Chapter III

PARTICIPATION IN THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

As indicated previously in the *Repertoire*, Articles 31 and 32 of the Charter and rules 37 and 39 of the provisional rules of procedure provide for invitations to non-members of the Security Council in the following circumstances: (1) where a Member of the United Nations brings a dispute or a situation to the attention of the Security Council in accordance with Article 35 (1) (rule 37); (2) where a Member of the United Nations, or a State which is not a Member of the United Nations, is a party to a dispute (Article 32); (3) where the interests of a Member of the United Nations are specially affected (Article 31 and rule 37); and (4) where members of the Secretariat or other persons are invited to supply information or give other assistance (rule 39). Of these four categories, only category (2) involves an obligation of the Council.

The classification of the material relevant to participation in the proceedings of the Security Council is intended to indicate the varieties of practice to which the Council has taken recourse. The reasons why the material is not arranged within a classification derived directly from Articles 31 and 32 and rules 37 and 39 have been set forth in the *Repertoire*, 1946-1951.

Part I presents a summary of the proceedings wherein proposals to extend an invitation to participate in the discussion have been made, with special emphasis on consideration of the basis on which the invitation might be deemed to rest. There has been no discussion of the terms and provisions of Article 32 during the period under review.

Part III includes summary accounts of procedures relating to the participation of invited representatives after the Council has decided to extend an invitation.

Part I

BASIS OF INVITATIONS TO PARTICIPATE

NOTE

Part I includes all cases in which proposals to extend an invitation to participate in the discussion have been put forward in the Security Council. The case histories in this part are grouped into invitations to representatives of subsidiary organs or other United Nations organs (B); and invitations to Members of the United Nations (C). During the period under review, the Council extended no other invitations.

As previously in the *Repertoire*, the arrangement of section C derives from rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure. Section C.1.a. covers those occasions on which Members submitting matters under Article 35 (1) have been invited to participate without vote in the discussion.[1]

Section C.2. includes instances of invitation, under Article 31, to a Member State when the interests of that Member were considered by the Council to be specially affected. In extending these invitations, the Council, as earlier, has made no distinction between a complaint involving a dispute within the meaning of Article 32, or a situation, or a matter not of such nature. Section C.2., therefore, also includes all cases of invitations to Member States against which a complaint was brought before the Council. Fourteen occasions[2] on which members were invited to participate without vote in the Council discussions are summarized. In one of these instances, the invited representative never took his place at the Council table because the agenda item in connexion with which the invitation was extended was not discussed at subsequent meetings of the Council.[3] Under section C.2.b., a new sub-heading will be found an account[4] of an occasion when the Council, having considered requests from several Member States to participate in the discussion, decided to invite them to submit their views in written statements for circulation by the President to the Council members. In this instance, one Member State, in requesting permission to participate in the discussion,[5] undertook to limit its intervention to the aspect of the problems which arose from a specific resolution of the Security Council.

**A. IN THE CASE OF PERSONS INVITED IN AN INDIVIDUAL CAPACITY

B. IN THE CASE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF UNITED NATIONS ORGANS OR SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

CASE 1

The following was the only occasion during the period under review on which the Security Council invited one of its subsidiary organs to the table to give information required in connexion with consideration of a report from the subsidiary organ:

The United Nations representative for India and Pakistan

At the 774th meeting on 21 February 1957.

[1] Cases 2-8.

[2] Cases 9-22.

[3] Case 14.

[4] Case 23.

[5] S/3663, *O.R., 11th year, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1956*, p. 1.

C. IN THE CASE OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

1. Invitation when the Member brought to the attention of the Security Council

a. A matter in accordance with Article 35 (1) of the Charter

CASE 2

At the 707th meeting on 16 December 1955, in connexion with the Palestine question, the Council considered a complaint by Syria against Israel concerning incidents in the area east of Lake Tiberias.[6]

Decision: *The President (New Zealand) invited, without objection, the representative of Syria to the Council table.*[7]

CASE 3

At the 744th meeting on 19 October 1956, in connexion with the Palestine question, the Security Council considered two complaints, one by Jordan against Israel concerning the incidents of Qalqilya and Husan, the other by Israel against Jordan concerning violations of the provisions of the Jordan-Israel General Armistice Agreement.[8]

Decision: *The President (France) invited, without objection, the representatives of Israel and Jordan to the Council table.*[9]

CASE 4

At the 761st meeting on 16 January 1957, in connexion with the India-Pakistan question, the Security Council considered the letter[10] dated 2 January 1957 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan.

Decision: *The President (Philippines) invited, without objection, the representative of Pakistan to the Council table.*[11]

CASE 5

At the 780th meeting on 23 May 1957, in connexion with the Palestine question, the Security Council considered a complaint by Syria against Israel concerning the construction of a bridge in the demilitarized zone established by the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Syria.[12]

Decision: *The President (United States) invited, without objection, the representative of Syria to the Council table.*[13]

CASE 6

At the 787th meeting on 6 September 1957, in connexion with the Palestine question, the Security Council considered complaints by Jordan against Israel and by Israel against Jordan concerning violations of the provisions of the Jordan-Israel General Armistice Agreement.[14]

Decision: *The President (Cuba) invited, without objection, the representatives of Israel and Jordan to the Council table.*[15]

CASE 7

At the 806th meeting on 22 November 1957, the agenda of the Security Council, adopted without discussion, included, as item 2, the Palestine question and, as sub-items thereunder: (*a*) the letter[16] dated 4 September 1957 from the representative of Jordan concerning a violation by Israel of the General Armistice Agreement in the area between the demarcation lines in Jerusalem, and (*b*) the letter[17] dated 15 September 1957 from the acting representative of Israel regarding violations by Jordan of the provisions of the General Armistice Agreement and, in particular, of article VIII thereof.

Decision: *The President (Iraq) invited, without objection, the representatives of Israel and Jordan to the Council table.*[18]

CASE 8

At the 812th meeting on 21 February 1958, the Security Council considered the letter[19] dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General concerning the situation on the Sudan-Egypt border.

Decision: *The President (USSR) invited, without objection, the representative of Sudan to the Council table.*[20]

---

[6] S/3505, *O.R., 10th year, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1955*, p. 21.

[7] 707th meeting: preceding para. 1. For invitation to Israel, see Case 9.

[8] S/3678, S/3683, *O.R., 11th year, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1956*, pp. 53, 60.

[9] 744th meeting: preceding para. 2.

[10] S/3767, *O.R., 12th year, Suppl. for Jan.-Mar. 1957*, pp. 1-3.

[11] 761st meeting: para. 4. For invitation to India, see Case 16.

[12] S/3827, *O.R., 12th year, Suppl. for Apr.-June 1957*, pp. 19-20.

[13] 780th meeting: para. 1. For invitation to Israel, see Case 17.

[14] S/3878, *O.R., 12th year, Suppl. for July-Sept. 1957*, pp. 33-34; S/3883, *ibid.*, pp. 35-36.

[15] 787th meeting: para. 27.

[16] S/3878, *O.R., 12th year, Suppl. for July-Sept. 1957*, pp. 33-34; S/3892, *ibid.*, pp. 38-43; S/3892/Add.1 and 2, *O.R., 12th year, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1957*, pp. 1-2.

[17] S/3883, *O.R., 12th year, Suppl. for July-Sept. 1957*, pp. 35-36; S/3913, *O.R., 12th year, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1957*, pp. 12-17.

[18] 806th meeting: para. 6. Upon the proposal of the President (Iraq), the Council decided that these complaints would be considered consecutively. See chapter II, Case 13.

[19] S/3963, *O.R., 13th year, Suppl. for Jan.-Mar. 1958*, pp. 21-22.

[20] 812th meeting: para. 1. For invitation to Egypt, see Case 21.

****b. A matter not being either a dispute or a situation**

2. Invitations when the interests of a Member were considered specially affected

a. To participate without vote in the discussions

CASE 9

At the 707th meeting on 16 December 1955, in connexion with the Palestine question, the Security Council considered a complaint by Syria against Israel concerning incidents in the area east of Lake Tiberias.[21]

Decision: *The President (New Zealand) invited, without objection, the representative of Israel to the Council table.*[22]

CASE 10

At the 717th meeting on 26 March 1956, in connexion with the Palestine question, the Security Council considered the letter[23] dated 20 March 1956 from the permanent representative of the United States with special reference to status of compliance given to the General Armistice Agreements and the resolutions of the Security Council adopted during the past year.

Decision: *The President (United Kingdom) invited, without objection, the representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria to the Council Table.*[24]

CASE 11

At the 734th meeting on 26 September 1956, the provisional agenda included: as item 2, a complaint by France and the United Kingdom against Egypt; and, as item 3, a complaint by Egypt against France and the United Kingdom.

The representatives of France and the United Kingdom proposed that the representative of Egypt be invited to participate in the proceedings of the Council since Egypt's interests would be specially affected.

After the adoption of the agenda, the President (Cuba) inquired if there was any objection to inviting the representative of Egypt to the Council table at the appropriate time.[25]

Decision: *At the 735th meeting on 5 October 1956, after the adoption of the agenda, the President (France) invited, without objection, the representative of Egypt to the Council table.*[26]

CASE 12

At the 744th meeting on 19 October 1956, in connexion with the Palestine question, the Security Council considered, as sub-item (*a*), the letter dated 15 October 1956 from the representative of Jordan containing a complaint concerning the incidents of Qualqilya and Husan; and, as sub-item (*b*), the letter dated 17 October 1956 from the representative of Israel containing a complaint concerning violations by Jordan of the General Armistice Agreement and of the cease-fire pledge made to the Secretary-General on 26 April 1956.[27]

Decision: *The President (France) invited, without objection, the representatives of Israel and Jordan to the Council table.*[28]

CASE 13

At the 746th meeting on 28 October 1956, in connexion with the letter[29] dated 27 October 1956 from the representatives of France, the United Kingdom and the United States concerning the situation in Hungary, the Council considered the letter[30] dated 28 October 1956 from the representative of Hungary requesting permission to participate in the discussion of the Council regarding the item.

Decision: *The President (France) invited, without objection, the representative of Hungary to the Council table.*[31]

CASE 14

At the 747th meeting on 29 October 1956, in connexion with the letter[32] dated 25 October 1956 from the representative of France with a complaint concerning military assistance rendered by the Egyptian Government to the rebels in Algeria, after the adoption of the agenda, the President (France) stated that he supposed that all the members of the Council would agree that the representative of Egypt should be invited to participate in the discussion. He further stated that, in order to give the representative of Egypt time to make his preparations, the meeting of the Council should be adjourned.[33]

Decision: *In the absence of any objection, the proposal of the President was adopted without a vote.*[34]

---

[21] S/3505, *O.R., 10th year, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1955*, p. 21.

[22] 707th meeting: Preceding para. 1. For invitation to Syria, see Case 2.

[23] S/3561, *O.R., 11th year, Suppl. for Jan.-Mar. 1956*, p. 20.

[24] 717th meeting: preceding para. 4. At the 723rd meeting on 29 May 1956, when the Security Council considered the Secretary-General's report, pursuant to the Council's resolution of 4 April 1956, the President (Yugoslavia), in inviting the representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria to the Council table, referred to the requests which had been made by the Governments to participate in the discussion (723rd meeting: para 4). For communications requesting participation, see S/3565 (Egypt); S/3566 (Jordan); S/3567 (Lebanon); S/3568 (Syria); S/3569 (Israel).

[25] For texts of relevant statements, see:

734th meeting: President (Cuba), para. 146; France, para. 33; United Kingdom, para. 23.

[26] 735th meeting: para. 15.

[27] S/3678, S 3682, *O.R., 11th year, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1956*, pp. 53, 60.

[28] 744th meeting: preceding para. 2.

[29] S/3690, *O.R., 11th year, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1956*, p. 100.

[30] S/3694, *O.R., 11th year, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1956*, p. 103.

[31] 746th meeting: paras. 36-37.

[32] S/3689 and. Corr.1, *O.R., 11th year, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1956*, pp. 98-100.

[33] 747th meeting: paras. 10-11.

[34] 747th meeting: para. 11.

CASE 15

At the 748th meeting on 30 October 1956, the Council considered the letter[35] dated 29 October 1956 from the representative of the United States concerning the Palestine question, with special reference to steps for the immediate cessation of the military action of Israel in Egypt.

Decision: *The President (France) invited, without objection, the representatives of Egypt and Israel to the Council table.*[36]

CASE 16

At the 761st meeting on 16 January 1957 in connexion with the India-Pakistan question, the Security Council considered the letter[37] dated 2 January 1957 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan.

Decision: *The President (Philippines) invited, without objection, the representative of India to the Council table.*[38]

CASE 17

At the 780th meeting on 23 May 1957, in connexion with the Palestine question, the Security Council considered a complaint by Syria against Israel concerning the construction of a bridge in the demilitarized zone established by the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Syria.[39]

Decision: *The President (United States) invited, without objection, the representative of Israel to the Council table.*[40]

CASE 18

At the 787th meeting on 6 September 1957, in connexion with the Palestine question, the Security Council considered complaints by Jordan against Israel and by Israel against Jordan concerning violations of the provisions of the Jordan-Israel General Armistice Agreement.[41]

Decision: *The President (Cuba) invited, without objection, the representatives of Israel and Jordan to the Council table.*[42]

CASE 19

At the 806th meeting on 22 November 1957, the agenda of the Security Council adopted without discussions included, as item 2, the Palestine question and, as sub-items thereunder: (*a*) the letter[43] dated 4 September 1957 from the representative of Jordan concerning a violation by Israel of the General Armistice Agreement in the area between the demarcation lines in Jerusalem; and (*b*) the letter[44] dated 5 September 1957 from the acting representative of Israel regarding violations by Jordan of the provisions of the General Armistice Agreement and, in particular, of article VIII thereof.

Decision: *The President (Iraq) invited, without objection, the representatives of Israel and Jordan to the Council table.*[45]

CASE 20

At the 811th meeting on 18 February 1958, the provisional agenda of the Security Council included, as item 2, a complaint by Tunisia against France and, as item 3, a complaint by France against Tunisia.

After the adoption of the agenda, the President (USSR) drew the attention of the Council to the letter[46] dated 13 February 1958 from the representative of Tunisia requesting permission to participate in the discussion of the Council regarding the item on the agenda.[47]

Decision: *In the absence of any objection, the President invited the representative of Tunisia to the Council table.*[48]

CASE 21

At the 812th meeting on 21 February 1958, the Security Council considered the letter[49] dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General concerning the situation in the Sudan-Egypt border.

Decision: *The President (USSR) invited, without objection, the representative of Egypt to the Council table.*[50]

CASE 22

At the 818th meeting on 27 May 1958, the Security Council considered a letter[51] dated 22 May 1958 from

---

[35] S/3706, *O.R., 11th year, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1956*, p. 108.

[36] 748th meeting: preceding para. 3.

[37] S/3767, *O.R., 12th year, Suppl. for Jan.-Mar. 1957*, pp. 1-3.

[38] 761st meeting: para. 4.

[39] S/3827, *O.R., 12th year, Suppl. for Apr.-June 1957*, pp. 19-20.

[40] 780th meeting: para. 1. For invitation to Syria, see Case 5.

[41] S/3878, *O.R., 12th year, Suppl. for July-Sept. 1957*, pp. 33-34; S/3883, *ibid.*, pp. 35-36.

[42] 787th meeting: para. 27.

[43] S/3878, *O.R., 12th year, Suppl. for July-Sept. 1957*, pp. 33-34; S/3892, *O.R., 12th year, Suppl. for July-Sept. 1957*, pp. 38-43; S/3892/Add.1 and 2, *O.R., 12th year, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1957*, pp. 1-2.

[44] S/3883, *O.R., 12th year, Suppl. for July-Sept. 1957*, pp. 33-34.

[45] 806th meeting: para. 6. Upon the proposal of the President (Iraq), the Council decided that these complaints would be considered consecutively. See chapter II.

[46] S/3952, *O.R., 13th year, Suppl. for Jan.-Mar. 1958*, pp. 13-14.

[47] 811th meeting: para. 5.

[48] 811th meeting: para. 5.

[49] S/3963, *O.R., 13th year, Suppl. for Jan.-Mar. 1958*, pp. 21-22.

[50] 812th meeting: para. 1. For invitation to Sudan, see Case 8.

[51] S/4007.

the representative of Lebanon addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning "Complaint by Lebanon in respect of a situation arising from the intervention of the United Arab Republic in the internal affairs of Lebanon, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the mainentance of international peace and security."

Decision: *The President (Canada) invited, without objection, the representatives of Lebanon and the United Arab Republic to the Council table.*[52]

b. To submit written statements

CASE 23

At the 734th meeting on 26 September 1956, when the Security Council considered a complaint by France and the United Kingdom against Egypt, the President (Cuba) drew the attention of the Council to a letter[53] dated 26 September 1956 from the representative of Israel requesting permission to participate in the discussion of the Council regarding the item on the agenda.

The representative of Australia stated that, since the members of the Council had not had sufficient time to give the matter consideration, the question of an invitation to Israel should be deferred until the next meeting of the Council.

The representative of Iran maintained that, in the present case, the interests of Israel were not specially affected within the meaning of the Charter. Because the question at issue was highly specialized and, by its very nature, complicated, he did not consider that the Council should complicate it still further. If the representative of Israel was invited to participate, other interested Governments might also wish to be represented. The spirit of the Charter was that only the members of the Security Council should take part in the discussions of the Council and that, as an exceptional measure, when the interests of another Member of the United Nations were genuinely affected, that Member should be given the right to participate in the Council's proceedings. He did not believe that either legal or political considerations, or considerations of expediency provided any grounds for granting Israel's request.[54]

Decision: *In the absence of any objections, the proposal of the representative of Australia was adopted without a vote.*[55]

At the 735th meeting on 5 October 1956, the President (France) brought to the attention of the Security Council the letter[56] dated 3 October 1956 from the representative of Israel requesting permission to participate in the discussion, and expressing the intention of the Israel delegation to limit its intervention in the debate solely to those aspects of the problems which arose from the Council's resolution of 1 September 1951. The letter recalled that the resolution had concluded a Council discussion on this question in which Israel and Egypt had been invited to participate.

At the same time, the President referred to a similar communication[57] from the representatives of Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen, requesting permission to participate in the discussion of the item.

The representative of Yugoslavia maintained that the Council should not take an immediate decision on either of these requests. He formally proposed that any decisions thereon should be postponed until later.

In reply to a question by the representative of Cuba as to how long the consideration of the requests should be postponed, the President stated that the Council might take any decision it thought fit at any time.[58]

Decision: *In the absence of any objection, the proposal of the representative of Yugoslavia was adopted without a vote.*[59]

At the 742nd meeting on 13 October 1956, the representative of the United States stated that at a previous private meeting of the Security Council, he had suggested that the representative of Israel and the representatives of the Arab States who had requested to be heard should be invited to present their views at a meeting of the Council on the following day. Although it had been the prevailing view in the Council that this would not be convenient, no one denied the right in principle of those Governments to be heard. Since their interest in the matter was obvious, the United States representative suggested that the Council leave open the question of hearing the above-named representatives for consideration at a later stage in the proceedings.

He suggested that in the meantime the Council invite them to present their Governments' views to the Security Council in written statements to be circulated by the President.[60]

Decision: *In the absence of any objection, the proposal of the representative of the United States was adopted without a vote.*[61]

**3. Invitations denied

**D. In the case of non-member States and other invitations

[52] 818th meeting: para. 7.

[53] S/3657, *O.R., 11th year, Suppl. for July-Sept. 1956*, p. 48.

[54] For texts of relevant statements, see:

734th meeting: President (Cuba), paras. 145, 147; Australia, paras. 148-149; Iran, paras. 150-153.

[55] 734th meeting: para. 154.

[56] S/3663, *O.R., 11th year, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1956*, p. 1.

[57] S/3664, *O.R., 11th year, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1956*, pp. 1-2.

[58] For texts of relevant statements, see:

735th meeting: President (France), paras. 7-8, 12, 14; Cuba, para. 11; Yugoslavia, paras. 9-10, 13.

[59] 735th meeting: para. 14.

[60] 742nd meeting: paras. 3-5.

[61] 742nd meeting: para. 6. In accordance with this decision, written statements were submitted to the Security Council by Israel (S/3673, *O.R., 11th year, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1956*, pp. 21-38); Jordan (S/3680, *O.R., 11th year, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1956*, pp. 55-59); Lebanon (S/3683, *O.R., 11th year, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1956*, pp. 61-87); Libya (S/3684, *O.R., 11th year, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1956*, pp. 88-89); Saudi Arabia (S/3676, *O.R., 11th year, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1956*, pp. 48-52); Syria (S/3674, *O.R., 11th year, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1956*, pp. 38-47); Yemen (S/3681, *O.R., 11th year, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1956*, pp. 59-60).

Part II

**CONSIDERATION OF THE TERMS AND PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 32 OF THE CHARTER

Part III

PROCEDURES RELATING TO PARTICIPATION OF INVITED REPRESENTATIVES

NOTE

Part III is concerned with procedures relating to the participation of invited representatives after an invitation has been extended.

Section A deals with the related questions of the opportune moment for the Council to extend invitations and the timing of initial hearing of the invited representative. The section includes two instances[62] in which the question as to when an invited representative should make his initial statement was decided by the President in accordance with the established practice of the Council. On another occasion[63] discussion took place on whether the representative of an invited Member could be seated at the Council table but not permitted to speak pending the verification of his credentials.

Section B includes three instances[64] illustrating the duration of the participation by invited representatives. On one occasion,[65] when the agenda included two items, one of the invited representatives withdrew after the Council had completed its consideration of the item in connexion with which he had been invited. It has been the practice of the President, when consideration of a question has extended over several meetings, to renew the invitation immediately after the adoption of the agenda without comment. During the period under review, the President, in two instances,[66] has extended invitations with a reminder to the Council of its initial decision to extend the invitation to participate.

Section C, concerned with limitations of a procedural nature applicable throughout the process of participation, includes, under sub-section C.1., three instances[67] illustrative of the order in which the invited representatives are called upon to speak. In one instance recorded in section C.2.[68] a member of the Council was called on to speak before an invited representative who had expressed a wish to raise a point or order. Section C.3 includes a case[69] in which a member of the Council requested the Council to vote on a draft resolution submitted by an invited representative.

Section D includes case histories bearing on limitations concerned with those aspects of the proceedings in which the participation of invited representatives has usually been deemed inappropriate. In these instances invited representatives have indicated awareness of such limitations.[70]

A. THE STAGE AT WHICH INVITED STATES ARE HEARD

CASE 24

At the 776th meeting on 26 April 1957, in connexion with the letter[71-72] dated 24 April 1957 from the representative of the United States relating to the Suez Canal, the Security Council resumed consideration of the complaint by France and the United Kingdom against Egypt.

After the initial statement by the representative of the United States, the President (United Kingdom) informed the Council that some members had notified him of their desire to speak. He thought that it would be in accordance with the usual practice of the Council, however, to ask the representative of Egypt whether he wished to make a statement at that stage of the proceedings.[73]

Decision: *In the absence of any objection, the President (United Kingdom) called upon the representative of Egypt to speak.*[74]

CASE 25

At the 778th meeting on 20 May 1957, in connexion with the letter[75] dated 15 May 1957 from the representative of France relating to the Suez Canal, the Security Council resumed consideration of the complaint by France and the United Kingdom against Egypt.

After the initial statement by the representative of France, the President (United Kingdom) stated:

> "With the consent of members who desire to speak at today's meeting, the Chair now recognizes the representative of Egypt in order that the Council may hear his views."[76]

---

[62] Cases 24 and 25.

[63] See chapter I, Case 4.

[64] Cases 26, 27 and 28.

[65] Case 26.

[66] Cases 27 and 28.

[67] Cases 29, 30 and 31.

[68] Case 32.

[69] Case 33.

[70] Cases 34-38.

[71-72] S/3817/Rev.1, *O.R., 12th year, Suppl. for Apr.-June 1957*, p. 8.

[73] 776th meeting: para. 15.

[74] 776th meeting: para. 15.

[75] S/3829, *O.R., 12th year, Suppl. for Apr.-June 1957*, pp. 20-21.

[76] 778th meeting: para. 57.

Decision: *In the absence of any objection, the President (United Kingdom) called upon the representative of Egypt to speak.*[77]

B. THE DURATION OF PARTICIPATION

CASE 26

At the 750th meeting on 30 October 1956, when the Security Council was considering the Palestine question, with special reference to steps for the immediate cessation of the military action of Israel in Egypt, the President (France) stated that he had no other speakers on his list. He therefore considered that the Council had completed its discussion of this item and should proceed to the next item on its agenda.[78]

Decision: *The representative of Israel withdrew, and the Council went on to the next item on its agenda.*[79]

CASE 27

At the 776th meeting on 26 April 1957, in connexion with the letter[80] dated 24 April 1957 from the representative of the United States relating to the Suez Canal, the Council resumed consideration of the complaint by France and the United Kingdom against Egypt.

The President (United Kingdom) recalled that the representative of Egypt had been invited to the Council table during the proceedings of the Council in October 1956 concerning this question. Accordingly, with the consent of the Council, he would invite the representative of Egypt to participate in the deliberations of the Council on this agenda item.[81]

Decision: *In the absence of any objection, the President (United Kingdom) invited the representative of Egypt to the Council table.*[82]

CASE 28

At the 778th meeting on 20 May 1957, in connexion with the letter[83] dated 15 May 1957 from the representative of France relating to the Suez Canal, the Council resumed consideration of the complaint by France and the United Kingdom against Egypt.

The President (United States) recalled that the representative of Egypt had been invited to the Council table during the discussion of that question in October 1956 and April 1957. Accordingly, with the consent of the Council, he would invite the representative of Egypt to participate in the deliberations of the Council on this agenda item.[84]

Decision: *In the absence of any objection, the President invited the representative of Egypt to the Council table.*[85]

C. LIMITATIONS OF A PROCEDURAL NATURE

1. Concerning the order in which the representatives are called upon to speak

CASE 29

At the 748th meeting on 30 October 1956, in connexion with the Palestine question, with special reference to steps for the immediate cessation of the military action of Israel in Egypt, after the list of speakers had been exhausted, a discussion arose as to whether to hear the representatives of the parties, or to adjourn the meeting until that afternoon. The representative of Egypt * asked for the floor to make a brief statement.

The President (France) stated that, in accordance with the rules of procedure, he called upon the representative of Iran who had asked to speak.

Following a statement by the representative of Iran, the President called upon the representative of Egypt.[86]

CASE 30

At the 749th meeting on 30 October 1956, in connexion with the Palestine question, with special reference to steps for the immediate cessation of the military action of Israel in Egypt, the President (France) reminded the Security Council that the representatives of Egypt and Israel had intimated at the 748th meeting on the same day that they would ask to speak again at the afternoon meeting, but that he had to give priority to members of the Council who had asked for the floor.

At the same meeting, after statements had been made by certain members of the Council, the President stated that since no other member wished to speak at that moment, it remained for the Council to hear the parties as had been agreed at the beginning of the meeting. The President called first upon the representative of Israel, and then on the representative of Egypt, to speak.[87]

CASE 31

At the 751st meeting on 31 October 1956, in connexion with the letter[88] dated 30 October 1956 from the representative of Egypt, after statements had been

---

[77] 778th meeting: para. 57.

[78] 750th meeting: para. 39.

[79] 750th meeting: para. 39.

[80] S/3817/Rev.1, *O.R., 12th year, Suppl. for Apr.-June 1957*, p. 8.

[81] 776th meeting: para. 4.

[82] 776th meeting: para. 4.

[83] S/3829, *O.R., 12th year, Suppl. for Apr.-June 1957*, pp. 20-21.

[84] 778th meeting: para. 15.

[85] 778th meeting: para. 15.

[86] For texts of relevant statements, see:

748th meeting: President (France), paras. 54, 59, 61; Egypt *, para. 60; Iran, para. 62.

[87] For texts of relevant statements, see:

749th meeting: President (France), paras. 1, 32.

[88] S/3712, *O.R., 11th year, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1956*, pp. 111-112.

made by the Secretary-General and certain members of the Council, the President (France) interrupted the representative of Yugoslavia who had begun to speak, and informed the Council that the Egyptian representative had asked for the floor.

The representative of Egypt * explained that he had intended to make a brief statement to the Council before the debate began.

The President then asked the representatives of Iran, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia, who were on his list of speakers, whether they had any objections to the Egyptian representative speaking at that stage.[89]

Decision: *In the absence of any objection, the President (France) called upon the representative of Egypt to speak.*[90]

2. Concerning the raising of points of order by invited representatives

CASE 32

At the 746th meeting on 28 October 1956, in connexion with the letter[91] dated 27 October 1956 from the representatives of France, the United Kingdom and the United States concerning the situation in Hungary, after the representative of Hungary had been invited to the Council table, the President (France) gave the floor to the representative of the United States.

The representative of Hungary * wished to raise a point of order, but the representative of the United States declined to yield.

The President declared that the representative of Hungary could not take the floor before members of the Council.[92]

3. Concerning the submission of proposals or draft resolutions by invited representatives

CASE 33

At the 710th meeting on 12 January 1956, in connexion with the Palestine question, the Security Council had before it a draft resolution[93] submitted by the representative of Syria who had been invited to participate without vote in the discussion, together with a letter[94] dated 9 January 1956 from the representative of the USSR requesting the President of the Council, in accordance with rule 38 of the rules of procedure, to put the Syrian draft resolution to the vote with certain amendments included in the text of that letter. The Council also had before it a joint draft resolution[95] submitted by the representatives of France, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The representative of the United Kingdom, speaking in support of the joint draft resolution and referring to the letter from the representative of the USSR, remarked:

"... I am not at all clear about the status of this document. Is it a Soviet proposal? Is it a Syrian proposal? Or is it perhaps a Syrian-Soviet proposal? Nor am I at all certain whether this proposal, whatever its paternity, is strictly speaking in order, according to the rules of procedure of the Council.

"In his letter of 9 January, the Soviet representative cites rule 38 of the rules of procedure as the basis on which he requests that what he calls a draft resolution, in the form set out in his letter, should be put to the vote. If he had requested that the Syrian draft resolution [S/3519] should be put to the vote in the form in which it was presented by the representative of Syria, then of course his request would be well founded on rule 38. But this he does not do. He proposes a series of amendments to the Syrian draft resolution and then requests the Council to put the amended form of the draft resolution to the vote. I question whether such a request is in order under rule 38. I hope that we shall receive some clarification on the parenthood of this rather strange offspring.

"I can, of course, well understand why the Soviet representative wished to amend the Syrian draft resolution in such drastic fashion. That draft resolution was couched in very extreme terms. But if the Soviet representative thought fit to present his own recommendation to the Council in the form of a draft resolution, the more normal procedure would surely have been to submit a draft resolution in his own name."

The representative of the USSR made a statement in support of the Syrian draft resolution and the amendments which his delegation had submitted to the Council.

At the 715th meeting on 19 January 1956, after the Council had given priority to and adopted unanimously the joint draft resolution, the representative of the USSR inquired whether the representative of Syria considered it necessary that a vote be taken on the Syrian draft resolution, as amplified by the USSR delegation.

The representative of Syria * replied that he would not press for a vote on his draft resolution but that he would prefer it to remain standing in the Security Council until an opportune moment.[96]

---

[89] For texts of relevant statements, see:
751st meeting: President (France), paras. 18, 20; Egypt *, para. 19.

[90] 751st meeting: para. 21.

[91] S/3690, *O.R., 11th year, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1956*, p. 100.

[92] 746th meeting: paras. 38-41.

[93] S/3519, *O.R., 10th year, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1955*, pp. 41-42.

[94] S/3528, *O.R., 11th year, Suppl. for Jan.-Mar. 1956*, p. 1.

[95] S/3530, *O.R., 11th year, Suppl. for Jan.-Mar. 1956*, p. 2.

[96] For texts of relevant statements, see:
710th meeting: USSR, para. 100; United Kingdom, paras. 43-45;
715th meeting: Syria *, para. 167; USSR, para. 164.

D. LIMITATIONS ON MATTERS TO BE DISCUSSED BY INVITED REPRESENTATIVES

****1. Adoption of the agenda**

****2. Extension of invitations**

****3. Postponement of consideration of a question**

4. Other matters

CASE 34

At the 749th meeting on 30 October 1956, when the Council was considering the letter[97] dated 29 October 1956 from the representative of the United States concerning the Palestine question, with special reference to steps for the immediate cessation of the military action of Israel in Egypt, after the President (France) had made a statement as the representative of France, the representative of Egypt *, who had been invited to participate in the deliberations of the Council, stated:

"... I regret that you should have taken advantage of your position as President of the Security Council to discuss matters which have nothing to do with the item under discussion... It would have been easy for me to do the same; but I prefer not to do so, and I protest against your conduct as President of the Council."[98]

CASE 35

At the 761st meeting on 16 January 1957, in connexion with the India-Pakistan question, the representative of India * stated that his delegation would need a reasonable time in which to obtain the necessary instructions and to verify the quotations contained in the statement which the representative of Pakistan had made before the Council. In reply to a question by the President (Philippines) whether a meeting be held on the afternoon of 18 January 1957 would adequate to him, the representative of India said that it would be physically impossible for him to be prepared for a meeting by that date.

After further discussion, in which 22 and 23 January 1957 were proposed as possible dates for the next meeting of the Council, the representative of India stated that he had made no suggestion to the Council as to the date of its next meeting. The Indian delegation had participated at the meeting under Article 32 of the Charter, and it was for the Security Council itself to decide on the date.[99]

CASE 36

At the 763rd meeting on 23 January 1957, in connexion with the India-Pakistan question, the President (Philippines) asked the representative of India how much more time he needed in order to finish his statement.

The representative of India * believed that one further meeting would be sufficient.

The President then stated that he thought the members of the Council would be willing to continue for another hour.

The representative of India replied that he would not be able to finish his statement in that time and he would have considerable personal difficulty in continuing for another two hours.

The President suggested that the Council adjourn, then resume at 8.30 p.m. and continue until the representative of India had completed his statement. He asked whether the Council agreed to his proposal.

The representative of the USSR proposed that the Council meet on the following day.

The representative of India asked whether he was entitled to speak on this question, the President replied that the decision was one for the Council to make.

The representative of India then stated that when he was asked, under Article 32 of the Charter, to participate in the discussion, that participation had to be physically possible.

After the President had agreed to hear his views, the representative of India remarked that there appeared to be no reason why the Council must conclude its consideration of the matter that night. He hoped, therefore, that the Council would not have a night meeting.

Following an expression of support by the representative of Cuba for the position of the representative of India, the President observed that the Council had before it a proposal by the representative of the USSR to continue the meeting on the following day.[100]

Decision: *In the absence of any objection, the Council so decided.*[101]

CASE 37

At the 774th meeting on 21 February 1957, in connexion with the India-Pakistan question the President (Sweden) called upon the representative of Pakistan to speak.

The President then called upon the representative of India who requested a brief recess to permit consideration of the statement made by the representative of Pakistan.

The representatives of Colombia and the Philippines suggested that the President request the representatives of India and Pakistan to limit themselves to observations on the text of the draft resolution. The

---

[97] S/3706, *O.R., 11th year, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1956*, p. 108.

[98] For texts of relevant statements, see:

749th meeting: President (France), paras. 152-177; Egypt *, para. 184.

[99] For texts of relevant statements, see:

761st meeting: President (Philippines), para. 126; Australia, paras. 135-136; Colombia, para. 139; India *, paras. 127, 148.

[100] For texts of relevant statements, see:

763rd meeting: President (Philippines), paras. 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 216; Cuba, paras. 214-215; India *, paras. 203, 205, 209, 211, 213; USSR, para. 207.

[101] 763rd meeting: para. 216.

representative of India having indicated that such a request would come too late, the representative of the Philippines, on a point of order, observed that the discussion of this matter should be limited to members of the Council.

The Council recessed in accordance with the request of the representative of India. Upon resumption of the meeting the President requested the representative of India to take into consideration the observations of the representatives of Colombia and the Philippines.[102]

Case 38

At the 779th meeting on 21 May 1957, when the Council concluded its consideration of the letter[103] dated 15 May 1957 from the representative of France relating to the Suez Canal, the President (United States) summarized the opinions that had been expressed in the Council during the discussion of this agenda item.

The representative of Egypt *, who had been invited to participate in the deliberations of the Council, stated:

> "Although Egypt is not a member of the Security Council... I should like to make some reservations, on behalf of my delegation, with regard to the summing up of the discussion which the President has just made."[104]

---

[102] For texts of relevant statements, see:

774th meeting: President (Sweden), para. 25; Colombia, paras. 18-19; India *, para. 22; Philippines, paras. 20-23.

[103] S/3829, *O.R., 12th year, Suppl. for Apr.-June 1957*, pp. 20-21.

[104] For texts of relevant statements, see:

779th meeting: President (United States), paras. 115-127; Egypt *, para. 133.