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WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION

Report of the Third Committee

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 1939th meeting, on 25 September 1971, the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee agenda item 53 entitled "World social situation: report of the Secretary-General".
2. Item 53 had been placed on the agenda of the twenty-sixth session in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2436 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968.
3. The Committee considered this item at its 1824th to 1844th meetings, held from 29 September to 21 October. The comments and positions taken by the Member States on this agenda item are contained in the summary records of those meetings (A/C.3/SR.1824-1844).
4. The Committee had before it the following documents:
  - (a) A report of the Secretary-General entitled 1970 Report on the World Social Situation,<sup>1/</sup> which had been prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2215 (XXI) of 19 December 1966;
  - (b) The relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session;<sup>2/</sup>
  - (c) The relevant sections of the report of the Commission for Social Development on the work of its twenty-second session;<sup>3/</sup>
  - (d) A note by the Secretary-General (A/8380).

## II. ISSUES DISCUSSED

5. The 1970 Report on the World Social Situation was considered by the Committee as a useful source of information on major social trends in the latter part of the First United Nations Development Decade and also as a vantage-point from which to assess many of the problems to be faced in the Second Development Decade. The report clearly showed that the problems of the world social situation were increasing in gravity and required greater international and national action.

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<sup>1/</sup> E/CN.5/456 and Add.1 and Corr.1, Add.2-4, Add.5 and Corr.1, Add.6-7, Add.8 and Corr.1, and Add.9-16 (to be printed under the symbol ST/SOA/110).

<sup>2/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/8403), chapter XV, section A, paras. 525-545.

<sup>3/</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/4984), paras. 19-60.

In this regard, most representatives were deeply concerned about two parallel trends in the report: first was the growing disparity among the developed and the developing countries and, secondly, the problem of the growing inequalities between groups within many countries.

6. A number of specific problems and aspects relating to social development were discussed such as overpopulation, unemployment and underemployment, programmes for the participation of women and youth, agrarian reform, the provision of adequate health, educational and social welfare facilities and social security measures, the equitable distribution of income and the improvement of nutritional levels. The Committee concluded that, despite some progress that might have been made in certain fields, there had been very little improvement and that an actual worsening of the world social situation as a whole had taken place.

7. Many representatives of the developing countries paid particular attention to the conclusion of the report that the reduction of disparities between developed and developing countries presupposed, among other things, a substantial rise in the income of the developing countries, which necessitated progressive and well co-ordinated policies on the questions of trade, aid and the transfer of technology for the promotion of economic and social progress throughout the world. Endorsing in principle the conclusions of the report, representatives stressed international measures which should help to improve the world social situation. They particularly emphasized that the primary responsibility for their development rested upon the developing countries themselves. Moreover, many speakers urged the developed countries to fulfil their obligation to implement the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and, in particular, to attain the targets for trade, financial resources and the provisions for the transfer of science and technology for the development of developing countries embodied in the Strategy. Those representatives further reaffirmed, inter alia, the importance of the permanent sovereignty of developing countries over their natural resources.

8. Some representatives felt that if the problems were to be seen in the context of the coming Decade they would have to be viewed in conjunction with the International Development Strategy. If the conditions were to be significantly improved, the goals and targets set out in the Strategy would have to be attained.

and, where possible, exceeded. Other representatives felt strongly, on the other hand, that the Strategy had been discussed at length and set forth in a resolution adopted by the General Assembly at a previous session and that any modification of the Strategy would be prejudicial to positions taken by their Governments at that time.

9. Some representatives from developed countries expressed the opinion that the term "obligation" in operative paragraph 6 of draft resolution A/C.3/L.1853/Rev.1 [see paragraph 20 below] could be used as a basis for changing the interpretation of the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade and that therefore, it might be interpreted as a legally binding obligation. On the other hand, some of the co-sponsors of the draft resolution pointed out that the term "obligation" should not be construed as changing the interpretation of the Strategy or as permitting legal action to be taken against those who did not attain the targets set therein, as the Strategy had been adopted on a voluntary basis. In that sense therefore, the term "obligation" should be interpreted as an obligation of principle or a moral commitment.

10. Some representatives pointed out that although the report had been greatly improved there were still shortcomings. For example, greater use should have been made of qualitative analyses. Several representatives felt that the methodological and theoretical approach should reflect different social systems and not what they considered to be a single ideological interpretation. It was suggested that in certain circumstances, the Secretariat in preparing the report should reconsider the criteria for referring to regional groupings of countries.

11. Many representatives stated that the report had neglected to mention two main problems: the situation of peoples under colonial, dependent and occupied territories and the deep-rooted causes of inequality. In many cases, the latter included the legacy of colonialism which had left in its wake elitist educational systems, a foreign dominated economy and rigid class distinctions.

12. Some representatives would have preferred to see a clear set of recommendations based on the information contained in the report.

13. Many representatives observed that developing countries could not raise the level of living or the quality of life for their populations without international co-operation, especially because (a) the continuation of policies such as racial discrimination, apartheid, foreign occupation and economic exploitation by foreign

monopolies constituted principal obstacles to social progress and development;

(b) recent events in the international monetary system highlighted the extent to which all countries, but particularly the developing countries, could be affected by external factors which could seriously hamper all aspects of development. It was strongly felt by several representatives that the effects of the current crisis on social progress throughout the world should be given serious attention and should be studied by the Secretary-General.

14. There was wide agreement that international action was essential if the current deterioration of the world social situation was to be halted and the widening gap between developed and developing countries narrowed. Many representatives stressed that the economically developed countries had an important role to play in this regard especially in connexion with the flow of assistance from the developed to the developing countries. They felt that important areas of action should include more favourable terms of trade and aid, greater co-operation in the transfer of science and technology as well as the reduction of military expenditures which would free those resources for development programmes.

15. A number of suggestions were made in terms of guidelines for future reports, as follows: the reports should reflect the unified approach to development; the sectoral aspects should be de-emphasized in favour of a greater use of intersectoral analyses; the reports should include, in addition to statistical data and qualitative analyses, suggestions and recommendations for policy-makers for achieving practical solutions to social problems; the methodological approach should more fully reflect the different social systems throughout the world; new areas to be explored should include an analysis of the causes of inequality, the societal forces which foster social progress and those which impede it and also the conditions of those living in colonial, dependent and occupied territories including refugees and displaced persons, and the effects of environmental pollution.

16. The Committee particularly stressed that future reports, scheduled to appear in 1974 and 1979, should be related to the planned appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy. It was also suggested that experts in social development should participate in the enlarged Committee for Development Planning and that, in general, there should be greater co-ordination among the various United Nations bodies dealing with development questions.

### III. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS AND AMENDMENTS

#### A. 13-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1853)

17. At the 1836th meeting, on 13 October 1971, a draft resolution was introduced by Yugoslavia on behalf of Afghanistan, Chile, Egypt, Guyana, India, Indonesia, the Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Yugoslavia (A/C.3/L.1853). It was announced that Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru and Zambia joined the co-sponsors.
18. In view of the many oral amendments and suggestions that were made, it was agreed that a working group of the co-sponsors and those representatives who had suggested amendments should prepare a revised text.
19. At the 1840th meeting, on 19 October, Afghanistan, Algeria, Chile, Egypt, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1853/Rev.1) which took account of some of the proposed amendments and points of view expressed during the course of the debate (see A/C.3/SR.1837 and 1838) and during the meetings of the working group. Subsequently Ethiopia and Iran joined the list of sponsors.
20. The revised draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2436 (XXIII) on the world social situation and 2542 (XXIV) on the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,

"Bearing in mind the goals and objectives embodied in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, contained in General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV),

"Noting with appreciation the 1970 Report on the World Social Situation contained in document E/CN.5/456 and addenda 1-16 and corrigendum (A/C.3/XXVI/CRP.1),

"Deeply concerned that the world social situation has continued to deteriorate, that the persistence of poverty, unemployment, hunger, disease, illiteracy, inadequate housing and uncontrolled growth of population in several parts of the world has acquired new dimensions and that many causes of the growing disparities between the developed and developing countries hinder the advancement of the developing countries,

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"1. Endorses the provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1581 B (L);

"2. Reaffirms the urgency of taking effective measures aimed at halting the deteriorating world social situation and promoting social progress and development;

"3. Emphasizes the pressing need to raise levels of living in the developing countries, to reduce disparities between developed and developing countries and within countries to accelerate economic and social reforms, and for all countries to pursue progressive and well co-ordinated policies for the promotion of economic and social progress and development throughout the world;

"4. Emphasizes further that colonialism, racial discrimination, apartheid, alien domination, foreign occupation, and other policies of oppression and exploitation and violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms and economic exploitation by foreign monopolies constitute principal obstacles to social progress and development in many parts of the world and that urgent attention is required particularly for the amelioration of the social situation of the peoples living in those parts of the world;

"5. Stresses that the primary responsibility for the development of developing countries rests upon themselves, but that, however great their own efforts, these will not be sufficient to enable them to achieve the desired development goals as expeditiously as they must unless they are assisted through increased financial resources and more favourable economic and commercial policies on the part of the developed countries;

"6. Urges Governments of developed countries to fulfil their obligation to implement the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and in particular, to attain the targets for trade, financial resources and the provisions for the transfer of science and technology for the development of developing countries embodied in the Strategy, and, where possible, to exceed those targets, which is essential to the amelioration of the world social situation;

"7. Reaffirms the principle of permanent sovereignty of all countries, particularly of developing countries over their natural resources; calls upon Governments and international organizations concerned to refrain from any action which may detract from the exercise by other States of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources; and emphasizes the importance for the developing countries to co-ordinate their actions within economic subregional, regional and continental organizations so as to derive the maximum benefits from their natural resources;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the next Report on the World Social Situation to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, through the Economic and Social Council for consideration in conjunction with the mid-term over-all review and appraisal of the Second United Nations Development Decade, and to evaluate and analyse trends relating to social development, their causes and manifestations, throughout the world, including the situation in colonial,

dependent and occupied Territories, within the framework of the unified approach to development, bearing in mind the provisions of this resolution, the deliberations on this item at the present General Assembly session and the fiftieth session of the Economic and Social Council;

"9. Calls upon Governments and the United Nations bodies and specialized agencies concerned to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the preparation of the next report on the world social situation;

"10. Draws the attention of all States and United Nations bodies to the following conclusions based upon the consideration of the 1970 Report on the World Social Situation:

- "(i) The improvement of social conditions in many parts of the world has become, as never before, dependent upon the improvement of international political and economic relations. The social situation of the peoples under colonial and alien domination, or foreign occupation is a source of great concern. Their liberation is a prerequisite for the improvement of their social conditions;
- "(ii) Substantial rise in the incomes of the developing countries, required for the reduction of inequality between developed and developing countries presupposes among other things, a positive approach by the developed countries to the questions of trade and aid; the resources necessary for the attainment of this objective could be achieved, among other things, through a drastic reduction of military expenditures, which, for example, in some developed countries have reached unbearable proportions as well as through the exploitation of the resources of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond national jurisdiction for the benefit of all mankind, taking into account the special needs and interests of the developing countries;
- "(iii) Economic growth has generally been accompanied by considerable widening of disparities in the distribution of income, wealth and services. Effective measures for promoting economic growth with social justice should receive the highest priority. Social progress will depend, to a very large extent, upon the early and vigorous implementation of a wide range of structural and institutional reforms, such as agrarian reforms, reforms aimed at securing just distribution of national wealth and income, and such programmes as measures for family planning aimed at controlling the rate of growth of population in overpopulated countries;
- "(iv) The growth of unemployment and underemployment, particularly in the developing countries, is acquiring serious proportions. Rapid expansion of employment opportunities should be regarded as an important objective of development planning. Far greater attention should be given to the application of labour intensive techniques for the purpose of drawing underutilized labour in rural and urban areas into extensive programmes of development;
- "(v) The implementation of the International Development Strategy in all its interrelated aspects is an obligation on both developed and developing countries. A substantial improvement in the level of



living of the masses in developing countries should be a central objective of the Second United Nations Development Decade. Improvement in the quality and distribution of social services, particularly in the fields of education, health, housing, social welfare and social defence, should be recognized as integral parts of the over-all development effort;

- "(vi) Increased utilization of science and technology will greatly help social progress and development. Equally important is its equitable sharing by the developed and developing countries. The Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development should study the implementation of the provisions of this resolution and of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development on the question of science and technology in relation to social development;
- "(vii) The unfavourable terms of trade, including the instability of prices of primary commodities which constitute the bulk of exports of many developing countries, are likely to be aggravated by the dangers confronting the international monetary system;
- "(viii) The outflow of qualified personnel from developing countries to developed countries seriously hampers social and economic development in developing countries;
- "(ix) Broad popular participation, not only in the implementation of development programmes but also in the formulation of policies and plans and other forms of decision-making should be regarded as both an objective and a means of development;
- "(x) Due attention should be paid to the needs and aspirations of the younger generation. Effective policy measures designed to involve fully the younger generation in the promotion of social progress and development should be undertaken;
- "(xi) Adequate measures should be taken for the integration of women in all aspects of economic and social life. Greater attention should be paid to women's education, vocational training and guidance. Discrimination in job opportunities should be removed;
- "(xii) Adequate attention should be given to multidisciplinary community services in the field of family and child welfare, particularly in situations of rapid urbanization and social change affecting family levels of living and especially the welfare of pre-school children."

21. The amendments to the draft resolution which follow are set out in the order in which they were submitted.

22. Algeria and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic submitted amendments (A/C.3/L.1855), which read as follows:

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"1. After the second preambular paragraph add a new paragraph:

'Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1581 (L) which notes that the achievement of genuine progress requires efforts for the attainment of profound economic and social changes in the countries which set these objectives.'

"2. In operative paragraph 1, after the words 'resolution 1581' insert 'A and'.

"3. In operative paragraph 8, after the words 'at the present General Assembly session', add the following: 'and to give expression to the experience gained by countries in carrying out radical social and economic changes such as fair distribution of the national income among all members of society, comprehensive social planning, implementation of radical agrarian reforms and establishment of control over land-use in the interests of society maintenance of national sovereignty over natural wealth and rational utilization of that wealth for social progress, solution of the employment problem, eradication of famine, poverty and illiteracy, improvement of health services, expansion in construction for housing and cultural purposes, and participation of broad sections of the population in administering the State and in the political and social life of the country'."

Algeria subsequently withdrew as co-sponsor of this amendment and joined the sponsors of the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1853/Rev.1).

23. Guinea submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.1858), which would add a new paragraph between paragraphs 9 and 10 to read as follows:

"Recommends that the Economic and Social Council in its consideration of the monetary and financial situation pay special attention to the influence of the current crisis on social progress in different countries, particularly in developing countries, and report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the results of the above-mentioned consideration."

24. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.1859), which read as follows:

"In operative paragraph 4 after the words 'Emphasizes further that' add the words 'aggressive wars,'."

25. Argentina submitted amendments (A/C.3/L.1860), which read as follows:

"1. In operative paragraph 3, delete the words 'progressive and'.

"2. In operative paragraph 10 (ii), insert the words 'rational and co-ordinated' before the word 'exploitation'."

26. Iraq submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.1861), which read as follows:

"In operative paragraph 7, after the word 'Reaffirms', delete the words 'the principle of' and replace them by the words 'the inherent rights of all peoples and the'."

"The first sentence as amended would read: 'Reaffirms the inherent rights of all peoples and the permanent sovereignty of all countries...'"

27. Hungary submitted amendments which were subsequently revised (A/C.3/L.1862/Rev.1), reading as follows:

"1. In operative paragraph 2 replace the words 'halting the deteriorating world social situation' by the words 'halting the deterioration of the world social situation'."

"2. In operative paragraph 10 (ii) delete the words 'the resources necessary for the attainment of this objective could be achieved, among other things, through a drastic reduction of military expenditures, which, for example, in some developed countries have reached unbearable proportions' and replace them by the following: 'the resources necessary for the attainment of this objective could be achieved, among other things, through drastic reductions in military expenditures, leading finally to a general and complete disarmament'."

"3. In operative paragraph 10 (iii) delete the word 'generally' in the first line and after the word 'accompanied' add the words 'in a number of countries'."

28. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a subamendment (A/C.3/L.1868) to the second amendment submitted by Hungary, which read as follows:

"In the second amendment after the words 'general and complete disarmament' add the words 'under effective international control'."

29. Brazil submitted amendments, which were later revised (A/C.3/L.1863/Rev.1), reading as follows:

"1. In the fourth preambular paragraph delete the word 'several' and replace it by the word 'certain'."

"2. In operative paragraph 10 (iii) replace the words 'in overpopulated countries' by the words 'in countries that consider that their rate of population growth hampers their development'."

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30. Liberia submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.1864), which read as follows:

"Replace the text of operative paragraph 10 (xi) by the following:

"(xi) Adequate measures should be taken to remove discriminatory practices against women in all spheres. Greater attention should be paid to women's education, vocational training and guidance so as to ensure their full integration and participation in all aspects of economic and social life;"

31. Italy submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.1865), which read as follows:

"In operative paragraph 6, delete in the first line the words 'of developed countries' and add, in the third line, after the words 'and in particular' the following: 'those of developed countries'."

32. The United States of America submitted amendments (A/C.3/L.1866), which read as follows:

"1. In the first preambular paragraph, after the words 'on Social Progress and Development' add the words 'and Economic and Social Council resolution 1581 (L)'.

"2. Delete operative paragraph 1 and renumber the paragraphs accordingly.

"3. In paragraph 6, delete 'fulfil their obligation' and substitute 'make their best efforts'.

"4. In paragraph 10, for 'all States' read 'all Member States'.

"5. In paragraph 10 (ii), delete the words 'the resources necessary... unbearable proportions' and substitute the words 'progress towards general and complete disarmament should release substantial additional resources which could be utilized for the purpose of economic and social development, in particular that of the developing countries'.

"6. In paragraph 10 (v), delete 'an obligation on' and substitute 'a responsibility for'."

33. Mongolia submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.1867), which read as follows:

"In operative paragraph 8 after the words 'occupied Territories' add the words: 'and also bearing in mind to reflect the experience of countries in the effective solution of major social problems'."

34. Bolivia submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.1869), which read as follows:

"In operative paragraph 10 (viii) add at the end the following: 'and the developed countries should be requested to take some action to arrest this outflow from the developing countries to their territory'."

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35. At the 1840th meeting, on 19 October, the representative of Yugoslavia on behalf of the co-sponsors made certain changes in the revised text and accepted written and oral amendments.

36. The changes introduced by the co-sponsors were the following:

- (a) In paragraph 8, the word "over-all" would be inserted after "mid-term";
- (b) In paragraph 10 (v), the word "agriculture" would be inserted after "health".

37. The following amendments were accepted by the co-sponsors:

- (a) In paragraph 8, the words "and experiences thereon" were inserted after "their causes, manifestations" in order to incorporate the amendment submitted by Mongolia (A/C.3/L.1867) [see paragraph 33 above]; the representative of Mongolia withdrew her amendment on the understanding, as affirmed by the Director of the Social Development Division, that the inserted amendment, as orally revised, would be interpreted broadly to refer to experiences of different countries in implementing effective solutions of major social problems, such as basic structural reforms;

- (b) In paragraph 8 the oral amendments of Poland to add a reference to the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and of Spain to add a reference to the deliberations of the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-second session were incorporated into the last part of the paragraph, which reads as follows:

"... bearing in mind the provisions of this resolution, the deliberations on this item at the present General Assembly session, the fiftieth session of the Economic and Social Council, the twenty-second session of the Commission for Social Development and the provisions of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development;"

- (c) In the final text, paragraph 8 would become paragraph 10 and the present 10 would become 8 as orally proposed by Greece and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic;

- (d) In the introductory part of paragraph 10 the words "and specialized agencies concerned", were inserted after "United Nations bodies" on the proposal of Cyprus and the words "and recommendations" were inserted after "the following conclusions" on the proposal of Greece;

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(e) In paragraph 10 (ii) the words "(as referred to in General Assembly resolution 2749 (XXV))" were added in parentheses at the end of the subparagraph in order to incorporate the amendment submitted by Argentina (A/C.3/L.1860) [see paragraph 25 above]. The representative of Argentina consequently withdrew his amendment;

(f) The oral amendment proposed by the representative of Upper Volta and the amendment of Guinea (A/C.3/L.1858) [see paragraph 23 above], as orally revised, were added so that paragraph 10 (vii) read as follows:

"(vii) The unfavourable terms of trade, including the instability of prices of primary commodities which constitute the bulk of exports of many developing countries, are undermining the efforts of these countries to improve their social situation. These terms have been further aggravated by the recent disquieting developments in international economic relations, and in particular, by the instability of the international monetary system. The Economic and Social Council, in its consideration of the monetary and financial situation, should pay special attention to the influence of the current crisis on social progress in different countries, particularly in developing countries, and mention it in its report to the General Assembly."

The representative of Guinea therefore withdrew his amendment;

(g) The amendment of Liberia (A/C.3/L.1864) [see paragraph 30 above] to replace paragraph 10 (xi) was incorporated.

38. As a result of the efforts of the working group to incorporate as many of the amendments as possible, either in their original form or in essence, into the revised draft resolution, the following amendments were also withdrawn:

(a) The amendment submitted by the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (A/C.3/L.1855);

(b) Paragraph 4 of the amendment submitted by the United States (A/C.3/L.1866) and paragraph 5 in favour of the second amendment submitted by Hungary (A/C.3/L.1862/Rev.1, para. 2);

(c) The third amendment submitted by Hungary (A/C.3/L.1862/Rev.1, para. 3);

(d) The amendment submitted by Bolivia (A/C.3/L.1869).

B. 11-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1854)

39. At the 1836th meeting, on 13 October, a draft resolution was submitted by Austria, Bulgaria, Indonesia, Iran, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Romania, Senegal and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1854), which dealt with the role of youth, its problems and needs and its participation in social development, was introduced by the representative of Romania on behalf of the co-sponsors. Guinea, Kenya, Peru and Yugoslavia later joined the list of sponsors.

40. It was agreed that an informal working group of the co-sponsors and those representatives who had submitted amendments should prepare a revised text.

41. At the 1839th meeting, on 18 October, Afghanistan, Austria, Bulgaria, Chile, Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Tunisia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1854/Rev.1). The representative of Romania, on behalf of the co-sponsors, introduced the twenty-three Power draft which had incorporated several oral amendments submitted by members of the Committee. Since the resolution concerned youth the representative of Romania announced that the title should read: "World social situation: youth, its problems and needs, and its participation in social development". In addition, in the fourth paragraph of the preamble there should be a comma after the word "justice" and the word "for" should be deleted.

42. The revised draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recognizing the important role of youth in the realization of the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular those concerning the promotion of higher standards of living and conditions of economic and social progress and development,

"Emphasizing the tasks and responsibilities young people have been increasingly assuming in social and economic development, the promotion of human rights and the achievement of world peace, justice and progress,

"Noting that serious problems still exist for the individual and social needs of many of the world's youth and in particular with regard to health, education, training, employment, housing and social services and for their

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opportunities to participate in national development as indicated in the '1970 report on the world social situation' (E/CN.5/456, Add.1-16 and Corr.),

"Aware of the need to increase the contribution of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned to the education of youth, in the spirit of peace, mutual understanding, friendly relations and co-operation among peoples, social justice, the dignity and value of the human person and of the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the need to enlarge their programmes and projects related to youth;

"Noting that an analytical study in depth of the world social situation of youth, prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1407 (XLVI), will be completed in 1972,

"Bearing in mind that a report by the Secretary-General on measures to be taken to establish channels of communication with youth and international youth organizations, requested by General Assembly resolution 2497 (XXIV), will be completed in 1972,

"Desiring realization of the aims of General Assembly resolution 2633 (XXV),

"Recalling paragraph 16 of resolution 2633 (XXV), in accordance with which the General Assembly decided to resume in the future the considerations of the item: 'Youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs and its participation in national development', taking into account in particular the advisability of considering the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to invite early comments from Governments on the question of the Implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples;

"Decides to consider as soon as possible but not later than its twenty-eighth session the item: 'Youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs and its active participation in national development and international co-operation'."

#### IV. VOTING

##### A. Revised 23-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1854/Rev.1)

43. At the 1839th meeting, on 18 October, the 23-Power revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1854/Rev.1) was adopted unanimously [see paragraph 49 below, draft resolution I/].

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B. Revised 24-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1853/Rev.1)

44. At the 1843rd meeting, on 20 October, following a discussion on procedure, the representative of Nigeria moved the closure of the debate under rule 118 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. The motion was adopted by 34 votes to 30, with 47 abstentions.

45. Following a further procedural discussion on the admissibility of oral subamendments to amendments already submitted, the Chairman, under rule 121 of the rules of procedure, asked the Committee whether it would agree to vote on the draft resolution although all the amendments were not before it in written form. The Committee agreed to do so by 75 votes to 3, with 27 abstentions.

46. The Committee then proceeded to vote on the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1853/Rev.1), as amended by the co-sponsors.

Preamble

47. The Committee voted on the preamble as follows:

(a) The first amendment of the United States, relating to the first paragraph of the preamble (A/C.3/L.1866, para. 1) /see paragraph 32 above/, was rejected by 60 votes to 13, with 27 abstentions.

(b) The first three paragraphs of the preamble were then adopted by 106 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

(c) The first amendment proposed by Brazil, relating to the fourth paragraph of the preamble (A/C.3/L.1863/Rev.1, para. 1) /see paragraph 29 above/, was adopted by 50 votes to 10, with 48 abstentions.

(d) The fourth paragraph of the preamble, as amended, was adopted by 105 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

Operative part

48. The Committee voted on the operative part as follows:

(a) The second amendment of the United States, relating to paragraph 1 (A/C.3/L.1866, para. 2) /see paragraph 32 above/, was rejected by 88 votes to 9, with 13 abstentions.

(b) Paragraph 1 was adopted by 99 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

(c) The first amendment of Hungary, relating to paragraph 2 (A/C.3/L.1862/Rev.1, para. 1) /see paragraph 27 above/, was adopted by 22 votes to 18, with 55 abstentions.

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(d) Paragraph 2, as amended, was adopted by 106 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

(e) Paragraph 3 of A/C.3/L.1853/Rev.1, was adopted unanimously.

(f) The representative of the Soviet Union, on the suggestion of the co-sponsors, had agreed to revise her amendment to paragraph 4 (A/C.3/L.1859) [see paragraph 24 above] so that the words "aggressive wars" would be inserted after "foreign occupation". The amendment, as orally revised, was adopted by 71 votes to 5, with 30 abstentions.

(g) Paragraph 4, as amended, was then adopted by 94 votes to 2, with 14 abstentions.

(h) Paragraph 5 was adopted unanimously.

(i) The amendment of Italy to paragraph 6 (A/C.3/L.1865) [see paragraph 31 above] was rejected by 78 votes to 14, with 21 abstentions.

(j) The third amendment of the United States, relating to paragraph 6 (A/C.3/L.1866, para. 3) [see paragraph 32 above], was rejected by 82 votes to 12, with 20 abstentions. At the request of the representative of Mauritania, the vote was taken by roll call. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Abstaining: Austria, Botswana, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Khmer Republic, Mongolia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

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(k) Paragraph 6 was adopted by 103 votes to 1, with 8 abstentions.

(l) The amendment submitted by Iraq to paragraph 7 (A/C.3/L.1861) /see paragraph 26 above/ was adopted by 67 votes to none, with 47 abstentions. At the request of the representative of Iraq, the vote was taken by roll call. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, People's Republic of the Congo, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Khmer Republic, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

(m) Paragraph 7, as amended, was adopted by 107 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

(n) Paragraph 8 was voted on as follows:

- (i) The introductory part of paragraph 8 (formerly paragraph 10), as orally amended, /see paragraph 37 (d) above/, was adopted unanimously.
- (ii) Paragraph 8 (i) was adopted by 102 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.
- (iii) The subamendment of the United Kingdom (A/C.3/L.1868) /see paragraph 28 above/ to the second amendment of Hungary, relating to paragraph 8 (ii) (A/C.3/L.1862/Rev.1, para. 2) /see paragraph 27 above/,

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- was adopted by 31 votes to 17, with 49 abstentions. The amendment of Hungary, as amended, was adopted by 37 votes to 29, with 41 abstentions.
- (iv) Paragraph 8 (ii), as amended /see paragraph 37 (e) above/, was adopted by 105 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.
- (v) The third amendment submitted by Hungary, relating to paragraph 8 (iii) (A/C.3/L.1862/Rev.1, para. 3) /see paragraph 27 above/, was withdrawn. The second amendment submitted by Brazil (A/C.3/L.1863/Rev.1, para. 2) /see paragraph 29 above/ was adopted by 75 votes to 3, with 28 abstentions.
- (vi) Paragraph 8 (iii), as amended, was adopted by 111 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.
- (vii) Paragraph 8 (iv) was adopted unanimously.
- (viii) The sixth amendment of the United States, relating to paragraph 8 (v) (A/C.3/L.1866, para. 6) /see paragraph 32 above/, was rejected by 82 votes to 11, with 20 abstentions.

At the request of the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, the vote was taken by roll call. The voting was as follows:

- In favour: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Japan, Lesotho, New Zealand, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.
- Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, People's Republic of Yemen, People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.
- Abstaining: Austria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

- (ix) Paragraph 8 (v) was then adopted by 99 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions.
- (x) Paragraph 8 (vi) was adopted unanimously.
- (xi) At the request of the representative of Upper Volta, a separate vote was taken on the first part of paragraph 8 (vii) ending with the words "the instability of the international monetary system" /see paragraph 37 (f) above/. This part was adopted by 101 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions. Then the remainder of subparagraph (vii) containing the amendment submitted by Guinea, as orally revised /see paragraph 37 (f) above/, was adopted by 79 votes to none, with 24 abstentions.
- (xii) Subparagraphs (viii), (ix), (x), (xi) and (xii) of paragraph 8 were then adopted unanimously.
- (o) Paragraph 9 was adopted unanimously.
- (p) Paragraph 10 (formerly paragraph 8), as amended /see paragraphs 37 (a) and 37 (b) above/ was adopted unanimously.

48. At the 1843rd meeting, on 20 October 1971, the revised draft resolution, as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 104 votes to none, with 5 abstentions /see paragraph 49 below, draft resolution II/.

#### V. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

49. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

##### DRAFT RESOLUTION I

##### Youth, its problems and needs, and its participation in social development

##### The General Assembly,

Recognizing the important role of youth in the realization of the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular those concerning the promotion of higher standards of living and conditions of economic and social progress and development,

Emphasizing the tasks and responsibilities young people have been increasingly assuming in social and economic development, the promotion of human rights and the achievement of world peace, justice and progress,

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Noting that serious problems still exist for the individual and social needs of many of the world's youth, in particular with regard to health, education, training, employment, housing and social services, and their opportunities to participate in national development as indicated in the 1970 Report on the World Social Situation,<sup>4/</sup>

Aware of the need to increase the contribution of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned to the education of youth, in the spirit of peace, mutual understanding, friendly relations and co-operation among peoples, social justice, the dignity and value of the human person and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the need to enlarge their programmes and projects related to youth,

Noting that an analytical study in depth of the world social situation of youth, prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1407 (XLVI) of 5 June 1969, will be completed in 1972,

Bearing in mind that a report of the Secretary-General on measures to be taken to establish channels of communication with youth and international youth organizations, requested by the General Assembly in resolution 2497 (XXIV) of 28 October 1969, will be completed in 1972,

Desiring the realization of the aims of General Assembly resolution 2633 (XXV) of 11 November 1970,

Recalling paragraph 16 of that resolution, in which the General Assembly decided to resume in the future the consideration of the item entitled "Youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its participation in national development", taking into account in particular the advisability of considering the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to invite early comments from Governments on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples;
2. Decides to consider as soon as possible but not later than its twenty-eighth session the item entitled "Youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs and its active participation in national development and international co-operation".

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<sup>4/</sup> E/CN.5/456 and Add.1 and Corr.1, Add.2-4, Add.5 and Corr.1, Add.6-7, Add.8 and Corr.1, and Add.9-16 (to be printed under the symbol ST/SOA/110).

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

World social situation

The General Assembly,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2436 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 on the world social situation and 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 on the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,

Bearing in mind the goals and objectives embodied in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, contained in General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,

Noting with appreciation the 1970 Report on the World Social Situation,<sup>5/</sup>

Deeply concerned that the world social situation has continued to deteriorate, that the persistence of poverty, unemployment, hunger, disease, illiteracy, inadequate housing and uncontrolled growth of population in certain parts of the world has acquired new dimensions and that many causes of the growing disparities between the developed and developing countries hinder the advancement of the developing countries,

1. Endorses the provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1581 B (L) of 21 May 1971;
2. Reaffirms the urgency of taking effective measures aimed at halting the deterioration of the world social situation and promoting social progress and development;
3. Emphasizes the pressing need to raise levels of living in the developing countries, to reduce disparities between developed and developing countries and within countries to accelerate economic and social reforms, and for all countries to pursue progressive and well-co-ordinated policies for the promotion of economic and social progress and development throughout the world;
4. Emphasizes further that colonialism, racial discrimination, apartheid, alien domination, foreign occupation, aggressive wars, and other policies of oppression and exploitation, and the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms and economic exploitation by foreign monopolies constitute principal

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<sup>5/</sup> E/CN.5/456 and Add.1 and Corr.1, Add.2-4, Add.5 and Corr.1, Add.6-7, Add.8 and Corr.1, and Add.9-16 (to be printed under the symbol ST/SOA/110).

obstacles to social progress and development in many parts of the world and that urgent attention is required, particularly for the amelioration of the social situation of the peoples living in those parts of the world;

5. Stresses that the primary responsibility for the development of developing countries rests upon themselves, but that, however great their own efforts, these will not be sufficient to enable them to achieve the desired development goals as expeditiously as they must unless they are assisted through increased financial resources and more favourable economic and commercial policies on the part of the developed countries;

6. Urges Governments of developed countries to fulfil their obligation to implement the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and in particular to attain the targets for trade, financial resources and the provisions for the transfer of science and technology for the development of developing countries embodied in the Strategy and where possible to exceed those targets, which is essential to the amelioration of the world social situation;

7. Reaffirms the inherent rights of all peoples and the permanent sovereignty of all countries, particularly of developing countries, over their natural resources, calls upon Governments and international organizations concerned to refrain from any action which may detract from the exercise by other States of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and emphasizes the importance for the developing countries of co-ordinating their actions within economic subregional, regional and continental organizations so as to derive the maximum benefits from their natural resources;

8. Draws the attention of all States and United Nations bodies and specialized agencies concerned to the following conclusions and recommendations based upon the consideration of the 1970 Report on the World Social Situation:

(a) The improvement of social conditions in many parts of the world has become, as never before, dependent upon the improvement of international political and economic relations. The social situation of the peoples under colonial and alien domination, or under foreign occupation, is a source of great concern. Their liberation is a prerequisite for the improvement of their social conditions;

(b) A substantial rise in the incomes of the developing countries, required for the reduction of inequality between developed and developing countries,

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presupposes, among other things, a positive approach by the developed countries to the questions of trade and aid; the resources necessary for the attainment of this objective could be achieved, among other means, through a drastic reduction in military expenditures, leading finally to general and complete disarmament under effective international control as well as through the exploitation of the resources of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond national jurisdiction for the benefit of all mankind, taking into account the special needs and interests of the developing countries (as referred to in General Assembly resolution 2749 (XXV) of 17 December 1970);

(c) Economic growth has generally been accompanied by a considerable widening of disparities in the distribution of income, wealth and services. Effective measures for promoting economic growth with social justice should receive the highest priority. Social progress will depend, to a very large extent, upon the early and vigorous implementation of a wide range of structural and institutional reforms, such as agrarian reforms, reform aimed at securing just distribution of national wealth and income, and such programmes as measures for family planning aimed at controlling the rate of population growth in countries which consider that that rate hampers their development;

(d) The growth of unemployment and underemployment, particularly in the developing countries, is acquiring serious proportions. Rapid expansion of employment opportunities should be regarded as an important objective of development planning. Far greater attention should be given to the application of labour intensive techniques for the purpose of drawing underutilized labour in rural and urban areas into extensive programmes of development;

(e) The implementation of the International Development Strategy in all its interrelated aspects is an obligation of both developed and developing countries. A substantial improvement in the level of living of the masses in developing countries should be a central objective of the Second United Nations Development Decade. Improvement in the quality and distribution of social services, particularly in the fields of education, health, agriculture, housing, social welfare and social defence, should be recognized as integral parts of the over-all development effort;

(f) Increased utilization of science and technology will greatly help social progress and development. Equally important is its equitable sharing by the developed and developing countries. The Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development should study the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution and of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development on the question of science and technology in relation to social development;

(g) The unfavourable terms of trade, including the instability of prices of primary commodities which constitute the bulk of exports of many developing countries, are undermining the efforts of these countries to improve their social situation. These terms have been further aggravated by the recent

disquieting developments in international economic relations, and in particular by the instability of the international monetary system. The Economic and Social Council, in its consideration of the monetary and financial situation, should pay special attention to the influence of the current crisis on social progress in different countries, particularly in developing countries, and mention it in its report to the General Assembly;

(h) The outflow of qualified personnel from developing countries to developed countries seriously hampers social and economic development in developing countries;

(i) Broad popular participation, not only in the implementation of development programmes but also in the formulation of policies and plans and other forms of decision making should be regarded as both an objective and a means of development;

(j) Due attention should be paid to the needs and aspirations of the younger generation. Effective policy measures designed to involve fully the younger generation in the promotion of social progress and development should be undertaken;

(k) Adequate measures should be taken to remove discriminatory practices against women in all spheres. Greater attention should be paid to women's education, vocational training and guidance so as to ensure their full integration and participation in all aspects of economic and social life;

(l) Adequate attention should be given to multidisciplinary community services in the field of family and child welfare, particularly in situations of rapid urbanization and social change affecting family levels of living and especially the welfare of pre-school children;

9. Calls upon Governments and the United Nations bodies and specialized agencies concerned to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the preparation of the next report on the world social situation;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the next report on the world social situation to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, for consideration in conjunction with the mid-term over-all review and appraisal of the Second Development Decade, and to evaluate and analyse trends relating to social development - their causes and manifestations and the experiences thereon - throughout the world, including the situation in colonial, dependent and occupied Territories, within the framework of the unified approach to development, bearing in mind the provisions of the present resolution, the deliberations on this item at the current session of the General Assembly, the fiftieth session of the Economic and Social Council, the twenty-second session of the Commission for Social Development and the provisions of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development.