Part II

Provisional rules of procedure and related procedural developments

I. Meetings and records

Note

Section I covers the practice of the Security

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Meeting and date	*Item*	*Heads of State or Government*	*Ministers*
6479 11 February 2011	Maintenance of international peace and security		Council members (7) Bosnia and Herzegovina (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Brazil (Minister for External Relations), Colombia (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Gabon (Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs), Germany (Vice Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs), India (Minister for External Affairs), Portugal (Minister for Foreign Affairs) Non-members (2) Costa Rica (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Slovenia (Minister for Foreign Affairs)
6581 12 July 2011	Children and armed conflict		Council members (6) Bosnia and Herzegovina (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Colombia (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Germany (Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs), Portugal (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation), South Africa (Minister of

Figure II
Private meetings, by subject, 2010–2011

Table 3
Private meetings, 2010–2011

Item	*Meeting and date*
Meetings with troop- and police-contributing countries (33 meetings)	
Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), T60 228.544.no rãqA a ä‘ A èqRT I 'ÀR À	

Item	*Meeting and date*
Country-specific or regional matters (13 meetings)	
Letter dated 18 December 2010 from the Russian Federation to the President of the Security Council (S/2010/646)	6456, 19 December 2010
Letter dated 6 February 2011 from Cambodia to the President of the Security Council (S/2011/58)	6480, 14 February 2011
The situation in Libya[b]	

dialogues and Arria

Date	*Subject*	*Participants, including non-members of the Council*
15 June 2011	Libya	Mauritania, Uganda
22 June 2011	Darfur	Joint African Union-United Nations Chief Mediator for Darfur, Qatar
19 July 2011	Eritrea	Intergovernmental Authority on Development Facilitator for Somalia, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Uganda

Source: *The Security Council Working Methods Handbook* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 11.VII.1).

D. Records

During the period under review, verbatim records were issued following each public meeting of the Council, in accordance with rule 49, and communiqués were issued following private meetings, in accordance with rule 55. On no occasion were questions raised at Council meetings regarding the application of rules 49 to 57 in connection with the preparation, access and issuance of verbatim records, communiqués or other documents.

II. Agenda

Note

Section II deals with the practice of the Security Council concerning the agenda, in relation to rules 6 to 12 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Rule 6 of the provisional rules of procedure relates to the circulation of communica

Rule 11

The Secretary-General shall communicate each week to the representatives on the Security Council a summary statement of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration.

Rule 12

The provisional agenda for each periodic meeting shall be circulated to the members of the Security Council at least twenty-one days before the opening of the meeting. Any subsequent change in or addition to the provisional agenda shall be brought to the notice of the members at least five days before the meeting. The Security Council may, however, in urgent circumstances, make additions to the Agenda at any time during a periodic meeting.

The provisions of rule 7, paragraph 1, and of rule 9, shall apply also to periodic meetings.

During the period under review, the Secretary-General continued the practice of distributing communications from States, organs of the United Nations, or from himself concerning any matter for the consideration of the Council in accordance with the provisions of the Charter as documents in the S/ series, pursuant to rule 6. The Secretary-General also continued to draw up a provisional agenda for each meeting of the Council, and communicated the provisional agenda to the representatives of Council members, in accordance with rules 7 and 8. On no occasion during the period was the question of the circulation of communications, or the preparation of the provisional agenda, discussed. Rule 12 was not applied during the period under review, as no periodic meeting was held.

Section II comprises three sub-sections.

B. Matters of which the Security Council is seized (rules 10 and 11)

Overview

During the period under review, the Council considered a total of 53 items, of which 27 dealt with country-specific and regional situations, 22 with general and thematic issues and 4 with other matters. For the breakdown of items by year, see table 6.

Table 6
Items considered at meetings, 2010-2011[a]

	Year	
Item	*2010*	*2011*
Country-specific and regional situations		
Africa		
Central African region	”	”
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan	”	”
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	”	”
The situation concerning Western Sahara	”	”
The situation in Burundi	”	”
The situation in Chad, the Central African Republic and the subregion	”	
The situation in Côte d'Ivoire	”	”
The situation in Guinea-Bissau	”	”
The situation in Liberia	”	”
The situation in Libya		

Item	Year	
	2010	2011
International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other S Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994	”	”
International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Viola of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugo since 1991	”	”
Maintenance of international peace and security	”	”
Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B	”	”
Non-proliferation	”	”
Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction		”
Non-proliferation/Democratic People’s Republic of Korea	”	”
Peace and security in Africa	”	”
Peace consolidation in West Africa	”	”
Post-conflict peacebuilding	”	”
Protection of civilians in armed conflict	”	”
Security Council mission		

Table 7
Items proposed for deletion from the summary statement, 2010–2011

Item	*Date of first and last consideration*	*Proposed for deletion in 2010*	*Status in March 2010*	*Proposed for deletion in 2011*	*Status in March 2011*
The Palestine question	9 December 1947; 25 November 1966	”	Retained	”	Retained
The India–Pakistan question	6 January 1948; 5 November 1965				

Item	*Date of first and last consideration*	*Proposed for deletion in 2010*	*Status in March 2010*	*Proposed for deletion in 2011*	*Status in March 2011*
The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights	9 June 1976; 30 April 1980	”	Retained	”	Retained
The situation between Iran and Iraq	26 September 1980; 31 January 1991	”	Retained	”	Retained
Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia t the United Nations addressed to the					

Item	*Date of first and last consideration*	*Proposed for deletion in 2010*	*Status in March 2010*	*Proposed for deletion in 2011*	*Status in March 2011*
Letter dated 4 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/481)[a]	15 July 2006; 6 October 2006	”	Deleted		
Letter dated 5 April 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2007/186)	17 April 2007; 17 April 2007	–	–	”	Retained

[a] This item was subsumed under the item entitled “Non-proliferation/Democratic People’s Republic of Korea”.

C. Discussions concerning the agenda

During the period under review, on one occasion the Council considered the management of the agenda, in particular the question of the revision of the agenda (case 2).

At the 6672nd meeting, on 30 November 2011, under the item “Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)”, the representative of India said that the Council should amend its procedures so tas subsu.5(e(h)-d)-1.4(u)-7.3(rar)2.183(re)0in e0.56.4sidie its

the Council, including the presentation of the annual report of the Council to the General Assembly,[65] and (c) delivering statements or remarks to the press, following the conclusion of informal consultations of the whole, whenever Council members reached agreement on a text. Representatives of Council members, in their national capacities, continued to submit monthly assessments of the work of the Council after the completion of their respective presidencies.[66]

Following previous practice, Council members that held the presidency during the month of July prepared the introduction to the annual report of the Council to the General Assembly.[67] In addition, the presidencies for the months of July 2010 and July 2011 continued the practice, started in 2008, of convening informal meetings with Member States to exchange views on the annual report. At the 6641st meeting, on 27 October 2011, under the item entitled "Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly", the representative of Germany, presenting the annual report of the Council in his capacity as the President for the month of July 2011, said that the informal meeting held to exchange views with the wider United Nations membership on the draft report had been extremely useful, both for the input received and for fostering the working relationship between the Council and non-members of the Council. In this regard, he expressed hope for the continuation of the practice in the future.[68]

The question of the roles and responsibilities of the President, including communication with Member States and the media, interaction with other organs of the United Nations, and the preparation of monthly assessments and annual reports, was raised at the two

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the Sudan said that Council documents, especially the reports of the Secretary-General on peacekeeping operations, should be circulated in advance of their consideration by the Council, in all official languages of the United Nations. He noted that very often a version of the report was distributed to members of the Council only, but was not circulated to all Member States until the day of the meeting, or occasionally even after the meeting.[90]

[90] S/PV.6672 (Resumption 1), p. 11.

VI. Conduct of business

Note

Section VI covers the practice of the Council concerning the conduct of business at its meetings, pursuant to rules 27, 29, 30 and 33 of its provisional rules of procedure.

Rule 27

The President shall call upon representatives in the order in which they signify their desire to speak.

Rule 29

The President may accord precedence to any rapporteur appointed by the Security Council.

The Chairman of a commission or committee, or the rapporteur appointed by the commission or committee to present its report, may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the report.

Rule 30

If a representative raises a point of order, the President shall immediately state his ruling. If it is challenged, the President shall submit his ruling to the Security Council for immediate decision and it shall stand unless overruled.

Rule 33

The following motions shall have precedence in the order named over all principal motions and draft resolutions relative to the subject before the meeting:

1. To suspend the meeting;

2. To adjourn the meeting;

3. To adjourn the meeting to a certain day or hour;

4. To refer any matter to a committee, to the Secretary-General or to a rapporteur;

5. To postpone discussion of the question to a certain day or indefinitely; or

6. To introduce an amendment.

Any motion for the suspension or for the simple adjournment of the meeting shall be decided without debate.

During the period under review, while there was no special application of the provisional rules of procedure concerning conduct of business, the Council continued to implement measures aimed at improving the efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of its meetings. For example, in accordance with paragraph 27 of the note by the President dated 19 July 2006,[91] the President frequently requested speakers to limit their statements, usually to five minutes, to circulate the full text of their statements in the Council chamber and to deliver a condensed version when speaking in the Chamber.[92]

statement to the members of the Council, and delivered a summarized version.[94]

During the period under review, when non-members of the Council were invited to participate in a meeting, Council members spoke before Member States invited under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure, except on some occasions when parties directly involved in the matter under consideration took the floor before Council members.[95] For example, at the 6497th meeting, on 17 March 2011, under the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan", the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, invited under rule 39, took the floor but requested that the Council allow the representative of Afghanistan, invited under rule 37, to speak before him. Council members and other invitees under rule 37.[96]

[94] S/PV.6310, p. 2 (Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)) and S/PV.6536, p. 2 (statement by the representative of India on behalf of the Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004)).

[95] For example, at the 6405th meeting, on 19 October 2010, on the situation in Timor-Leste, following the briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Timor-Leste, the representative of Timor-Leste spoke before Council members and other Member States invited under rule 37 (S/PV.6405, pp. 5-8). At the 6636th meeting, on 24 October 2011, concerning the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question, following the briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, the representative of Israel spoke before Council members and other Member States invited under rule 37 (S/PV.6636, pp. 8-11).

[96] S/PV.6497, p. 2.

Discussions relating to the order of speaking

During the period under review, the question of the order of speaking was raised at an open debate concerning the working methods of the Council (case 5).

Case 5
Implementation of the note by the President to the Security Council

At the 6300th meeting, on 22 April 2010, under the item entitled "Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2006/507)",[97] several speakers raised

not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.

Rule 37

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

Rule 39

The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence.

During the period under review, following its previous practice, the Council invited non-members to participate in its meetings. The invitations were extended either under the "relevant provisions" of the Charter without an explicit reference to a rule, or under rule 37 or rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council. Specifically, Member States continued to be invited under rule 37, while representatives of the Secretariat, subsidiary organs of the Security Council, other United Nations organs, specialized agencies, funds and programmes, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, or other invitees, including representatives of non-governmental organizations, were invited under rule 39.

Section VII comprises four subsections, as follows: A, Invitations extended under rule 37 (Member

consecutive meetings held on the same item were automatically renewed at each of the meetings.[103]

Requests for invitations denied or not acted upon

On no occasion during the period under review was a request from a Member State to participate in a Council meeting put to a vote or denied at a public meeting. There was also no instance of a Member State communicating to the Council that its request to participate had not been acted upon.

B. Invitations extended under rule 39

In accordance with rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, members of the Secretariat or other

[103] For example, at the 6357th (closed) meeting, on 12 July 2010, the Head of the Committee of Financial Experts of Iraq, who had been invited under rule 37 at the 6356th meeting, was invited "pursuant to the decision taken at the 6356th meeting" (S/PV.6357). Similarly, at the 6689th (closed) meeting, on 15 December 2011, the representative of the Sudan, who had been invited under rule 37 at

Invitations under rule 39 are extended to five categories of persons or entities, namely (a) the Secretariat and subsidiary bodies of the Council; (b) other organs of the United Nations, subsidiary bodies

Table 8
First-time invitations under rule 39, 2010-2011

Invitee	*Meeting and date*	*Item*
Secretariat officials and subsidiary bodies of the Security Council		
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women	6302 27 April 2010	Women and peace and security
Chair of the Secretary-General's Panel on the Referenda in the Sudan	6452 16 December 2010	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to Libya	6509 4 April 2011	The situation in Libya
Chair of the Senior Advisory Group for the Review of International Civilian Capacities	6533 12 May 2011	Post-

Meeting and date	*Item*	*Briefer*
6436 (closed) 7 December 2010	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B	Principal Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d'Ivoire
6437 7 December 2010	The situation in Côte d'Ivoire	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d'Ivoire and Head of UNOCI
6443 (closed)		

the Charter.[115] The representative of the Islamic opportunity to particip.8(6)]88>>BDC 073(03.5(i)-083(n)0.5(a
Republic of Iran said that the refusal to allow non-members of the Council to participate in discussions on matters affecting them and their interests, the denial of their right to brief the Council on their positions on issues having a direct effect on their national interests, as well as the denial of the right of reply to countries against which allegations were raised during certain formats of the meetings of the Council, were in total disregard of Article 31 of the Charter.[116] The representative of Namibia said that the Council's practice of discussing issues without giving Member States with an interest in those issues an

[115] Ibid., p. 24.
[116] Ibid., pp. 13-14.

Figure VI
Number of resolutions and statements by the President, 2007-2011

Multiple decisions at one meeting

While the standard practice of the Council was to adopt a single decision at a meeting, during the period there were several occasions on which the Council adopted more than one decision at a single meeting. Of these, two instances related to the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, when the Council adopted a statement by the President immediately following the adoption of the resolution.[120] The other instances related to the situation in Sierra Leone, the situation concerning Iraq, and threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts. In four cases, a statement by the President was issued immediately after the adoption of one or more resolutions; two cases, two resolutions were adopted at the same meeting (see table 11).

[120] See S/PV.6352 and S/PV.6462.

Table 11
Meetings at which more than one decision was taken, 2010-2011

	Item	*Decisions*
6352 30 June 2010	The situation in the Middle East	Resolution 1934 (2010); S/PRST/2010/12
6392 29 September 2010	The situation in Sierra Leone	

Draft resolution	*Item*	*Meeting and date*	*Adopted resolution*	*Council member sponsors*	*Non-member sponsors*

Draft resolution	*Item*	*Meeting and date*	*Adopted resolution*	*Council member sponsors*	*Non-member sponsors*

Draft resolution	*Item*	*Meeting and date*	*Adopted resolution*	*Council member sponsors*	*Non-member sponsors*
					Republicof Moldova, Romania, Samoa, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine
S/2011/545	The situation the Middle East	660 .4 5			

the extension of invitations, and the suspension or adjournment of a meeting have generally been decided upon by the Council without a vote. When such motions were voted upon, the vote was considered procedural. During the period under review, there were

Resolution	*Item*	*Meeting and date*	*Vote (for-against--*

Part II.

interested in hearing the points of view of the broader membership before making decisions.[156]

At the 6672nd meeting, on 30 November 2011, under the item entitled "Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)", the question of the decision-making process was again discussed.[157] The representative of Brazil said that the Council should grant non-members of the Council access to the subsidiary bodies of the Council, including the right to participate as appropriate.[158] The representative of Mexico said that the sanctions committees should be encouraged to hear the views of

Case 9
Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council

At the 6300th meeting, on 22 April 2010, under the item entitled "Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2006/507)", [164] several speakers noted that the rules of procedure of the Council were still provisional, and called for the formal adoption of the rules of procedure.[165] The representative of Cuba said that the rules of procedure should be formalized to increase transparency and accountability.[166] The representative of Kenya said that the Council should finalize its rules of procedure, including new methods of work and practices that had already been agreed upon.[167]

Several speakers explicitly referred to Article 30 of the Charter. The representative of the Russian Federation, emphasizing that Article 30 defined the prerogative of the Council to establish its own rules of procedure, said that in implementation of that role, the Council was striving methodically to improve its working methods in its Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions.[168] The representative of the United States, also citing Article 30, said that the Council understood the importance of making sure that other Member States were informed of and appropriately involved in its work.[169] The representative of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, speaking on behalf of the 14 members of the Caribbean Community, questioned the expansive reading that some States gave to Article 30. He said that it was impossible to read Article 30 in such a way

[164] The note by the President of the Council dated 19 July 2006 (S/2006/507) was superseded by a note dated 26 July 2010