



## General Assembly

PROVISIONAL

A/41/PV.40  
17 October 1986

ENGLISH

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### Forty-first session

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

#### PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE FORTIETH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,  
on Thursday, 16 October 1986, at 10 a.m.

President:

Mr. CHOUDHURY

(Bangladesh)

- Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference [22]:
  - (a) Report of the Secretary-General
  - (b) Draft resolution
- Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs [15]:
  - (a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council
  - (b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

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The meeting was called to order at 10.25 a.m.

AGENDA ITEM 22

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

- (a) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/41/532)
- (b) DRAFT RESOLUTION (A/41/L.3)

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly has before it a draft resolution in document A/41/L.3. I call on the representative of Morocco to introduce the draft resolution.

Mr. SLAOUI (Morocco) (interpretation from French): I have the honour to introduce, on behalf of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, draft resolution A/41/L.3, on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

The purpose of this draft resolution is two-fold: first, it requests that note be taken of the progress already made in co-operation between the two organizations; and, secondly, it provides for further activities designed to strengthen further the links between those organizations. In this respect, we are pleased to note that the report of the Secretary-General on this question provides a detailed account of the many spheres in which this co-operation takes place.

Indeed, this co-operation is nothing new, for since the Organization of the Islamic Conference acquired observer status in 1975, it has followed with interest the work of the United Nations. Furthermore, at its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, wishing to put on record its interest in strengthening its links with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, placed the question of co-operation between the two organizations on its agenda as a separate item.

(Mr. Slaoui, Morocco)

For its part, when the Organization of the Islamic Conference was set up it put on record in the preamble to its constituent act its dedication to the United Nations Charter. Furthermore, the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference is based on the same ideals of peace, justice, brotherhood and equality. Since they pursue the same objectives, therefore, it is hardly surprising that fruitful co-operation between the two organizations is developing steadily and harmoniously.

These links have been further strengthened since the adoption of the Casablanca plan of action by the Fourth Islamic Conference of Heads of State or Government, in January 1984. The aim of the plan is to strengthen co-operation among Islamic countries in the fields of trade, agriculture, industry, science and technology, and also to co-ordinate their action within the United Nations system.

Thus, the co-operation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference also extends to the specialized agencies. Our relations with them are also definitely expanding. For their part, the specialized institutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference play an invaluable intermediary role in building on and adapting United Nations plans of action in the Muslim world.

For all these reasons, we hope that the Assembly will adopt the draft resolution unanimously.

The PRESIDENT: I now call on Mr. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3369 (XXX) of 10 October 1975.

Mr. PIRZADA (Organization of the Islamic Conference): It is an honour and a privilege for me to address the General Assembly of the United Nations on an item of particular significance to the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations, namely "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference".

I should like to begin by extending to you, Mr. President, most sincere and warm congratulations on your unanimous election to that important post. Your election is a reflection of the respect and esteem that Bangladesh enjoys in the comity of nations and is equally a tribute to you personally for your ability, statesmanship and experience.

(Mr. Pirzada, Organization  
of the Islamic Conference)

We are particularly happy at your election, since Bangladesh is an important member of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and you yourself, Mr. President, have represented your country on many occasions at the Islamic Conference.

I should also like to avail myself of the opportunity to pay a tribute to Mr. Jaime de Pinés, who served as the President of the General Assembly at its historic fortieth session with great wisdom and skill.

Allow me to offer my most sincere felicitations to Mr. Perez de Cuellar on his recent appointment by acclamation to serve as the Secretary-General of the United Nations for another term of five years. His re-election is an affirmation that he has, during his first term, earned the respect and confidence of the membership of the United Nations because of his integrity, wisdom, statesmanship and patience, and his commitment and dedication to the purposes and principles of the United Nations. His frank and balanced appraisals and analyses of the international situation and the problems facing the United Nations have earned universal plaudits. The Secretary-General's annual report on the work of the Organization, presented at the forty-first session of the General Assembly, exhibits his usual candour and willingness to address difficult problems in a forthright manner. We wish the Secretary-General success and express the hope that the financial difficulties and problems that he has outlined in his report will be overcome. I am confident that Member States will extend full co-operation to the Secretary-General in a joint search for just solutions to the complex and vexing problems facing the international community.

We live in dangerous times, characterized by super-Power rivalry on a global scale, an escalating and terrifying arms race, conflicting ideologies, regional tensions, wars between nations, civil strife and acts of state and individual terrorism. Billions of our fellow human beings live in conditions of abject

(Mr. Pirzada, Organization  
of the Islamic Conference)

poverty, hunger, disease and ignorance. In the face of all this, instead of closing our ranks, sinking our differences and joining together to rid the world of the threat of a nuclear holocaust, and banishing the spectre of hunger, ignorance and disease from our midst, we engage in debates, polemics, rhetoric, recriminations, accusations and self-righteous and self-serving platitudes, trying to promote short-sighted and narrow national interests rather than the common good of all. Major Powers decry the application of the same democratic principles at the international level to which they proclaim and preach adherence at the national level. Some of them seek to impose their will and ideology on the United Nations through cut-backs or even non-payment of their assessed contributions to the Organization. This evident retreat from multilateralism does not augur well for the future of international co-operation, particularly for small, underdeveloped and non-aligned countries, which cannot withstand bilateral pressures from major Powers. There has also been an increasing resort to the threat or use of force against smaller nations, in total disregard of the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity and independence. The conduct of super-Powers, which should serve as a model for emulation, leaves much to be desired. Their efforts to carve out ever larger spheres of influence, hegemony and control ignore principles of international law and norms of civilized behaviour. The effectiveness of the United Nations and the role envisaged for it by the founders, that is, promoting emancipation of peoples, international peace and security, and social and economic development, have thus been consistently eroded.

We must ask ourselves what has brought us to this pass; and we must sincerely and forthwith seek to reverse these trends, through enduring respect for and strict adherence to the principles and purposes of the Charter. It is only through co-operation on an equal, equitable and just basis, rather than confrontation and

(Mr. Pirzada, Organization  
of the Islamic Conference)

use of threats and force, that the objectives of international peace and security and social and economic development can be achieved.

The Organization of the Islamic Conference views international co-operation in this perspective and it is in this spirit that it has successfully sought to promote interaction with the United Nations. The Organization of the Islamic Conference derives its inspiration from the eternal and noble message of Islam, and its establishment was predicated on the principles of peace and harmony, tolerance, equality and justice for all enjoined by our faith. The charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reaffirms the commitment of its members to the purposes and principles of the United Nations. All members of the former are also Members of the United Nations. It is natural, therefore, that the two organizations should work closely to promote the ideals, principles and objectives that they share.

Co-operation between the two organizations received an important boost in 1975, when the Organization of the Islamic Conference was granted observer status by the United Nations. By the late 1970s it was felt that the ever increasing interaction between the two organizations should be given an institutional framework whereby the secretariats and the specialized agencies, organs and bodies of the two organizations could hold regular consultations to review the ongoing work and to examine the possibilities of expanding and enlarging the areas of co-operation. It was in this context that the second general meeting of the representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and the secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference was organized in Geneva from 28 to 30 July 1986. As the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in document A/41/532 indicates, the consultations were highly successful. In addition to reviewing the progress made, and making recommendations regarding

(Mr. Pirzada, Organization  
of the Islamic Conference)

the five areas already identified for strengthening co-operation, namely, food security and agriculture, development of science and technology, investment mechanisms and joint ventures, eradication of illiteracy, and assistance to refugees, the meeting identified development of trade and technical co-operation among Islamic countries as an additional priority area of co-operation. I may also recall that co-operation agreements have been signed with a number of specialized agencies and organs of the United Nations, and others are being processed for signature in the near future. These, in my view, are very positive developments, and I am confident that the objective of socio-economic progress and development, shared by the two organizations, will henceforth be pursued with even greater vigour and dedication with a view to its early attainment.

It has also become a tradition of the Organization of the Islamic Conference that the Foreign Ministers meet each year at the beginning of the annual session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York to co-ordinate their views on the issues before the General Assembly which are of particular concern and relevance to the Islamic world. This co-ordination meeting was held on 2 October, and the final communiqué issued at the end of its deliberations will be circulated in due course as a document of the General Assembly, as has been the case in previous years.

Since its inception in 1969, the Organization of the Islamic Conference has adopted numerous resolutions and declarations, both at the summit level and at the level of the meetings of the Foreign Ministers, addressing the issues that confront the Islamic world as well as important global developments relating to international peace and security, disarmament, human rights, decolonization and issues relating to socio-economic development, particularly the establishment of a new international economic order based on justice and equity. With your permission, I should like to advert to some of those issues briefly.



(Mr. Pirzada, Organization of  
the Islamic Conference)

The situation in the Middle East remains explosive. The Islamic Conference has adopted numerous resolutions on the subject, reiterating its position of principle for a peaceful, just and durable solution to the problem. We believe that Israel must withdraw from all Arab and Palestinian territories occupied by it, including the Holy City of Jerusalem, and we fully support, as does the United Nations, the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to return to their territories, to self-determination, and to an independent state in Palestine under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole, legitimate representative. The Conference has also emphasized the necessity of holding the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, decided upon by the General Assembly, to find a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the problem.

On Afghanistan the Islamic Conference has adopted the same principled position as the one adopted by the United Nations and has supported the process of proximity talks through the intermediary of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for a comprehensive and peaceful settlement of that issue.

The Islamic world has also been deeply anguished by the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq, both members of the OIC, and has made consistent efforts to bring about a just and peaceful solution, based on principles, through the Islamic Peace Committee. We believe that parallel initiatives by the United Nations and others complement our own efforts and we hope that a way can be found to bring this conflict, which has resulted in colossal human and material losses, to an early end.

Many of the members of the Islamic Conference have emerged from the yoke of colonialism during the past few decades, and have achieved their independence after great sacrifices. We believe colonialism to be a system of oppression and exploitation and we are determined that the vestiges of colonialism must be removed

(Mr. Pirzada, Organization of  
the Islamic Conference)

from any area in which they persist. The equality of all human beings is one of the cardinal principles of our organization. The Islamic Conference has therefore expressed full solidarity with, and has supported the, national liberation movements and peoples struggling against colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid. The Islamic Conference strongly condemns the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the Pretoria régime, and has demanded the immediate independence of Namibia in accordance with resolution 435 (1978) of the Security Council. The Conference also considers apartheid to be a crime against humanity and has called for the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter against the minority régime in South Africa to force that régime to abandon the odious system of apartheid and its oppression of the majority community, and bow to the demand for majority rule in South Africa.

The Islamic countries are gravely concerned over the threat that nuclear weapons pose to the world and the continued escalation of the nuclear arms race. The Conference has therefore called for a halt and reversal of the nuclear arms race. The Islamic Conference has also supported the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones and the provision of security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States as collateral measures for disarmament, pending the final elimination of nuclear weapons from the arsenals of nuclear-weapon States. We hold the view that the enormous resources being sunk into the arms race, touching the incredible figure of a trillion dollars annually, should be directed to the economic and social development of the peoples of the world.

In the field of international economic relations, the Organization of the Islamic Conference is deeply disheartened by the persistent stalemate in the North-South dialogue intended to restructure international economic relations on

(Mr. Pirzada, Organization of  
the Islamic Conference)

the basis of equity and justice. We believe that the dialogue must be revived in order that effective solutions may be found to the problems besetting the international community and in particular the developing countries. The Islamic countries have also adopted concrete decisions to promote economic co-operation among themselves and with the rest of the third world. In this context it is our view that especial attention must be paid to the economic situation of the African countries, and that the decisions adopted at the special session of the General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa must be speedily and faithfully implemented.

The brief outline that I have provided of the activities of the Islamic Conference and of the positions it has adopted has, I trust, highlighted to some extent the objectives shared by the two organizations. We will continue our efforts to promote and strengthen co-operation between the two organizations and to create an environment in which the creative abilities of humanity can be concentrated on the social uplift and economic progress of all in an era of international peace and security, free from the threat of nuclear annihilation that hangs over the world.

The draft resolution on this agenda item (A/41/L.3) has already been introduced by the Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Morocco, and I trust that, as in previous years, it will be adopted by consensus.

Mr. BAOMAR (Oman) (interpretation from Arabic): It is my pleasure to speak on behalf of the delegation of my country and of the Arab Group, over which my delegation presides this month, on this agenda item to which we attach great importance because of the close ties that link us with the Islamic Conference, on the one hand, and the United Nations, on the other.

(Mr. Baomar, Oman)

Since we are speaking here of co-operation, suffice it to state that we have come here from different corners of the earth to meet under the umbrella of the United Nations in multilateral co-operation, for the good of all.

We are encouraged in this by the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter, which call for regional co-operation in the interest of the Member States and urge us to achieve a wider, more embracing form of co-operation, on an international scale. In view of the United Nations experience in the political, social and economic areas, co-operation with the Organization is absolutely necessary. We must benefit from its experience especially in the case of an important organization such as the Islamic Conference with a membership of 50, including all the Arab States.

Co-operation between the two organizations and their specialized agencies is nothing new. The two organizations have co-operated, spontaneously, in many important areas. They have done this in response to a need to co-ordinate their activities in many vital areas relating to their goals and objectives.

(Mr. Baomar, Oman)

Now, 10 years after the admission of the Organization of the Islamic Conference as an Observer to the United Nations and five years after the adoption of the resolution on co-operation between the two organizations, there has been noticeable, encouraging progress in all areas of inter-organization co-operation. This is so in particular, in the five important areas of food security and agriculture, the development of science and technology, investment mechanisms, literacy and assistance to refugees. There are other initiatives aimed at technological co-operation among Islamic countries in regard to trade.

A cursory glance at the agenda of this session and that of the next summit meeting of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, which is scheduled to be held in Kuwait in January 1987, shows that the objectives of the two organizations are the same, inasmuch as they both seek solutions to the major problems of the world and, in particular, peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, human rights, the establishment of a new international economic order and the strengthening of co-operation between the two organizations. All of these efforts will help alleviate the ills from which today's society suffers.

We have taken note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/532) dealing with co-operation between the two organizations. We thank the Secretary-General for his professional approach and sincere efforts to strengthen co-operation between the two organizations. We are sure that he will continue to strengthen that co-operation, consolidate its machinery and negotiate co-operation agreements between the various bodies of the two organizations.

We also wish to praise the efforts of the bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and their co-operation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the technical sphere. We single out in particular the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development, the United Nations Conference on Trade and

(Mr. Baomar, Oman)

Development and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and express the hope that this co-operation will continue.

The membership of the Organization of the Islamic Conference includes more than 50 States, most of which are Members of the United Nations. Co-ordination between the two organizations will result in the streamlining of the many useful services offered by the specialized agencies and increase the benefits those States derive from the two organizations. Consequently, we support and encourage this co-operation and hope that it will extend to other regional and international organizations.

We look forward to the support of all Members of the United Nations of the efforts of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, which are definitely in harmony with those of the United Nations. We would hope to see support for the Organization of the Islamic Conference's stand on Jerusalem. The preservation of the integrity of Jerusalem and its Arab and Islamic character is one of the major objectives of our Organization.

We hope that the good offices of the Organization of the Islamic Conference aimed at putting an end to the Iran-Iraq conflict will be successful. We also hope that its efforts to bring to an end the conflicts in Afghanistan and other parts of the world will be fruitful.

We have great hopes for the success of the forthcoming Islamic Summit, which is to be held in Kuwait. A high-level meeting will be held on 20 and 21 January 1987, and will be followed by a meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs from 23 to 25 January. That will lead to the Summit Meeting itself, on 26 January 1987.

In conclusion, the Arab States Members of the United Nations and of the Organization of the Islamic Conference support co-operation between the two organizations. We support the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/532) and draft

(Mr. Baomar, Oman)

resolution A/41/L.3, submitted by the representative of Morocco, the current President of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. We hope that the entire international community will support it.

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolution A/41/L.3.

In this connection, I should like to inform members that the Secretary-General does not foresee programme budget implications in the implementation of this draft resolution.

May I take it that the Assembly adopts draft resolution A/41/L.3?

Draft resolution A/41/L.3 was adopted (resolution 41/3).

The PRESIDENT: We have concluded our consideration of agenda item 22.

#### AGENDA ITEM 15

##### ELECTIONS TO FILL VACANCIES IN PRINCIPAL ORGANS

- (a) ELECTION OF FIVE NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
- (b) ELECTION OF EIGHTEEN MEMBERS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now proceed to the election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council to replace those whose terms of office expire on 31 December 1986. The five outgoing members are the following: Australia, Denmark, Madagascar, Thailand and Trinidad and Tobago. These five States cannot be re-elected and therefore their names should not appear on the ballot papers.

Apart from the five permanent members, the Security Council will include in 1987 the following States: Bulgaria, Congo, Ghana, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela. Therefore, the names of these States should also not appear on the ballot papers.

(The President)

Of the five non-permanent members which will remain in office in 1987, three are from Africa and Asia, one is from Eastern Europe and one is from Latin America. Consequently, pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 1991 A (XVIII), of 17 December 1963, the five non-permanent members should be elected according to the following pattern: two from Africa and Asia, one from Latin America and two from Western European and other States. The ballot paper takes that pattern into account. In accordance with the established practice, there is an understanding to the effect that, of the two States to be elected from Africa and Asia, one should be from Africa and one from Asia.

I should like to inform the Assembly that the required number of candidates receiving the largest numbers of votes and the majority required will be declared elected. In case of a tie vote for the last seat there will be a restricted ballot limited to those candidates which have obtained an equal number of votes.

I take it that the General Assembly agrees to that procedure.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election shall be held by secret ballot and there shall be no nominations. Ballot papers are now being distributed.

I call on the representative of Senegal on a point of order.

Mr. SARRE (Senegal) (interpretation from French): My delegation understands that some countries thought that Senegal was a candidate for a seat on the Security Council.

I would like to assure them that Senegal indeed did announce its candidacy, but - and I would like to make this very clear - for the forty-second session. It is for the elections that will be held during the forty-second session. In the present case Senegal supports the candidacy of Zambia as the only candidate from the African Group. I simply wished to make this clarification before we proceeded to the voting.



The PRESIDENT: I request representatives to use only those ballot papers which have just been distributed and to write the names of the five States for which they wish to vote. As I have indicated, the ballot papers should not include the names of the five permanent members, the five outgoing non-permanent members or the five States that are already non-permanent members for 1987. Any ballot paper containing more than five names will be declared invalid.

I call on the representative of Mexico on a point of order.

Mr. MOYA PALENCIA (Mexico) (interpretation from Spanish): I would simply like to recall, as Chairman of the Latin American and Caribbean Group, that we have a candidate of the Group endorsed for the Security Council, and that candidate is Argentina.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Fyfe (New Zealand), Mr. Radu (Romania), Mr. Sene (Senegal) and Mr. Tan (Singapore) acted as tellers.

The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany on a point of order.

Mr. LAUTENSCHLAGER (Federal Republic of Germany): Following the statement of the Chairman of the Latin American Group, I just want to reiterate that the Group of Western European and Other States has endorsed the candidatures of Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany as non-permanent members of the Security Council.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

The meeting was suspended at 11.15 a.m. and resumed at 11.40 a.m.

The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting for the election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council is as follows:

Number of ballot papers: 154

Number of invalid ballots: 0

Number of valid ballots: 154

Abstentions: 0

Number of Members voting: 154

Required two-thirds majority: 103

Number of votes obtained:

Zambia	144
Argentina	143
Italy	143
Federal Republic of Germany	111
Japan	107
India	36
Sweden	16
Ireland	14
Bolivia	3
Angola	1
Belgium	1
Belize	1
Cuba	1
Finland	1
Greece	1
Lesotho	1

Malaysia .	1
Mexico	1
Netherlands	1
Senegal	1
Sudan	1

Having obtained the required two-thirds majority, the following States were elected non-permanent members of the Security Council for a two-year period from 1 January 1987: Argentina, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan and Zambia.

The PRESIDENT: I congratulate the States which have just been elected non-permanent members of the Security Council and I thank the tellers for their assistance in this election.

The Assembly has thus concluded its consideration of sub-item (a) of agenda item 15.

The Assembly will now proceed to the election of 18 members of the Economic and Social Council to replace those members whose term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

The 18 outgoing members are: Argentina, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Finland, Guyana, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Rwanda, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Uganda, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

Those 18 States are eligible for immediate re-election.

I should like to remind the Assembly that as of 1 January 1987 the following States will remain members of the Economic and Social Council: Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Colombia, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Gabon, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Guinea, Haiti, Iceland, India, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan,

(The President)

Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the United States of America, Venezuela and Zimbabwe.

The names of those 36 States should therefore not appear on the ballot papers.

Paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 2847 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 provides that the 18 members should be elected as follows: four from African States, four from Asian States, three from Latin American States, four from Western European and Other States and three from the socialist States of Eastern Europe. The ballot papers take that pattern into account.

The candidates which receive the greatest number of votes and the majority required will be declared elected. In case of a tie vote for the last seat, there will be a restricted ballot limited to those candidates which have obtained an equal number of votes.

May I take it that the General Assembly agrees to that procedure?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election shall be held by secret ballot, and there shall be no nominations.

The Assembly will recall that in the past chairmen of regional groups have been allowed to speak at this stage to clarify the status of the candidates.

I therefore call on the representative of Japan, in his capacity as Chairman of the Asian Group.

Mr. KIKUCHI (Japan): As Chairman of the Asian Group, I wish to inform the General Assembly that the Asian Group has endorsed the candidacy of China, Islamic Republic of Iran, Oman and Sri Lanka for the Asian seat in the Economic and Social Council.

The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of Mexico, in his capacity as Chairman of the Latin American Group.

Mr. MOYA PALENCIA (Mexico) (interpretation from Spanish): On behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean Group, I wish to inform the Assembly that, since Guatemala has withdrawn its candidature until next year, there are four candidates for the three Latin American vacancies: Belize, Bolivia, Costa Rica and Uruguay.

The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of Western European and other States.

Count York von WARTENBURG (Federal Republic of Germany): I have the honour to confirm, for the Group of Western European and other States, that we have four candidates for four seats: Canada, Denmark, Norway and the United Kingdom.

The PRESIDENT: I now call on the representative of Benin, in his capacity as Chairman of the African Group.

Mr. OGOUMA (Benin) (interpretation from French): I wish to inform the Assembly that the following countries have received the endorsement of the African Group: Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan and Zaire.

The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic as Chairman of the Group of Eastern European States.

Mr. MARDOVICH (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) (interpretation from Russian): I wish to inform the Assembly that there are three candidates from the Group of Eastern European States for the three vacancies for that Group on the Council. They are Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Bulgaria.

The PRESIDENT: Ballot papers marked A, B, C, D and E will now be distributed. I request members of the Assembly to use only those ballot papers and to write on them the names of the Member States for which they wish to vote in each Group.

Ballot papers containing more names than the number assigned to that Group will be declared invalid. Names of Member States which do not belong to that Group will not be counted at all.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Camacho (Ecuador), Mr. Fyfe (New Zealand), Mr. Radu (Romania), Mr. Sene (Senegal) and Mr. Tan (Singapore) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

The meeting was suspended at 12.10 p.m. and resumed at 1.05 p.m.

The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting for the election of 18 members of the Economic and Social Council is as follows:

GROUP A

<u>Number of ballot papers:</u>	158
<u>Number of invalid ballots:</u>	0
<u>Number of valid ballots:</u>	158
<u>Abstentions:</u>	2
<u>Number of Members voting:</u>	156
<u>Required two-thirds majority:</u>	104
<u>Number of votes obtained:</u>	
Sudan	148
Rwanda	147
Somalia	145
Zaire	135
Ghana	2
Madagascar	2
Uganda	2
Angola	1
Benin	1
Congo	1
Ethiopia	1

## GROUP B

<u>Number of ballot papers:</u>	158
<u>Number of invalid ballots:</u>	0
<u>Number of valid ballots:</u>	158
<u>Abstentions:</u>	2
<u>Number of Members voting:</u>	156
<u>Required two-thirds majority:</u>	104
<u>Number of votes obtained:</u>	
China	147
Sri Lanka	147
Oman	143
Islamic Republic of Iran	127
Burma	6
Afghanistan	5
Democratic Yemen	1
Indonesia	1
Kuwait	1
Saudi Arabia	1
Viet Nam	1



## GROUP C

<u>Number of ballot papers:</u>	158
<u>Number of invalid ballots:</u>	1
<u>Number of valid ballots:</u>	157
<u>Abstentions:</u>	1
<u>Number of Members voting:</u>	156
<u>Required two-thirds majority:</u>	104
<u>Number of votes obtained:</u>	
Uruguay	126
Bolivia	118
Belize	109
Costa Rica	84
Cuba	1
Chile	1
Paraguay	1

## GROUP D

<u>Number of ballot papers:</u>	158
<u>Number of invalid ballots:</u>	0
<u>Number of valid ballots:</u>	158
<u>Abstentions:</u>	4
<u>Number of Members voting:</u>	154
<u>Required two-thirds majority:</u>	103
<u>Number of votes obtained:</u>	
Denmark	148
Norway	146
Canada	143
United Kingdom	136
Sweden	5

Finland	2
Austria	1
Greece	1
Ireland	1

## GROUP E

<u>Number of ballot papers:</u>	158
<u>Number of invalid ballots:</u>	0
<u>Number of valid ballots:</u>	158
<u>Abstentions:</u>	9
<u>Number of Members voting:</u>	149
<u>Required two-thirds majority:</u>	100
<u>Number of votes obtained:</u>	
Poland	145
Bulgaria	144
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	144
Yugoslavia	1
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1

The following countries, having obtained the required two-thirds majority, were elected members of the Economic and Social Council for a period of three years beginning 1 January 1987: Belize, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Denmark, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Norway, Oman, Poland, Rwanda, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Zaire.

The PRESIDENT: I congratulate the States that have been elected members of the Economic and Social Council and thank the tellers for their assistance in this election. This concludes our consideration of sub-item (b) of agenda item 15.

We have therefore concluded our consideration of agenda item 15.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.

