

Chapter II

AGENDA

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The present chapter contains material concerning rules 6 to 11, inclusive, of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

As in the previous volumes of the *Repertoire*, the material in the present chapter is presented directly under the rule of procedure to which it relates. The chapter is divided into four parts: part I, Consideration of the adoption or amendment of rules 6-12; part II, The Provisional Agenda; part III, Adoption of the Agenda (rule 9); and part IV, The Agenda: Matters of which the Security Council is seized (rules 10 and 11).

No material has been entered under part I, since the Council has not had occasion to consider any change in rules 6 to 12.

Part II provides information concerning the circulation of communications by the Secretary-General (rule 6), the preparation of the provisional agenda (rule 7) and the communication of the provisional agenda (rule 8).

Part III contains material on the procedure and practice of the Security Council in connexion with the adoption of the agenda. Section A includes a list of votes taken in adopting the agenda arranged by forms of proposals voted upon. This list is followed by case histories summarizing the discussion in the Council concerning a procedural aspect of the adoption of the agenda. Section B presents case histories setting forth discussion in the Council of the requirements for the inclusion of an item in the agenda and of the effects of such inclusion. Section C covers other questions which have been discussed in connexion with the adoption of the agenda, such as the order of discussion of items and the scope of items in relation to the scope of the discussion.

Part IV relates to the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized. The tabulation in Section B (rule 11) brings up to date the tabulations in the previous volumes of the *Repertoire* and includes items which have appeared in the Secretary-General's Summary Statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized during the period 1959 to 1963, inclusive.

Part I

**CONSIDERATION OF THE ADOPTION OR AMENDMENT OF RULES 6-12

Part II

THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA

NOTE

The questions raised in this section concern the application of the provisional rules of procedure to the preparation, approval and circulation of the provisional agenda and the circulation by the Secretary-General of communications concerning matters for consideration by the Security Council. The proceedings reported in this part involved questions concerning (1) the circulation of communications by the Secretary-General, (2) the "language" of communications circulated as official Security Council documents, (3) the conditions governing the inscription of items on the provisional agenda, and (4) the requirements for inclusion in the provisional agenda of references to documents.

Under the provisions of rule 6, the Secretary-General is obliged to bring to the attention of members of the Council all communications from States, organs of the United Nations, or the Secretary-General concerning any matter for the consideration of the Security Council.

However, during the period under review, there was one instance in which the Secretary-General informed

the Council that he had refrained from circulating certain information when he found that, according to diplomatic rules regarding the interests of Member States, it would not be in order to do so.^{1/}

On one occasion questions were raised concerning the propriety of the language of communications circulated as official Security Council documents and the obligation, if any, resting on the Organization in this connexion, to require propriety in the use of language in documents intended for circulation (Case 2). Communications from others than accredited representatives of a government or a foreign minister or head of State have been circulated by the Secretary-General only at the request of a member of the Council.^{2/} Certain communications originating from sources other than those described in rule 6 have also been

^{1/} For the Secretary-General's statement, see 920th meeting, para. 78.

^{2/} See 976th meeting, 17 November 1961, paras. 114-116, concerning the circulation of a communication from Mr. Tshombé in connexion with the situation in the Republic of the Congo. See also S/4908-S/4911, O.R., 16th year, Suppl. for July-Sept. 1961, pp. 52-55 concerning circulation of a message from Mr. Antoine Gizenga in connexion with the same question.

circulated as documents in the S/ series on the basis of Article 54 of the Charter.^{3/}

Rule 7 entrusts the drawing up of the provisional agenda for each meeting to the Secretary-General, subject to the approval of the President of the Security Council. The Secretary-General's discretion with respect to the inclusion of new items is restricted to those items which have been brought to the attention of the Council under rule 6. In addition to the express provisions of rule 7, the Secretary-General has also taken into account whether a specific request to include the item has been made. Pursuant to rule 9, the first item on every provisional agenda is the adoption of the agenda. It is during the discussion relating to the adoption of the agenda that views are expressed with respect to the provisional agenda prepared by the Secretary-General. The compatibility with rules 6 and 7 of additions to the provisional agenda at the state of consideration by the Council has been the subject of discussion (Case 3). A related question concerned the propriety of adding to a provisional agenda under consideration a reference to communications from a government without authorization from the latter and in the absence of a request by it for a Security Council meeting (Case 4). In another instance, inclusion in the agenda of a question of which notice had not been given in accordance with rule 8 was rejected by the Council (Case 5), although the matter to which the item in question related concerned an application for admission to membership, which was on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized. The order of other items appearing on the provisional agenda usually depends on the stage of consideration reached at the previous meeting and the urgency of new communications. In any event, it is for the Council to decide the order of items on its agenda, which need not coincide with the order of the items in the provisional agenda.^{4/} Items on the provisional agenda other than item 1 are generally described either by the title of the relevant document, by a brief heading covering the subject matter followed by the title of the relevant document as a sub-heading, by a title which has been specifically requested, or by a title which has been previously approved by the Council. The wording of items on the agenda is also a matter for final approval by the Security Council itself. If several communications relate to one question, the proposed agenda item is usually followed by sub-items corresponding to the individual communications.

A. RULE 6: CIRCULATION OF COMMUNICATIONS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

CASE 1

At the 847th meeting on 7 September 1959, when a request for the inclusion in the agenda of an item entitled:

"Report by the Secretary-General on the letter received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of Laos, transmitted by

^{3/} Communications from the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Peace Committee have been distributed as documents in the S/ series whenever received.

^{4/} For a discussion of this problem, see chapter I, Case 77.

a note from the Permanent Mission of Laos to the United Nations, 4 September 1959"

was being considered, the representative of the USSR said that he wished to draw the attention of the President and other members of the Council to a number of irregularities of a procedural nature in the convening of the meeting.

He pointed out that under rule 6 the Secretary-General should bring to the attention of all representatives matters for the consideration of the Security Council. However, if the relevant note of 4 September 1959 from the permanent representative of Laos were read, no indication would be found that the Government of Laos was submitting the matter for the consideration of the Security Council. Admittedly, the Secretary-General was himself entitled to bring any matter to the attention of the Security Council under Article 99, but

"we have just heard the Secretary-General state that he does not propose to do this, that he is not submitting the question raised in the Laotian representative's note for the consideration of the Security Council on the basis of Article 99 of the Charter. He has said that he is not submitting the question.

"What then is the position? The Government of Laos is not submitting the question to the Security Council nor is the Secretary-General doing so on the strength of the rights granted to him by the Charter. Who then is submitting the question? It is nevertheless the Secretary-General."

Replying to the statement of the representative of the USSR, the Secretary-General read out rule 6:

"The Secretary-General shall immediately bring to the attention of all representatives on the Security Council all communications from States, organs of the United Nations, or the Secretary-General concerning any matter for the consideration of the Security Council...".

He added:

"... I have received a message which ends by asking the Secretary-General to apply the appropriate procedure to the request of the Government of Laos ... the message from the Government of Laos containing that request, combined with my letter to the President containing the request for a meeting, constitute the full documentation for this question, all communications which are relevant under rule 6—and they have been duly brought to the attention of the Security Council."

The President (Italy) reminded the Council of his two-fold responsibility, to call meetings, and to approve the provisional agenda drawn up by the Secretary-General. Commenting on the statement by the representative of the USSR that rule 6 of the rules of procedure could not apply to the case in question because there was no request by a State to convene the Council, he read out the rule and pointed out that "Rule 6 clearly speaks of communications from States and not of formal requests from those States in order to have the Council convened." Consequently, he considered that the requirements of rule 6 had been fully

taken into consideration in convening the Council and in establishing the provisional agenda.^{5/}

CASE 2

By letter dated 11 March 1963 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the permanent representative of Cuba requested that a letter^{6/} dated 4 March 1963 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the Secretary-General be circulated as an official Security Council document. The letter^{7/} was circulated in accordance with the request of the Government of Cuba. Venezuela,^{8/} Costa Rica^{9/} and Paraguay,^{10/} by letters dated 14 March, 15 March and 20 March 1963, respectively, protested against the circulation of the Cuban letter because of insulting language contained in it. These letters were also circulated as Security Council documents in accordance with the requests of their authors.

The representative of Venezuela in his letter of 14 March 1963 asserted that it was

"the right and duty of the United Nations to require that the language used in documents intended for reproduction or circulation by it should be consistent with the importance and dignity of the highest international organization."

The President (Brazil) in his reply^{11/} of 15 March 1963 to the representative of Venezuela declared that:

"It has been the established practice of the Security Council to circulate, at the request of a Member State, any document concerning an item inscribed on the agenda of the Council."

In a further communication^{12/} under date of 18 March 1963, the representative of Venezuela pointed out that his earlier letter had related

"... to the language which should be used in documents intended for reproduction or circulation by the United Nations..."

He added that the practice referred to by the President was known to the Venezuelan Government and accepted by it. This letter also was circulated as an official Security Council document.

Replying to the second communication from the representative of Venezuela, the President, in a letter of 19 March 1963^{13/} declared that he would

"only like to add that, as you are aware, the language used in communications is the responsibility of

^{5/} For the text of relevant statements, see: 847th meeting: President (Italy), paras. 28-29; USSR, paras. 14-19; Secretary-General, paras. 24-25.

^{6/} This letter had been circulated by the Secretary-General on 7 March 1963 by means of a *note verbale*, no request having been made for its circulation as an official Security Council document. The circulation of the letter by the Secretariat was the subject of a protest by the representative of Venezuela. See S/5272, letter dated 27 March 1963 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela addressed to the President of the Security Council, in which reference is made to that protest (O.R., 18th year, Suppl. for Jan.-March 1963, pp. 146-147).

^{7/} S/5269, *ibid.*, p. 145.

^{8/} S/5260, *ibid.*, p. 130.

^{9/} S/5264, *ibid.*, pp. 141-142.

^{10/} S/5271, *ibid.*, pp. 145-146.

^{11/} S/5262, *ibid.*, p. 133.

^{12/} S/5266, *ibid.*, p. 143.

^{13/} S/5267, *ibid.*, pp. 143-144.

the Government from which the communication emanates."

A third letter under date of 21 March 1963^{14/} from the representative of Venezuela reiterated the grounds of protest quoted above and added that his Government

"does not accept the view that the United Nations is under an obligation to reproduce and circulate communications even if they contain insults".

In a letter^{15/} of 25 March 1963 to the representative of Venezuela, the President declared that he was bound by the practice of the Security Council concerning the publication, as Council documents, of communications from Member States relating to items on the Council's agenda the contents of which were the responsibility of the State which sent them, and,

"not being empowered to modify the language of a communication received from a Member State, it was my duty as President of the Security Council to circulate document S/5259 as worded by the Member State from which it emanated."^{16/}

B. RULE 7: PREPARATION OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA

CASE 3

At the 873rd meeting on 13/14 July 1960, in connexion with the situation in the Republic of the Congo, the provisional agenda included a letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4381). The President (Ecuador) asked if there were any objections to the adoption of the proposed agenda.

The representative of the USSR stated that he had asked to speak, not in order to object to the proposed agenda, but to suggest an addition to make it more precise. "We are asked," he said,

"to place on our agenda a letter from the Secretary-General in which the Security Council is requested to hear a report of the Secretary-General on a demand for United Nations action in relation to the Republic of the Congo [S/4381]. The Secretary-General's letter does not, however, indicate that this demand for United Nations action emanates from the Congolese Government."

However, the members had before them two telegrams from the Government of the Congo, stating that United Nations assistance was needed because aggression had been committed against the Congo by Belgium (S/4382). He therefore proposed that the item be expanded to include a

"Telegram dated 12 July 1960 from the President of the Republic of the Congo and Supreme Commander of the National Army and the Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (S/4382)."

The agenda, he concluded, would then be complete.

^{14/} S/5268, *ibid.*, pp. 144-145.

^{15/} S/5269, *ibid.*, p. 145.

^{16/} In further communications of 27 and 28 March 1963, S/5272 and S/5273, the representative of Venezuela and the President of the Security Council maintained their respective positions (O.R., 18th year, Suppl. for Jan.-March 1963, pp. 146-147).

In reply, the Secretary-General explained that the two telegrams to which the representative of the USSR had referred had been circulated as a Security Council document (S/4382), and

"the reason why I, as Secretary-General, did not propose a reference to those two cables in the agenda is simply that there is in the two telegrams no reference to the Security Council; they are addressed to the Secretary-General. However, that formal aspect of course in no way bars the Security Council from deciding to take them up as documents of reference in the agenda."

Replying to the President's question whether, in view of the Secretary-General's explanation, he wished to press his proposal that the agenda be amended, the representative of the USSR said that it seemed to him that the Secretary-General did not object to his proposal. The Secretary-General replied that he had simply made a distinction between what was proper for the Secretary-General to do and what was proper for the Security Council to do. "I should," he said,

"follow the indication given by the Governments which addressed me. They have not themselves made it a Security Council issue and their documents Security Council documents. Under such circumstances I felt that I should not do it."

The representative of the USSR then said that if no member of the Council objected it would be desirable for the agenda to include reference to the document S/4382.

The representative of the United States maintained that the Government of the Republic of the Congo had not asked for a meeting of the Security Council, although it was perfectly capable of asking for one if it wanted to. Nor had the Secretary-General asked for a meeting of the Security Council on behalf of the Government of the Republic of the Congo.

The representative of the USSR replied that

"... in accordance with the Council's rules of procedure ... any member of the Security Council may propose for the inclusion in the agenda an item such as the one ... in document S/4382. This is precisely what I am doing. If the members of the Council take exception to my proposal, I shall not press it."

The representative of the United States said that a dangerous precedent would be created if a member of the Security Council were allowed to bring a nation before the Council and become a sort of spokesman for it without the authorization of that nation, particularly when that nation was capable of asking for consideration itself.

The President (Ecuador) stated that the representative of the USSR had made a suggestion with regard to the agenda which the Chair regarded as entirely within the rights of the representative of the USSR. He stated, further, that in view of the reactions to this suggestion, the representative of the USSR had stated that he would not press it. The President asked the Council whether

it was prepared to adopt the provisional agenda as submitted.^{17/}

Decision: *The agenda as submitted was adopted.*^{18/}

CASE 4

At the 934th meeting on 15 February 1961, in connexion with the situation in the Republic of the Congo, while adoption of the agenda was being considered, the representative of Liberia requested "the addition to the present provisional agenda ... of the question of the recent disturbances in the territory of Angola." He urged that the Council "take immediate cognizance of what is happening in Angola so that, for once, we may have our minds made up and our processes of conciliation worked out before the next crisis is upon us." Quoting from a statement issued by his Government, noting the violation of human rights in Angola, the representative continued:

"The Liberian Government has ... directed its representative on the Security Council to request the inscription of the item on the Security Council's agenda under Article 34 of the Charter of the United Nations."

The President (United Kingdom) pointed out that the rules of procedure governing the inscription of items on the agenda were set out in the provisional rules of procedure, particularly rules 6 and 7, and having examined those rules, it seemed to him that the proposal made by the representative of Liberia raised considerable difficulty. "I am unable," he said,

"to see that, under the rules as they at present stand, it is legitimate to add an item to the agenda in the manner now suggested. I therefore feel bound to rule that, under the existing rules of procedure of the Security Council, I cannot agree to add this item as requested by the representative of Liberia."^{19/}

C. RULE 8: COMMUNICATION OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA

CASE 5

At the 911th meeting on 3/4 December 1960, in connexion with the admission of new Members, the President (USSR) stated that "The provisional agenda for tonight's meeting will be found in document S/Agenda/911/Rev. 1, which has already been circulated to the Council." Then, speaking as the representative of the USSR, he proposed that the application of the Mongolian People's Republic, the second sub-item under item 2, be taken up as the first sub-item, since "The Mongolian People's Republic submitted its first application for admission to the United Nations over fourteen years ago" and had resubmitted it a number of times since.

^{17/} For the text of the relevant statements, see:

873rd meeting: President (Ecuador), paras. 1, 6, 13-16; USSR, paras. 2-4, 7, 9, 11; United States, paras. 10, 12; Secretary-General, paras. 5, 8.

^{18/} 873rd meeting: para. 16.

^{19/} For the text of relevant statements, see:

934th meeting: President (United Kingdom), para. 11; Liberia, paras. 3-10. In a letter dated 20 February 1961 the representative of Liberia referring to his statement at the 934th meeting requested "... a meeting of the Council after the present session, to deal with the crisis in Angola. ..." (S/4738, O.R., 16th year, Suppl. for Jan.-March 1961, p. 145). The Council considered the question at its 943rd to 946th meetings held between 10 and 15 March 1961.

The representative of France pointed out that

"Today, at the beginning of the meeting, a revised agenda was distributed. The original agenda appeared in document S/Agenda/911.

"... I do not quite see how we could discuss at such short notice the admission of the Mongolian People's Republic, still less why we should place it before a question which has been included in the agenda since 29 November. ... I ask that we should respect the agenda distributed to us—it remains the existing agenda—in which the admission of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania appears as the first item."^{20/}

The representative of the United States said that he had noted in the provisional revised agenda "submitted this evening at 9 o'clock, that reference was made to a letter which was not at that moment before the Security Council and which refers to a draft resolution (S/4570) which was not before the Security Council but which came in later, as the meeting proceeded; all of this ... is highly irregular." He said, further, that he came to the meeting with the understanding that it was to be conducted on the basis of the agenda distributed on 1 December and "it is my desire, and I believe the desire of the other members of the Council, to deal with that agenda".

The representative of Italy pointed out that

"We have the Provisional Rules of Procedure which are set forth rather clearly and we have the practice which has been followed constantly. ... Rule 8 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure states:

"The Provisional Agenda for a meeting shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to the representatives on the Security Council at least three days before the meeting, but in urgent circumstances it may be communicated simultaneously with the notice of the meeting".

Continuing, he said:

"We did not get any advice of this new item to be inserted in our agenda. Certainly we did not get it

^{20/} The proposal to discuss the application of the Mongolian People's Republic was contained in a revised provisional agenda distributed the day of the Security Council meeting which contained a reference to a letter from the representative of the USSR to the President of the Security Council.

three days before the meeting, I do not question the urgency, because it is for the Council to decide whether it is urgent or not, but I certainly question the fact that it was not communicated simultaneously with the notice of the meeting. So I think that from a *de jure* point of view we are not in order."

The President, speaking as representative of the USSR, asked why, since item 2 of the provisional agenda was entitled "Admission of new Members to the United Nations", the admission of any new Member could not be considered. He said that

"... even if no paper had been circulated to the members of the Security Council, any member of the Council can, during the discussion of the agenda, propose the inclusion in the agenda of any question whatever. Other members may disagree with the proposal and that is their right; but any member of the Security Council is entitled to propose any item for the agenda and the other members cannot prevent him."

The representative of Argentina, after concurring with the views expressed by the representative of Italy, said:

"I think that we should bear in mind that we must abide by the written rules governing our work, the more so since, as in this case, there are very good reasons for the rules. Why does this rule exist? For a simple reason: because we are not Heads of State and we do not conduct the foreign policy of our countries. We are representatives; we obey instructions from our Governments and we can act only on such instructions, which we are bound to follow."^{21/}

Decision: The proposal of the United States to include in the agenda the first sub-item on the question of the admission of Mauritania was adopted by 9 votes to 2. The second sub-item relating to the inclusion in the agenda of the question of the admission of the Mongolian People's Republic was rejected by 4 votes in favour, 5 against, with 2 abstentions.^{22/}

^{21/} For the texts of relevant statements, see:

911th meeting: President (USSR), paras. 3-5, 42; Argentina, paras. 50-51, 54-55; France, paras. 11-13; Italy, paras. 29-30; United States, paras. 15, 19.

^{22/} 911th meeting: paras. 97-98.

Part III

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (RULE 9)

NOTE

Under rule 9, the first item of the provisional agenda for each meeting of the Security Council is the adoption of the agenda. Unless an objection has been raised,^{23/} the Council usually adopts the provi-

^{23/} On one occasion during the period under review in connexion with the Secretary-General's report relating to Laos, the Council voted to adopt the provisional agenda over the objections of a permanent member, who voted against the adoption (847th meeting, para. 42). At the next meeting on the same question (848th meeting, paras. 1-5), the objections of the permanent member were reiterated but without a request for a vote on the adoption of the agenda; the President declared that since no vote

sional agenda without vote, either with or without amendment.^{24/}

As in previous volumes of the *Repertoire*, part III is therefore devoted to the proceedings of the Council on those occasions when objection was raised to the adoption of the agenda.^{25/} Section A deals with the manner in which the Council has taken decisions on the objections raised. The material is presented in tabular form.

Section B presents case histories (Cases 6 and 7) of the discussion in the Council when objection had been raised to the adoption of the agenda on grounds related to the substance of the item on the provisional agenda. The case histories in this section are related to procedural aspects of such discussion at the stage of the adoption of the agenda; the grounds of substance for objection are stated more fully elsewhere, especially in chapters X and XII.

Section C covers other questions of procedure relating to the adoption of the agenda, such as the order of discussion of items on the agenda (Case 8), and the phrasing of items on the agenda (Case 9).^{26/}

Matters relating to the conduct of the business of the Council have also on occasion been raised at this stage of the meeting of the Council.^{27/} Participation in the discussion of the adoption of the agenda has been limited by the Council to its members.^{28/}

was requested, the agenda was considered as adopted. For other occasions of objection to the provisional agenda by a permanent member of the Council, without formal opposition, where the agenda was declared by the President as adopted, see: 921st meeting: paras. 31-53; 957th meeting: paras. 10-12; 984th meeting: paras. 3, 5; 985th meeting: para. 1; 999th meeting: paras. 3-5; 1064th meeting: paras. 3-8.

^{24/} See for example: (a) 928th meeting, para. 55. The President (United Kingdom), before stating that the agenda was adopted, drew attention to a communication (S/4650) by which Libya had requested to be included as a co-signatory of the letter (S/4641), relating to the situation in the Republic of the Congo, which appeared in the provisional agenda; (b) 950th meeting, para. 1. The President (China) referred to the provisional agenda contained in document S/Agenda/956 and stated that Pakistan wished to be one of the sponsors of the item (situation in Angola). Therefore, unless there were any objections he would declare the agenda adopted, as amended, with the addition of Pakistan as one of the signatories of the letter dated 26 May 1961 (S/4816 and Add.1). The agenda, as amended, was adopted; (c) 973rd meeting, paras. 3-16. Upon the proposal of the representative of Liberia, the provisional agenda was amended to include the letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General (S/4381) by which he originally brought the situation in the Congo to the attention of the Security Council. The agenda, thus amended, was adopted.

^{25/} On two occasions, while no objection was made to the adoption of the agenda, other questions were raised at this stage of the meeting but the Council decided to proceed first to the adoption of the agenda: (a) at the 896th meeting, paras. 8-29, the question of holding an extraordinary meeting of the Council at Leopoldville, Republic of the Congo, was raised before the adoption of the agenda. Precedence was requested for an agenda item concerning this question. The Council decided to include the item as the first item in its agenda for the meeting; (b) at the 912th meeting, paras. 3-17, before the adoption of the agenda, a point of order was raised requesting the President to disqualify himself under rule 20. When rule 9 was invoked, asking the Council to proceed first to the adoption of the agenda, it was stated that there was "just as much reason for questioning the complete fairness and lack of prejudice of a presiding officer during the time when the discussion of the agenda is taking place, as there is during the time when the discussion of a question is taking place." Upon the suggestion of the President (USSR), the Council proceeded to deal first with the adoption of the agenda.

^{26/} See also chapter VII, Cases 6, 7 and 8, concerning the order of discussion of applications for membership at the 911th, 968th and 971st meetings. These cases have not been included here to avoid duplication.

A. PROCEDURE OF VOTING ON ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

1. Votes taken concerning individual items in the provisional agenda

When objection has been raised to the inclusion in the agenda of an item on the provisional agenda, the vote has been taken in one of two ways:

(i) On the proposal to include the item in the agenda

911th meeting, 3/4 December 1960: first sub-item and second sub-item of item 2, voted upon at the same meeting.^{29/}

(ii) On the adoption of the agenda as a whole and not on the individual item^{30/}

In other instances, the vote has been taken as follows:

2. Votes taken on proposals to determine or change the order of items

911th meeting, 3/4 December 1960^{31/}

968th meeting, 26 September 1961^{32/}

^{27/} See for example: (a) 898th meeting, paras. 7-25. A proposal was made for a simple adjournment of the meeting under rule 33 (2). It was observed that under this rule the motion was not debatable. The motion was voted upon and adopted, and the meeting adjourned shortly thereafter without the agenda having been adopted; (b) 933rd meeting, paras. 1-32. The Secretary-General, speaking on a point of order, reported to the Council on the death of Patrice Lumumba and two of his colleagues. After a brief discussion, a proposal was made to adjourn the meeting under rule 33 (3). The motion was voted upon and adopted, and the meeting was adjourned without the agenda having been adopted; (c) 940th meeting, paras. 1-26. The Secretary-General made a statement reporting to the Council the execution of various political personalities in South Kasai, Republic of the Congo. A proposal was then made for an adjournment of the meeting under rule 33 (3). After a brief discussion, the President (United Kingdom) stated that unless there was any objection the meeting would be adjourned. It was so decided without the agenda having been adopted; (d) 970th meeting, paras. 4-10. After objections had been raised by one member of the Council, another member proposed an adjournment of the meeting to allow for further consultations. The President (Turkey) stated that under rule 33 a motion to adjourn had precedence over other motions, and since there were no objections, the meeting was adjourned without the agenda having been adopted; (e) 989th meeting, paras. 26-75. A proposal was made for an adjournment of the meeting under rule 33. The President (United Kingdom) ruled that the motion to adjourn had to be put to the vote without debate. A challenge to this ruling, which was made on the grounds of rule 9, was voted upon and rejected. Thereupon the motion to adjourn was adopted, and the Council adjourned without the agenda having been adopted.

^{28/} See for example: (a) 851st meeting, paras. 5-8; (b) 943rd meeting, para. 5; and (c) 950th meeting, para. 7. On all three occasions Member States who were not members of the Council were afforded an opportunity to make statements on the adoption of the agenda after its adoption when debate on the substance of the question had been opened. See chapter III, Cases 18, 19, 20. On one occasion, at the 991st meeting, paras. 101-114, a discussion was held on the request of a Member State, non-member of the Council, to participate in the debate on the adoption of the agenda. A motion to permit such participation was not adopted for failure to obtain the affirmative votes of seven members. See chapter III, Case 21.

^{29/} 911th meeting: paras. 97-98.

^{30/} During the period under review there were no instances of objections to the inclusion of an item followed by a vote on the agenda as a whole. There was, however, one instance (968th meeting, para. 78) when after the Council had voted on changing the order of two other sub-items, the President ruled that since no objection had been raised there would be no vote on the third sub-item, and the agenda as a whole was thus adopted. See chapter VII, Case 7.

^{31/} 911th meeting: para. 93.

^{32/} 968th meeting: paras. 70, 73.

3. Votes taken on the adoption of the agenda as a whole

847th meeting, 7 September 1959^{33/}

987th meeting, 18 December 1961^{34/}

991st meeting, 27 February 1962^{35/}

B. CONSIDERATION OF:

I. Requirements for the inclusion of an item in the agenda

CASE 6

At the 987th meeting on 18 December 1961, the Security Council had before it the following provisional agenda:

"Letter dated 18 December 1961 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the President of the Security Council (S/5030)."^{36/}

In opposing the adoption of the provisional agenda, the representative of the USSR stated that he could not regard the letter of the representative of Portugal, qualifying the events in Goa as an aggression by India, as a basis for a discussion of the question by the Security Council. The situation in territories which were part of a sovereign State could not, under the Charter, be a subject for consideration by any United Nations organ, including the Security Council. The current matter fell exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of India because Goa and the other Portuguese colonies in Indian territory could not be regarded as other than temporarily under the colonial domination of Portugal.^{37/} The President, speaking as the representative of the United Arab Republic, also expressed his reservations regarding the letter.

Decision: The agenda was put to the vote and adopted by 7 votes in favour to 2 against, with 2 abstentions.^{38/}

CASE 7

At the 991st meeting on 27 February 1962, the Security Council had the following before it as item 2 of its provisional agenda:

"Letter dated 22 February 1962 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the President of the Security Council (S/5080)".

The representative of the United Kingdom, objecting to the inclusion of the item in the agenda, stated:

"It is not often done in this Council to question the adoption of the agenda proposed for it. Indeed, I think it is right that there should be a pre-disposition in favour of inscribing any complaint brought to the Security Council and of giving full hearing to the complainant. But each case must be examined on its merits and there have been instances in the past, and there undoubtedly will be

again in the future, when it would not be right to adopt the proposed agenda automatically. In particular this is the case where it seems possible that resort to this Council may be abused. This we should be particularly vigilant to avoid. It can do this Council nothing but harm if it lends itself to efforts to use its authority for purely propaganda exercises.

"In the present case, my delegation has reluctantly concluded that there can be no other purpose in the letter from the representative of Cuba [S/5080] which is listed as item 2 of the agenda whose adoption we are now considering than to reiterate charges and theses which have already been debated fully."

The representative of Chile stated:

"We have weighed the reasons for and against convening this meeting of the Security Council and we are not convinced that a reopening of the debate could make any contribution to the cause of peace.

"These doubts and considerations will determine our vote on the adoption of the agenda..."

Supporting the adoption of the agenda, the representative of Ghana noted that Articles 34 and 35 had been invoked in the letter of submission, and stated that

"there is a real grievance on the part of a Member State of the United Nations and this grievance has been brought before the Council.

"Without going into the substance of the grievance, I think the Security Council is duty bound to listen to the Member Government which has made this approach. I think we derive our inspiration largely from Article 35 of the Charter."

The representative of the USSR expressed the view that the main reason why the representative of the United Kingdom objected to the adoption of the agenda was essentially political. He added:

"... one might ask, why should the United Kingdom representative try to divine why the item is being proposed? Why not adopt the agenda, listen to the representative who proposed the item, and find out that way why it was proposed? ..."

"Under the Charter, any State has a full right to bring up any question, no matter how annoying it may be to any country represented around this table. We must ensure the exercise of that right... If we want the United Nations to live up to its full potential, if we want Governments to come to it, instead of acting behind its back, we are in duty bound to give a hearing to any country, any Government, which brings a question before the Security Council. Otherwise there will be no United Nations..."

The representative of the United Arab Republic observed that:

"As a matter of principle our delegation cannot deny any Member State the right of access to this Council, the right of presenting its case and obtaining the opportunity for the fullest discussion and the fairest review of such a case by this body. This

^{33/} 847th meeting: para. 42.

^{34/} 987th meeting: para. 7.

^{35/} 991st meeting: para. 144.

^{36/} O.R., 16th year, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1961, pp. 205-206.

^{37/} For texts of relevant statements, see:

987th meeting: President (UAR), para. 6; USSR, paras. 2-5.

^{38/} 987th meeting: para. 7.

we feel is an obligation inherent in the spirit and letter of our Charter, and for these reasons we support the adoption of the agenda. . . ."

In the view of the representative of Romania, objections to the adoption of the agenda violated the fundamental rights of Member States, as set forth in Articles 34 and 35 of the Charter, especially the right to ask the Council to debate and resolve questions which endangered the security and independence of States. The President, speaking as the representative of the United States, stated:

"My Government believes deeply in the principle that all nations, large or small, deserve a hearing in this Organization; but my Government also believes that the workings of our Organization should not be perverted and disrupted by constant repetition for propaganda purposes of groundless and self-serving charges that have already been thoroughly considered and thoroughly rejected."^{39/}

Decision: The Council rejected the provisional agenda by 4 votes in favour, none against, with 7 abstentions.^{40/}

**2. Effect of the inclusion of an item in the agenda

C. OTHER DISCUSSION ON THE ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

1. Order of discussion of items on the agenda

CASE 8

At the 896th meeting on 9 September 1960, item 2 of the provisional agenda read as follows:

"Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4381); fourth report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions S/4387 of 14 July 1960, S/4405 of 22 July 1960 and S/4426 of 9 August 1960 (S/4482 and Add.1); letter dated 8 September 1960 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4485)."

Before the adoption of the agenda, the representative of the USSR drew attention to a telegram^{41/} from the Prime Minister of the Republic of the Congo inviting the Security Council to hold its next meeting on the question of the situation in the Congo in Leopoldville, and proposed that the telegram should be considered before any other question. He submitted a draft resolution^{42/} to this effect. Concurring with the representative of the USSR, the President (Italy) proposed to inscribe the telegram of the Prime Minister on the agenda since otherwise it could not be discussed. He also proposed, in view of the procedural character of the item, to place it first.

^{39/} For texts of relevant statements, see:

^{39/} 991st meeting: President (United States), paras. 95, 144; Chile, paras. 19-20; Ghana, paras. 23-24; Romania, para. 71; USSR, paras. 27, 29, 39-40; United Arab Republic, para. 65; United Kingdom, paras. 2-3.

^{40/} 991st meeting: para. 144.

^{41/} S/4486, O.R., 15th year, Suppl. for July-Sept. 1960, p. 145.

^{42/} S/4494, 896th meeting: para. 13.

The representative of Ecuador did not think that the item proposed by the USSR should be considered first; rather, the provisional agenda should be adopted without change, and once the Council had heard the Secretary-General and, possibly, the representative of Yugoslavia, priority could be given to the proposal of the USSR under item 2 of the agenda.

The representative of Poland took the view that since the proposal of the representative of the USSR concerned the place for holding the meeting of the Council it should be disposed of first. The representative of Ecuador did not press his point. No objection having been expressed to the inclusion of the telegram from the Prime Minister of the Congo as the first item in the agenda, it was adopted, as amended, without vote.^{43/}

**2. Scope of items and sub-items on the agenda in relation to the scope of discussion

3. Phrasing of items on the agenda

CASE 9

At the 912th meeting on 7 December 1960, the provisional agenda included as item 2 the following text:

"Urgent measures in connexion with the latest events in the Congo:

"Statement dated 6 December 1960 by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the situation in the Congo (S/4573).

"Note by the Secretary-General (S/4571)."

The representative of France remarked that the provisional agenda was based on a document of the Government of the USSR the text of which had a tone that could be described as being not worthy of the Council.

The representative of Italy concurred, and stated that the document could not be the basis of discussion by the Council. The agenda should be modified to read as follows:

"Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4381);

"Urgent measures in connexion with the latest events in the Congo:

"Note by the Secretary-General (S/4571)."

In the opinion of the representative of Poland, the document submitted by the USSR Government was entirely acceptable and should be included in the agenda. Should the document be excluded, he added,

"then we would have for the future a very dangerous situation where, by the mere procedure of a vote, the representatives of certain Governments here would be able to take away the rights of the representatives of other States and Governments to present any view or any opinions . . . for the attention of the Security Council."

^{43/} 896th meeting: para. 24.

For texts of relevant statements, see:

896th meeting: President (Italy), paras. 8, 14, 16, 24, 29; Ecuador, paras. 17-20, 25, 28; Poland, paras. 22-23; USSR, paras. 9-13, 15, 26-27.

The President, speaking as the representative of the USSR, remarked that the Council had been convened at the request of his Government to consider the situation in the Congo and to endeavour to improve that situation. He went on to say that

"... any document submitted by the Government of any country must be included in the documents appended to the corresponding item of the agenda... In other words, there can be no circumstances in which the Government of any country is unable to raise any question in the Security Council or is unable to submit any document for consideration in the Security Council, however distasteful it may be to one or another delegation."

The representative of Ceylon declared that the Council was not concerned with the substance of the document at that stage. He proposed to meet the objection to its inclusion in the agenda by referring to it at the end of the agenda. It would then be one of the documents appearing in that agenda, and would not form a basis for discussion.

The representative of France stated that his delegation had never objected to the circulation of a document, and held that the circulation of a document was one thing and the establishment of the Council's agenda was another. The two things were not directly related. He continued:

"When a question is submitted to the Council by any Member of the United Nations, the Council is fully entitled to consider the question... in the form which it deems appropriate. The wording of agenda items is a matter for the Council to decide. And while my delegation is prepared to listen to what

delegations have to say concerning the question of the Congo, we are not prepared to accept an unsatisfactory wording for the agenda item."

The representative of Italy was ready to accept the suggestion of the representative of Ceylon not to use the Soviet document as a basis for the Council's discussions. On that understanding he proposed the following wording for the agenda:

"Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4381);

"Urgent measures in connexion with the latest events in the Congo;

"Note by the Secretary-General (S/4571);

"Statement dated 6 December 1960 by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the situation in the Congo (S/4573)."

The President, speaking as the representative of the USSR, found this arrangement of the agenda illogical. However, in the absence of objections by others, he did not press his points.^{44/}

Decision: *The agenda, as amended, was adopted.*^{45/}

**4. Postponement of consideration of items

^{44/} For texts of relevant statements, see:

^{44/} 912th meeting: President (USSR), paras. 40, 42-43, 46, 50-54, 64, 67, 72, 79, 98-100; Ceylon, paras. 56, 58-63; France, paras. 19, 69-70; Italy, paras. 23-26, 73-74, 87; Poland, paras. 34, 84-85.

^{45/} 912th meeting: para. 101.

Part IV

THE AGENDA: MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED (RULES 10 AND 11)

NOTE

Rule 10 of the provisional rules of procedure was designed to enable the Security Council to continue, at its next meeting, the consideration of an item of unfinished business without subjecting that item to renewed debate in connexion with the adoption of the agenda. In practice, however, the provisional agenda has not contained all items of unfinished business. The case history inserted in section A (Case 10) is related to an instance when a proposal was made by a member of the Council that the provisional agenda be modified to include in it a letter, in order to show that the proposed item was part of the unfinished business of the Council.

In the volume of the *Repertoire* covering the period 1946 - 1951, it was noted^{46/} that items on the agenda of the Council have remained on the Secretary-General's Summary Statement of matters of which the Security Council is seized when the tenor of the Council's discussion has revealed a continuing concern with the matter. During the period under review,

additional evidence supporting such retention has been provided when the President of the Council has announced, upon the conclusion of the debate, that the Council remained seized of a question or that it had disposed of the matter (Cases 11 and 12).

The tabulation appearing in section B.1 brings up to date those appearing in previous volumes of the *Repertoire*.

A. RULE 10

CASE 10

At the 973rd meeting on 13 November 1961, the Security Council had on its provisional agenda a letter^{47/} dated 3 November 1961 from the representatives of Ethiopia, Nigeria and Sudan to the President of the Security Council requesting him to convene the Council to consider the situation prevailing in the province of Katanga (Republic of the Congo) caused by the lawless acts of mercenaries.

The representative of Liberia, on a point of order, drew the attention of the Council to the letter^{48/} of

^{46/} *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 1946-1951*, p. 84.

^{47/} S/4973, *O.R.*, 16th year, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1961, p. 66.

^{48/} S/4381, *O.R.*, 15th year, Suppl. for July-Sept. 1960, p. 11.

13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General and observed:

"I have noted that from the 873rd meeting of the Security Council, on 13-14 July 1960, until the 942nd meeting on 20/21 February 1961, during which period there were, I believe, forty-five meetings of the Council devoted to the Congo, the agenda has borne this item: 'Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4381).'

"I note that today the provisional agenda omits that letter, and I think that it is desirable and imperative that the agenda of our meeting today should include that item in order to enable the Council to refer back to the letter in question and to the situation which has arisen from the consideration by the Council of the situation in the Congo as the result of the Secretary-General's letter.

"... therefore my delegation proposes that the agenda should be modified to include the letter from the Secretary-General contained in document S/4381."

In expressing his support for this proposal, the representative of the United Kingdom stated:

"We think the point is an important one because the United Nations involvement in the affairs of the Congo has been a continuing process and goes right back to that original request from the Secretary-General ...

"... In our discussions here, and possibly in any decisions we may reach, we shall want to take account of all the developments which have happened over the last year, and we can more fittingly and more efficiently do so if the title on the item of our agenda is worded as it has been before. It will then

naturally be appropriate to list the document containing the letter from the Permanent Representatives of Ethiopia, Nigeria and Sudan [S/4973] immediately beneath, if this is the wish."

The representative of the United States, concurring with the representatives of Liberia and the United Kingdom, stated:

"Consideration of this situation in the Congo began with the letter of 13 July 1960 [S/4381] from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council; and it is under this agenda item that all previous resolutions of the Council have been adopted. We are not beginning, as I understand it, a new programme today. We are attempting to continue one, and if possible, to improve what has been done up to now. We, therefore, see no reason to change the title of the agenda item from the one which we have used heretofore.

"... I would urge, therefore, that we keep a general agenda item which will cover all types of cases and all types of problems, as we have in the past."

The President, speaking as the representative of the USSR, observed that he would not object to this proposal put forward by the representative of Liberia to place the Secretary-General's letter on the agenda.

Then, speaking as President (USSR), he stated that if there were no objections, he would regard the agenda as adopted in the form proposed by the representative of Liberia.^{49/}

Decision: The Council thereupon adopted the agenda, as amended.^{50/}

^{49/} For texts of relevant statements, see: 973rd meeting: President (USSR), paras. 2, 11-16; Liberia, paras. 3-5; United Kingdom, paras. 6-7; United States, paras. 9, 10.

^{50/} 973rd meeting: para. 16.

B. RULE 11

1. Retention and deletion of items from the Secretary-General's Summary Statements on matters of which the Security Council is seized

This tabulation, which supplements those appearing in the Repertoire, 1946-1951, pp. 85-91, the Supplement, 1952-1955, pp. 33-40, and the Supplement, 1956-1958, pp. 38-45, covers matters appearing in the Secretary-General's Summary Statements during the period 1959-1963. The items included are (1) those of which the Security Council was seized at the close of the period covered by the earlier tabulations, and (2) items of which the Council has been seized since that time. Items are listed in the order in which they have appeared in the Summary Statement. Items to the end of 1958 are numbered to conform with the numbering in the earlier tabulation. The titles used are those occurring in the Summary Statement except for some abridgments.

<u>Item</u>	<u>First inclusion in the agenda</u>	<u>First entry in Summary Statement</u>	<u>Last action of the Council as of 31 December 1963</u>	<u>Final entry in Summary Statement as of 31 December 1963</u>
1. The Iranian question	3rd meeting, 28 January 1946	S/45, 23 April 1946	Adopted Netherlands proposal to adjourn discussion and resume it at the request of any member 43rd meeting 22 May 1946. ^{a/}	
3. Statute and Rules of Procedure of Military Staff Committee	1st meeting, 17 January 1946	S/45, 23 April 1946	Referred report of Military Staff Committee to Committee of Experts 23rd meeting, 16 February 1946	
4. Special Agreements under Article 43 of the Charter	1st meeting, 17 January 1946	S/45, 23 April 1946	Discussed report of Military Staff Committee 157th meeting, 15 July 1947	
5. Rules of Procedure of the Security Council	1st meeting, 17 January 1946	S/45, 23 April 1946	Amended rules 468th meeting, 28 February 1950	
14. The general regulation and reduction of armaments	88th meeting, 31 December 1946	S/238, ^{b/} 3 January 1947	Dissolved Commission for Conventional Armaments in accordance with recommendation in General Assembly resolution 502 (VI) 571st meeting, 30 January 1952	
Information on armed forces of United Nations (General Assembly resolutions 41 (I) and 42 (I))	89th meeting, 7 January 1947	S/246, ^{b/} 10 January 1947		
19. Appointment of a Governor of the Free Territory of Trieste	143rd meeting, 20 June 1947	S/382, 20 June 1947	Postponed discussion of the item 647th meeting, 14 December 1953	
20. The Egyptian question	159th meeting, 17 July 1947	S/425, 18 July 1947	Rejected Chinese draft resolution 201st meeting, 10 September 1947. ^{c/}	
21. The Indonesian question (II)	171st meeting, 31 July 1947	S/461, 1 August 1947	Failed to adopt Canadian draft resolution and rejected Ukrainian SSR draft resolution 456th meeting, 13 December 1949. ^{d/}	
22. Voting procedure in the Security Council	197th meeting, 27 August 1947	S/533, 29 August 1947	Presidential statement concerning outcome of meetings of five permanent members in accordance with General Assembly resolution of 14 April 1949, 195th plenary session 452nd meeting, 18 October 1949	

^{a/} See Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council 1946 - 1951, Case 56, pp. 92-93.

^{b/} Combined in S/279 of 14 February 1947 in accordance with the Security Council's decision to deal with the two items together.

^{c/} See Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council 1946 - 1951, Case 59, pp. 95-96.

^{d/} Ibid., Case 61, p. 97.

Item	First inclusion in the agenda	First entry in Summary Statement	Last action of the Council as of 31 December 1963	Final entry in Summary Statement as of 31 December 1963
24. Procedure in application of Articles 87 and 88 of the Charter with regard to the Pacific Islands under Strategic Trusteeship of the United States	220th meeting, 15 November 1947	S/603, 15 November 1947	Adopted resolution concerning procedure to be employed in application of Articles 87 and 88 of the Charter to strategic areas under Trusteeship 415th meeting, 7 March 1949	
25. Applications for membership of Republic of Korea	409th meeting, 15 February 1949	S/1244, 7 February 1949	Not recommended 423rd meeting, 8 April 1949	See items 62, 77 and 85 below
Letter of 11 February 1949 from the representative of the USSR concerning application by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	409th meeting, 15 February 1949	S/1257, 14 February 1949	Rejected USSR proposal to refer application to Committee on Admission of New Members 410th meeting, 16 February 1949	
26. The Palestine question	222nd meeting, 9 December 1947	S/623, 12 December 1947	Failed to adopt United Kingdom-United States draft resolution (S/5407) 1063rd meeting, 3 September 1963	
27. The India-Pakistan question	226th meeting, 6 January 1948	S/641, 9 January 1948	Failed to adopt Irish draft resolution (S/5134) 1016th meeting, 22 June 1962	
28. The Czechoslovak question	268th meeting, 17 March 1948	S/700, 22 March 1948	Discussed Argentine draft resolution (S/782) 305th meeting, 26 May 1948	
30. Question of the Free Territory of Trieste	344th meeting, 4 August 1948	S/959, 10 August 1948	Rejected draft resolutions submitted by Yugoslavia and by the Ukrainian SSR 354th meeting, 19 August 1948	
31. The Hyderabad question	357th meeting, 16 September 1948	S/1010, 22 September 1948	Heard statements by the representatives of India and Pakistan 425th and 426th meetings, 19 and 24 May 1949	
33. Identic Notifications dated 29 September 1948	362nd meeting, 5 October 1948	S/1029, 9 October 1948	Rejected joint draft resolution (S/1048) 372nd meeting, 25 October 1948	
38. International Control of Atomic Energy	444th meeting, 15 September 1949	S/1394, 21 September 1949	Adopted Canadian draft resolution, as amended, and rejected USSR draft resolution (S/1391/Rev.1) 447th meeting, 16 September 1949	
43. Complaint of armed invasion of Taiwan (Formosa)	492nd meeting, 29 August 1950	S/1774, 7 September 1950	Rejected draft resolutions (S/1757 and S/1921) 530th meeting, 30 November 1950	

^{1/} Listed under this heading are only those applications which failed to obtain recommendations as others were admitted by the Council's later actions as of 31 December 1963.

^{2/} The India-Pakistan question: This item was entitled the Kashmir question in S/641. This was changed to the Kashmir and Jammu question in S/653 of 17 January 1948. The present title, India-Pakistan question, first appears in S/675 of 13 February 1948.

^{3/} See *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council 1946-1951*, Case 60, pp. 26-27.

^{4/} The agenda item at the 444th through 447th meetings of the Security Council was entitled "Letter dated 29 July 1949 from the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1357)".

^{5/} An earlier summary statement, S/1388 of 12 September 1949, referred under the same heading to a Canadian draft resolution (S/1386) circulated in anticipation of the discussion of the question at a forthcoming meeting.

<u>Item</u>	<u>First inclusion in the agenda</u>	<u>First entry in Summary Statement</u>	<u>Last action of the Council as of 31 December 1963</u>	<u>Final entry in Summary Statement as of 31 December 1963</u>
44. Complaint of bombing by air forces of the territory of China	493rd meeting, 31 August 1950	S/1774, 7 September 1950	Failed to adopt U.S. draft resolution (S/1752) and rejected USSR draft resolution (S/1745/Rev.1) 501st meeting, 12 September 1950	
48. Complaint of failure by the Iranian Government to comply with provisional measures indicated by the International Court of Justice in the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company case	559th meeting, 1 October 1951	S/2364, 2 October 1951	Adopted French motion to adjourn the debate until the International Court had ruled on its own competence 565th meeting, 19 October 1951	
50. New applications for membership. Viet-Nam (S/2446)	594th meeting, 2 September 1952	S/2770, 8 September 1952	Not recommended 603rd meeting, 19 September 1952	
Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (S/2466)	594th meeting, 2 September 1952	S/2770, 8 September 1952	Not recommended 603rd meeting, 19 September 1952	
51. Question of appeal to States to accede to and ratify the Geneva Protocol of 1925 for the prohibition of the use of bacterial weapons	577th meeting, 18 June 1952	S/2679, 23 June 1952	Rejected USSR draft resolution 583rd meeting, 26 June 1952	
52. Question of request for investigation of alleged bacterial warfare	581st meeting, 23 June 1952	S/2687, 1 July 1952	Rejected USSR draft resolution 585th meeting, 1 July 1952 Failed to adopt U.S. draft resolution 587th meeting, 3 July 1952 Failed to adopt U.S. draft resolution 590th meeting, 9 July 1952	
56. Letter dated 29 May 1954 from the acting permanent representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/3220)	672nd meeting, 3 June 1954	S/3224, 8 June 1954	Failed to adopt Thailand draft resolution (S/3229) 674th meeting, 18 June 1954	
57. Cablegram dated 19 June 1954 from the Minister of External Relations of Guatemala addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/3232)	675th meeting, 20 June 1954	S/3257, 29 June 1954	Failed to adopt Brazilian-Colombian draft resolution (S/3236/Rev.1) Adopted French draft resolution (S/3237) 675th meeting, 20 June 1954 ^{1/}	
59. Letter dated 8 September 1954 from the representative of the U.S. addressed to the President of the Security Council	679th meeting, 10 September 1954	S/3289, 13 September 1954	Adjourned to meet again upon request of any delegation 680th meeting, 10 September 1954	

^{1/} At the 676th meeting on 25 June 1954, the Council failed to adopt the agenda. For case history, see the Supplement, 1952-1955, Cases 22 and 24, pp. 34, 40.

<u>Item</u>	<u>First inclusion in the agenda</u>	<u>First entry in Summary Statement</u>	<u>Last action of the Council as of 31 December 1963</u>	<u>Final entry in Summary Statement as of 31 December 1963</u>
61. Letter dated 28 January 1955 from the representative of New Zealand addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of hostilities in the area of certain islands off the coast of the mainland of China Letter dated 30 January 1955 from the representative of the USSR addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of acts of aggression by the U.S. against the People's Republic of China in the area of Taiwan and other islands of China	689th meeting, 31 January 1955	S/3359, 7 February 1955	Postponed consideration of matters contained in the letter from the representative of New Zealand 691st meeting, 14 February 1955 Rejected USSR motion to consider the next item on the agenda 691st meeting, 14 February 1955	
62. Applications for membership ^{k/} Reconsideration. Mongolian People's Republic	701st meeting, 10 December 1955	S/3507, 13 December 1955	Rejected USSR amendment (S/3517) to United Kingdom draft resolution (S/3513) and postponed further consideration of latter 708th meeting, 21 December 1955	See items 73, 77 and 112 below
Reconsideration. Republic of Korea, Vietnam	703rd meeting, 13 December 1955	S/3515, 15 December 1955	Not recommended 704th meeting, 13 December 1955	See items 77 and 85 below
68. Letter dated 23 September 1956 from the representatives of France and the United Kingdom addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/3654)	734th meeting, 26 September 1956	S/3661, 1 October 1956	After adopting the first part of the joint draft resolution (S/3671), the Council rejected the second part as amended by Iran 743rd meeting, 13 October 1956	
69. Letter dated 24 September 1956 from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/3656)	734th meeting, 26 September 1956	S/3661, 1 October 1956	Rejected a motion to discuss this item simultaneously with the preceding one submitted by France and the United Kingdom 734th meeting, 26 September 1956	
70. Letter dated 27 October 1956 from the representatives of France, the United Kingdom and the United States addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/3690)	746th meeting, 28 October 1956	S/3738, 6 November 1956	Adopted United States draft resolution (S/3733) to call an emergency special session of the General Assembly 754th meeting 4 November 1956	
71. Letter dated 25 October 1956 from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General (S/3689 and Corr.1)	747th meeting, 29 October 1956	S/3738, 6 November 1956	Adjourned its discussion to a further date 747th meeting, 29 October 1956	

^{k/} Under this agenda heading, the applications remaining on the list are only those which failed to obtain recommendation.

<u>Item</u>	<u>First inclusion in the agenda</u>	<u>First entry in Summary Statement</u>	<u>Last action of the Council as of 31 December 1963</u>	<u>Final entry in Summary Statement as of 31 December 1963</u>
72. Letter dated 30 October 1956 from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/3712)	750th meeting, 30 October 1956	S/3738, 6 November 1956	Adopted Yugoslav draft resolution (S/3719) 751st meeting, 31 October 1956	
73. Admission of new Members Mongolian People's Republic	756th meeting, 12 December 1956	S/3759, 17 December 1956	Rejected USSR draft resolution (S/3755) 756th meeting, 12 December 1956	See items 77 and 112 below
77. Admission of new Members Republic of Korea	789th meeting, 9 September 1957	S/3888, 17 September 1957	Rejected USSR amendment (S/3887) to recommend simultaneous admission of Democratic People's Republic of Korea and of the Republic of Korea Not recommended 790th meeting, 9 September 1957	See item 85 below
Viet-Nam	789th meeting, 9 September 1957	S/3888, 17 September 1957	Not recommended 790th meeting, 9 September 1957	See item 85 below
Mongolian People's Republic	789th meeting, 9 September 1957	S/3888, 17 September 1957	Not recommended 790th meeting, 9 September 1957	See item 112 below
78. The Tunisian question (I): Letter dated 13 February 1958 from the permanent representative of Tunisia to the President of the Security Council concerning: "Complaint by Tunisia in respect of an act of aggression committed against it by France on 8 February 1958 at Sakiel-Sidi-Youssef" Letter dated 14 February 1958 from the permanent representative of France to the President of the Security Council concerning: "Situation resulting from the aid furnished by Tunisia to rebels enabling them to conduct operations from Tunisian territory directed against the integrity of French territory and the safety of the persons and property of French nationals"	811th meeting, 18 February 1958	S/3967, 26 February 1958	Adjourned the meeting under rule 33 811th meeting, 18 February 1958	

¹ Under this agenda heading, the applications remaining on the list are only those which failed to obtain recommendation.

Item	First inclusion in the agenda	First entry in Summary Statement	Last action of the Council as of 31 December 1963	Final entry in Summary Statement as of 31 December 1963
79. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General	812th meeting, 21 February 1958	S/3967, 26 February 1958	Decided that the next meeting, if necessary, would be called after consultation among members and the parties concerned 812th meeting, 21 February 1958	
80. Complaint of the representative of the USSR	814th meeting, 29 April 1958	S/3996, 28 April 1958	Failed to adopt United States draft resolution (S/3995), as amended by Sweden, and rejected USSR draft resolution (S/3997) 817th meeting, 2 May 1958	
82. The Tunisian question (II): Letter dated 29 May 1958 from the representative of Tunisia to the President of the Security Council concerning: "Complaint by Tunisia in respect of acts of armed aggression committed against it since May 1958 by the French military forces stationed in its territory and in Algeria" Letter dated 29 May from the representative of France to the President of the Security Council concerning: (a) "The complaint brought by France against Tunisia on 14 February 1958 (document S/3954)" (b) "The situation arising out of the disruption, by Tunisia, of the <u>modus vivendi</u> which had been established since February 1958 with regard to the stationing of French troops at certain points in Tunisian territory"	819th meeting, 2 June 1958	S/4021, 9 June 1958	Statements made by the representatives of France and Tunisia concerning the agreement reached by their Governments 826th meeting, 18 June 1958	
83. Letter dated 17 July 1958 from the representative of Jordan addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning: "Complaint by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan of interference in its domestic affairs by the United Arab Republic"	831st meeting, 17 July 1958	S/4061 21 July 1958	Agreed to consider simultaneously the complaints submitted by Lebanon and Jordan 831st meeting, 17 July 1958	
85. Admission of new Members Republic of Korea	842nd meeting, 9 December 1958	S/4135 16 December 1958	Rejected USSR amendments (S/4132) to joint	

<u>Item</u>	<u>First inclusion in the agenda</u>	<u>First entry in Summary Statement</u>	<u>Last action of the Council as of 31 December 1963</u>	<u>Final entry in Summary Statement as of 31 December 1963</u>
			draft resolution (S/4129/ Rev.1) Not recommended 843rd meeting, 9 December 1958	
Viet-Nam	842nd meeting, 9 December 1958	S/4135 16 December 1958	Not recommended 843rd meeting, 9 December 1958	
86. Report by the Secretary-General on the letter received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of Laos, transmitted by a note from the Permanent Mission of Laos to the United Nations, 4 September 1959 (S/4212, S/4213, S/4214)	847th meeting, 7 September 1959	S/4220 21 September 1959	Adopted joint draft resolution (S/4214) 848th meeting, 7 September 1959	
87. Election of a member to fill the vacancy in the International Court of Justice	849th meeting, 29 September 1959	S/4225, 5 October 1959	Recommended Mr. Ricardo J. Alfaro to fill the vacancy left by Mr. José Gustavo Guerrero 849th meeting, 29 September 1959	S/4225, 5 October 1959
88. Admission of new Members Cameroon	850th meeting, 26 January 1960	S/4262, 1 February 1960	Recommended 850th meeting, 26 January 1960	S/4262, 1 February 1960
89. Letter dated 25 March 1960 from the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic and Yemen addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4279 and Add.1)	851st meeting, 30 March 1960	S/4301, 4 April 1960	Adopted Ecuadorian draft resolution (S/4299) 856th meeting, 1 April 1960	
90. Cable dated 18 May 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4314, S/4315)	857th meeting, 23 May 1960	S/4329, 31 May 1960	Rejected USSR draft resolution (S/4321) 860th meeting, 26 May 1960	
91. Letter dated 23 May 1960 from the representatives of Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia addressed to the President of the	861st meeting, 26 May 1960	S/4329, 31 May 1960	Adopted revised four-Power draft resolution (S/4323/Rev.2) 863rd meeting, 27 May 1960	

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Security Council (S/4323)				
92. Admission of new Members Togo	864th meeting, 31 May 1960	S/4332, 6 June 1960	Recommended 864th meeting, 31 May 1960	S/4332, 6 June 1960
93. The date of election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice	864th meeting, 31 May 1960	S/4332, 6 June 1960	Adopted resolution (S/4331) 864th meeting, 31 May 1960	S/4332, 6 June 1960
94. Letter dated 15 June 1960 from the representative of Argentina addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4336)	865th meeting, 22 June 1960	S/4351, 28 June 1960	Adopted Argentina draft resolution (S/4349) as amended 868th meeting, 23 June 1960	
95. Admission of new Members Mali	869th meeting, 28 June 1960	S/4372, 7 July 1960	Recommended 869th meeting, 28 June 1960	S/4372, 7 July 1960
Madagascar (Malagasy Republic)	870th meeting, 29 June 1960	S/4372, 7 July 1960	Recommended 870th meeting, 29 June 1960	S/4372, 7 July 1960
Somalia	871st meeting, 5 July 1960	S/4379, 13 July 1960	Recommended 871st meeting, 5 July 1960	S/4379, 13 July 1960
Congo (Leopoldville)	872nd meeting, 7 July 1960	S/4379, 13 July 1960	Recommended 872nd meeting, 7 July 1960	S/4379, 13 July 1960
96. Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4381)	873rd meeting, 13/14 July 1960	S/4391, 18 July 1960	Adopted resolution (S/5002) 982nd meeting, 24 November 1961	
97. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4378)	874th meeting, 18 July 1960	S/4408, 25 July 1960	Adopted joint draft resolution (S/4392) 876th meeting, 19 July 1960	
98. Telegrams dated 13 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the Secretary-General (S/4384, S/4385)	880th meeting, 22 July 1960	S/4408, 25 July 1960	Rejected USSR draft resolution (S/4406) and failed to adopt United States and Italian draft resolutions (S/4409/Rev.1, S/4411) 883rd meeting, 26 July 1960	S/4413, 1 August 1960
99. Admission of new Members Dahomey	890th meeting, 23 August 1960	S/4472, 29 August 1960	Recommended 891st meeting, 23 August 1960	S/4472, 29 August 1960
Niger	890th meeting, 23 August 1960	S/4472, 29 August 1960	Recommended 891st meeting, 23 August 1960	S/4472, 29 August 1960
Upper Volta	890th meeting, 23 August 1960	S/4472, 29 August 1960	Recommended 891st meeting, 23 August 1960	S/4472, 29 August 1960
Ivory Coast	890th meeting, 23 August 1960	S/4472, 29 August 1960	Recommended 891st meeting, 23 August 1960	S/4472, 29 August 1960

<u>Item</u>	<u>First inclusion in the agenda</u>	<u>First entry in Summary Statement</u>	<u>Last action of the Council as of 31 December 1963</u>	<u>Final entry in Summary Statement as of 31 December 1963</u>
Chad	890th meeting, 23 August 1960	S/4472, 29 August 1960	Recommended 891st meeting, 23 August 1960	S/4472, 29 August 1960
Congo (Brazzaville)	890th meeting, 23 August 1960	S/4472, 29 August 1960	Recommended 891st meeting, 23 August 1960	S/4472, 29 August 1960
Gabon	890th meeting, 23 August 1960	S/4472, 29 August 1960	Recommended 891st meeting, 23 August 1960	S/4472, 29 August 1960
Central African Re- public	890th meeting, 23 August 1960	S/4472, 29 August 1960	Recommended 891st meeting, 23 August 1960	S/4472, 29 August 1960
Cyprus	892nd meeting, 24 August 1960	S/4472, 29 August 1960	Recommended 892nd meeting, 24 August 1960	S/4472, 29 August 1960
100. Letter dated 5 Septem- ber 1960 from the First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Secu- rity Council (S/4477)	893rd meeting, 8 September 1960	S/4510, 13 September 1960	Adopted joint draft reso- lution (S/4484) 895th meeting, 9 September 1960 ⁱⁱⁱ	S/4510, 13 September 1960
101. Telegram dated 8 Sep- tember 1960 from the Prime Minister of the Republic of the Congo addressed to the Sec- retary-General (S/ 4486)	896th meeting, 9 September 1960	S/4510, 13 September 1960	Rejected draft resolution (S/4494) 896th meeting, 9 September 1960	S/4510, 13 September 1960
102. Admission of new Mem- bers				
Senegal	907th meeting, 28 September 1960	S/4546, 3 October 1960	Recommended 907th meeting, 28 September 1960	S/4546, 3 October 1960
Mali	907th meeting, 28 September 1960	S/4546, 3 October 1960	Recommended 907th meeting, 28 September 1960	S/4546, 3 October 1960
Nigeria	908th meeting, 7 October 1960	S/4550, 11 October 1960	Recommended 908th meeting, 7 October 1960	S/4550, 11 October 1960
103. Election of members to fill vacancies in the International Court of Justice	909th meeting, 16 November 1960	S/4562, 22 November 1960	Recommended Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice to succeed to vacancy resulting from the death of Sir Hersch Lauterpacht Recommended five can- didates to fill vacancies 909th and 910th meetings, 16 and 17 November 1960	S/4562, 22 November 1960
104. Admission of new Mem- bers				
Mauritania	911th meeting, 3/4 December 1960	S/4572, 5 December 1960	Not recommended 911th meeting, 3/4 December 1960	See item 110 below
105. Letter dated 31 Decem- ber 1960 from the Minister for External Relations of Cuba to the President of the Security Council (S/ 4605)	921st meeting, 4 January 1961	S/4617, 13 January 1961	Discussed Chile-Ecuador joint draft resolution (S/ 4612) 923rd meeting, 5 January 1961	

ⁱⁱⁱ/ See Case 11.

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106. Letter dated 20 February 1961 from the representative of Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4738)	944th meeting, 10 March 1961	S/4765, 14 March 1961	Adopted joint draft resolution (S/4835) as amended 956th meeting, 9 June 1961	
107. Complaint by Kuwait in respect of the situation arising from the threat by Iraq to the territorial independence of Kuwait, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security (S/4845, S/4844)	957th meeting, 2 July 1961	S/4858, 10 July 1961	Failed to adopt United Kingdom draft resolution (S/4855) 960th meeting, 7 July 1961	
108. Complaint by the Government of the Republic of Iraq in respect of the situation arising out of the armed threat by the United Kingdom to the independence and security of Iraq, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security (S/4847)	957th meeting, 2 July 1961	S/4858, 10 July 1961	Failed to adopt United Arab Republic draft resolution (S/4856) 960th meeting, 7 July 1961	
109. Telegram dated 20 July 1961 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tunisia (S/4861). Letter dated 20 July 1961 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4862)	961st meeting, 21 July 1961	S/4867, 24 July 1961	Rejected two joint draft resolutions (S/4903, S/4904) and Turkish draft resolution (S/4905) 966th meeting, 29 July 1961 ^{d/}	
110. Admission of new Members				
Sierra Leone	968th meeting, 26 September 1961	S/4956, 2 October 1961	Recommended 968th meeting, 26 September 1961	S/4956, 2 October 1961
Reconsideration Mongolia	968th meeting, 26 September 1961	S/4956, 2 October 1961	Recommended 971st meeting, 25 October 1961	S/4970, 30 October 1961
Reconsideration Mauritania	968th meeting, 26 September 1961	S/4956, 2 October 1961	Recommended 971st meeting, 25 October 1961	S/4970, 30 October 1961
111. Question of recommendation regarding the Acting Secretary-General	972nd meeting, (private) 3 November 1961	S/4974, 7 November 1961	Recommended 972nd meeting, 3 November 1961	S/4974, 7 November 1961
112. Letter dated 21 November 1961 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba ad-	980th meeting, 22 November 1961	S/5008, 30 November 1961	Decided to retain the item on the agenda 983rd meeting, 28 November 1961	

^{d/} See Case 12.

<u>Item</u>	<u>First inclusion in the agenda</u>	<u>First entry in Summary Statement</u>	<u>Last action of the Council as of 31 December 1963</u>	<u>Final entry in Summary Statement as of 31 December 1963</u>
ressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4992)				
113. Admission of new Members				
Kuwait	984th meeting, 30 November 1961	S/5102, 5 December 1961	Not recommended 985th meeting, 30 November 1961	See item 120 below
Tanganyika	986th meeting, 14 December 1961	S/5037, 21 December 1961	Recommended 986th meeting, 14 December 1961	S/5037, 21 December 1961
114. Letter dated 18 December 1961 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the President of the Security Council (S/5030)	987th meeting, 18 December 1961	S/5042, 28 December 1961	Rejected joint draft resolution (S/5032) and failed to adopt joint draft resolution (S/5033) 988th meeting, 18 December 1961	
115. Letter dated 8 March 1962 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the President of the Security Council (S/5086)	992nd meeting, 14 March 1962	S/5099, 22 March 1962	Rejected Cuban draft resolution (S/5095) 998th meeting, 23 March 1962	S/5105, 28 March 1962
116. Admission of new Members				
Rwanda	1017th meeting, 26 July 1962	S/5151, 31 July 1962	Recommended 1017th meeting, 26 July 1962	S/5151, 31 July 1962
Burundi	1017th meeting, 26 July 1962	S/5151, 31 July 1962	Recommended 1017th meeting, 26 July 1962	S/5151, 31 July 1962
Jamaica	1018th meeting, 12 September 1962	S/5168, 19 September 1962	Recommended 1018th meeting, 12 September 1962	S/5168, 19 September 1962
Trinidad and Tobago	1018th meeting, 12 September 1962	S/5168, 19 September 1962	Recommended 1018th meeting, 12 September 1962	S/5168, 19 September 1962
Algeria	1020th meeting, 4 October 1962	S/5175, 8 October 1962	Recommended 1020th meeting, 4 October 1962	S/5175, 8 October 1962
Uganda	1021st meeting, 15 October 1962	S/5184, 23 October 1962	Recommended 1021st meeting, 15 October 1962	S/5184, 23 October 1962
117. Letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5181); letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5183); letter dated 23 October 1962 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ad-	1022nd meeting, 23 October 1962	S/5201, 31 October 1962	Adjournment of meeting pending outcome of Secretary-General's appeal 1025th meeting, 25 October 1962	

Item	First inclusion in the agenda	First entry in Summary Statement	Last action of the Council as of 31 December 1963	Final entry in Summary Statement as of 31 December 1963
dressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5186)				
118. Question of recommendation regarding the Secretary-General	1026th meeting (private), 30 November 1962	S/5213, 3 December 1962	Recommended 1026th meeting, 30 November 1962	S/5213, 3 December 1962
119. Letter dated 10 April 1963 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Senegal addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5279 and Corr.1)	1027th meeting, 17 April 1963	S/5291, 22 April 1963	Adopted joint draft resolution (S/5292) 1033rd meeting, 24 April 1963	
120. Admission of new Members Reconsideration Kuwait	1034th meeting, 7 May 1963	S/5313, 13 May 1963	Recommended 1034th meeting, 7 May 1963	S/5313, 13 May 1963
121. Telegram dated 5 May 1963 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Haiti addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5302)	1035th meeting, 8 May 1963	S/5313, 13 May 1963	Postponed indefinitely 1036th meeting, 9 May 1963	
122. Reports by the Secretary-General to the Security Council concerning developments relating to Yemen (S/5298, S/5321, S/5323, S/5325)	1037th meeting, 10 June 1963	S/5334, 17 June 1963	Adopted joint draft resolution (S/5330) 1039th meeting, 11 June 1963	
123. Letter dated 11 July 1963 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic and Upper Volta (S/5347)	1040th meeting, 22 July 1963	S/5377, 30 July 1963	Adopted joint draft resolution (S/5480) 1083rd meeting, 11 December 1963	
124. Letter dated 11 July 1963 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leo-	1040th meeting, 22 July 1963	S/5377, 30 July 1963	Adopted Norwegian draft resolution (S/5469) 1078th meeting, 4 December 1963	

Item	First inclusion in the agenda	First entry in Summary Statement	Last action of the Council as of 31 December 1963	Final entry in Summary Statement as of 31 December 1963
poldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic and Upper Volta (S/5348)	1064th meeting, 9 September 1963	S/5429, 16 September 1963	Failed to adopt joint draft resolution (S/5425/Rev.1) 1069th meeting, 13 September 1963	
125. Letter dated 2 August 1963 from the representatives of Ghana, Guinea, Morocco, and the United Arab Republic addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5382); and letter dated 30 August from the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of the Congo (Brazzaville) addressed to the President of the Security Council on behalf of the representatives of Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, and Upper Volta (S/5409)	1071st meeting, 21 October 1963	S/5446, 28 October 1963	Recommended five candidates to fill vacancies 1071st and 1072nd meetings, 21 October 1963	S/5446, 28 October 1963
127. Admission of new Members Zanzibar	1084th meeting, 16 December 1963	S/5489, 27 December 1963	Recommended 1084th meeting, 16 December 1963	S/5489, 27 December 1963
Kenya	1084th meeting, 16 December 1963	S/5489, 27 December 1963	Recommended 1084th meeting, 16 December 1963	S/5489, 27 December 1963
128. Letter dated 26 December 1963 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5488)	1085th meeting, 27 December 1963	S/5500, 31 December 1963	Decided that the Council would be reconvened, on consultation by the President, whenever it was deemed appropriate 1085th meeting, 27 December 1963	

2. Proceedings of the Security Council regarding the retention and deletion of items from the agenda

CASE 11

At the 893rd meeting on 8 September 1960, in connexion with the letter^{51/} dated 5 September 1960 from the First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Council had before it two draft resolutions: one^{52/} submitted by the USSR, and the other^{53/} by Argentina, Ecuador and the United States.

At the 895th meeting on 9 September 1960, the Council, after acceding to the request of the representative of Ecuador that the three-Power draft resolution be given priority, adopted^{54/} it by 9 votes in favour, none against, with 2 abstentions. The representative of the USSR then stated that, in the light of the discussion and the vote, the majority of the members were not ready to vote for the USSR draft resolution and, therefore, he would not press for a vote on his draft resolution. He further stressed that resolutions such as that adopted by the Organization of American States (OAS) fell completely within the purview of Article 53 of the Charter and were subject to approval by the Council. The members who were evading the consideration of the substantive issue were leaving the door open so that in other circumstances they might fully support the provisions of the Charter to the effect that regional agencies might apply sanctions only with the concurrence of the Council.

The representative of the United States, in reference to the interpretation of Article 53 given by the representative of the USSR, maintained that the three-Power draft resolution was not submitted under Article 53. He continued:

"As to the principle of the matter being left open for future consideration by the Council, my delegation considers this particular item completed, and in the future we shall judge proposals on their merits."^{55/}

The President (Italy) stated:^{56/}

"We can consider our examination of this question completed. Having heard the statements of the members of the Council, I take it that I may now declare that the Council has disposed of the matter."

CASE 12

At the 961st meeting on 21 July 1961, the Council included in its provisional agenda an item:

"Telegram^{57/} dated 20 July 1961 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tunisia (S/4861). Letter^{58/} dated 20 July 1961 from

the Permanent Representative of Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4862)."

Following the adoption of the agenda, the President (Ecuador) invited the representative of Tunisia to the Council table to take part in the Council's discussion of the item.^{59/}

At the 962nd meeting on 22 July 1961, the Council had before it three draft resolutions: the first^{60/} submitted by Liberia and the United Arab Republic; the second^{61/} by the United Kingdom and the United States; and the third^{62/} by Liberia.

The representative of Liberia, in requesting that priority be given to his draft resolution over the other two, stated that, in view of the circumstances, the Council should adopt this preliminary decision immediately and without discussion. As soon as this draft resolution was adopted, the Council could then speedily resume its discussion on the Tunisian complaint. The draft resolution provided that the Council, pending the conclusion of the debate of the item, would call for an immediate cease-fire and a return of all armed forces to their original positions.

The Council, after acceding to the request of the representative of Liberia, took a vote on the draft resolution submitted by Liberia (S/4880), which was adopted^{63/} by 10 votes in favour and none against.

At the 963rd meeting on 22 July 1961, the Council rejected^{64/} the other two draft resolutions before it; the one submitted by Liberia and the United Arab Republic (S/4878), and the other by the United Kingdom and the United States (S/4879).

The representative of Tunisia, in summarizing the situation confronting the Council, stated that

"... in order to prevent an extremely serious international situation, and also in order not to disappoint all the hopes which have always turned to our Organization, I venture to request that the question should remain before the Security Council."

The representatives of Ceylon and the United Arab Republic shared the view of the representative of Tunisia that the Council should remain seized of the question they had considered and should hold itself in readiness to meet at any time should circumstances warrant such a meeting.

The President (Ecuador), in summing up the Council's proceedings on this question, stated that

"... the fact that both draft resolutions have been put to the vote and neither has been adopted does not mean that the debate on this matter is over; firstly, because it is on the agenda and must therefore stand in its present form; and secondly, because the draft resolution adopted at the last meeting states clearly, in operative paragraph 2: 'Decides to continue the

^{51/} S/4477, O.R., 15th year, Suppl. for July-Sept. 1960, pp. 134-135.

^{52/} S/4481/Rev.1; 893rd meeting; para. 25.

^{53/} S/4484; see S/4491, O.R., 15th year, Suppl. for July-Sept. 1960, p. 145.

^{54/} 895th meeting; para. 18.

^{55/} For texts of relevant statements, see:

895th meeting: USSR, paras. 19, 22-23, United States, paras. 31-32.

^{56/} 895th meeting; para. 33.

^{57/} S/4861, O.R., 16th year, Suppl. for July-Sept. 1961, p. 6.

^{58/} S/4862, *ibid.*, pp. 7-9.

^{59/} 961st meeting; para. 3.

^{60/} S/4878, O.R., 16th year, Suppl. for July-Sept. 1961, pp. 22-23.

^{61/} S/4879, *ibid.*, p. 23.

^{62/} S/4880, 962nd meeting; para. 43.

^{63/} 962nd meeting; para. 58.

^{64/} 963rd meeting; paras. 113-114.

debate.' I do not consider that the fact that neither of the two draft resolutions submitted today has been adopted can be taken to mean that the matter is now finished."

He further held himself in readiness to convene the Council again, at the request of any member or of any

State Member of the United Nations, whenever that was deemed necessary.^{65/}

^{65/} For texts of relevant statements, see:
963rd meeting: President (Ecuador), paras. 143-144; Ceylon, para. 139;
Tunisia, para. 131; United Arab Republic, para. 138.