitations extended under rule 39 (1989-1992)****A. Invitations under rule 39 to representatives of United Nations organs, subsidiary bodies or agencies**

<i>Person invited</i>	<i>Agenda item^a</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
Delegation of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	The situation in the occupied Arab territories	2845	10 February 1989
		2849	17 February 1989
Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People		2923	25, 26 May 1990
		2945	5 October 1990
		2954	9 November 1990
Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia	Admission of new Members (Namibia)	2918	17 April 1990
Mr. Hans Blix, Director General, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	3059	11 March 1992
		3139	23 November 1992
Mr. Rolf Ekeus, Executive Chairman, United Nations Special Commission		3059	11 March 1992
		3139	23 November 1992
Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid	The question of South Africa	3095	15 July 1992
Mrs. Sadaka Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Items relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia: the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	3134	13 November 1992

^a The agenda items are arranged according to the date on which they were first taken up by the Council in the period under review.

B. Invitations under rule 39 to representatives of regional or other international organizations

<i>Person invited</i>	<i>Agenda item^a</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
Mr. Samir Mansouri, Acting Permanent Observer, League of Arab States (LAS)	Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council;	2835	5 January 1989

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council

<i>Person invited</i>	<i>Agenda item^a</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
	Letter dated 4 January 1989 from Bahrain addressed to the President of the Security Council		
Mr. A. Engin Ansay, Permanent Observer, Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)		2840	10 January 1989
Mr. Clovis Maksoud, Permanent Observer (LAS)		2841	11 January 1989
Mr. Clovis Maksoud (LAS)	The situation in the occupied Arab Territories	2845	10 February 1989
Mr. A. Engin Ansay (OIC)		2847	14 February 1989
Mr. Clovis Maksoud (LAS)		2863	6 June 1989
		2864	7 June 1989
Mr. A. Engin Ansay (OIC)		2863	6 June 1989
		2864	7 June 1989
Mr. Clovis Maksoud (LAS)		2887	6 November 1989
		2888	6 November 1989
		2910	15 March 1990
		2911	15 March 1990
Mr. A. Engin Ansay (OIC)		2912	27 March 1990
Mr. Nabil T. Maarouf, Assistant Secretary-General for Palestine and Al Quds of OIC		2923	25, 26 May 1990
Mr. Clovis Maksoud (LAS)		2923	25, 26 May 1990
Mr. Abdulmalek Ismail Mohamed, Chargé d'affaires, Office of the Permanent Observer of LAS		2947	9 October 1990
Mr. A. Engin Ansay (OIC)		2957	16 November 1990
Mr. A. Engin Ansay (OIC)	The situation relating to Afghanistan	2853	17 April 1989

<i>Person invited</i>	<i>Agenda item^a</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
Mr. A. Engin Ansay (OIC)	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	2959	27 November 1990
		2960	27 November 1990
Mr. Adnan Omran, Under-Secretary-General, LAS	Items relating to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3033	21 January 1992
		3033	21 January 1992
Mr. A. Engin Ansay (OIC)		3063	31 March 1992
		3060	17 March 1992
Mr. A. Engin Ansay (OIC)	The situation in Somalia	3060	17 March 1992
Mr. Aboul Nasr, Permanent Observer, LAS		3060	17 March 1992
Mr. Salim A. Salim, Secretary-General, Organization of African Unity (OAU)	The question of South Africa	3095	15 July 1992

^a The agenda items are arranged according to the date on which they were first taken up by the Council in the period under review.

C. Invitations under rule 39 to other individuals (1989-1992)

<i>Person invited</i>	<i>Agenda item^a</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
Mr. Leasona S. Makhanda, Secretary for Labour of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC)	Letter dated 4 January 1989 from Libya addressed to the President of the Security Council; and Letter dated 4 January 1989 from Bahrain addressed to the President of the Security Council	2840	10 January 1989
Mr. Solly Simeland, Deputy Representative, African National Congress of South Africa (ANC)			
Mr. Ozer Koray	The situation in Cyprus	2868	9 June 1989
		2898	14 December 1989
		2928	15 June 1990
		2969	14 December 1990

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council

<i>Person invited</i>	<i>Agenda item^a</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
Mr. Osman Ertug		2992	14 June 1991
		3022	12 December 1991
Mr. Kenneth M. Andrew, Democratic Party of South Africa	The question of South Africa	3095	15 July 1992
		3096	16 July 1992
Mr. Mangosuthu G. Buthelezi (in his personal capacity)		3095	15 July 1992
		3096	16 July 1992
Mr. Oupa J. Gqozo (in his personal capacity)		3095	15 July 1992
		3096	16 July 1992
Mr. Bantu Holomisa (in his personal capacity)		3096	16 July 1992
Mr. E. Joosab, National People's Party of South Africa		3095	15 July 1992
		3096	16 July 1992
Mr. Philip Mahlangu, Intando Yesizwe Party		3096	16 July 1992
Mr. Clarence Makwetu, President, PAC		3095	15 July 1992
Mr. Nelson Mandela, President, ANC		3095	15 July 1992
Mr. Lucas M. Mangope (in his personal capacity)		3095	15 July 1992
		3096	16 July 1992
Mr. E. E. Ngobeni, participant in the Convention for a Democratic South Africa		3095	15 July 1992
Mr. Essop Pahad, South African Communist Party		3096	16 July 1992
Mr. Manguenzi Zitha		3096	16 July 1992
Mr. Max van der Stoel (in his personal capacity)	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	3105	11 August 1992
Mr. Max van der Stoel		3139	23 November 1992

<i>Person invited</i>	<i>Agenda item^a</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
Mr. Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen, Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia	Items relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia: the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	3134	13 November 1992
Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights			

^a The agenda items are arranged according to the date on which they were first taken up by the Council in the period under review.