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1. The PRESIDENT: We shall resume the voting on the recommendations of the Fourth Committee contained in document A/35/596. Although the voting machine has now been repaired, we have ascertained that the machine that prints the results was not functioning before lunch; therefore there is no printed record of the vote on Western Sahara. It is with much regret, therefore, that I have to inform representati-

ves that since a recorded vote has been requested, it will be necessary to take the vote again.

2. I therefore again put to the vote draft resolution I, entitled "Question of Western Sahara", which appears in paragraph 28 of part I of the report of the Fourth Committee [A/35/596]. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

3. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of Algeria on a point of order.

4. Mr. SEMICHI (Algeria) (*interpretation from French*): This morning when the General Assembly voted on the first recommendation of the Fourth Committee it decided that the vote on this question was concluded. The only question that remained concerned the efforts that would be made by the Secretariat to get the machine repaired and give the results of the vote at the beginning of the afternoon. When the meeting was adjourned this morning there was no question of the Assembly's voting again on the same question. I take as an example the statement made by the representative of Spain, who said that the vote on this question was concluded and that the display would have to be erased since a decision had been taken. Therefore my delegation is astonished that without prior warning to delegations and with many delegations absent, we are proceeding to a second vote on this question.

5. My delegation has the most serious reservations regarding this second vote and I should like my statement to be included in the record to explain my country's position in this regard.

6. The PRESIDENT: In response to the representative of Algeria, I should like to point out that his observations will certainly be included in the verbatim record of this meeting.

7. Secondly, in my introduction this afternoon I pointed out that owing to the mechanical failure of the machine there was no print-out of the requested recorded vote. Since a recorded vote has been requested, we have to record the vote. That was impossible this morning owing to the mechanical failure, which we could not anticipate at the time of the adjournment of that meeting.

8. I call on the representative of Guinea-Bissau on a point of order.

9. Mr. FERNANDES (Guinea-Bissau): I just want to second the motion made by Algeria, I, too, am astonished that having finished the voting process, we have to go back and vote again on the same proposal. I think it was very clear this morning with the display that only Gabon and the Gambia had problems and that the recorded vote was 88 to 8, with 43 abstentions. How can we come back and vote again? I am surprised.

10. The PRESIDENT: Now that we have heard two observations on a point of order, I shall announce the result of the voting: 82 votes in favour, 7 against and 41 abstentions.

11. Mr. SEMICHI (Algeria) (*interpretation from French*): When I spoke just after the second vote, my delegation challenged the validity of that vote. I wish to repeat that when we adjourned this morning it was

quite clear—and the voting display remained illuminated throughout the meeting—that we had concluded the voting on the question of Western Sahara. It was only a matter of the print-out of the results of the vote.

12. In the opinion of my delegation and that of the international community as a whole, the vote taken this morning remains valid, unless reasons are given to the contrary. My delegation rejects this second verdict since many delegations were not present in the hall when it was decided that we would vote a second time on this same question.

13. The PRESIDENT: In response to the observations of the representative of Algeria I should for my part like to make the following three observations.

14. First, when there is a request for a recorded vote, it is a request for a record of the vote of each individual delegation. That record is made by the print-out machine, and the print-out machine is not in this hall; it is somewhere else. We discovered the mechanical failure, which also affected the print-out machine, only after the meeting had been adjourned. The mere totals that appeared—for, against, and abstentions—did not constitute a recorded vote.

15. Secondly, those delegations that were absent can, as members all know, later inform the Secretariat how they would have voted had they been present, and their votes will appear in the record.

16. Thirdly, the afternoon meeting was scheduled for 3 p.m., and I allowed a delay of 21 minutes in order to permit delegations to return to the General Assembly hall.

17. I call on the representative of Algeria on a point of order.

18. Mr. SEMICHI (Algeria) (*interpretation from French*): Mr. President, I have listened most attentively to your three observations explaining why the Assembly voted twice on the same question.

19. The technical difficulties on which you have based your arguments concerning the holding of a second vote on the same question do not convince my delegation, and I wish to say again that in the opinion of the international community, as well as in the opinion of all the representatives in the United Nations, this morning's vote is the valid one and the only one that reflects the General Assembly's decision on the question, discussion of which was concluded at this morning's meeting with the decision that was taken.

20. When you adjourned the meeting it was quite clear that this afternoon we would start by voting on the question of Belize. At that time many delegations said that they expected a vote on that question. Now you, Mr. President, have made the Assembly vote again on the question of Western Sahara, and my delegation considers that the second vote is not legal.

21. The PRESIDENT: As I said earlier, the views expressed by the representative of Algeria will be reflected in the verbatim record of this meeting.

22. I call on the representative of Lesotho on a point of order.

23. Mr. LEROTHOLI (Lesotho): Mr. President, it is basically a clarification that my delegation is

seeking, because it appears a very fundamental issue has arisen—namely, when the process of voting begins and when it ends. A curious technological point is interrelated with this. When the proceedings of the United Nations on a vote have been completed and duly and properly announced by the President, and the machine fails, are we in a situation in which the machine itself has a veto power against the President? This would appear to my delegation to be a very curious situation that must be rectified by immediately accepting that man made the machine, and that a machine can never overrule man. We knew, all of us, that the decision was announced; it is there on the record. It is there, recorded in the proceedings of this body, as of this morning—the outcome of the voting on that resolution. What was actually recorded is a slender consequence, a much less important consequence. The machine failed. Nothing can be done about that. We end there. But the voting has been completed.

24. We should like to get a very precise clarification as to whether we have not created a precedent in which the machines will muddle the proceedings of this body for ever.

25. The PRESIDENT: Before I again call on the representative of Algeria, may I try again to explain that there is a difference between a simple vote and a recorded vote. A simple vote records just the totals, and a recorded vote records the individual voting of delegations, which appears later as a print-out available to all delegations so that they may see how other delegations have voted on a particular issue. A recorded vote, not a simple vote, was requested, and a recorded vote requires that the Secretariat make available to members the record of the vote. There was no record because the machine failed. I do agree with the representative of Lesotho that we have, in fact, a problem that is based upon apparent progress in technology that turned out to be not much progress here this morning.

26. I call on the representative of Algeria on another point of order.

27. Mr. SEMICHI (Algeria) (*interpretation from French*): All the technical difficulties that we encountered this morning during the vote on the question of Western Sahara do not justify a second vote having taken place at the beginning of the afternoon meeting when a decision had already been taken on this item. When we adjourned this morning it was quite clear that the second item to be dealt with was the draft resolution on Belize.

28. The decision that you took at the beginning of this meeting, Mr. President, does not, in spite of all the technical difficulties, in the view of my delegation justify a second vote on the draft resolution. And I should like to say again that in the General Assembly's view, and in my delegation's view, only the first vote on the question of Western Sahara, which took place at the end of this morning's meeting, remains valid.

29. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of Cuba on a point of order.

30. Mr. ROA KOURÍ (Cuba) (*interpretation from Spanish*): My delegation's understanding of what

happened this morning is as follows. The General Assembly did in fact vote on the draft resolution on the question of Western Sahara. Two delegations—the Gambia and Gabon—stated that the machine has registered their votes incorrectly. The delegation of Gabon said that it had voted against the draft, whereas the machine registered a favourable vote by Gabon. The delegation of the Gambia said that it had voted in favour of the draft, whereas the machine had registered a negative vote by the Gambia. After those delegations had clarified the position you, Mr. President, said that you had taken note of the mistakes made by the machine.

31. Immediately thereafter, the voting was closed, with the result we all know, and you, Mr. President, proceeded to take a vote on the draft resolution on Belize.

32. As we understand it, according to the rules of procedure it is impossible to vote again on that question. Further, it is perfectly clear that only two delegations were in disagreement with the way in which their votes had been recorded in the voting display, namely, Gabon and the Gambia. Those mistakes were duly taken note of so that they could be corrected in the verbatim record.

33. Accordingly, my delegation considers that it would be improper to vote again on that draft resolution.

34. Ms. GONTHIER (Seychelles): Mr. President, when you adjourned this morning's meeting you told us that we would be voting on the question of Belize this afternoon. The Seychelles had voted in favour of the draft resolution on the question of Western Sahara, and I wish to say that we intend to vote in favour now also.

35. Mr. MUNTASSER (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya): I merely wish to say that even the press release has published the result of this morning's voting. Mr. President, that might help you to decide on the procedure to be followed.

36. Mr. MRANI ZENTAR (Morocco) (*interpretation from French*): It is quite obvious that had my delegation had the opportunity to press the voting button, it would have opposed the adoption of the draft resolution just voted on. That is why I wish formally to confirm my delegation's negative vote, and I should like this to be reflected in the verbatim record.

37. Mr. GONZÁLEZ DE LEÓN (Mexico) (*interpretation from Spanish*): My delegation concurs with the points of view of the delegations of Algeria and Cuba that taking a second vote on the same subject is irregular.

38. Mr. President, when you adjourned this morning's meeting, you announced the vote recorded by the voting machine. As has been pointed out by the delegation of Cuba, there was time for that result to be corrected by any delegation which considered that its vote had not been accurately reflected.

39. The voting procedure on the draft resolution relating to Western Sahara was thus closed and you yourself, Mr. President, at the time when some confusion arose with respect to the operation of the voting machine, thought, at a given moment that

votes were already being cast with respect to the draft resolution on Belize.

40. Hence, my delegation considers that to return to a vote on a question that has already been voted upon is irregular and it does not find any support in the Assembly's rules of procedure for proceeding in this way.

41. Mr. FERNANDES (Guinea-Bissau): Mr. President, I think there is a very easy way out of this nightmare. You could take this morning's result and have each delegation inform you in the course of the afternoon—either on a simple piece of paper or through the Secretariat—how it voted this morning.

42. To go back and vote again is, I think, a very unusual precedent, and my delegation strongly protests against our having voted on the same issue twice simply because of a mechanical fault. As I say, we can take this morning's result and then let you know how we voted. I think that would be very easy.

43. Mr. HEIDWEILLER (Suriname): We also support the view of Algeria and Cuba that the vote on that draft resolution was closed this morning. My delegation did not expect a second vote to be taken on the same draft resolution this afternoon, and we were absent when it took place. In case the latter vote is declared valid—which we doubt—we want it to be on record that we voted in favour of the draft resolution.

44. Mr. MISHRA (India): We are facing an unusual situation because of a mechanical failure. It is of course correct that there was a vote this morning and that certain figures were produced by that vote. They are recorded in the verbatim record of this morning's meeting.

45. Moreover, there is feeling that all delegations did not have the opportunity to participate in the vote which was taken this afternoon on the same question. May I therefore suggest to you, Sir, that perhaps you could ask at this moment if there are any delegations which did not have their votes recorded and which wish to indicate how they would have voted—and that that should appear in the record of the vote, and be reflected in the verbatim record under the headings "In favour", "Against", or "Abstaining".

46. The same facility could be extended to other delegations which may not be present here, if they were to let the Secretariat know within 24 hours how they would have voted—and if, of course, that is their preference. Perhaps through this process we could satisfy all the delegations present here, some of which have expressed concern.

47. Mr. BEDJAOUI (Algeria) (*interpretation from French*): Mr. President, I was not in the hall when you reached the decision to take another vote on the draft resolution sanctioning work on the question of the Western Sahara. I think that at present we find ourselves in a situation that is quite unusual and somewhat improbable. I very much regret this, and I must say that I imagine that no one among us would wish to be in your place at this moment. You have decided to reopen the voting procedure by taking a new vote, and this, to me, seems to be totally unjustified. When the first vote—the only valid one in our view—took place this morning no one challenged the

propriety of the vote itself under the relevant provisions of the rules of procedure. The only thing that happened—and this was caused not by human error but my mechanical error—was an adjustment of the result which had to be made precisely because of the mechanical failure. But the error was corrected, and we should leave it there. I do not know—in any case, as I say, I was not in the hall—why a new vote was taken this afternoon on the same draft resolution.

48. I would add that when we adjourned this morning it was our understanding on the basis of what you said yourself, Mr. President, that we would convene to vote on Belize. Thus we are surprised that there has been this new vote. I see no basis either legally or under the rules of procedure for this decision and this new vote. In view of the fact that no one challenged the procedural correctness of the first vote and that the only thing that occurred was a mechanical failure, since corrected, I do not see why you want to return to the vote.

49. The only solution is to cancel the second vote, not the first, otherwise we shall get into a nightmarish situation that in no way conforms to the rules of procedure.

50. You have the authority as President to cancel this second vote, which has no meaning and no legal basis and which has quite unexpectedly complicated a situation which was extremely clear when we adjourned this morning. I appeal to you, Sir, to use your sovereign authority as President to cancel this second vote.

51. The PRESIDENT: I should like to recall again why a second vote on the same issue was necessary this afternoon. The reason is—and here the President is entirely in the hands of the Assembly—that a recorded vote was requested this morning. It turned out after the adjournment of the meeting that the print-out of the vote was not produced because of additional technical failures which we did not foresee when we ended our morning meeting.

52. In the course of this brief series of points of order I have recognized that there is no great desire to have each individual delegation's vote recorded. I wonder, therefore, if the Assembly agrees to follow me in no longer insisting on a recorded vote, whether we might not accept the total figures of this morning's voting rather than insist on a recorded vote, which we could not produce this morning.

53. I shall now call on those delegations wishing to raise points of order in the order in which they have asked to do so.

54. Mr. DETE (Zimbabwe): On the question of voting I agree with the position taken by the representative of Algeria. However, my delegation regrets that the vote was carried out in our absence. We would request that we be recorded as having voted in favour.

55. Mr. BEDJAOU (Algeria) (*interpretation from French*): Mr. President, I apologize for speaking a second time but you have just suggested a compromise solution which, with the goodwill of all, could solve the problem. The Algerian delegation finds it all the easier to accept the proposal you have just made since it was the Algerian delegation that requested a recorded vote this morning. We are thus

perfectly happy to cancel that request and as you, Sir, to repeat the results which you announced this morning, without there having to be a recorded vote. That would extricate us from our present difficulty.

56. Mr. MRANI ZENTAR (Morocco) (*interpretation from French*): This morning a recorded vote was requested, a voting procedure was carried out, and we adjourned under the impression that the machine had worked properly and that our votes had therefore been recorded and become final. However, the discoveries made after the adjournment of that meeting showed that the machine was defective and that the vote had not been properly recorded.

57. At the beginning of this afternoon's meeting the proceedings continued; there being a quorum, you noted, Mr. President, that the Assembly could validly vote again. You reported the mechanical failure; you asked the Assembly whether it wished to vote in accordance with the request for a recorded vote—which was a formal request and was therefore accepted by you—and the vote was held. That recorded vote was taken, at the request of a delegation, at a regular meeting, with a proper quorum, and you yourself made the necessary ruling that the vote could take place.

58. I wonder on what grounds we can go back on a normal recorded vote—I am referring to the vote taken at the beginning of this afternoon's meeting—on the basis of a mere request for a correction or explanation.

59. My delegation finds it hard to follow the reasoning whereby the properly concluded vote at the beginning of this afternoon's meeting can be cancelled on the simple request of one delegation and a compromise solution adopted. That is why, like a great many delegations present, I consider that the vote that took place at the beginning of this meeting was a proper final vote on the question.

60. Mr. PIZA ESCALANTE (Costa Rica) (*interpretation from Spanish*): I have asked to speak in order to make a suggestion which in my opinion might solve this entire problem.

61. There are two elements in everything we are now discussing: one is the vote and the other, which is different, is the recording of that vote.

62. In my view, the result of this morning's vote—88 votes in favour, 8 against and 43 abstentions—is the correct one. The mechanical failure concerned the details of which delegations voted in favour, which against, and which abstained. I would therefore suggest Mr. President, that you declare first of all that the resolution is adopted, in accordance with the result of the vote held this morning, by 88 votes to 8, with 43 abstentions; and, secondly, that it will appear in the record that because of a mechanical failure it was impossible to record the individual votes of each delegation. What was done this afternoon was to ask for this record, albeit incomplete, so that the verbatim record of this meeting can reflect what now appears on the display.

63. Mr. OYONO (United Republic of Cameroon) (*interpretation from French*): I have listened with interest to the statements made by various delegations on the deadlock confronting the Assembly.

Actually, the least that one could say is that we find ourselves faced with a situation which is not covered by the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. Indeed, there is no provision for ways and means of circumventing mechanical failures during a vote.

64. In order to extricate ourselves from that impasse, Mr. President, you felt it necessary to proceed to a vote of confirmation in order to give effect to the decision taken by the Assembly, following the recorded vote requested this morning. My delegation is confident that you, Mr. President, will find an appropriate solution adequately reflecting the stand taken by delegations on this important issue.

65. Mr. MANGAL (Afghanistan): Mr. President, you have been conducting the deliberations of the Assembly with your well-known skill and understanding. I believe all representatives here share the view that we shall overcome any confusion emanating from the mechanical failure of the voting machine.

66. I should like to confirm, on behalf of my delegation, that the first vote on the question of Western Sahara was the proper one.

67. Now, Mr. President, there is one objective that you announced which has not been achieved, namely, the recorded vote requested by the delegation of Algeria. My delegation sees no justification for a second vote simply because a recorded vote could not be taken. I should like to confirm that this morning when you applied the relevant rules of procedure and announced that the process of voting had begun, all the delegations voted in accordance with the positions their respective Governments maintain. We were witness to the conclusion of that voting process when you announced the result of the vote on that particular draft resolution.

68. We were told by the President that this afternoon the voting would begin with the question of Belize. Therefore, in the minds of all delegations that were present during the voting, the decision on the draft resolution on Western Sahara was deemed to have been taken.

69. Therefore, in order to avoid further confusion, I believe we should respect the verdict of the Assembly on that particular draft resolution and reaffirm the decision we took this morning by declaring that only the first vote on the question of Western Sahara stands.

70. Mr. KAMANDA wa KAMANDA (Zaire) (*interpretation from French*): In taking part in this debate, we wish to ensure that the rules of procedure of the General Assembly are, for obvious reasons, complied with and that we do not, for reasons of mechanical or other confusion, set a precedent which might be exceedingly dangerous in future.

71. I should hasten to say, Sir, that we shall support you in any solution you might in your wisdom decide upon in order to safeguard, first, the reality of the vote—we are a democratic gathering—and also respect for the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

72. The issue which has arisen is as follows. This morning a recorded vote was requested. The point we have to settle is this: which of the two votes taken this morning and this afternoon respectively is a recorded

vote in accordance with the practice and the rules of the General Assembly and of the Organization as a whole?

73. Next, the President's proposal intended to extricate us from our difficulty, is to have us forget that the vote we took was a recorded vote so that the record can show what took place this morning. Moreover, the delegation which asked for a recorded vote has itself in fact lent you a helping hand by withdrawing its request for a recorded vote. But a legal point has arisen and it is a serious one. It is as follows: at what point can a delegation which has requested a recorded vote withdraw its request for that recorded vote? Is it before or after the vote? There is an extremely important contradiction involved in withdrawing a request for a recorded vote after the vote has taken place.

74. As I see it, it is possible to withdraw a request for a recorded vote only before the vote and not when the vote has already taken place, particularly if the validity of the vote is being defended.

75. If we wish to extricate ourselves from this difficulty while respecting the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and if we wish to adopt the course which you, Sir, in your wisdom, are proposing, I think that the way out is the one proposed by—if memory serves me right—the representative of Costa Rica; that is, simply to record what actually happened. But I do not think there is any possibility offered by the rules of procedure, now that the validity of the first vote has been upheld, of withdrawing the request for a recorded vote, on the one hand, and of following your proposal, Sir, on the other.

76. That is why, in conclusion, we should purely and simply enter into the records of the General Assembly exactly what has happened. A recorded vote was requested, the vote took place, and it was not mechanically recorded. Here we have the result and we can stop at this; no precedent has been created which might lead us into inextricable situations in the future.

77. What is the purport of my proposal and I should like any solution which you may advocate, Mr. President, and which we are quite disposed to follow, to preserve both the facts of the vote which took place—because all States which voted are here and know what they did—and also respect for the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, which we cannot flout or disdain because of certain circumstances or the whim of the moment.

78. The PRESIDENT: Let me repeat that, of course, all the observations that have been made since we gathered here this afternoon, including my own, will be reflected in the verbatim record and also as a description of a really unique situation.

79. Mr. SEMICHI (Algeria) (*interpretation from French*): When I earlier attempted to submit a point of order, it was not on a point of order but a statement. Having said that, I have followed perfectly what the representative of Zaire has just said. One can, of course, have the entire situation reflected as it has transpired so far. But we shall have a resolution which will have a number and it will be necessary to refer to the result of the vote. Now which result? We shall have a resolution with two different kinds of results and that is quite absurd.

80. When I spoke earlier it was to say one thing: that we should not add further confusion. There are two perfectly distinct situations: the first involves the vote, which is not to be confused with the second thing, which is the recording of the vote. The vote has not been challenged by anybody. Therefore, the result of that vote as numerically expressed by votes for, votes against and abstentions, has been challenged by nobody and I fail to see why we should hide the result of this first vote. As for the recording of the vote, that is to say, something which is not substantive, and in any case something which can be waived by the one who requested it—which is the case—well, that is something quite different. So I should now like to insist once more on the need to avoid confusion between the vote, whose regularity has never been challenged, and the recording of that vote, which has suffered from a mechanical failure.

81. Now, Mr. President, you have made a very wise suggestion. I do not see why you do not adopt it.

82. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly has heard the proposal that was made in two statements by the representative of Algeria. It amounts to the following: that Algeria, which had originally asked for a recorded vote, would not insist on a recorded vote and would be satisfied to accept the result of the vote this morning as it was shown in total figures on the voting board without a record of each individual delegation's vote.

83. If there is no opposition to this suggestion, we shall consider that this morning's vote, which in this case will not be a recorded vote, stands [56th meeting, para. 152].

*It was so decided.*

84. The PRESIDENT: The record will therefore show the result of the voting at this morning's meeting, namely 88 votes in favour, 8 against and 43 abstentions.

85. I thank all the representatives who have been kind enough to contribute to this necessary discussion. The Assembly and your President were faced with a situation without precedent. We were the victims of two mechanical failures at the same time and we shall have to draw some lessons from this as far as the maintenance of the machinery is concerned.

86. I think we may now proceed with the voting on the other recommendations of the Fourth Committee under agenda item 18 [see A/35/596]. We shall now vote on draft resolution II, entitled "Question of Belize". Here again a recorded vote has been requested. I shall now pause to give delegations sufficient time to consider whether the recorded vote requested still stands.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany,

Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Bolivia, El Salvador, Honduras, Israel, Morocco, Paraguay, Uruguay.

*Draft resolution II was adopted by 139 votes to none, with 7 abstentions (resolution 35/20).*

87. The PRESIDENT: I now invite representatives to turn to the draft consensus recommended by the Fourth Committee in paragraph 29 of its report [A/35/596].

88. Draft consensus I, entitled "Question of Gibraltar", was adopted by the Fourth Committee without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*Draft consensus I was adopted (decision 35/406).*

89. The PRESIDENT: Draft consensus II, entitled "Question of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands", was adopted by the Fourth Committee without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*Draft consensus II was adopted (decision 35/407).*

90. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to the draft resolutions recommended by the Fourth Committee in paragraph 22 of part II of its report [A/35/596/Add.1].

91. Draft resolution I is entitled "Question of Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands and Montserrat"; the Fourth Committee adopted it without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 35/21).*

92. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II, entitled "Question of Guam", was adopted by the Fourth Committee without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 35/22).*

93. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III is entitled "Question of American Samoa". The Fourth Com-

mittee adopted it without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 35/23).*

94. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IV is entitled "Question of the United States Virgin Islands"; the Fourth Committee adopted it without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 35/24).*

95. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution V is entitled "Question of the Turks and Caicos Islands". The Fourth Committee adopted that draft resolution without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*Draft resolution V was adopted (resolution 35/25).*

96. The PRESIDENT: I now invite representatives to turn to the draft consensuses recommended by the Fourth Committee in paragraph 23 of its report [A/35/596/Add.1].

97. Draft consensus I, entitled "Question of Tokelau", was adopted by the Fourth Committee without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*Draft consensus I was adopted (decision 35/408).*

98. The PRESIDENT: Draft consensus II is entitled "Question of Saint Helena". The Fourth Committee adopted it without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*Draft consensus II was adopted (decision 35/409).*

99. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to the draft decisions recommended by the Fourth Committee in paragraph 24 of its report.

100. Draft decision I is entitled "Question of Brunei". The Fourth Committee adopted that draft decision without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*Draft decision I was adopted (decision 35/410).*

101. The PRESIDENT: Draft decision II is entitled "Question of Pitcairn". The Fourth Committee adopted that draft decision without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*Draft decision II was adopted (decision 35/411).*

102. The PRESIDENT: Draft decision III is entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)". The Fourth Committee adopted it without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

*Draft decision III was adopted (decision 35/412).*

103. The PRESIDENT: Draft decision IV is entitled "Question of Antigua and Saint Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla". The Fourth Committee adopted it without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*Draft decision IV was adopted (decision 35/413).*

104. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now consider the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 84, concerning information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations [A/35/597].

105. The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Fourth Committee in paragraph 9 of that report. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States.

*The draft resolution was adopted by 145 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (resolution 35/26).*

106. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now consider the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 85, concerning the question of East Timor [A/35/598].

107. The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Fourth Committee in paragraph 12 of its report. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao



Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:* Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Kampuchea, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Maldives, New Zealand, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Yemen.

*Abstaining:* Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Bhutan, Burma, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Romania, Samoa, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

*The draft resolution was adopted by 58 votes to 35, with 46 abstentions (resolution 35/27).<sup>1</sup>*

108. The PRESIDENT: I now call on the representative of Indonesia, who wishes to explain his vote after the vote.

109. Mr. SURYOKUSUMO (Indonesia): The General Assembly is now concluding its consideration of item 85. My delegation, as it has done in previous years in connexion with similar drafts, rejects totally and categorically the draft resolution contained in document A/35/598. This resolution neither serves any useful purpose nor reflects the prevailing realities in the province of East Timor. The integration of East Timor into the Republic of Indonesia as the twenty-seventh province in 1976 was a decision taken freely and democratically by the East Timorese themselves and thus is an established fact which is both unquestionable and irreversible.

110. I have no intention of prolonging the proceedings of this meeting. For the record, my delegation wishes to explain its vote as follows. First, East Timor is no longer a colonial Territory, as the people have decided by themselves to integrate with Indonesia. Secondly, the process of decolonization was carried out in accordance with the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, particularly 1514 (XV), 1541 (XV) and 2625 (XXV), as well as the Charter of the United Nations; and, thirdly, the present resolution is part of the clear manipulations of a few Member States in their attempt to reimpose colonial status on the province. The fact is that East Timor has gained its independence from the administering Power and has integrated with Indonesia. This resolution, therefore, constitutes unwarranted interference in the domestic jurisdiction of a sovereign

Member State and is contrary to the principle set forth in Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter of the United Nations.

111. Consequently, my delegation expresses once again its total and categorical rejection of this resolution.

112. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 86, concerning activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa [A/35/599].

113. I shall now call on those representatives who wish to explain their votes before the vote.

114. Mr. RODRIGO (Sri Lanka): I wish to take this opportunity to explain Sri Lanka's vote on the draft resolution contained in paragraph 7 of document A/35/599.

115. When the Fourth Committee voted on this draft resolution on 7 November, my delegation was, regrettably, absent from the room, but if it had been present, it would have voted in favour of the draft resolution. Therefore we shall now vote in favour of the draft resolution.

116. The Sri Lanka delegation believes that any administering or occupying Power that subordinates the rights and interests of colonial peoples to foreign economic and financial interests is failing to fulfil the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations. We believe also that the uncontrolled exploitation of the natural resources of Non-Self-Governing Territories, particularly Namibia, by foreign economic interests for their own benefit violates the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. It is our further belief that the depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of inordinate profits and the use of such profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the entrenchment of colonial domination and *apartheid* in the Territories under consideration constitute a major obstacle to the political independence of those Territories.

117. Sri Lanka particularly expresses its concern over the collaboration of foreign capital and technology with the South African régime in the nuclear arms field, which has grave implications for regional as well as international peace and security.

118. With regard to the draft resolution under consideration, my delegation is nevertheless constrained to state that we should have preferred to see operative paragraphs 9 and 10 without their specific references to certain individual countries as collaborating with South Africa. The singling out of individual countries in those paragraphs could dissipate some of the broad support that this draft resolution should obtain. Subject to this consideration, my delegation will of course vote in favour of the draft resolution.

119. Mr. CARR (Jamaica): My delegation has consistently deplored the role played by foreign economic and other interests, which impedes the imple-

<sup>1</sup> The delegation of Mexico subsequently informed the Secretariat that it wished to have its vote recorded as having been in favour of the draft resolution.

mentation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Furthermore, such activities contribute to the oppression and exploitation of colonial peoples for purposes of narrow economic advantage. The basic demands contained in the draft resolution under consideration are thus strongly supported by my delegation. My delegation, in principle, however, has reservations with respect to the selective naming of countries involved in economic and other activities with South Africa.

120. Nevertheless, considering the draft resolution in its entirety and taking due account of the general recognition of the need for the complete and immediate disengagement of foreign interests and other collaborators from South Africa, my delegation will vote in favour of this draft resolution.

121. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Fourth Committee in paragraph 7 of its report [A/35/599]. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:* Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Austria, Central African Republic, Chile, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Liberia, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Upper Volta.

*The draft resolution was adopted by 103 votes to 15, with 28 abstentions (resolution 35/28).*

122. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now consider the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda items 87 and 12, concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the

specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations and the report of the Economic and Social Council [A/35/600].

123. The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Fourth Committee in paragraph 8 of its report. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Luxembourg, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*The draft resolution was adopted by 141 votes to none, with 8 abstentions (resolution 35/29).*

124. The PRESIDENT: I now invite representatives to turn to the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 88, on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa [A/35/601].

125. We shall now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Fourth Committee in paragraph 8 of its report. The Fourth Committee adopted that draft resolution without objection. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

*The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 35/30).*

126. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now consider the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 89, concerning offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories [A/35/602].

127. The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Fourth Committee in paragraph 7 of its report. The Fourth Committee adopted that draft resolution without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

*The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 35/31).*

#### AGENDA ITEM 15

Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs (*continued*)\*

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

128. The PRESIDENT: Before proceeding with the election, I wish to inform the Assembly that I have received the following letter, dated 7 November 1980, from the representative of Colombia in his capacity as Chairman of the group of Latin American States:

"I have the honour to address Your Excellency, in my capacity as Chairman of the group of Latin American States during the month of November 1980, to inform you that the Permanent Mission of Panama to the United Nations presented formally to the Latin American group on 6 November its candidature to fill the Latin American vacancy for the Security Council in the election to be held this year. Consequently, there are two Latin American candidatures for that seat, namely, Costa Rica and Panama."

129. As the result of the first restricted ballot on 4 November was inconclusive, we shall now proceed, in accordance with the rules of procedure, to another ballot restricted to Costa Rica and Panama, the two countries which obtained the greatest number of votes in the last vote taken on 4 November. Incidentally, this is the fifteenth ballot.

130. May I remind representatives to write on the ballot paper the name of the one country for which they wish to vote. Ballot papers bearing the names of States other than Costa Rica or Panama, as well as any with more than one name, will be declared invalid. The ballot papers will now be distributed.

*At the invitation of the President, Mr. Adeyemi (Nigeria), Mr. Tinca (Romania) and Mr. Jasudasen (Singapore) acted as tellers.*

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

131. The PRESIDENT: I propose now to suspend the meeting while the ballots are being counted.

*The meeting was suspended at 4.55 p.m. and resumed at 5.05 p.m.*

132. The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting is as follows:

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	150
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	1

<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	149
<i>Abstentions:</i>	1
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	148
<i>Required majority:</i>	99

<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Costa Rica .....	75
Panama .....	73

133. The PRESIDENT: As neither of the two candidates obtained the required two-thirds majority, the General Assembly will continue the voting and will hold a third restricted ballot. The only countries whose names may be included on the ballot papers are Costa Rica or Panama. Any ballot papers containing the names of other countries will be declared invalid. The ballot papers will now be distributed.

*At the invitation of the President, Mr. Adeyemi (Nigeria), Mr. Tinca (Romania) and Mr. Jasudasen (Singapore) acted as tellers.*

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

134. The PRESIDENT: I propose now to suspend the meeting while the ballots are being counted.

*The meeting was suspended at 5.15 p.m. and resumed at 5.25 p.m.*

135. The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting is as follows:

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	147
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	147
<i>Abstentions:</i>	1
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	146
<i>Required majority:</i>	98
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Panama .....	75
Costa Rica .....	71

136. The PRESIDENT: As the result of the third restricted ballot has been inconclusive, we must proceed to an unrestricted ballot in accordance with the rules of procedure.

137. In this unrestricted ballot any Member State from Group B, the Latin American States, may be a candidate except Jamaica, which is retiring and therefore not eligible for immediate re-election, and Mexico, whose term as a member of the Security Council is still unexpired. Ballot papers will now be distributed, and I would remind representatives that ballot papers bearing more than one name will be declared invalid.

*At the invitation of the President, Mr. Adeyemi (Nigeria), Mr. Tinca (Romania) and Mr. Jasudasen (Singapore) acted as tellers.*

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

138. The PRESIDENT: I propose now to suspend the meeting while the ballots are being counted.

*The meeting was suspended at 5.30 p.m. and resumed at 5.45 p.m.*

139. The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting is as follows:

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	150
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	150
<i>Abstentions:</i>	1
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	149

\* Resumed from the 51st meeting.

<i>Required majority:</i>	100
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Panama .....	79
Costa Rica .....	62
Guyana .....	3
Barbados .....	1
Cuba .....	1
Ecuador .....	1
Nicaragua .....	1
Trinidad and Tobago .....	1

140. The PRESIDENT: Since the required majority has not been obtained, we shall proceed to a second unrestricted ballot, the eighteenth ballot. As before, I request representatives to write on each ballot the name of one country from Group B other than Mexico and Jamaica. Any ballot paper containing more than one name will be declared invalid. The ballot papers will now be distributed.

*At the invitation of the President, Mr. Adeyemi (Nigeria), Mr. Tinca (Romania) and Mr. Jasudasen (Singapore) acted as tellers.*

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

141. The PRESIDENT: I now propose to suspend the meeting while the ballots are being counted.

*The meeting was suspended at 5.55 p.m. and resumed at 6.10 p.m.*

142. The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting is as follows:

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	149
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	149
<i>Abstentions:</i>	1
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	148
<i>Required majority:</i>	99
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Panama .....	83
Costa Rica .....	62
Barbados .....	1
Ecuador .....	1
Guyana .....	1

143. The PRESIDENT: Since the required majority has not been obtained, we shall now proceed to a third unrestricted ballot, the nineteenth ballot. As before, I would request representatives to write on each ballot the name of one country from Group B other than Mexico and Jamaica. Any ballot papers bearing more than one name will be declared invalid. The ballot papers will now be distributed.

*At the invitation of the President, Mr. Adeyemi (Nigeria), Mr. Tinca (Romania) and Mr. Jasudasen (Singapore) acted as tellers.*

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

144. The PRESIDENT: I propose to suspend the meeting while the ballots are being counted.

*The meeting was suspended at 6.15 p.m. and resumed at 6.25 p.m.*

145. The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting is as follows:

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	147
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	147

<i>Abstentions:</i>	1
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	146
<i>Required majority:</i>	98
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Panama .....	85
Costa Rica .....	59
Barbados .....	1
Ecuador .....	1

146. The PRESIDENT: As the third unrestricted ballot has proved inconclusive, in accordance with rule 94 of the rules of procedure, we shall proceed to a ballot restricted to the two candidates which have obtained the largest numbers of votes. Those two countries are Panama and Costa Rica. I remind representatives once again that the name of one country only should appear on the ballot papers and that ballot papers that contain any name other than that of Panama or Costa Rica will be declared invalid. Ballot papers will now be distributed.

*At the invitation of the President, Mr. Adeyemi (Nigeria), Mr. Tinca (Romania) and Mr. Jasudasen (Singapore) acted as tellers.*

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

147. The PRESIDENT: I propose now to suspend the meeting while the ballots are being counted.

*The meeting was suspended at 6.35 p.m. and resumed at 6.45 p.m.*

148. The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting is as follows:

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	147
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	147
<i>Abstentions:</i>	1
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	146
<i>Required majority:</i>	98
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Panama .....	88
Costa Rica .....	58

149. The PRESIDENT: As the result of the first restricted ballot was inconclusive, we shall now proceed to a second restricted ballot under the same terms and conditions. The ballot papers will now be distributed.

*At the invitation of the President, Mr. Adeyemi (Nigeria), Mr. Tinca (Romania) and Mr. Jasudasen (Singapore) acted as tellers.*

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

150. The PRESIDENT: I propose to suspend the meeting while the ballots are being counted.

*The meeting was suspended at 6.55 p.m. and resumed at 7.05 p.m.*

151. The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting is as follows:

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	146
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	146
<i>Abstentions:</i>	2
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	144
<i>Required majority:</i>	96

*Number of votes obtained:*

Panama .....	91
Costa Rica .....	53

152. The PRESIDENT: Since this second restricted ballot has proved to be inconclusive, we now proceed to a third restricted ballot, the twenty-second ballot. In accordance with the rules of procedure the only countries whose names may be included on the ballot papers are again those of Panama and Costa Rica, the two countries which obtained the greatest number of votes during this vote. Any ballot papers containing the names of other countries will be declared invalid. The ballot papers will now be distributed.

*At the invitation of the President, Mr. Adeyemi (Nigeria), Mr. Tinca (Romania) and Mr. Jasudasen (Singapore) acted as tellers.*

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

153. The PRESIDENT: I propose to suspend the meeting while the ballots are counted.

*The meeting was suspended at 7.15 p.m. and resumed at 7.20 p.m.*

154. The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting is as follows:

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	147
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	147
<i>Abstentions:</i>	2
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	145
<i>Required majority:</i>	97
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Panama .....	93
Costa Rica .....	52

155. The PRESIDENT: After consultation with and in agreement with the two candidates, I propose that we suspend further action, on this item until a future date, to be announced in the *Journal*. I wish to take this opportunity to thank the two candidates for their co-operation with the President.

*The meeting rose at 7.25 p.m.*