



CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Agenda item 134: Observer status for the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States in the General Assembly	711
Agenda item 15: Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:	
(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council	712
(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council	713

President: Mr. Ismat T. KITTANI (Iraq).

AGENDA ITEM 134

Observer status for the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States in the General Assembly

1. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of Samoa to introduce draft resolution A/36/L.5 and Add.1.
2. Mr. TOMA (Samoa): It is my pleasure to introduce, on behalf of its many sponsors, draft resolution A/36/L.5 and Add.1. This draft resolution seeks a decision by the General Assembly to invite the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States [ACP] to participate in the sessions and work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer.
3. The African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States was established pursuant to the Georgetown Agreement of 6 June 1975. It currently has 61 member countries, with a total population of 300 million people. It is an inter-governmental organization which serves as a forum for the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries which are signatories to the Lomé Convention¹ in matters of common concern in the fields of trade, technology, industry and human resources. A central objective is to foster greater and closer economic and cultural relations among the ACP States themselves and among the developing countries in general and to contribute to the promotion of effective regional and interregional co-operation. As an organization it is preoccupied, within the Lomé Convention, with the alleviation of the economic and human problems that are of great concern to this world body also; and in its interactions with developed countries—in particular, the countries of the European Community—the ACP is continually seeking to pursue new dimensions in the realm of international co-operation and partnership with a view to promoting economic justice and mutual benefit.
4. The sponsors of this draft resolution believe that the granting of observer status to the ACP Group, thereby facilitating contact between the secretariat of that organization and the United Nations, would contribute to the functions of both organizations in a mutually beneficial way.

5. We recommend to the General Assembly that it adopt this proposal.

6. Sir Anthony PARSONS (United Kingdom): It is with great pleasure that the member States of the European Community support the application of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States for observer status in the General Assembly and that we are sponsors of draft resolution A/36/L.5 and Add.1. It is an occasion of importance. We have listened with interest to the statement of the representative of Samoa on behalf of the ACP countries.

7. The European Community and its member States have a long-standing commitment to the development of the third world. We believe that co-operation with developing countries and the intensification of international economic relations serve the interests of all concerned. In this context, we recognize that developed countries should do everything possible to help developing countries extend their export markets for raw materials and for manufactured and semi-manufactured goods.

8. It was in keeping with that commitment that the first Lomé Convention and later the second Lomé Convention,² between the Community and the ACP States—in the case of Lomé II, 61 ACP States—were drawn up, and they testify to the Community's recognition of our mutual interdependence. The Conventions are in the form of a freely negotiated contract between partners with common institutions, promoting a continuing and constantly improving dialogue.

9. Our relationship with the ACP countries under the Lomé Convention is a unique one. It represents an attempt by the member States of the Community to co-ordinate their aid policies with a group of developing countries. An important part of their aid is through the European Development Fund, worth some 4.6 billion European units of account—approximately \$6 billion at today's exchange rates—over five years. However, it is not, of course, an exclusive relationship. It is independent of both extensive bilateral programmes of aid by member States and other forms of financial and technical help and food aid undertaken by the Community, including, for instance, our programme of aid with non-associate developing countries.

10. I will not here detail the contents of the second Lomé Convention but merely note that it covers the following areas. First, it covers trade co-operation whereby nearly all products from ACP countries can enter the Community duty free. The Community demands no reciprocal action by its partners. The list of products that benefit from duty-free entry to the Common Market has been enlarged by comparison with the first Lomé Convention since it now covers more than 99.5 per cent of ACP exports.

11. Another sector of the Lomé Conventions deals with the stabilization of export earnings. The Community guar-

antees a minimum income to ACP countries for their earnings from exporting a certain number of basic products to the Common Market.

12. A further sector is financial and technical co-operation in which the European Development Fund contributes to financing the development of ACP countries on the basis of programmes drawn up by each of them, particularly in the areas of rural development, industrialization, economic infrastructure and social development. In the sector of industrial and agricultural co-operation there is increased collaboration in such areas as energy prospecting, new energy sources, maritime transport and fishing.

13. I find this picture an encouraging one. For the Community and its member States, the Lomé Conventions are one practical aspect of the commitment we accept to promote the development of developing countries. It follows from my earlier remarks that the benefit flows two ways and underpins a deeper relationship of a special quality between the countries concerned. We see this also as a contribution to the strengthening of co-operation in the North-South dialogue. I should also recall that we have woven a network of further agreements with other groups of developing countries.

14. I repeat that we recognize the reality of our mutual interdependence and attach the highest importance to the continuing dialogue in this forum between developed and developing countries. For this reason we warmly welcome and support the application of the ACP Group of States.

15. The PRESIDENT: We shall now take a decision on draft resolution A/36/L.5 and Add.1. May I take it that the General Assembly adopts the draft resolution?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 36/4).

16. The PRESIDENT: I now call on the Secretary-General of the General Secretariat of the ACP Group of States, Mr. Okelo-Odongo.

17. Mr. OKELO-ODONGO (Secretary-General of the General Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States): After the very kind words that I have heard about the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, I wish to make a brief statement to thank the Assembly for giving us observer status. I consider it a very special privilege, as Secretary-General of the ACP General Secretariat, to represent the ACP Group of States here today on this historic occasion.

18. On behalf of the ACP Group of States, I wish to express deep appreciation for the support we have received for our application for this status. We are very grateful to the representative of Samoa, who introduced the draft resolution. We are very grateful to the members of the groups that organized support for the ACP Group in the Assembly. We are very grateful to the European Community for the support it has given to our Group's request to participate in the work of this great Assembly.

19. The ACP Group of States is a unique body. It provides a framework within which 60-odd developing countries can co-operate in matters of development and progress. In this connection, the ACP Group is in association with the European Community countries under the Lomé Conventions. The ACP Group comprises some 61 countries so that we bring into association with the States of the Community more than 300 million people—that is, about 15 per cent of the world population.

20. The nations of the ACP Group consider that their association within the Lomé Conventions constitutes a very practical demonstration of the possible co-operation in economic matters and in development between North and South. For a long time the ACP General Secretariat sought the opportunity of being granted observer status in this body so that it could fulfil its obligations. In many areas the ACP Group works with United Nations agencies, and now that important economic discussions are going on within the framework of the United Nations between North and South the ACP countries believe that this is an appropriate time to be associated with the United Nations.

21. The Georgetown Agreement, which created the ACP Group as an international and legal body, sets two main goals for the Group: maximum realization of the objectives of the ACP-European Community arrangements, and the fostering of closer trade, economic and cultural co-operation among the ACP countries themselves. Pursuant to this latter objective of intra-ACP co-operation, the ACP Council adopted, in Fiji in 1977, the Suva declaration and programme of action as a charter for the co-operative and increasingly self-reliant development of the ACP States. That declaration and programme of action enshrine both the historical commitment of our people to strive for their economic independence, and the future course of co-operation in pursuit of that fundamental objective. In that historic instrument, the ACP States agreed to co-operate in the areas of trade, transport, communications, development finance, production, technology, know-how, technical assistance, and science and education.

22. In the context of today's international economic situation, intra-ACP co-operation assumes an even greater significance, because it has become increasingly clear that economic co-operation among developing countries such as our own must constitute a large part of our strategy and action in promoting our development. The ACP Council and the Committee of Ambassadors are pursuing this actively with the aim of implementing the Suva programme of action.

23. The ACP Group has its administrative offices at Brussels, in premises of its own. This is a specific form of co-operation between the ACP countries and the European Community and at the same time demonstrates the solidarity that exists among the ACP countries.

24. The ACP Group is therefore well organized to make its modest contribution to the work of this world organization in relevant fields of its activities. The ACP Group, therefore, is most grateful to the General Assembly for granting its request for observer status.

25. I wish to convey the deepest appreciation and thanks of the ACP Group for the great honour it has received today.

AGENDA ITEM 15

Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:

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

26. The PRESIDENT: We shall proceed first to the election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council to replace those whose terms of office expire on 31 December 1981. The five outgoing members are the following: German Democratic Republic, Mexico, Niger,

Philippines and Tunisia. Those five countries, in accordance with the terms of the Charter, cannot be re-elected, and therefore their names must not appear on the ballot papers.

27. Apart from the five permanent members, the Security Council in 1982 will include the following States: Ireland, Japan, Panama, Spain and Uganda. Therefore, the names of those States also should not appear on the ballot papers. Of the five non-permanent members which will remain in office in 1982, two are from Africa and Asia, one from Latin America and two from Western Europe. Consequently, in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 1991 A (XVIII) of 17 December 1963, the non-permanent members to be elected this afternoon should be as follows: three from Africa and Asia, one from Eastern Europe and one from Latin America. The ballot papers take that pattern and that division into account. In this connection I have been asked to announce that there is an understanding to the effect that of the three States to be elected from Africa and Asia, two should be from Africa and one from Asia.

28. I should like to inform the Assembly that the required number of candidates receiving the largest number of votes and the majority required will be declared elected. In case of a tie vote for the last place, 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.

29. 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.

30. I request all representatives to use only the ballot papers that are being distributed to them and to write on them the names of the five Member 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 countries that are already non-permanent members for 1982. Any ballot paper containing more than five names will be declared invalid.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Kalina (Czechoslovakia), Mr. Feith (Netherlands) and Mr. Cabello (Paraguay) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

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

The meeting was suspended at 3.50 p.m. and resumed at 4.25 p.m.

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

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	153
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	153
<i>Abstentions:</i>	0
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	153
<i>Required majority:</i>	102

Number of votes obtained:

Togo	141
Guyana	140
Jordan	140
Zaire	140
Poland	139
Romania	5
Dominican Republic	3
Angola	2
Cuba	2
Mozambique	2
Algeria	1
Ethiopia	1
Hungary	1
Mongolia	1
Pakistan	1
Peru	1
Saint Lucia	1
Senegal	1
Singapore	1
Yugoslavia	1

Having obtained the required two-thirds majority, the following States were elected for non-permanent members of the Security Council for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 1982: Guyana, Jordan, Poland, Togo and Zaire (see decision 36/306).

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

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

34. The PRESIDENT: 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 1981.

35. The 18 outgoing members are: Algeria, Barbados, Brazil, Cyprus, Ecuador, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Indonesia, Ireland, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Spain, Turkey, Venezuela and Zambia. These 18 countries are eligible for immediate re-election.

36. I should like to remind the members of the Assembly that after 1 January 1982 the following States will still be members of the Economic and Social Council: Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Poland, Sudan, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Yugoslavia and Zaire. The names of those 36 States should therefore not appear on the ballot papers.

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

38. The required number of candidates which receive the largest number of votes and the majority required will be declared elected. In the case of a tie vote for the last place 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.

39. 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.

40. I call on the representative of Jamaica, the current chairman of the Latin American group.

41. Mr. BARTLETT (Jamaica): As chairman of the Latin American group, I have the honour to inform the Assembly that with regard to the four vacancies on the Economic and Social Council for the Latin American group, the following are the five candidates, in alphabetical order. Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Saint Lucia and Venezuela.

42. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of Spain, the current chairman of the group of Western European and other States.

43. Mr. ARTACHO (Spain) (*interpretation from Spanish*): Confirming the communication of 12 October from the representative of Spain, as chairman of the group of Western European and other States, to the President of the General Assembly, my delegation wishes to announce that the following candidates for election as members of the Economic and Social Council have been endorsed by that group. In alphabetical order they are: Austria, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece and Portugal.

44. The PRESIDENT: Ballot papers, marked A, B, C, D and E, will now be distributed. I request representatives 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.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Ray (India), Mr. Fornari (Italy), Mr. Hermida Castillo (Nicaragua), Mr. Wilski (Poland) and Mr. Tshamala N'ji Lamule (Zaire) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

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

The meeting was suspended at 4.45 p.m. and resumed at 5.45 p.m.

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

GROUP A

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	153
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	153
<i>Abstentions:</i>	1
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	152

Required majority: 102

Number of votes obtained:

Mali	147
Tunisia	143
Benin	142
Liberia	140
Swaziland	140
Morocco	2
Angola	1
Madagascar	1
Somalia	1

GROUP B

Number of ballot papers: 153

Invalid ballots: 0

Number of valid ballots: 153

Abstentions: 0

Number of members voting: 153

Required majority: 102

Number of votes obtained:

Japan	121
Qatar	106
Pakistan	95
Democratic Yemen	71
Philippines	8
Afghanistan	1
Iran	1
Malaysia	1

GROUP C

Number of ballot papers: 153

Invalid ballots: 0

Number of valid ballots: 153

Abstentions: 0

Number of members voting: 153

Required majority: 102

Number of votes obtained:

Venezuela	126
Brazil	122
Saint Lucia	122
Colombia	112
Bolivia	58
Cuba	2
Barbados	1
Ecuador	1
Grenada	1
Guyana	1
Panama	1

GROUP D

Number of ballot papers: 153

Invalid ballots: 0

Number of valid ballots: 153

Abstentions: 1

Number of members voting: 152

Required majority: 102

Number of votes obtained:

Austria	146
France	142
Portugal	142
Greece	141
Germany, Federal Republic of	136
Finland	1
Iceland	1

Ireland	1
Spain	1
Sweden	1

GROUP E

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	152
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	152
<i>Abstentions:</i>	6
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	146
<i>Required majority:</i>	98

<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Romania	145
Hungary	1

47. The PRESIDENT: There remains one vacancy to be filled, from Group B: Asian States. We shall now proceed, in accordance with rule 94, to a second ballot, restricted to two candidates: Democratic Yemen and Pakistan, the two countries that obtained the largest number of votes in the previous ballot. The ballot papers are now being distributed.

48. May I remind representatives to write on the ballot paper the name of the one country for which they wish to vote. Any ballot paper containing the name of any State other than Democratic Yemen or Pakistan, as well as any ballot containing more than one name, will be declared invalid.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Fornari (Italy), Mr. Hermida Castillo (Nicaragua) and Mr. Wilski (Poland) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

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

The meeting was suspended at 6 p.m. and resumed at 6.15 p.m.

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

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	153
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	153
<i>Abstentions:</i>	1
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	152
<i>Required majority:</i>	102

<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Pakistan	98
Democratic Yemen	54

51. The PRESIDENT: As neither of the two candidates obtained the required two-thirds majority, the General Assembly will now proceed to a second restricted ballot. As in the case of the first restricted ballot, only Democratic Yemen and Pakistan are eligible. Any ballot papers containing the names of other States or more than one name will be declared invalid. Ballot papers will now be distributed.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Fornari (Italy), Mr. Hermida Castillo (Nicaragua) and Mr. Wilski (Poland) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

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

The meeting was suspended at 6.20 p.m. and resumed at 6.30 p.m.

53. The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting for the one vacant seat in Group B 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>	0
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	147
<i>Required majority:</i>	98

<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Pakistan	101
Democratic Yemen	46

Having obtained the required two-thirds majority, the following States were elected members of the Economic and Social Council for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1982: Austria, Benin, Brazil, Colombia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Japan, Liberia, Mali, Pakistan, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Swaziland, Tunisia and Venezuela (see decision 36/307).

54. The PRESIDENT: I congratulate the 18 countries that have been elected members of the Economic and Social Council and thank the tellers for their assistance.

The meeting rose at 6.35 p.m.

NOTES

¹ ACP-EEC Convention of Lomé, signed on 28 February 1975 at Lomé. For the text, see document A/AC.176/7.

² Second ACP-EEC Convention of Lomé, signed on 31 October 1979 at Lomé. For the text, see *The Courier*, ACP-EEC, No. 58, November 1979.