# United Nations GENERAL ASSEMBLY 

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President: Mr. Muhammad ZAFRULLA KNAN (Pakistan).

## AGENDA ITEM 15

Election of non-permanent members of the Security Council

1. The PRESIDENT: As representatives are aware, the first fiem on the agenda for this afternoon is the election of non-permanent members of the Security Council. The Assembly will take up first the election of one non-permanent member of the Council for 1963. It will be recalled that during the sixteenth session an arrangement was agreed upon to resolve a deadlock in the election of one non-permenent member of the Council. It may helptu refresh the memory of delegations if I read from the record of that meeting. The President of the sixteenth session made the following statement:
"Members of the Assembly will recall that we have already held nine ballots in order to fill the last vacancy for a non-permanent member of the Security Council, for the period beginning 1 January 1962. Since these nine ballots have yielded no positive result, it seems, according to the views generally expressed by Mernbers of the Assembly-including Romania and the Philippines, the two parties con-cerned-that a further ballot at this time would lead to no conclusion.
"I have therefore consulted with the Chairmen of the delegations of Romania and the Philippines. With a view to a solution, they have agreed to an arrangement whereby the term for the vacant seat would be divided into two equal periods, in accordance with established precedent.
"If the Assembly concurs in this arrangement, Romania would be elected for 1962 and would vacate its seat on 31 December 1962, while the Philippines would be elected in due course for the year 1963." [1068th meeting, paras. i to 3.]
2. At the same meeting, the representative of Romania stated, inter alia, es follows:

In accordance with that agreement, Romania will tender its resignation at the end of the first year of ts term as a non-permanent member of the Security

Council, that is, at the end of 1962 , so as to allow the Philippines to occupy the same seat for the second half of the term, which covers the years 1963." [Ibid., para. 11.]
3. In view of this, the General Assembly should first elect one non-permanent member of the Security Counoil for 1963. Rule 94 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly provides that all elections shall be by secret ballot and that there shall be no nominations. Ballot papers will now be distributed. I request Members of the Assembly to write on the ballot paper the name of one country only which they wish to serve on the Security Council during the year 1963. Ballot papers containing more than one name will be declared invalid. For this first election of one member to serve in 1963; there should be only one name on each ballot. Any ballot paper that contains more than one name will be declared invalid.
At the invitation of the President, Mr. Traore (Mali) and Mr. Cuevas Cancino (Mexico) acted as tellers.
$A$ vote was taken by secret ballot.
papers: ..... 105
Invalid ballots: ..... 2
Number of valid ballots:
Number of valid ballots: ..... 103
Abstentions: ..... 2
Number of Members voting: ..... 101
Required majority: ..... 68
Number of votes obtained: Philippines ..... 95
Nigeria ..... 2
Norway ..... 2
Afghanistan ..... 1
Romania ..... 1

Having obtained the required two-thirds majority, the Philippines was elected a non-permanent member of the Security Council.
4. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now proceed to the election of three non-permanent members of the Security Council, to replace those whose terms expire on 31 December 1962. The three retiring non-permanent members are: Chile, Ireland and the United Arab Republic. They are not eligible for immediate reelection.
5. In addition to the five permanent members of the Security Council, and the Philippines, which has just been elected to serve during the year 1963, the following States will be serving on the Council during 1963 since they have already been elected to membership of the Council for a period of two years: Ghana and Venezuela. Hence, the names of Ghana and Venezuela may not be mentioned on the ballot papers, since they are already members of the Council.
6. The election will be held by secret ballot. There will be no nominations. Id would request Members of the Assembly to write on each ballot paper the names
of three countries for which they wish to vote. Ballot papers containing more than three names will be declared invalid.
7. It has been called to my notice that during the previous ballot, the result of which has just been announced, two Members used plain sheets of paper as ballot papers. I would request Members to use only the ballot papers now being distributed. Any other papers will not count as ballots.
At the invitation of the President, Mr, Traore (Mali) and Mr. Cuevas Canoino (Mexico) acted as tellers.
$A$ vote was taken by secret ballot.

| Number of ballot papers: | 109 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Invalid ballots: | - 0 |
| Number of valid ballots: | 9 |
| Abstentions: | 0 |
| Number of Members voting: | 109 |
| Required majority: | 73 |
| Number of votes obtained: |  |
| Brazil | 91 |
| Norway. | 85 |
| Morocco. |  |
| Nigeria. |  |
| Iran. | 28 |
| Afghanistan |  |
| Ethiopia |  |
| Burma. |  |
| Haiti |  |
| Israel. : |  |
| Mauritania . |  |

Having obtained the required two-thirds majority, Brazil and Norway were elected non-permanent members of the Security Council.
8. The PRESDENT: Since there is still one seat to be filled, in accordance with rule 96 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly we shall now conduct the first restricted ballot. It will be limited to the two Members that have received the largest number of votes after the two countries which have been elected. Those two Members are Morocco and Nigeria. Ballot papers containing any name other than Morocco or Nigeria will be declared invalid since the ballot is restricted only to these two States.
At the invitation of the President, Mr. Traore (Mali) and Mr. Cuevas Cancino (Mexico) acted as tellers.
A vote was taken by secret ballot.
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Number of Ballot papers: } & 109 \\ \text { Invalid ballots: } & 0\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Invalid ballots: } \\ \text { Number of valid ballots: } & 0 \\ & 109\end{array}$
Abstentions: 1
Number of Members voting: 108
Required majority: 72
Number of votes obtained:
Morocco . . . . . . ...................... 73
Nigeria. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 35
Having obtained the required two-thirds majority, Morocco was elected a non-permanent member of the Security Council.

## AGENDA ITEM 16

Election of six members of the Economic and Social Council
9. The PRESIDENT: TheAssembly will now proceed to the election of six members of the Economic and Social Council. These members are to fill the vacancies which will occur in the Council on 31 December 1962, when
six of the present members of the Counoil retire. The six members of the Counoil due to retire on 31 December are: Brazil, Denmark, Japan, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republios and the United Kingdom, It should be remembered that in the case of the Economic and Sooial Council outgoing members are cligible for immediate re-election.
10. I would ramind Members of the Assembly that the following countries will continue to be members of the Economic and Social Council after 1 January 1963: Australia, Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France; India, Italy, Jordan, Senegal, the United States, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. Those countries are therefore not eligible in the present election.
11. Ballot papers are now being distributed. I request Members to write on the ballot paper the names of six eligible countries. Ballot papers containing the names of more than six countries will be declared invalid.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Traore (Mali) and Mr. Cuevas Cancino (Mexico) acted as felleris,
A vote was taken by secret ballot.

| Number of ballot pavers: |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Invalid ballots: | 109 |

Invalid ballots:
Number of valid ballots: 109
Abstentions:0

Number of Members voting:
109

Required majority: 73

## Number of votes obtained:

Argentina ..... 89
Austria. ..... 88
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..... 85
Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics. ..... 83
Czechoslovakia ..... 78
Japan. ..... 76
Burma ..... 47
Israel. ..... 8
Greece ..... 5
Liberia ..... 3
Pakistan. ..... 3
Brazil ..... 2
Central African Republic. ..... 2
Congo (Brazzaville) ..... 2
Nepal ..... 2
Netherlands. ..... 2
Nigeria. ..... 2
Poland ..... 2
Cameroon ..... 1
Canada ..... 1
Chile ..... 1
Congo (Leopoldville) ..... 1
Ecuador ..... 1
Gabon ..... 1
Guiriea ..... 1
Haiti ..... 1
Iran. ..... 1
Irad. ..... 1
Ireland ..... 1
Ivory Coast ..... 1
Madagascar ..... 1
Homania ..... 1
Togo ..... 1
Tunisia. ..... 1
Venezuela ..... 1

Having obtained the required two-thirds majority, Argentina, Austria, United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland, Union of Soviet Sooialist Rem publios, Czechoslovakia and Japain were eleoted members of the Economic and Sooigl Council for the year 1963.

## AGENDA ITEM 17

## Election of one member of the Trusteeship Council

12. The PRESIDENT: The next item sa our agenda is the eleotion of one member of the Trusteeship Council to fill the vacanoy which willocour in the Council when the terms of office of Bolivia and India expire at the end of 1962. In order to ensure for 1963 the baiance prom vided for in Article 86 of the Charter, it is necessaxy to elect only one additional member of the Trusteeship Council. All members of the General Assembly, including the two outgoing members of the Trusteeship Council are eligible for this election, except for the seven countries which are already members of the Council, namely, Australia, China, France, New Zealand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.
13. It may be recalled that only one member has to be elected, although the terms of two members expire on 31 December 1962. This is due to the fact that on 1 July 1962, Belgium ceased to be a member of the Trusteeship Council with the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement for Ruanda-Urundi. The Trusteeship Council in 1963 will have only eight members instead of ten, and four of these will be administering Powers and four will be non-administering Powers.
14. I request the representatives to write on the ballot papers which are being distributed the name of the country for which they wish to vote, bat only one name.
At the invitation of the President, Mr. Traore (Maii) and Mr. Cuevad. Cancino (Mexico) acted as tellers.
A vote was taken by secret ballot.
Number of ballot papers: .. 109
Invalid ballots: 0
Number of valid ballots: 109
Abstentions: 1
Number of meinbers voting: 108
Required majority: 72
Number of votes obtained:
Liberia. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100
Algeria. ... . .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1
Congo (Erazzaville) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Cuba .............................. 1
Ghane. .............................. $1=$
India ................................ 1
Mexico . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1
Tunisia. .. ......................... 1.
Yugoslavia . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .... 1
Having obtained the required two-thirds majority, Liberia was elected a member of the Trusteeshtp Council.

The meeting rose at $5.25 \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{m}$.

(1)


