

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

REPORT ON THE THIRTY-FIRST SESSION

(24 February-5 March 1986)

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COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN
REPORT ON THE THIRTY-FIRST SESSION

Corrigendum

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Chapter I, section A, draft resolution XV

The title of draft resolution XV should read

Implications of the Forward-looking Strategies for the programme planning system and the programme of future work of the Commission on the Status of Women

Chapter I, section B, draft decision

Title and introductory paragraph

For thirty-second session read 1987 session

Item 6

For thirty-second session read next session

Paragraph 152

The heading and the title of the draft resolution should read

Implications of the Forward-looking Strategies for the programme planning system and the programme of future work of the Commission on the Status of Women.

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NOTE

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Chapter I

MATTERS CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

A. Draft resolutions

1. The Commission on the Status of Women recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I*

Elimination of discrimination against women and exercise of all their rights

The Economic and Social Council,

Mindful of the extreme importance of eliminating discrimination against women to ensure the economic, social, cultural, political and civil rights of women,

Convinced of the necessity of securing conditions under which women can fully enjoy all their rights as embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1/ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 2/ and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 2/

Considering that Member States should take all the necessary measures at the national level to create the conditions required for women to play an active role in the political, economic and social development of their countries,

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women 3/ adopted by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Affirming the importance and interrelationship of the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and the need to pursue them,

* For the discussion, see paras. 12-14 below.

1/ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

2/ General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

3/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

Recalling the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 4/

Considering that existing international tension leads to the diversion, as a result of the accumulation of arms in many parts of the world, of immense resources from the implementation of the tasks directly or indirectly related to the advancement of women,

Recognizing that in some countries a considerable number of women living under conditions of economic and social crisis face serious problems in exercising their rights, including the rights to life in peace, education and work,

Noting with concern that, in general, the level of unemployment among women exceeds that of men, making it more difficult for women to exercise their political, economic and social rights,

Aware that the insufficient educational level resulting in lower skills, the lack of political freedom, and social inequality limit the possibilities for women of participating in the development process, and stressing the importance of women's education and of providing women with access to technical training programmes,

1. Calls upon all States, all governmental and non-governmental organizations and the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies concerned to continue to pay priority attention to the development and implementation of effective measures to secure the exercise by women of their rights;

2. Invites all the United Nations bodies concerned to take an active part in the realization of specific programmes and activities under the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women which are to be implemented following the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to take into account those opinions expressed in the Commission on the Status of Women that concern the ways and means for women to exercise their rights, including the rights to life in peace, education and work;

4. Requests also the Secretary-General, in the preparation of reviews on the role of women in development, to pay the necessary attention to the progress achieved in the elimination of discrimination against women and the exercise of their rights;

5. Recommends the inclusion of an item on the elimination of discrimination against women and the exercise of their rights in the agenda of the 1988 session of the Commission on the Status of Women.

4/ General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II*

Violence in the family

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 40/36 of 29 November 1985 on domestic violence and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1982/22 of 4 May 1982 on abuses against women and children and 1984/14 of 24 May 1984 on violence in the family,

Recalling also resolution 6, on the fair treatment of women by the criminal justice system, adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, 5/

Bearing in mind the recommendations made on the subject of women as victims of crime by the Seventh Congress,

Bearing in mind also the deliberations on the subject of domestic violence at the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 July 1985,

Mindful of the need to implement the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women 3/ nationally and internationally, especially paragraph 258, in which it is stated that women victims of violence should be given particular attention and comprehensive assistance; that legal measures should be formulated to prevent violence and to assist women victims; that national machinery should be established to deal with the question of violence against women within the family and society; and that preventive policies should be elaborated, and institutionalized forms of assistance to women victims provided,

Recognizing that violence in the family is a serious persistent world-wide problem, which includes physical, psychological and sexual assault and abuse,

Convinced that failure to take the appropriate measures to control violence in the family represents denial and condonation of the practice and contributes to its persistence,

Recalling that, in pursuance of Council resolution 1984/14, the Secretary-General is to convene a meeting of experts on family violence,

Emphasizing that the results of that meeting will provide a solid basis for the Commission on the Status of Women in its efforts to implement the relevant provisions of the Forward-looking Strategies,

* For the discussion, see paras. 15-17 below.

5/ See Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. E.

1. Deplores the abuse of women in the family that both reflects and reinforces the inferior status of women and jeopardizes their opportunities for full and equal participation in economic, social, cultural and political development;
2. Condemns the practice of violence in the family as a grave violation of the rights of women and a threat to their physical and mental well-being;
3. Commends the non-governmental organizations for drawing attention to this problem, the demonstration of national and international political will, particularly during the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, and the efforts of the competent United Nations organs, organizations and bodies that have begun to address this issue;
4. Encourages Member States and competent organizations of the United Nations system to develop or improve data collection on family violence;
5. Recommends that the agenda for the meeting of experts be prepared taking into consideration the comments made and the concerns expressed during the thirty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III*

Women in the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985 on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 3/ in which the Assembly, inter alia, emphasized the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women in matters related to the advancement of women,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 40/258 B of 18 December 1985 on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat,

Recalling further section III of General Assembly resolution 40/244 of 18 December 1985, concerning the introduction of special measures for the recruitment of women by the organizations of the common system,

Convinced that without the active support of Member States the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace concerning women in the United Nations system will not be achieved,

1. Affirms that the full participation of women in the work of the organizations of the United Nations system, especially at policy-making levels, in substantive occupations and in technical co-operation activities, is essential as a means of bringing the experience of women to bear on all aspects of the policies and programmes of the organizations that shape global development;

* For the discussion, see paras. 18-20 below.

2. Emphasizes that the presence of more women in all substantive areas of the organizations, including technical co-operation activities, will help those organizations to attain the objective of responding more effectively and efficiently to their mandates and to their responsibilities towards society as a whole;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and, through him, the other executive heads of organizations participating in the United Nations system to improve the status of women in those organizations, particularly by strengthening their presence in policy-making positions, substantive occupations and technical co-operation activities, and by creating a climate more conducive to the advancement of women, and to establish accountable management practices to this end;

4. Calls upon Member States to continue to support the efforts of the organizations of the United Nations system to increase the participation of women at the policy-making level and in their substantive programme activities by, inter alia, nominating more women candidates.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV*

Participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the necessity of the full participation of women in all activities related to the decision-making process at all levels, including those related to lasting peace and international co-operation,

Affirming the need for equal participation of women in the decision-making process, including that related to peace, disarmament and security at national, regional and international levels, including the United Nations system,

Referring to the relevant provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 4/ and to General Assembly resolutions 37/63 of 3 December 1982, by which the Assembly proclaimed the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation, and 39/124 of 14 December 1984, in which it requested the Commission on the Status of Women to consider what measures might be necessary to implement the Declaration,

Bearing in mind that the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 July 1985, in adopting the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 3/ emphasized that the main principles and directions formulated in the Declaration for women's activities aimed at strengthening peace should be put into practice,

* For the discussion, see paras. 37-39 below.

Taking note with satisfaction of General Assembly resolution 40/102 of 13 December 1985, in which the Assembly, inter alia, requested the Commission on the Status of Women to consider measures which might be necessary to implement the Declaration in the context of the Forward-looking Strategies for the period to the year 2000,

Reaffirming Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/20 of 24 May 1984 on the future work of the Commission on the Status of Women, in which the Council recommended, inter alia, that the Commission at its thirty-first session, as a contribution to the International Year of Peace, should consider recommendations for concrete proposals to ensure the full participation of women in the establishment of conditions conducive to the maintenance of peace and to the elimination of inequality and poverty,

1. Urges the Commission on the Status of Women to consider the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation in the context of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, in order to elaborate action-oriented recommendations aimed at the increased participation of women in all spheres of life, including that of the promotion of peace;

2. Calls upon Member States to take practical institutional, educational and organizational measures to facilitate women's participation on an equal footing with men in the decision-making process, including that related to peace, disarmament negotiations and the solution of conflicts, and to inform the Secretary-General of their activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Declaration as a contribution to the International Year of Peace;

3. Invites Member States and the Secretary-General to support increased participation of women in all United Nations bodies, including those dealing with peace, disarmament and international negotiations;

4. Urges the Secretary-General to continue to take adequate steps to give wide publicity to the Declaration and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V*

Palestinian women

The Economic and Social Council,

Deeply concerned about the prevailing living conditions of Palestinian women,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 3/

* For the discussion, see paras. 40-42 and 55-60 below.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of a comprehensive report on the situation of Palestinian women living within and outside the occupied Arab territories, 6/

1. Requests the Secretary-General to focus on the identification of the main humanitarian needs of Palestinian women in preparing the comprehensive report;
2. Requests the Commission on the Status of Women at its 1988 session to propose concrete measures of assistance to Palestinian women on the basis of the conclusions of that report;
3. Calls upon United Nations organs and organizations, as well as national, regional and international women's organizations, to extend their assistance to Palestinian women;
4. Emphasizes that nothing less than the achievement of their inalienable rights will put an end to the sufferings of Palestinian women.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI*

Women and children under apartheid

The Economic and Social Council,

Alarmed by the stepped-up repression and indiscriminate killing, maiming and detention of opponents of the apartheid system,

Noting the concern of women throughout the world about the continuing degradation and abuse to which African women and children are daily subjected by the white minority régime of South Africa,

Recalling that that concern was expressed in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 3/ which also contain proposals for various forms of assistance to be rendered to women and children inside South Africa and to those who have become refugees,

Recognizing that the inhuman exploitation and dispossession of the African people by the white minority régime is directly responsible for the appalling conditions under which African women and children live,

Further recognizing that the equality and emancipation of women cannot be achieved without the success of the struggle for national liberation and self-determination of the indigenous people and the total destruction of the racist régime of South Africa,

1. Condemns unequivocally the South African régime for the imposition of the state of emergency, the forcible separation of black families and the detention and imprisonment of women and children;

* For the discussion, see paras. 43-45 and 55-60 below.

6/ E/CN.6/1986/6.

2. Demands the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners, who increasingly include women and children;

3. Commends the tenacity and bravery of those women inside South Africa and outside who have resisted oppression, who have been detained, tortured and killed, whose husbands, children and relatives have been detained, tortured and killed and despite this, have remained steadfast in their opposition to the racist régime;

4. Acknowledges the efforts of those Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals that have campaigned for and applied sanctions against the racist régime;

5. Calls upon those countries that support or collaborate with the racist régime to desist from such support or collaboration in the political, military, economic and nuclear spheres;

6. Further calls upon Governments, in view of the deterioration of the situation in South Africa, as a matter of urgency to impose comprehensive sanctions in accordance with Security Council resolutions and the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

7. Urges Member States and United Nations organizations to give effect forthwith, in consultation with the liberation movements, to the Forward-looking Strategies that deal with women and children under apartheid; particular attention should be given to education, health, vocational training and employment opportunities and the strengthening of the women's sections of the liberation movements.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII*

Namibia

The Economic and Social Council,

Gravely concerned by the delay in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 concerning the withdrawal of South Africa's illegal administration from Namibia and the holding of elections under the supervision of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned by the perpetual sufferings of Namibian women under the illegal occupation of the racist South African régime backed by the allies, and further concerned by the utilization of Namibian territory as a springboard for attacking and destabilizing neighbouring States,

1. Condemns, in no uncertain terms, the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim Government at Windhoek;

2. Denounces the forceful conscription of Namibian men and women between the ages of 17 and 55 years into the racist army in order to consolidate and facilitate widespread repression throughout the country;

* For the discussion, see paras. 46-48 and 55-60 below.

3. Rejects South Africa's insistence on linking the independence of Namibia to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola;

4. Demands that South Africa refrain from using Namibia as a base to infiltrate Angola and other independent neighbouring countries;

5. Calls upon all women of the world to support and assist all the bodies struggling to put an end to colonialism in Namibia.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII*

Front-line States

The Economic and Social Council,

Gravely concerned about the intensified undeclared war being waged by the Pretoria régime against the independent neighbouring States,

Further concerned about the collaboration of certain countries with South Africa in its destabilization campaign, in particular the recent formalization of military assistance to the Uniao Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola,

Alarmed by the suffering imposed on the neighbouring States, especially on women and children, as a direct result of the massacres and other acts of terrorism perpetrated by the South African racist army and puppet armed bandits,

Commending the front-line States for their resistance to the military pressures and economic blackmail of the Pretoria régime, aimed at forcing them to abandon their traditional support of the struggle for the liberation of Namibia and South Africa itself,

Convinced of the imperative and urgent need for the international community to render more material and moral support to those countries in conformity with the relevant United Nations resolutions,

1. Strongly condemns the South African racist régime for the unprovoked and premeditated acts of aggression against the independent neighbouring States, in particular the continued occupation of the southern part of Angola;

2. Demands that the Pretoria régime stop the recruitment, training and financing of mercenaries and armed bandits used to commit massacres and other acts of terrorism against the innocent civilian population of the front-line States, including women and children;

3. Commends the front-line States for their unswerving commitment to the liberation struggle in South Africa and Namibia and calls upon the international community to increase assistance to those States;

* For the discussion, see paras. 49-51 and 55-60 below.

4. Demands an immediate cessation of all South African acts of destabilization and aggression against the front-line States and calls upon those Governments that support the Uniao Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to desist from doing so;

5. Demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all the South African racist troops from the territory of Angola.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IX*

Measures of assistance provided to South African, Namibian and refugee women

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 July 1985, 7/

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on measures of assistance provided to women inside South Africa and Namibia and to women in South Africa and Namibia who have become refugees as a result of the practice of apartheid, 8/ prepared in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/17 of 24 May 1984,

Further taking note of the report of the International Conference on Women and Children under Apartheid, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 7 to 10 May 1985 9/ and the recommendations contained therein,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 34/93 K of 12 December 1979, 35/206 N of 16 December 1980 and 36/172 K of 17 December 1981 on women and children under apartheid,

Noting with regret that during the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace the status of women living under apartheid in South Africa and Namibia has deteriorated,

Concerned about the special needs of women and children forced to flee from South Africa and Namibia who have become refugees as a result of the practice of apartheid,

1. Calls upon all Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to intensify their support and solidarity with women and children inside and outside South Africa and Namibia and in front-line States, in particular:

* For the discussion, see paras. 52-60 below.

7/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10.

8/ E/CN.6/1986/5.

9/ A/AC.115/L.623.

(a) To provide for the widest possible dissemination of information about the situation of women and children;

(b) To provide legal, humanitarian and other assistance to women and children and their families who are victims of apartheid;

(c) To provide assistance to women in the national liberation movements to enable them to attend major international conferences and seminars and undertake speaking tours to further promote international solidarity with the oppressed women;

(d) To support the projects and activities of the southern African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, particularly those involving women, children and refugees;

2. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To ensure close co-ordination between United Nations bodies, in particular the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the Centre against Apartheid, the Centre for Human Rights and the United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as the Department of Public Information, with a view to maximizing publicity on the situation of women and children under apartheid;

(b) To report to the Commission on the Status of Women at each of its sessions on new developments concerning the situation of women living under apartheid in South Africa and Namibia;

3. Recommends to the General Assembly that it request the Special Committee against Apartheid to include in its work programme for 1987 the organization of a seminar on the special needs and ways of increasing measures of assistance to South African, Namibia and refugee women, in close co-operation with the Advancement of Women Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the Centre for Human Rights, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Economic Commission for Africa, and to submit the report of the seminar to the Commission on the Status of Women at its 1988 session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION X*

Updating of the world survey on the role of
women in development

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the General Assembly, in its resolution 40/204 of 17 December 1985, invited the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-first session to suggest terms of reference for the first update of the world survey on the role of women in development, 10/ which is to be submitted to the Assembly at its fourty-fourth session, in 1989,

Emphasizing the need to update the multidisciplinary and multisectoral survey on the integration of women in development,

Aware that the majority of the developing countries are at present suffering from a serious financial, economic and social crisis and that their precarious situation is leading to deterioration in the condition of broad groups of the population, particularly women,

Bearing in mind that the problems of the developing countries caused by the critical situation are aggravated by increasing external debt, deterioration in the terms of trade, protectionism, and other measures that affect their exports,

Conscious of the urgent need to study and to propose alternative courses of action to face the critical situation at minimum cost to the well-being of women,

Emphasizing the interrelationship between the preparations for updating the survey and the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 3/ including, inter alia, the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its 1988 session a first draft of the updated world survey on the role of women in development;
2. Recommends the Secretary-General, in preparing the update of the survey and in linking it closely to the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women:
 - (a) To analyse the impact on women of the adjustment policies resulting from financial indebtedness, deterioration in the term of trade, protectionism, and other measures that affect exports from developing countries and resource flows to those countries;

* For the discussion, see paras. 78-79 below.

10/ A/CONF.116/4 and Corr.1.

(b) To identify and assess the effectiveness and efficiency of selected innovative policies to promote women's integration into the economy, in particular to draw conclusions regarding any changes in the data in the light of such policies;

(c) To include other emerging development trends, to be identified in consultation with the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations co-operating in this effort, in particular to focus on one or two areas where women are most disadvantaged or most prominent in the work-force, such as the informal sector, agriculture and food production, including livestock raising, and issues relating to women and population;

(d) To examine the impact of the reduction in public spending on programmes for the advancement of women, particularly in the fields of health, education and housing;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to make all efforts, through the Statistical Office of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women in co-operation with the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations, to improve the availability and reliability of data on women in the economy, including the informal sector, for the updated survey, bearing in mind the need for standardization of data and consistency between chapters of the updated survey;

4. Requests all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, including all the regional commissions and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, to co-operate in the preparation of the first update of the survey;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to pay attention to the concrete implications for action of the survey and the updates by disseminating the results, especially to national machineries by way of information notes and training seminars;

6. Recommends that the first update of the survey should be submitted, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session and to the Commission on the Status of Women in 1990;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in the preparation of the updates, to draw as far as possible on existing and already planned studies.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XI*

Elderly women

The Economic and Social Council,

Mindful of the International Plan of Action on Aging 11/ adopted by the World Assembly on Aging, in which it is indicated that women will increasingly constitute a majority of the older population and that gender-based differences in longevity have implications for living arrangements, income, health care and other support needs,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 37/51 of 3 December 1982, in which the Assembly endorsed the International Plan of Action on Aging,

Commending the report of the Secretary-General on the question of elderly women, 12/ prepared in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/13 of 24 May 1984, which documents the increasing number of elderly women and the challenges faced in addressing their needs,

Noting with appreciation the work of non-governmental organizations on behalf of and with the elderly, as well as the statement submitted by a broad group of non-governmental organizations to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-first session, 13/

Noting with concern the continued undeserved and cumulative vulnerability of elderly women in a number of developed and developing countries,

Stressing the need for effective long-term policies and programmes to prepare women and men equally for a secure and dignified old age,

Reaffirming the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 3/ in particular paragraph 286, which iterates specific concerns and needs of elderly women,

Further reaffirming the need to implement the Forward-looking Strategies in a timely, effective manner,

1. Recommends that Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations should effectively harmonize the essential features of the International Plan of Action on Aging with the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, on behalf of elderly women, to ensure their economic and social security and to promote systems of social support and primary health care appropriate to their needs;

* For the discussion, see paras. 80-82 below.

11/ See Report of the World Assembly on Aging, Vienna, 26 July-6 August 1982 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.16), chap. VI.

12/ E/CN.6/1986/10.

13/ E/CN.6/1986/NGO/8.

2. Further recommends that elderly women should be accorded a respected role in society which would reduce their isolation and permit their full participation in society, including participation in the development of policies and programmes that affect their well-being;

3. Urges the Secretary-General to ensure that in all future reports on the question of aging data are presented and analysed by sex and age cohorts, and that information is included on the needs and risks of the very elderly, most of whom are women, and the most disadvantaged among elderly women;

4. Recommends that the Secretary-General should encourage the exchange of information, knowledge and experience and that he should report on successful measures in both the developing and the developed countries in meeting the economic and social, health and cultural needs of elderly women and in reducing the risks to which they are exposed;

5. Calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to compile relevant data and prepare appropriate strategies for the development and improvement of reporting systems to permit monitoring and comparison of the condition of elderly women with that of elderly men and younger women and, in time, better appraisal of the impact of various circumstances, policies and programmes on the status of elderly women.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XII*

Role of women in society

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the validity of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Noting the importance of the documents adopted by the world conferences held during the Decade,

Convinced of the necessity to secure for all women full and effective enjoyment of the rights embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 14/ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 15/ the International Covenants on Human Rights 16/ and other pertinent instruments in this field,

Emphasizing that the achievement of equal and full participation of women in all spheres of activity is an integral part of the political, economic, social and cultural development of all countries,

* For the discussion, see paras. 83-86 below.

14/ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

15/ General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex.

16/ General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Commending the expanding participation of women in political, economic, social and cultural life, and in the promotion of international peace and co-operation,

Convinced that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women 3/ should be among the developmental and policy priorities of Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Bearing in mind that the promotion of the status of women in all its aspects and the complete integration of women in society go beyond the problem of legal equality and that deeper structural transformations of society and changes in current economic relations, as well as the elimination of traditional prejudices through education and the dissemination of information, are required to create conditions in which women may develop fully their intellectual and physical capacities and participate actively in the decision-making process related to their political, economic, social and cultural development,

Bearing in mind also that economic inequality, colonialism, racism, racial discrimination in all its forms, apartheid, aggression and interference in the internal affairs of other States, and violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms are obstacles to the active integration of women in all spheres of life,

Bearing in mind the resolution on equal opportunities and equal treatment for men and women in employment, adopted on 27 June 1985 by the International Labour Conference,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 40/101 of 13 December 1985, in which the Assembly stated its awareness of the necessity to enlarge the possibilities for both men and women to combine parental duties and household work with paid employment and social activities, that the role of women in child bearing should not be the cause of inequality and discrimination, and that child rearing demands shared responsibilities among women, men and society as a whole,

1. Recommends all Governments and international and non-governmental organizations to pay due attention in their activities to the role of women in society in all its interrelated aspects - as mothers, as participants in the economic development process, and as participants in all aspects of public life;

2. Reaffirms that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women should contribute to the elimination of all forms of inequality between women and men and to the integration of women in the development process, and should ensure the broad participation of women in the efforts to strengthen international peace and security;

3. Calls upon Member States to adopt necessary effective measures with a view to the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies as a matter of priority, including the establishment or strengthening of appropriate mechanisms for the advancement of women and for the implementation of the Strategies, in order to ensure the full integration of women in the political, economic, social and cultural life of their countries;

4. Invites Member States to encourage such social and economic development as would ensure the equal participation of women in all spheres of work activity, equal pay for work of equal value, and equal opportunities for education and vocational training;

5. Appeals to Member States to promote conditions that would enable women to participate as equal partners with men in public and political life, in the decision-making process at all levels, and in the management of different spheres of life in society;

6. Urges Governments to recognize the special status and social importance of child bearing and child rearing and to take all necessary measures to encourage the support of parenthood, including paid maternity, parental and child-care leave, and to provide women with security for their jobs as long as necessary with a view to allowing them to fulfil their role as mothers without prejudice to their professional and public activities;

7. Appeals to Governments to promote the establishment of appropriate facilities for the care and education of children as a means of combining parenthood with economic, political, social, cultural and other activities, and thus to assist women towards full integration into their societies;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to pay due attention to the questions of the situation of women, their role in society and the progress achieved in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies when preparing future reports on the world social situation;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to pay due attention to all the interrelated aspects of the role of women in society when preparing surveys on the role of women in development;

10. Invites the Commission on the Status of Women to pay due attention to all aspects of the role of women in society in its consideration of the question of women and development.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XIII*

Implementation of the Arusha Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of African Women Beyond the United Nations Decade for Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Aware of the draft resolution on the strengthening of the Commission on the Status of Women which was before the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, 17/

* For the discussion, see paras. 87-89 below.

17/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), annex I, document A/CONF.116/C.2/L.21.

Aware also of the draft resolution on the assistance of non-governmental organizations to women and children, particularly in drought-stricken countries, which was before the Conference, 18/

Recalling with appreciation the resources, time and effort devoted by organizations of the United Nations system, the Member States and non-governmental organizations to the advancement of women during the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recalling the seriousness and unity of purpose that reigned at Nairobi during the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, and in the drafting of the Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 3/ which promise continuity in the pursuit of the Decade's objectives of equality, development and peace for all women,

Mindful of the diminishing resources available for development in Africa,

Gravely concerned by the world economic crisis affecting African countries in particular, and by the difficulties encountered by national machineries in mobilizing funds for programmes that would benefit women,

1. Recommends that the Commission on the Status of Women should be strengthened to enable it to monitor the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

2. Appeals to the African Member States to include in their plans the Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of African Women Beyond the United Nations Decade for Women 19/ identified at the intergovernmental preparatory meeting held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 8 to 12 October 1984 and incorporated in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, and to ensure their implementation;

3. Appeals to the organizations of the United Nations, Governments, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the implementation of the five-year plan for the implementation of the Arusha Forward-looking Strategies 20/ in African Member States under the following priority areas of special concern:

- (a) Agriculture and food production;
- (b) Impact of desertification on the condition of women;
- (c) Industrial development;
- (d) Human resources development;
- (e) Apartheid in South Africa and Namibia;

18/ Ibid., document A/CONF.116/C.1/L.5.

19/ A/CONF.116/9 and Corr.1, sect. IV.

20/ See E/ECA/CM.11/20.

(f) Refugee and displaced women;

(g) Monitoring changes in the situation of women in Africa;

4. Calls upon United Nations organizations, the African Member States and non-governmental organizations to assist in the periodic holding of regional conferences to review and appraise the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies;

5. Calls upon United Nations organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental funding agencies to devise a clear, practical and efficient system of mobilizing and channelling funds for women's programmes and projects in Africa;

6. Calls upon the Secretary-General and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to co-operate in establishing a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, the progress made in achieving the objectives of the Decade for Women, and the changing situation of women in Africa.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XIV*

Physical violence against detained women that is specific to their sex

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting with grave concern that the Commission on the Status of Women, in the report on its thirty-first session, drew attention to the continuing pattern of physical violence against women, cases of rape and other sexual abuse, including violence against pregnant women, while detained, 21/

Considering that women are especially vulnerable to sexual violence,

Considering also that pregnant women require special protection and care by society,

Recalling its resolutions 76 (V) of 5 August 1947, 304 I (XI) of 14 and 17 July 1950 and 1984/19 of 24 May 1984,

Recalling also its resolutions 1980/39 of 2 May 1980 and 1983/27 of 26 May 1983, by which it reaffirmed the mandate of the Commission to consider communications relating to the status of women, including the replies of Governments thereon, if any, and to draw to the attention of the Council emerging trends and patterns so that it may decide what action to take,

Taking note of the consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on this question 22/ by the Commission at its thirty-first session,

* For the discussion, see paras. 103-105 below.

21/ Chap. V of the present report.

22/ E/CN.6/1986/11.

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General and expresses its thanks to all Member States that contributed to it;
2. Calls upon all Member States that have not yet done so to take appropriate measures urgently, as necessary, to eradicate acts of physical violence against detained women;
3. Invites Member States that have not yet done so to submit to the Secretary-General a report on legislative and other measures they have taken, as applicable, to prevent physical violence against detained women that is specific to their sex, so as to enable him to report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its 1988 session;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Commission prepared on the basis of reports received from Member States;
5. Requests the Commission to continue to consider communications relating to the status of women and to make recommendations thereon to the Council, if necessary.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XV*

Programme of future work of the Commission on the
Status of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the mandate of the Commission on the Status of Women, which is to promote the rights, status and advancement of women in all their dimensions,

Recalling further that in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 3/ which were endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985, it is stated that the functions of the Commission should include the monitoring of the implementation of the Strategies to the year 2000, which would necessitate the expansion of the functions of the Commission,

Bearing in mind the need for the Commission to review and appraise the Forward-looking Strategies to the year 2000 in order to ensure their expeditious and universal application,

Aware that since its inception the mandate of the Commission has expanded considerably,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 40/108, recommended that immediate measures be taken to ensure that future medium-term plans of the United Nations and the specialized agencies should contain intersectoral presentations of the various programmes dealing with issues of concern to women and that revisions of current plans should be considered in the light of the results of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

* For the discussion, see paras. 152-164 below.

1. Decides to convene in 1987 a session of the Commission on the Status of Women of eight working days prior to the first regular session of the Economic and Social Council;

2. Decides further that the Commission at that session shall consider the following:

(a) Revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 intended to fully integrate the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women into both economic and social development programmes;

(b) Proposals for the preparation by the Secretariat of the medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995;

(c) Programme narrative of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989;

(d) Final draft of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development;

(e) Monitoring, review and appraisal of the Forward-looking Strategies with a view to facilitating their expeditious and universal application;

(f) Proposed guidelines for the long-term programme of work of the Commission to the year 2000;

(g) Proposals for the strengthening of the Commission in discharging its functions;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission, at the session to be held in 1987, concise reports and other relevant documentation on the matters set out in paragraph 2 above.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XVI*

National machinery to promote the advancement of women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3275 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974, 31/136 of 16 December 1976 and 33/186 of 29 January 1979, in which the Assembly recommended that Member States establish appropriate national machinery to accelerate the integration of women in all spheres of national life,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1978/26 of 5 May 1978 and 1980/35 of 2 May 1980, concerning the important role of machinery at the national governmental level in the implementation of the objectives and goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and in the attainment of national priorities for the advancement of women,

* For the discussion, see paras. 165-167 below.

Stressing the need, expressed in General Assembly resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985, for Governments to allocate adequate resources and to take effective appropriate measures to implement the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women 3/ as a matter of high priority, including the establishment or reinforcement, as appropriate, of national machineries to promote the advancement of women, and to monitor the implementation of the Strategies with a view to ensuring the full integration of women in the political, economic, social and cultural life of their countries,

Taking note of paragraph 106 of the Forward-looking Strategies, in which it is stated that appropriate national machinery is lacking or, where it exists, lacking in the resources, focus, responsibility and authority to be effective, which is a serious obstacle to the effective integration of women in the development process,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to convene, subject to the availability of financial resources, an interregional seminar, including heads of national machineries, to examine the question of national machineries and to make recommendations for consideration by the Commission on the Status of Women with a view to strengthening that essential mechanism for the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women at national, regional and international levels;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a document for the seminar on the basis of information provided by Member States and others concerned on the current status of national machineries to promote the advancement of women, to identify issues for discussion and to develop for that purpose a number of case studies;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit a report for in-depth consideration by Member States at the 1988 session of the Commission on the Status of Women, based on information obtained from Member States and others concerned, on the proposals of the seminar, and on the basis of experience gained during the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, and to propose guidelines for national machinery to promote the advancement of women and ways to ensure effective implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies;

4. Invites the Secretary-General, in preparing the above-mentioned report, to draw upon all relevant information, including reports of States members of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XVII*

System-wide medium-term plan for women and development
and system-wide co-ordination of the implementation of
the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the
Advancement of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1985/46 of 31 May 1985, in which it requested the Secretary-General to take the initiative in formulating a system-wide medium-term plan for women and development,

Bearing in mind paragraphs 311, 338 and 339 of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 3/ outlining measures to improve system-wide co-ordination of activities for the advancement of women and as a means of implementing the Strategies,

Noting General Assembly resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985, in which the Assembly endorsed the Forward-looking Strategies,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed framework of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development, 23/

1. Takes note of the proposed framework of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development;

2. Emphasizes the importance for the comprehensive implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women of programme 2, on access to productive resources, income and employment, and programme 3, on access to services; 24/

3. Decides that the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development should pay particular attention to programme 2, which includes activities of the highest priority for integrating women into economic development, and to programme 3;

4. Recommends that future medium-term plans of the United Nations and the specialized agencies should contain intersectoral presentations of the various programmes dealing with issues of concern to women, particularly those relating to the access of women to productive resources, income and employment and the access of women to services;

5. Recommends also that priority areas addressed in programmes 2 and 3 of the system-wide medium-term plan be reflected in technical co-operation activities carried out for the benefit of women;

* For the discussion, see paras. 168-170 below.

23/ E/1986/8.

24/ Ibid., para. 14.

6. Emphasizes that the system-wide medium-term plan should be formulated so as to permit verification and monitoring of the progress made towards the achievement of its objectives;

7. Further emphasizes the importance of the plan of action formulated by the United Nations Development Programme in consultation with the United Nations Development Fund for Women for the more active and deliberate involvement of women in development through technical co-operation;

8. Requests the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to undertake in 1989 a cross-organizational programme analysis in order to review systematically the activities for and resources allocated to the advancement of women;

9. Decides that the Commission on the Status of Women shall review the final draft of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development before its consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1987.

B. Draft decision

2. The Commission on the Status of Women recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

Provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women

The Economic and Social Council approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE THIRTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Implications of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women for programme planning in the United Nations system.

Documentation

Revisions to chapters 10 to 24 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 with a view to integrating the Forward-looking Strategies fully into both economic and social development programmes

Report of the Secretary-General providing guidance for integrating the Forward-looking Strategies into the medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995

Relevant sections of the programme narrative of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989

Report of the Secretary-General containing the draft of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development

4. Monitoring and review and appraisal of the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies.
5. Strengthening the Commission on the Status of Women.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on measures to strengthen the Commission on the Status of Women

6. Programme of future work and provisional agenda for the thirty-third session.

Documentation

Report by the Secretary-General containing guidelines for the long-term programme of work of the Commission to the year 2000

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission.

Chapter II

ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AIMS OF THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

3. The Commission considered item 4 of its agenda at its 2nd to 4th, 14th and 16th meetings, on 24 and 25 February and on 4 and 5 March 1986. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretariat on violence in the family (E/CN.6/1986/4);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on measures taken and results achieved in pursuit of equal opportunity for women in the organizations of the United Nations common system (E/CN.6/1986/12);

(c) Note by the Secretariat on reports on the status of women in the Professional category and above in the United Nations system (E/CN.6/1986/14 and Corr.1).

4. The Commission also had before it for information the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its second and third (A/39/45) and fourth sessions (A/40/45) and the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (A/40/623), together with a conference room paper, 25/ prepared by the Secretariat on the basis of reports received from Member States, on the New York Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance.

5. In introducing the item, the Director of the Advancement of Women Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat noted, among other things, that an expert group meeting on violence in the family was to be convened by the Branch during the biennium 1986-1987 to examine the different aspects of that problem and to make recommendations thereon.

6. Many representatives expressed great satisfaction with both the current status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex), the major international legal instrument for equal rights between women and men, and the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. They noted that the Convention was one of the principal achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and expressed their satisfaction with the increasing number of countries that had ratified that important instrument. Some representatives emphasized that the implementation of the Convention was an integral part of the realization of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.

7. Several representatives expressed the hope that more States would ratify or accede to the Convention, and they allocated great importance to the reporting obligations of the States parties to the Convention and the right of States parties

25/ Issued in English only.

to make specific reservations upon ratification of the Convention. Some representatives expressed the view that many countries would be unable to ratify the Convention without making reservations. However, a few representatives recommended that the Commission on the Status of Women, in close co-operation with the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, should undertake a thorough study of the reservations that had been made so far to determine whether they were unintended interpretations of the Convention, how they affected the implementation of the Convention and to what extent some reservations were directly incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

8. Regarding national action to implement the Convention, several representatives reported on the action of their Governments in applying the de jure principles of the Convention to the de facto problems confronting the advancement of women in their countries. A number of representatives pointed out that acceding to the Convention had not required additional measures of a legal nature, since corresponding provisions had already been provided for in national legislation. Measures aimed at the further improvement of working conditions for women and the protection of motherhood and childhood were regularly included in national plans for social and economic development, and they reported significant progress in that respect. Some representatives referred to the right to life in peace and to work and education as basic rights of women. Others called upon States not to be content with ratification of the Convention as such but to work for a comprehensive application of the Convention to specific problems confronting women. All representatives spoke of the need to eliminate the obstacles to the implementation of the Convention. Most of them listed such obstacles as apartheid, racial discrimination, colonialism, unequal employment opportunities and inflation.

9. Some representatives expressed concern about the slow progress and inadequate achievement of equal opportunities for women in the United Nations system and called for increased measures to recruit and promote equally qualified women to positions of responsibility at senior policy-making levels throughout the system.

10. With regard to family violence, some representatives expressed appreciation for the Secretariat's note on the subject (E/CN.6/1986/4), noted with satisfaction that an expert group meeting on violence in the family would be convened by the Advancement of Women Branch during the biennium 1986-1987, and expressed the view that such a meeting would provide an adequate basis for a meaningful debate on the subject at a future session of the Commission.

11. Observers for international non-governmental organizations reported their deep concern with problems of violence in the family and called for intensified data collection, education and the alleviation of the basic economic and social problems of women.

Action taken by the Commission

Elimination of discrimination against women and exercise of all their rights

12. At the 14th meeting, on 4 March 1986, the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, on behalf of Bulgaria, 26/ the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba,

26/ In accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, 26/ Nicaragua, Poland, 26/ the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic 26/ and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1986/L.4), entitled "Elimination of discrimination against women and their exercise of rights to life in peace, work and education".

13. At the 16th meeting, on 5 March 1986, the representative of the Byelorussian SSR, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (E/CN.6/1986/L.4/Rev.1), which he further orally revised, inter alia, revising the title so that it read: "Elimination of discrimination against women and exercise of all their rights". The representative of the Byelorussian SSR further revised the draft resolution to take into account proposals made by the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and India.

14. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I).

Violence in the family

15. At the 14th meeting, on 4 March 1986, the representative of Canada, on behalf of Austria, 26/ Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, 26/ Norway, 26/ Spain, 26/ the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1986/L.6 and Corr.1), entitled "Violence in the family". Subsequently, Italy 26/ joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

16. At the 16th meeting, on 5 March 1986, the representative of Canada orally revised the draft resolution on behalf of the sponsors.

17. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II).

Women in the United Nations

18. At the 14th meeting, on 4 March 1986, the representative of Venezuela, on behalf of Australia, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, the Netherlands, 26/ Spain, 26/ the United States of America and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1986/L.7), entitled "Women in the United Nations". Subsequently, China, Ecuador, Guatemala, 26/ Indonesia, Italy, 26/ Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Philippines, Tunisia and Zambia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

19. At the 16th meeting, on 5 March 1986, the representative of Venezuela orally revised the draft resolution on behalf of the sponsors.

20. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III).

Chapter III

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND CO-OPERATION

21. The Commission considered item 5 of its agenda at its 4th, 5th, 14th and 16th meetings, on 25 and 26 February and on 4 and 5 March 1986. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on measures of assistance provided to women inside South Africa and Namibia and to women from South Africa and Namibia who have become refugees as a result of the practice of apartheid (E/CN.6/1986/5);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on the preparation of a comprehensive report on the situation of Palestinian women living within and outside the occupied Arab territories (E/CN.6/1986/6);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of women and children living in the occupied Arab territories (E/CN.6/1986/7);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation (E/CN.6/1986/8);

(e) Note by the Secretariat on the condition of women and children in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence (E/CN.6/1986/9).

22. In introducing the item, the Director of the Advancement of Women Branch noted, among other things, that 1986 had been designated by the General Assembly as the International Year of Peace (resolution 37/16). In that regard, and pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/20, she requested the Commission to consider recommendations for concrete proposals to ensure the full participation of women in the establishment of conditions conducive to the maintenance of peace and to the elimination of inequality and poverty. She informed the Commission that the Branch had initiated studies on the question of women and peace, as a contribution to the International Year of Peace.

23. The representative of the secretariat for the International Year of Peace informed the Commission that the draft programme of the Year referred to the growing influence of women as promoters of peace and equality, and noted that women were voicing their concerns for peace in new and innovative ways at the international, national and local levels; it was also stated therein that the United Nations Decade for Women and the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace had provided an important basis for further activities necessary to the promotion of global peace (A/40/669, annex I, para. 27 (d)).

24. Many representatives reiterated that it was necessary to emphasize the interrelationship of the three objectives of the Decade and of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies to effectively promote activities for the advancement of women. A number of them spoke of the significance of the activities of the International Year of Peace for the mobilization of efforts by women for peace and security.

25. Several representatives stressed the need for women to work together with all the forces that sought to save humanity from the nuclear destruction of the planet and from the militarization of warfare in outer space. Some representatives noted the necessity of the development of respect and understanding among women throughout the world in spite of political and ideological differences to form the basis for women's active involvement in both peace demonstrations and peace negotiations, as well as peace-building activities. Several representatives noted that concrete steps were needed to effectively promote the participation of women in international peace and co-operation, including appointments and promotions of women at all ranks in foreign ministries so that they could assume more important roles in disarmament discussions and peace negotiations. Many delegations referred to the recent initiatives of the Soviet Union on disarmament. Several of them emphasized the importance of the concrete programme for the complete and universal elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. Another representative reaffirmed the position of her Government on disarmament.

26. Many representatives emphasized the importance of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation (General Assembly resolution 37/63, annex) and the need for the Commission to consider measures that might be necessary to implement that Declaration, including educational and communication channels, especially in the context of the Forward-looking Strategies and in specific activities at the national and international levels such as seminars and meetings.

27. Several representatives stated that the Commission should continue to study issues related to the participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation, including the issue of Palestinian women, at its future sessions.

28. Several representatives referred to the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of women and children living in the occupied Arab territories (E/CN.6/1986/7), and emphasized the problems confronting women and children in those territories. Other representatives stressed that the radical improvement of the status of Palestinian women could be achieved only through the implementation of the United Nations resolutions demanding the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories and by fulfilling the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

29. One representative expressed regret that the source material for the report did not really relate to women and children, but was drawn from more general reports and other materials dealing with various aspects of the living conditions of the Palestinian people as a whole in those territories. He stated that those sources were unreliable and he referred to a detailed rebuttal circulated by his delegation in March 1985 (A/40/188-E/1985/60). Another representative thanked the Secretariat for the documents on the situation of Palestinian women and children and emphasized that statistical information had been taken from organizations and agencies of the United Nations system. However, she noted that a more comprehensive report should be prepared as Palestinian women and children were victims of State terrorism and daily suffered from the inhuman practices of the Israeli authorities in the occupied Arab territories; she emphasized that nothing less than the achievement of their inalienable rights would put an end to their sufferings and bring justice to their cause. She appealed to the United Nations system and the international community to implement the Forward-looking Strategies, especially concerning the situation of Palestinian women and children.

30. Some representatives referred to the problems of women caught in situations of emergency and armed conflict in Central America. Others referred to the problems of women in Angola, a front-line State, who were also victims of emergency and armed conflict caused by the racist régime of South Africa.

31. Several representatives expressed great concern and support for the women and children living under the apartheid régime in South Africa and in the occupied territory of Namibia and called for the eradication of apartheid; they further called on those countries that collaborated with South Africa to refrain from doing so. They especially called for increased measures of assistance to women inside South Africa and Namibia, and to women from South Africa and Namibia who had become refugees as a result of the practice of apartheid. A few representatives specifically mentioned the need for increased contributions to the trust funds set up under the aegis of the United Nations to provide such assistance.

32. One representative drew attention to the sufferings of women in some parts of Asia due to aggression and foreign occupation and called for a just solution to the problems on the basis of withdrawal of foreign troops.

33. The observer for the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) informed the Commission about the political situation in Namibia, which was characterized by killings and massacres of innocent people, detention without trial, rape and all types of discrimination. She also outlined SWAPO activities for the advancement of women in such sectors as education, health, nutrition, child care and development.

34. The observer for the African National Congress drew the Commission's attention to the emergency and armed conflict situation confronting black women living under the apartheid régime, and to the various types of oppression and discrimination to which black women were subjected on a daily basis, and concluded that there would be no peace in South Africa unless apartheid was eliminated.

35. The observer for the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania traced the evolution of the problems of exploitation and oppression confronting Azanian women and concluded by commending the contributions of the various organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to assist women who were victims of the illegal régime. She urged the Commission to ensure that those problems received maximum publicity and increased support.

36. An observer for an international non-governmental organization described the various activities that her organization had undertaken to strengthen the women's movement for peace and disarmament against the danger of nuclear war and thereby to support the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation. Another observer for a non-governmental organization provided the Commission with detailed information about recent incidents of violence, abuse and torture of civilians, especially cases involving young women, in southern Lebanon during a military intervention and search operation.

Action taken by the Commission

Participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation

37. At the 14th meeting, on 4 March 1986, the representative of the German Democratic Republic, on behalf of Bulgaria, 26/ the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist

Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, Poland, 26/ and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1986/L.3), entitled "Participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation".

38. At the 16th meeting, on 5 March 1986, the Commission had before it a revised draft resolution (E/CN.6/1986/L.3/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors, now joined by Cuba and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. 26/

39. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the revised draft resolution (see chap.I, sect. A, draft resolution IV).

Palestinian women

40. At the 14th meeting, on 4 March 1986, the representative of Zambia, on behalf of Algeria, 26/ Cuba, Czechoslovakia, India, Nicaragua, Tunisia, Yugoslavia 26/ and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1986/L.5), entitled "Palestinian women". Subsequently, China joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

41. At the 16th meeting, on 5 March 1986, the representative of Zambia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, and China, introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (E/CN.6/1986/L.5/Rev.1).

42. At the same meeting, the Commission took action on the revised draft resolution as follows:

- (a) Operative paragraph 2 was adopted by 18 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions;
- (b) Operative paragraph 4 was adopted by 20 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions;
- (c) The revised draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 18 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions (see chap.I, sect. A, draft resolution V).

Women and children under apartheid

43. At the 14th meeting, on 4 March 1986, the representative of Zambia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, and China, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1986/L.9), entitled "Women and children under apartheid".

44. At the 16th meeting, on 5 March 1986, the representative of Zambia, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced a revised draft resolution (E/CN.6/1986/L.9/Rev.2), which she further orally revised.

45. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the revised draft resolution, as orally revised, by 20 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions (see chap.I, sect. A, draft resolution VI).

Namibia

46. At the 14th meeting, on 4 March 1986, the representative of Zambia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1986/L.10), entitled "Namibia".

47. At the 16th meeting, on 5 March 1986, the representative of Zambia, on behalf of the sponsors, now joined by China, introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (E/CN.6/1986/L.10/Rev.1).

48. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the revised draft resolution by 19 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution VII).

Front-line States

49. At the 14th meeting, on 4 March 1986, the representative of Zambia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1986/L.11), entitled "Front-line States".

50. At the 16th meeting, on 5 March 1986, the representative of Zambia, on behalf of the sponsors now joined by China, introduced a revised draft resolution (E/CN.6/1986/L.11/Rev.2).

51. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the revised draft resolution by 18 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution VIII).

Measures of assistance provided to South African, Namibian and refugee women

52. At the 14th meeting, on 4 March 1986, the representative of Zambia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, and China, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1986/L.8), entitled "Measures of assistance provided to South African, Namibian and refugee women".

53. At the 16th meeting, on 5 March 1986, the representative of Zambia, on behalf of the sponsors introduced a revised draft resolution (E/CN.6/1986/L.8/Rev.1), which she further orally revised.

54. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the revised draft resolution, as orally revised, by 18 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution IX).

* * *

55. With regard to draft resolutions V to IX, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland emphasized her delegation's concern about the adoption by the Commission of resolutions which did not have direct implications for women, thus increasing the politicization of the Commission and diminishing its role as the focal organ of the United Nations for women's issues.

56. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany expressed agreement with the representative of the United Kingdom about the politicization of the Commission and the consideration of matters that could be dealt with by other bodies rather than taking up the time of the Commission.

57. The representative of Australia expressed support for the draft resolutions just adopted because of the great sufferings of some women but questioned the use of the limited resources of the Commission on issues that could be dealt with elsewhere.

58. The representative of Canada said that her delegation had condemned the South African régime and destabilization in the region and continued to do so.

59. The representative of France expressed the opinion that the problems should be taken up by other bodies and that the Commission was losing credibility in considering them.

60. The representative of Greece stated that Greece supported all activities of assistance to refugees.

Chapter IV

ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

61. The Commission considered item 6 of its agenda at its 9th, 10th, 14th and 16th meetings, on 28 February and on 4 and 5 March 1986. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the question of elderly women (E/CN.6/1986/10) and a conference room paper prepared by the Secretariat on future updates of the world survey on the role of women in development.

62. The Director of the Advancement of Women Branch, in her introduction, drew the attention of the Commission to General Assembly resolution 40/204, by which the Assembly, inter alia, invited the Commission at its thirty-first session to make specific action-oriented recommendations based on the world survey on the role of women in development (A/CONF.116/4 and Corr.1) as a part of the overall implementation of and follow-up to the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, to make a recommendation on future updates of the survey after 1989 and to suggest terms of reference for the first update of the survey. She described the proposals of the Secretariat set out in the conference room paper, especially the need to focus on the integration of women in the economy and to undertake future updates in close co-operation with the relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system. She suggested that future updates be reviewed by the Commission in 1992 or 1994 and subsequently by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh or forty-ninth session. She also drew the Commission's attention to the question of elderly women and their basic social and economic problems as presented in the report of the Secretary-General.

63. Many representatives noted the importance of the survey, and the contribution it had made to the preparation of the Forward-looking Strategies, especially to chapter II, on development. They agreed that the first survey was more descriptive than prescriptive, but served as a major research document on the role of women in development despite methodological difficulties, resulting from lack of a common data base and standardization of statistics, that made comparison difficult. Several representatives expressed appreciation to the Secretary-General and to all the concerned organizations and agencies of the United Nations system for the preparation of the survey, and agreed that it should receive greater attention on the part of the world community in general and national Governments in particular. Regarding additional measures that should be taken some representatives said that it was not sufficient to publish the survey but suggested that the various sections on ways and means of improving the role of women in development be consolidated in a simplified version more suitable for policy formulation and implementation and disseminated throughout the world in many languages.

64. Several representatives drew the attention of the Commission to the persistence of major problems that prevented effective follow-up action based on the survey, including the increasing economic gaps between countries with different levels of development; the international debt and monetary crisis; related problems in foreign trade; reduction of funds for development; emergency and armed conflict affecting women in several areas of the world; and the nature of certain national and international economic policies.

65. Several representatives, speaking on the role of women in development in a broad context, stressed the importance of the implementation of the United Nations decisions aimed at restructuring international economic relations on a just and

democratic basis, including the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX)) and the relevant paragraphs of the Forward-looking Strategies. They referred to the recent memorandum by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/40/407-E/1985/131) containing a programme for the improvement of international economic relations and indicating that that could be achieved through the elimination of discrimination, settlement of the problems of debt, the establishment of a new economic order and provision of economic security for all nations.

66. Several representatives agreed that there was a need for action-oriented recommendations based on the survey as part of the overall implementation of and follow-up to the Strategies. Some representatives referred to specific action taken by their Governments to support the activities of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on women in development and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). One representative proposed that Governments should draw up guidelines for planners to ensure that all concerns of women were given full consideration at all stages of policy-making, and should be encouraged to give planners training in the special concerns of women in development and to make adequate statistical data available to them. Another representative suggested that if women were to participate fully in development and its promotion they must make a vigorous appeal to the international community to take effective measures to transform the international economic order into a just and rational one, responsive to the interest of all peoples, to improve North-South relations and strengthen South-South co-operation, and to achieve a balanced world economic development through the joint efforts of North and South.

67. Several representatives reported measures taken in their countries for further improvement of the working conditions of women, and additional benefits provided for them, enabling women to combine their active participation in national economies with motherhood and other family roles. Some representatives spoke of the need to divert resources from military expenditures to the needs of social and economic development and improving the status of women, especially in developing countries.

68. Other representatives referred to specific follow-up action on what the Forward-looking Strategies cited as "areas of special concern" (women in areas affected by drought, urban poor women, elderly women, young women, etc.). One representative spoke of the women who had to walk long distances to provide minimal water supplies to their community, and recommended that UNDP and UNIFEM should give priority over the next five years to promoting water-supply projects, preserving established water systems, promoting irrigation and training and educating women to assume responsibility in those areas. Another representative said she did not understand why the Commission had been requested to make specific action-oriented recommendations based on the survey because the Strategies already contained such recommendations.

69. Many representatives agreed that the survey should be updated and several representatives supported the proposals set forth by the Secretariat in the conference room paper. Suggestions for the terms of reference for the first update included the need to examine the medium-term and long-term effects of the world economic crisis on the application of development plans and policies of developing countries, and the corresponding impact on the advancement of women; and the need to fill the gaps in the first survey, for example, by providing more adequate statistics and drawing specific conclusions. While some delegations felt that the update should be extended to include additional chapters, others proposed a

narrower scope and more in-depth analysis of the various sectors. Several representatives agreed that while the first survey was descriptive, the next should be prescriptive and a resource for national, regional and international implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies.

70. Some representatives called for additional study on such issues as health, population, agricultural industries, commerce, the service sector, the informal sector, including voluntary work, the media, participation of women in formulating national economic policies, including the question of the debt crisis and structural changes.

71. Regarding future updates of the survey for 1989 and beyond, several representatives emphasized the importance of co-operation between the concerned organizations of the United Nations system, the need for a common data base upon which to draw and standardization for proper economic comparisons or policy inferences. Some representatives said that they expected the methodology to improve with each future update. One representative emphasized that the 1989 survey should have a reformulated structure to accommodate available information so as to be suitable for policy formulation in support of the Forward-looking Strategies, and that it should have the widest possible distribution. She specifically suggested that each update of the survey could focus on one or two new issues for more in-depth analysis and, together with the review of the Strategies, should be reflected in the medium-term plans of the organizations of the United Nations system.

72. With regard to the status and situation of elderly women, several representatives welcomed the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/1986/10), and described the condition of elderly women in their countries. One representative said that, although the report contained extensive information, it lacked a breakdown of data by country and did not include summaries of national experience in the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging 27/ or recommendations on how to improve the situation. Another representative stated that the report clearly identified some problem areas of particular concern and some where improvement was needed; while she believed the Commission should concentrate its resources on such special areas of concern, she also drew attention to the need for a review of the particular needs of young women.

73. The Director of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women stated that the Institute could contribute substantively to the update of the survey and put forward some specific suggestions.

74. The representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) described the activities undertaken by FAO in implementing the Forward-looking Strategies in the areas of food, water and agriculture. She made proposals for future updates of the survey with regard to agriculture, access to land and the effects of landlessness on women, the improvement of statistics and indicators in food-production activities, and the factors influencing women's participation in both technical assistance and investment projects involving extension services.

27/ See Report of the World Assembly on Aging, Vienna, 26 July-6 August 1982 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.16), chap. VI.

75. The observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization pointed out that while women constituted an important tool for development to change society, nothing could be developed without a homeland and that the struggle would continue for that purpose as well as for the interrelated objectives of the Decade.

76. An observer for an international non-governmental organization described the efforts being made by her organization to promote the participation of women from the developing countries in the planning process for projects related to the advancement of employed women. She expressed the hope that the Commission would recommend ways to strengthen fruitful collaboration between the regional commissions, national Governments and non-governmental organizations to implement the Forward-looking Strategies.

77. An observer for another non-governmental organization drew the attention of the Commission to the situation of elderly women around the world and concluded that women could not live in peace without security in old age.

Action taken by the Commission

Updating of the world survey on the role of women in development

78. At its 16th meeting, on 5 March 1986, the Commission had before it a draft resolution submitted by the Chairman (E/CN.6/1986/L.19/Rev.2), entitled "Updating of the world survey on the role of women in development". The text of the draft resolution was based on draft resolutions E/CN.6/1986/L.19/Rev.1, sponsored by the Group of 77, and E/CN.6/1986/L.21, sponsored by Austria, 28/ Canada, Greece and the Netherlands, 28/ which were in consequence withdrawn.

79. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution X).

Elderly women

80. At the 14th meeting, on 4 March 1986, the representative of Canada, on behalf of Austria, 28/ Canada, China, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany and Finland, 28/ introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1986/L.22), entitled "Elderly women".

81. At the 16th meeting, on 5 March 1986, the representative of Canada, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution to incorporate a change proposed by the representative of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics.

82. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution XI).

28/ In accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

Role of women in society

83. At the 14th meeting, on 4 March 1986, the representative of Bulgaria, on behalf of Bulgaria, 28/ Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic 28/ and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1986/L.23 and Corr.1), entitled "Role of women in society". Subsequently, Czechoslovakia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

84. At the 16th meeting, on 5 March 1986, the representative of Bulgaria orally revised the draft resolution on behalf of the sponsors, taking into account suggestions made by the representative of Norway.

85. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution XII).

86. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stated that her delegation had joined in the consensus, looking ahead to the year 2000, but that there was no immediate prospect of her country implementing the recommendations.

Implementation of the Arusha Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of African Women Beyond the United Nations Decade for Women

87. At the 14th meeting, on 4 March 1986, the representative of Zambia, on behalf of the States members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1986/L.24), entitled "Implementation of the Arusha Strategies".

88. At the 16th meeting, on 5 March 1986, the representative of Zambia orally revised the draft resolution on behalf of the sponsors.

89. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution XIII).

Chapter V

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE STATUS OF WOMEN

90. The Commission considered item 7 of its agenda at its 1st, 4th, 5th, 11th to 14th and 16th meetings, from 24 to 26 February and from 3 to 5 March 1986. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on physical violence against detained women that is specific to their sex (E/CN.6/1986/11) and a note by the Secretary-General on non-confidential communications concerning the status of women (E/CN.6/1986/CR.28).

91. At the 1st meeting, a list of confidential communications on the status of women (S.W. Communications List No. 22) was distributed in a sealed envelope to the representative of each State member of the Commission attending the thirty-first session.

92. At its 4th and 5th meetings, the Commission appointed a Working Group on Communications on the Status of Women (see chap. VIII, sect. D, below). The Working Group held two private meetings.

93. At the 11th meeting, the Director of the Advancement of Women Branch in her introductory statement drew the attention of the Commission to Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/27, which provided the basis for the Commission's consideration of confidential and non-confidential communications concerning the status of women.

94. At its 12th meeting, the Commission in closed session heard the report of the Working Group, which read as follows:

"The Working Group has studied the communications concerning the situation of women. It was noted that many of these communications deal with mass violations of human rights.

"The Group agreed that many of the communications do not contain clearly expressed indications of discrimination against women as contained in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and concern in equal degree both men and women. The Working Group, thus, has come to the conclusion that such communications do not fall within its competence.

"Regarding the communications specifically related to women the Working Group reiterates that the earlier trend, namely, the exposure of women, while officially detained, to physical violence, still continues.

"The Working Group would like to draw the attention of the Commission to Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/19, in which the Council invited Member States to communicate their views on the questions dealt with in the report of the Commission on its thirtieth session."

95. One representative expressed disappointment with the quality of the report, especially when compared to the report submitted to the Commission at its thirtieth session (see E/1984/15, 29/ para. 70), and noted that it contained no information on the number of communications studied or on the categories of confidential communications specifically related to women. She referred to a contradiction in the second and third paragraphs of the report; the report did not affirm the Commission's competence to review communications related specifically to women, nor indicate clearly that such communications were contained in the confidential list before the Working Group. Consequently, she requested the Working Group to clarify that wording so that the Commission could adopt the report by consensus.

96. Several members of the Working Group noted that the report had the same structure as that submitted to the Commission at its thirtieth session. It was also noted that there was no contradiction between the second and third paragraphs because they dealt with different subjects and were not interrelated.

97. One representative indicated that a member of his delegation who had participated in the Working Group had complained that she had not received all the documents available to other participants, and found sufficient ambiguities in the report to merit clarification of the wording. Another representative of the same delegation said that the whole text should be reconsidered in order to arrive at a consensus.

98. Members of the Working Group emphasized that the Group, comprising members from each of five regional groups, had worked diligently to review all the communications contained in the confidential list. While they expressed the view that their report was final and could not be modified, they did agree that the Commission could review the report and make appropriate recommendations pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/27.

99. The Commission adopted the report of the Working Group, and decided to incorporate it, together with the comments made, in its report to the Council.

100. Several representatives welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on physical violence against detained women that was specific to their sex (E/CN.6/1986/11), but regretted that so few Governments had replied to the Secretary-General pursuant to the request of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1984/19 on that matter. They indicated that violence against women in detention, especially rape, was widespread. They supported the proposal that the Secretary-General should invite Member States to submit a report on legislative and other measures taken to prevent physical violence against detained women that was specific to their sex, and that the Secretary-General should submit a report on those measures to the Commission at a future session.

101. An observer for an international non-governmental organization drew the Commission's attention to the important role of women in society as mothers and the need for measures to reduce women's double burden of formal and informal work.

102. Another observer for an international non-governmental organization said that the organization was working to sow the seeds of change in attitudes regarding women's problems in employment and for a new consciousness and new approaches for the advancement of women.

Action taken by the Commission

Physical violence against detained women that is
specific to their sex

103. At the 14th meeting, on 4 March 1986, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on behalf of Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands 30/ and the United Kingdom, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1986/L.25), entitled "Physical violence against detained women that is specific to their sex".

104. At the 16th meeting, on 5 March 1986, the representative of the United Kingdom orally revised the draft resolution, on behalf of the sponsors, taking into account proposals made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and India.

105. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution XIV).

30/ In accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

Chapter VI

RESULTS OF THE WORLD CONFERENCE TO REVIEW AND APPRAISE THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN: EQUALITY, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE, AND PROGRAMME OF FUTURE WORK

106. At its 1st meeting, on 24 February 1986, the Commission decided to consider items 3 and 8 of its agenda concurrently. It considered the items at its 6th to 8th and 13th to 17th meetings, on 26 and 27 February and on 4 and 5 March 1986.

107. For its consideration of item 3, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General on the reporting system for periodic review and appraisal of progress in the advancement of women at national, regional and international levels (E/CN.6/1986/2 and Add.1 and E/CN.6/1986/2/Add.1/Corr.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on measures for the integration of the needs and concerns of women in planning and programme activities of the United Nations system (E/CN.6/1986/3);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on alternative measures to strengthen the Commission on the Status of Women (E/CN.6/1986/13) and a note by the Secretariat on the administrative and financial implications of that report (E/CN.6/1986/L.1).

108. For its consideration of item 8, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the proposed framework of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development (E/1986/8);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987: programme of work of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs relating to the advancement of women (E/CN.6/1986/15);

(c) Note by the Secretariat on proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 for the global social development issues programme, in particular the subprogrammes relating to the status of women (E/CN.6/1986/16).

The Commission also had before it a conference room paper prepared by the Secretariat on the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan.

109. In introducing the item, the Director of the Advancement of Women Branch noted that the items were of particular importance because they concerned the future work of the Commission and the draft recommendations that the Commission would adopt on the follow-up and implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies.

110. Many representatives emphasized that the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 July 1985, had been a resounding success, characterized by a high degree of responsibility, harmony and consensus that had resulted in the adoption of the Forward-looking Strategies. A number of delegations emphasized that the results of the Conference proved that the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women remained valid and interrelated. A

few representatives stressed that the greatest achievement of Nairobi was the definition, for the first time, of a potentially powerful new force: an international women's movement. Most representatives agreed that the momentum of the Conference should not be lost and that it was incumbent on the Commission to foster and implement the Strategies.

111. A number of representatives noted that at the Conference the continuing importance of fundamental documents on the advancement of women had been reiterated; they included the Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and Their Contribution to Development and Peace, 1975, 31/ the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year, 32/ the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women, 33/ the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation (General Assembly resolution 37/63, annex) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex).

112. Many representatives noted that not all the tasks of the United Nations Decade for Women had been fulfilled at the Conference. Among the obstacles listed by a number of delegations were imperialism, colonialism, apartheid, racism in all its forms, inequity of existing international economic relations, the arms race, armed conflicts and traditional stereotyping of women.

113. Many representatives particularly underlined priority areas in the Forward-looking Strategies, and cited the measures already being taken by their Governments to implement the Strategies in relation to the main theme of the Decade (equality, development and peace), and to such issues as strengthening national machineries for the advancement of women, increasing activities related to the subtheme of the Decade (employment, health and education), and projects for women in areas affected by drought, urban poor women, elderly women, young women and abused women. Several representatives cited the important roles played by non-governmental women's organizations and forums in collective efforts to implement the Strategies. They acknowledged the great importance of the non-governmental forum held at the University of Nairobi in July 1985 as an important counterpart to the Conference.

114. A number of representatives emphasized the importance of efforts made for the improvement of the status of women at the national level and the involvement of Governments and political and public organizations. Some reported new achievements in securing the real political, social and economic equality of women.

115. Many representatives agreed that the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies and the goals of Equality, development and peace demanded a more active

31/ See Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year, Mexico City, 19 June-2 July 1975 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.1), chap. I.

32/ Ibid., chap. II, sect. A.

33/ See Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Copenhagen, 14-30 July 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.IV.3 and corrigendum), chap. I, sect. A.

practical role for the Commission in the future. Many representatives recommended that the Commission be convened on an annual basis so that it might organize its work in manageable parts and alternate, reschedule or phase out items to allow for more in-depth consideration of priority issues. Several representatives proposed that special sessions of the Commission be held on priority issues. Some representatives suggested that the membership of the Commission be enlarged to better reflect the expanded membership of the United Nations over the past 26 years; other representatives suggested that the name of the Commission be changed to "Commission for Women's Advancement" to set a new optimistic and more dynamic tone for its future work. Some representatives suggested that the Commission needed not a change of name but rather more emphasis on alternative measures to strengthen it vis-à-vis the content of its work programme.

116. Citing the current financial crisis confronting the organizations of the United Nations system, several representatives emphasized that it would seem more appropriate to improve the quality and timely issuance of documents so that they were available in advance of each session of the Commission to enable representatives to arrive adequately briefed. One representative spoke of the need for training for the staff and representatives to United Nations meetings on issues related to women. A few representatives favoured the present system of biennial sessions of the Commission and suggested extending the number of days if needed.

117. Many representatives agreed that the Commission should be strengthened to effectively follow up the Nairobi Conference and to review and appraise progress in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies at the national, regional and international levels. In that context, several representatives suggested ways in which the Commission could strengthen its co-ordinating abilities regarding the various organizations of the United Nations system, Member States, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations: it could serve as a catalyst to promote the implementation of the Strategies by those organizations, and review and appraise progress made in attaining the goals of the Strategies; set priorities for work on certain issues requiring in-depth reviews, such as women and violence, women and water resources, women's participation in decision-making, women and the new international economic order, and women and the resolution of conflicts; sponsor expert or working groups on topics designated by the Commission, such as national machineries for the advancement of women, violence in the family, and women and peace-making, and appoint periodically special rapporteurs to undertake in-depth studies on priority issues and make recommendations to the Commission.

118. Some representatives suggested that the Commission should request the Secretary-General to invite comments from Member States on alternative measures to strengthen the Commission, on the cycle for convening United Nations conferences to review the Forward-looking Strategies, and on the elaboration of a work-plan and timetable for the Commission's review and appraisal of the implementation of the Strategies. One representative said that such comments could be submitted to the Secretary-General by the autumn of 1986 for submission to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1987, and subsequently to the Commission.

119. A representative of the Office for Programme Planning and Co-ordination of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs drew the attention of the Commission to the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed framework of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development (E/1986/8). She noted that during the United Nations Decade for Women the activities of the United Nations system had expanded in that area, but she indicated that there was no programmatic strategy for action on a system-wide basis for women and development. She

explained that the system-wide medium-term plan should serve as a framework for integrating women's concerns into all the planning and programming activities of the United Nations system. The plan should serve as a policy framework for the plans and programmes of the system, as an instrument for improving programme coherence and as a yardstick against which to assess periodically the system's efforts in selected areas.

120. Several representatives emphasized that special measures should be taken to fully integrate the needs and concerns of women in the regular policies, programmes and activities of the United Nations system, and recommended that a special session of the Commission be held in 1987 for the purpose of reviewing specific proposals for integrating the Forward-looking Strategies into the United Nations planning, programming and budgeting system. While welcoming the structure outlined in the proposed framework of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development, they noted that no provision had been made for the Commission, as the competent intergovernmental body, to participate in the final approval process of that very important plan.

121. Several representatives recommended that a special session of the Commission should be convened in 1987 to examine proposed revisions to the economic and development programmes of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989; to review the final draft of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development; to develop policy guidelines for the United Nations programme planning system in preparation for the formulation of the medium-term plan for 1990-1995; and to review the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 dealing with the work of the Advancement of Women Branch.

122. One representative expressed reservations on the proposal for a special session of the Commission in 1987 devoted to integrating the Strategies with the United Nations planning, programming and budgetary cycles because such an exercise was the responsibility of high-level offices and specialized bodies in the United Nations, and that such a special session of the Commission might lead to an unjustified increase in financial expenditure.

123. Regarding the review and appraisal of progress achieved in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, many representatives suggested that the United Nations convene world conferences on a five-year cycle to bring together the women of the world, following the pattern of the conferences held at Mexico City (1975), Copenhagen (1980) and Nairobi (1985) and pursuant to paragraph 340 of the Strategies, and a number of representatives proposed that the Commission should, as before, act as the preparatory body for future conferences. Others suggested that a five-year review and appraisal cycle should not inevitably dictate conferences every five years for that purpose, and several representatives proposed the years 1992 or 1993 as possible dates for the next world conference (half-way to the year 2000). A few representatives expressed preference for smaller-scale meetings to discuss particular aspects of work for the advancement of women, and suggested emphasis on regional meetings. One representative proposed that the Commission itself convene an enlarged session, to be held half-way to the year 2000 and open to all Member States, in order to avoid the increased financial costs involved in convening world conferences on a regular basis for reviews of the Strategies.

124. Some representatives also proposed that questionnaires for such reviews and appraisals be planned so that they were easy to respond to and that ample time be allowed for the production of worthwhile reports or responses. They complained that such studies in the past had not focused on the theme of the Decade, but

encompassed too many issues of concern to the United Nations system, and consequently caused numerous problems to Member States trying to respond to the questionnaires. Several representatives agreed that not world conferences but the Commission should play a central role in the review and appraisal process and that it should discuss guidelines for collecting information. They emphasized the importance of national machineries to monitor the advancement of women in relation to the Forward-looking Strategies.

125. The representative of the Economic and Social Council for Asia and the Pacific described the measures taken to implement the Strategies in the region.

126. The representative of the United Nations Development Fund for Women spoke of the Fund's expanded mandate and drew the Commission's attention to innovative and experimental activities directly benefiting women.

127. The representative of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) informed the Commission of the decisions adopted at the recent session of the ILO Governing Body to follow up the Nairobi Conference, including the preparation of a plan envisaging adjustments in ILO activities regarding women workers.

128. The representative of the United Nations Development Programme described the activities undertaken by programmes related to the Strategies and made recommendations on the role of women in development. She also described the need for comprehensive staff training programmes and improvement of the status of women within UNDP to follow up that initiative.

129. The representative of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities spoke of the relationship between the status of women and population questions and of measures taken by the Fund to implement the Strategies.

130. The representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) spoke of the role of UNESCO in implementing the Strategies. She recalled that the UNESCO medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 contained a major programme dealing with the status of women.

131. The representative of the World Health Organization (WHO) spoke on measures aimed at the improvement of the health of women and the implementation of the Strategies and how much the organization was encouraged by the importance attached to the health of women as a prerequisite to the improvement of their status. She described the measures taken by WHO to implement the health component of the Strategies, especially its overall policies and Global Strategy for Health for All by the Year 2000 and resolution WHA 38.27 of the World Health Assembly.

132. The representative of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) informed the Commission that, as UNIDO was now a specialized agency, its mandate for the integration of women in industrial development had been reinforced, and she referred to first steps taken by the organization towards the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies.

133. The observer for the European Economic Community (EEC) described the measures taken by EEC to implement the Strategies, and drew attention to its comprehensive medium-term programme for 1986-1990 on equal opportunities for women.

134. The observer for the Inter-American Commission of Women noted the historic relationship between that organization and the Commission since 1947 and the need to strengthen national machineries.

135. The observer for an international non-governmental organization expressed the organization's concern about the problems confronting women in part-time work positions.

136. The observer for another non-governmental organization called for another conference in 1990 to review and appraise the progress achieved in the implementation of the Strategies.

137. The Director of the Advancement of Women Branch drew the attention of the Commission to the critical financial situation of the United Nations, citing a circular of the Secretary-General dated 21 February 1986 and referring to measures planned to deal with that urgent problem.

138. A representative of the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs described the procedures for making the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 for the global social development issues programme, in particular the subprogrammes relating to the status of women (E/CN.6/1986/16 and conference room paper) and described the implications of those changes for the programme budget 1986-1987 (E/CN.6/1986/15). In that context, he especially noted the new subprogramme that the Secretary-General was proposing entitled "Promotion and monitoring of the achievements of the goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies".

139. In response to a question, he explained that the views expressed by the Commission would be submitted by the Secretary-General, together with the proposed revisions, to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-sixth session in April/May 1986 and to the General Assembly at its forty-first session. In the absence of views of the Commission, the Secretary-General would nevertheless submit his proposals to the Committee and the Assembly.

140. In answer to a question about the legitimacy of convening a special session of the Commission in 1987 to examine the proposed revisions to the economic development programmes of the medium-term plan vis-à-vis the Strategies, the representative of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs said that the suggestions made by the substantive intergovernmental bodies such as the Commission were extremely valuable, but that the Secretary-General reserved his right to take into account or not to take into account such suggestions. He reiterated that the Commission had a legitimate right to express its views on such matters; that was also true of the proposed programme budget for 1988-1989.

141. One representative made the following suggestions regarding the future work of the Commission: the work of the Commission and other organizations of the United Nations system should reflect the provisions in the Strategies which emphasized the close interrelationship between the goals of the Decade; it should also focus on the removal of obstacles to the attainment of those goals, as stressed in the Strategies and identified at the national, regional and international levels; the medium-term plan and the proposed revisions thereto, as well as the programme budget for 1986-1987, did not reflect that emphasis on the removal of obstacles; it should also reflect the proposal that the Commission serve as the preparatory body for the next conference, in 1990 and 1995; and the following issues should be retained as priority questions in the agenda of the next regular session: (a) review and appraisal of the implementation of the Strategies vis-à-vis equality, development and peace; (b) elimination of discrimination against women;

(c) participation of women in the promotion of international peace and co-operation; and (d) the role of women in development.

142. Another representative stressed the importance of the integration of the Forward-looking Strategies into the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 and the plan for 1990-1995 as the priority issue for the programme of work of the Commission at future sessions. She expressed the hope that attention would also be paid to the role of women in economic and social development issues, and suggested that the Commission, at the proposed 1987 session, should set the agenda for at least three years, based on the medium-term plan. She supported the proposal for more emphasis on economic issues in the programme of future work of the Commission.

143. A representative drew attention to the fact that the Commission was the only body with a mandate from the General Assembly to ensure that the Strategies would be implemented, and she stressed the importance of its participation in the revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989, the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987, and the preparation of guidelines for the incorporation of policies for the advancement of women into the plan for 1990-1995. She referred to the paragraphs in the Strategies which dealt with economic issues and their relation to the economic programmes of the plan, and underlined the importance of national experts in the Commission who would have responsibility for implementing the Strategies.

144. One representative expressed the view that the corner-stone of the future role of the Commission was the convening of annual sessions, including consideration of the medium-term plan in future agenda, and bearing in mind the need to keep alive the spirit of Nairobi.

145. Another representative emphasized the need for the Commission's work to focus not only on the specific issues of equality, development and peace as addressed in the Strategies but also such subjects raised by the Commission as violence in the family; elderly women; violence against detained women; and women in development; there were also specific concerns in South Africa and Palestine, as well as in Kampuchea and Afghanistan. The Commission should not become too involved in specific political issues at the expense of its real mandate, namely, issues specifically relating to women and a balanced agenda of interest to women in any country of the world.

146. A representative reiterated the view that the programme of future work of the Commission should not lead to an expansion of its review and appraisal role, but emphasize its dynamic role to promote the Forward-looking Strategies for implementation by governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals. She cited the theme and subtheme of the Decade as still providing priority issues for the Commission's attention in the future.

147. One representative agreed with the importance of annual sessions of the Commission. He stressed that such a changed and more practical schedule did not imply the need for new structures or even new posts, but better use of existing resources to strengthen the Commission's work programme in the future.

148. One delegation emphasized the need for the Commission to give priority attention at future sessions to the crucial role of women in economic development and noted that, despite the success of the Nairobi Conference, the documents for the forthcoming special session of the General Assembly on the critical situation in Africa ignored that important point.

149. Another delegation supported a more activist role for the Commission regarding its programme of future work, and emphasized the need for wider exchange and distribution of information for the advancement of women; compilations of legislation and lobbying methods to support legal reforms on such questions as equal employment, family violence and marriage/divorce laws; more emphasis on national machineries for the advancement of women via a separate agenda item, expert group meetings and exchanges; and annual sessions of the Commission with an alternating focus on priority issues to avoid overloading and to emphasize action.

150. A representative stressed the need for the Commission to be more functional and practical in its future work and a concurrent need for concrete long-term planning to strengthen the Commission. It was the joint responsibility of members of the Commission and staff of the Secretariat to better prepare for and follow up each session, and she suggested that priority attention be given to the subtheme of the Decade (employment, health and education), which she described as the corner-stone of the Commission's future work.

151. One delegation expressed the view that the Commission should give greater attention in its programme of future work to the obstacles to the implementation of the goals of the Decade and the Strategies, namely equality, development and peace.

Action taken by the Commission

Programme of future work of the Commission on the Status of Women

152. At its 16th meeting, on 5 March 1986, the Commission had before it a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1986/L.28), entitled "Programme of future work of the Commission on the Status of Women", submitted by the Chairman in place of texts submitted by Canada (E/CN.6/1986/L.13, 14 and 15) and the United States of America (E/CN.6/1986/L.20). At the same meeting, the representative of Canada, on behalf of the Chairman, orally revised the draft resolution.

153. The representative of the Secretariat made a statement on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution. He said that since the venue of the proposed 1987 session of the Commission was not specified, the costs of the session had been calculated on the assumption that it would be held at Vienna, in accordance with the general principle reaffirmed by the General Assembly in section I of its resolution 40/243. He said that the cost of the session was estimated at \$482,210, which included \$375,000 for conference services and \$77,000 for travel of members of the Commission; the balance was for travel of secretariat staff from New York and of one representative each from four regional commissions. He informed the Commission that a more detailed statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution would be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1986.

154. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution XV).

155. The representative of Canada withdrew the proposals and draft resolutions contained in documents E/CN.6/1986/L.13, 14 and 15, and stated that her delegation was doing so on the assumption that the Commission considered the revisions to the medium-term plan for 1984-1989 proposed by the Secretariat insufficient to incorporate the broad mandate given by the Nairobi Conference, and that it was necessary to hold a session in 1987 to examine more broadly-based revisions to the

medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 and proposed programme budget for 1988-1989 and thereby to ensure that the economic and social implications of the Strategies would be incorporated into the programme budget, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/108 and in accordance with United Nations regulations governing programme planning.

156. The representative of the United States of America withdrew draft resolution E/CN.6/1986/L.20, and recalled her Government's appeal for a reordering of priorities within the United Nations system and its commitment to the holding of annual sessions of the Commission because of the importance of its work.

157. The representative of Denmark, while supporting in principle the holding of annual sessions of the Commission and conferences every five years, concluded that Governments should have a clear understanding at the 1987 session of the most effective ways and means to strengthen its work, and indicated that her vote on draft resolution E/CN.6/1986/L.28 did not pre-determine her Government's position on the matter.

158. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics emphasized that the 1987 session of the Commission must be financed from a redistribution of existing resources in the United Nations budget.

159. The representative of France supported the opinion expressed by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, especially in view of the financial problems currently confronting the world organization and the consequent fact that any new activity must be financed within budgetary limits.

160. The representative of India stated that it was the understanding of his delegation, especially from the consultations that had led to the adoption of the draft resolution, that Member States had indeed expressed their willingness to assume the financial responsibilities that might ensue if the Secretary-General found it impossible to finance the 1987 session from existing resources.

161. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that her delegation had joined the consensus on the draft resolution because, in view of the financial situation of the United Nations, it was the only decision that had found the support of the Commission as a whole; while her delegation had a positive attitude towards yearly sessions of the Commission and believed that could strengthen the Commission as focal point for the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, she said that her delegation understood that the 1987 session would be financed from existing budgetary resources.

162. The representative of the United Kingdom associated her delegation with the statements made by the representatives of France and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics regarding the need for a reallocation of existing resources within the budget of the United Nations to finance the 1987 session of the Commission.

163. The representative of Zambia emphasized that the Group of 77 had supported the draft resolution because it incorporated its views on how to strengthen the Commission and enhance its role in the implementation of the Strategies as set out in the draft resolution it had prepared on the subject (E/CN.6/1986/L.26).

164. The representative of Japan expressed her delegation's appreciation for the adoption of the draft resolution by consensus, and stated that her delegation supported measures to make the Commission more effective as the only world-wide

body for the advancement of women. She said that the Commission would however have to consider the current financial situation of the United Nations, and allow sufficient time for the implementation of the Strategies.

National machinery to promote the advancement of women

165. At the 16th meeting, on 5 March 1986, the representative of Canada, on behalf of Canada and Denmark, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1986/L.16), entitled "National machinery to promote the advancement of women", and orally revised it.

166. At the 17th meeting, on 5 March 1986, she further orally revised the draft resolution, taking into account proposals made by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

167. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution XVI).

System-wide medium-term plan for women and development and system-wide co-ordination of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of women

168. At the 14th meeting, on 4 March 1986, the representative of Canada introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1986/L.18), entitled "System-wide medium-term plan for women and development and system-wide co-ordination of the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies".

169. At the 17th meeting, on 5 March 1986, the representative of Canada introduced a revised draft resolution (E/CN.6/1986/L.18/Rev.1) and further orally revised it, taking into account a proposal made by the representative of India.

170. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the revised draft resolution, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution XVII).

Change of name of the Commission

171. At the 16th meeting, on 5 March 1986, the representative of France, on behalf of Canada, China, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, 34/ Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, 34/ Norway, 34/ the Philippines, Spain, 34/ Swaziland, 34/ the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, 34/ the United States of America and Yugoslavia, 34/ introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1986/L.17), entitled "Change of name of the Commission", which read as follows:

34/ In accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Stressing the new orientation imparted to the question of women by the Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985,

"Aware of the need to strengthen the Commission on the Status of Women and maintain the momentum generated by the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

"Further stressing the need to affirm the Commission's role in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies and in their follow-up,

"Decides to change the name of the Commission on the Status of Women to 'Commission for Women's Advancement'."

172. At the 17th meeting, on 5 March 1986, the representative of France withdrew the draft resolution.

Provisional agenda for future sessions of the Commission

173. At its 17th meeting, on 5 March 1986, the Commission approved a provisional agenda and documentation for its proposed 1987 session (see chap. I, sect. B).

174. At the same meeting, the Commission agreed that there was no need to take action on the draft provisional agenda contained in document E/CN.6/1986/L.27 but that it should be reproduced in its report to the Council; it read as follows:

1. Election of officers.

(Legislative authority: rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council)

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1894 (LVII); rules 5 and 7 of the rules of procedure)

3. Promotion, monitoring and review and appraisal of the achievements of the goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.

(Legislative authority: General Assembly resolutions 40/108 and 39/128; draft resolution XVI in chapter I above)

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on monitoring and promotion of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies

Report of the Secretary-General on significant developments pertaining to the activities for the advancement of women by the United Nations system

Report on national machineries to promote the advancement of women

4. Elimination of discrimination against women in accordance with the aims of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolutions 1984/8, 1984/14 and 1984/18; draft resolution I)

Documentation transmitted for information

Note by the Secretary-General on the elimination of discrimination against women and the exercise of their rights

Documentation

Report of the meeting of experts on violence in the family

Reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its fifth and sixth sessions

5. Participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation.

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolutions 1984/17 and 1984/18; draft resolution IX)

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of Palestinian women living within and outside the occupied Arab territories

Report of the Secretary-General on new developments concerning the situation of women living under apartheid in South Africa and Namibia and on measures of assistance to women from South Africa and Namibia who have become refugees as a result of the practice of apartheid

Report by the Secretary-General on the protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence (Economic and Social Council resolution 1687 (LII))

Documentation transmitted for information

Report of the seminar on the special needs and ways of increasing measures of assistance to South African, Namibian and refugee women

6. Role of women in development.

(Legislative authority: General Assembly resolution 40/204; Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/12; draft resolution X)

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on concrete measures to promote specific development projects for the advancement of women

Report of the Secretary-General on the world survey on the role of women in development

7. Communications concerning the status of women.

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolutions 76 (V), 304 (XI) and 1983/27)

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a list of non-confidential communications that deal with the principles relating to the promotion of women's rights in the political, economic, civil, social and educational fields

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a list of confidential communications concerning the status of women

8. Programme of future work, including the provisional agenda for the thirty-third session.

(Legislative authority: General Assembly resolution 40/204)

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General containing the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development

Report of the Secretary-General on alternative approaches to the programme of future work of the Commission and on measures to strengthen the Commission

Note on the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989

Documentation transmitted for information

Relevant sections of the revised medium-term plan for 1984-1989

9. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-second session.

Chapter VII

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON ITS THIRTY-FIRST SESSION

175. At its 17th meeting, on 5 March 1986, the Commission adopted the report on its thirty-first session (E/CN.6/1986/L.12 and Add.1 and 2, Add.2/Corr.1, Add.3-5 and Add.5/Corr.1).

Chapter VIII

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

A. Opening and duration of the session

176. The thirty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women was held at the Vienna International Centre from 24 February to 5 March 1986; the Commission held 17 meetings.

177. At the 1st meeting, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna emphasized the significance of the thirty-first session of the Commission since it came, just after the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, at a time when the entire world was rediscovering the importance of global dialogue and multilateralism. It was within that context that the United Nations Decade for Women had been successfully completed, after the convening of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and the adoption of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women. He stressed the importance of the work of the Commission, and drew attention to item 5 of the agenda of the session, recalling that 1986 had been designated by the General Assembly as the International Year of Peace. He reiterated the Secretary-General's appeal to all intergovernmental bodies to achieve the most effective utilization of conference resources, and emphasized that the best possible use of the Forward-looking Strategies implied the need for deep reflection on the necessary mechanisms and procedures for effective follow-up, which ranged from the strengthening of the Commission to the strengthening of national machineries for the advancement of women.

178. In her opening statement, the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs stressed the particular importance of the current session, the first to be held after the end of the Decade and the adoption of the historic Forward-looking Strategies. She underlined its importance in view of General Assembly resolution 40/108, in which the Assembly had not only endorsed the Strategies but also emphasized the central role of the Commission in matters relating to the advancement of women, and called upon the Commission to promote the implementation of the Strategies. She noted that the role of the Commission was vital, and recalled that there were millions of women the world over still trapped in poverty, disease and ignorance, and countless others who lived in a climate of repression and fear as their basic human rights were systematically denied.

179. Recalling the mandates given by the General Assembly at its fortieth session, she invited the Commission to give top priority to considering the results of the Nairobi Conference and to the implementation of the Strategies. She expressed the hope that the Commission would especially consider alternative measures to strengthen its capacity to follow up the United Nations Decade for Women and formulate its recommendations on that matter for submission, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-first session. She especially noted the role of the Advancement of Women Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs as the focal point for co-ordination, consultation, promotion and advice on matters relating to women and for work aimed at harmonizing system-wide activities in that field.

B. Attendance

180. The session was attended by 28 States members of the Commission. Observers for other States Members of the United Nations and for non-member States also attended. Representatives of specialized agencies and observers for intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations also attended. A list of participants is given in annex I to the present report.

C. Election of officers

181. At its 1st to 3rd meetings, on 24 and 25 February, the Commission elected the following officers by acclamation:

Chairman: Olga Pellicer (Mexico)

Vice-Chairmen: Hanne Severinsen (Denmark)
Sukartini Sabekti (Indonesia)
Lombe Chibesakunda (Zambia)

Rapporteur: Elena Kostantinovna Ramanovich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)

D. Agenda and organization of work

182. At its 1st meeting, on 24 February, the Commission adopted the provisional agenda contained in document E/CN.6/1986/1. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Results of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.
4. Elimination of discrimination against women in accordance with the aims of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
5. Participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation.
6. Role of women in development.
7. Communications concerning the status of women.
8. Programme of future work, including the provisional agenda for the thirty-second session.
9. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-first session.

183. Also at its 1st meeting, the Commission approved the organization of the work of the session (see E/CN.6/1986/L.2) and agreed to consider items 3 and 8 concurrently because of their interrelated nature.

184. For the consideration of item 7, the Commission at its 4th and 5th meetings, on 25 and 26 February, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/27, appointed a Working Group on Communications on the Status of Women, comprising the following five members nominated by their respective regional groups: Liliam Roch (Cuba), Geneviève Debard (France), Sheila Dikshit (India), Fatouma Matoussi (Tunisia) and V. Khamanev (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

E. Documentation

185. During the consideration of certain items of the agenda, in particular item 3, members of the Commission expressed regret at the late distribution of documents.

186. The documents before the Commission at its thirty-first session are listed in annex II to the present report.

F. Consultation with non-governmental organizations

187. In accordance with rule 76 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, observers for the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council made statements at the thirty-first session:

Category I: International Alliance of Women (item 4)

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (items 3 and 8)

International Federation of Business and Professional Women (item 6)

Women's International Democratic Federation (items 3 and 8, and 5)

World Federation of Trade Unions (item 5)

Zonta International (item 6)

Category II: Arab Lawyers Union (item 5)

International Association of Schools of Social Work (item 6)

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations (item 6)

188. Written statements submitted by non-governmental organizations are listed in annex II to the present report.

Annex I

ATTENDANCE

Members*

Australia: Gae Pincus, Margot Bell, Michael Carr

Brazil: Vera Pedrosa Martins de Almeida, María Celina de Azevedo Rodrigues,
María Ercilia Borges Alves Murakami

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic: Elena K. Romanovich, V. M. Borovikov,
V. Schastny

Canada: Maureen O'Neil, Lindsay Niemann, Freda Paltiel,
Louise Bergeron de Villiers, Christopher Greenshields, Franco Pillarella

China: Xie Shanshan, Li Xiaoke

Cuba: Olga Finlay, Liliam Roch

Czechoslovakia: Dagmar Molková, Jiří Obdržálek, Miroslav Doležal

Denmark: Hanne Severinsen, Niels Koch, Annette Lassen Helle Degn, Agnete Andersen

Ecuador: Paulina García-Donoso, Jaime Barberis, Magdalena de Escalante

France: André Baeyens, Colette Gadioux, Jacqueline Leclerc, Geneviève Debard,
Jacques-Henry Heuls, Hubert Legal

German Democratic Republic: Gerd Höhne, Heinz Dühring, Ursula Zepernick

Germany, Federal Republic of: Ellen Wolf, Klaus Aurisch, Angelika Voelkel,
Manfred Gerwinat, Helga Thieme

Greece: Aleka Fexis, M. Zacharopoulos, Lazaros Manos, Eleuthère Douvos

India: Sheila Dikshit, C. P. Sujaya, D. K. Jain

Indonesia: Sukartini Sabekti, Musma Musa Abbas, Aslida Nurmathias

Japan: Makiko Sakai, Mitsu Kimata, Tetsuo Itoh, Hideyuki Suzuki, Ritsuko Fukuda

Liberia: Bertha Baker Azango

Mexico: Olga Pellicer, Raúl Lópezlira Nava

Nicaragua: Vilma Nuffez de Escorcía, Mario Augusto Ruiz-Castillo

* Kenya, Mauritius, Sierra Leone and Togo were not represented at the session.

Pakistan: Sher Afghan Khan

Philippines: Laura Q. del Rosario

Sudan: Salwa G. Berberi*

Tunisia: Fatouma Matoussi

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: T. N. Nikolaeva, V. Khamanev, K. Pushkov,
A. Shaitukhov, A. Samoilov, S. Semerenko,
S. Shaposhnikov

United Kingdom of Great

Britain and Northern Ireland: Rachel Gardner of Parkes, W. O'Hara,
M. T. Trevan

United States of America: Maureen Reagan, Nancy Risque, Ernest C. Grigg,
Lewis Amselem, Suzanne Rich, Esther Coopersmith,
Luis Khan, Cecile Fox, Andrew Steinfeld

Venezuela: Elisa Borges de Tapia, Delma Miralles

Zambia: Lombe Chibesakunda, I. B. Chiwele

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Finland,
Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Netherlands,
New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab
Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania,
Uruguay, Yugoslavia

Non-member States represented by observers

Holy See, Republic of Korea, Switzerland

United Nations Secretariat

Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, United Nations Fund for
Population Activities, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Economic Commission for
Africa, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, United Nations Conference
on Trade and Development, United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Development Fund for Women

* Did not attend.

United Nations and related bodies

Federation of International Civil Servants Associations, International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, World Food Programme

Specialized agencies

International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, World Health Organization

Intergovernmental organizations represented by observers

Commonwealth Secretariat, European Economic Community, Inter-American Commission of Women (Organization of American States), International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries, League of Arab States, Organization of African Unity, Organization of American States

Other organizations represented by observers

African National Congress of South Africa, Palestine Liberation Organization, Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, South West Africa People's Organization

Non-governmental organizations

Category I: International Alliance of Women, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Council of Women, International Council on Social Welfare, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, International Planned Parenthood Federation, Soroptomist International, Women's International Democratic Federation, World Federation of Trade Unions, Zonta International

Category II: Arab Lawyers Union, Associated Country Women of the World, Bahá'í International Community, Caritas Internationalis, International Association of Schools of Social Work, International Council of Jewish Women, International Federation of Social Workers, International Federation of University Women, International Federation of Women Lawyers, International Law Association, Pax Christi International Catholic Peace Movement, Pax Romana, Socialist International Women, Women's International Zionist Organization, World Association of Former United Nations Internes and Fellows, World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, World Federation of Methodist Women, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, World University Service, World Young Women's Christian Association, Worldview International Foundation

Roster: European Union of Women, International Council of Nurses, Medical Women's International Association

Annex II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE COMMISSION AT ITS
THIRTY-FIRST SESSION

<u>Document number</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
A/39/45 <u>a/</u>	4	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its second and third sessions
A/40/45 <u>b/</u>	4	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its fourth session
A/40/623	4	Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: report of the Secretary-General
E/1986/8	8	Proposed framework of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/1986/1	2	Annotated provisional agenda
E/CN.6/1986/2 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1	3	Reporting system for periodic review and appraisal of progress in the advancement of women at national, regional and international levels: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/1986/3	3	Measures for the integration of the needs and concerns of women in planning and programme activities of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/1986/4	4	Violence in the family: note by the Secretariat
E/CN.6/1986/5	5	Measures of assistance provided to women inside South Africa and Namibia and to women from South Africa and Namibia who have become refugees as a result of the practice of <u>apartheid</u> : report of the Secretary-General

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 45.

b/ Ibid., Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 45.

<u>Document number</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/CN.6/1986/6	5	Preparation of a comprehensive report on the situation of Palestinian women living within and outside the occupied Arab territories: note by the Secretariat
E/CN.6/1986/7	5	Situation of women and children living in the occupied Arab territories: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/1986/8	5	Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/1986/9	5	Condition of women and children in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence: note by the Secretariat
E/CN.6/1986/10	6	Question of elderly women: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/1986/11	7	Physical violence against detained women that is specific to their sex: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/1986/12	4	Measures taken and results achieved in pursuit of equal opportunity for women in the organizations of the United Nations common system: note by the Secretariat
E/CN.6/1986/13	3	Alternative measures to strengthen the Commission on the Status of Women: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/1986/14 and Corr.1	4	Reports on the status of women in the Professional category and above in the United Nations system: note by the Secretariat
E/CN.6/1986/15	8	Programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987: programme of work of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs relating to the advancement of women: note by the Secretariat
E/CN.6/1986/16	8	Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 for the global social development issues programme, in particular the subprogrammes relating to the status of women: note by the Secretariat

<u>Document number</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/CN.6/1986/CR.28	7	Non-confidential communications concerning the status of women: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/1986/INF.1	-	Information for participants
E/CN.6/1986/INF.2	-	List of participants
E/CN.6/1986/L.1	3	Administrative and financial implications of the proposals contained in document E/CN.6/1986/13: note by the Secretariat
E/CN.6/1986/L.2	2	Programme of work approved by the Commission at its 1st meeting
E/CN.6/1986/L.3	5	Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, Poland and Zambia: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1986/L.3/Rev.1	5	[same sponsors], Cuba and Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: revised draft resolution
E/CN.6/1986/L.4	4	Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Nicaragua, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Zambia: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1986/4/Rev.1	4	[same sponsors]: revised draft resolution
E/CN.4/1986/L.5	5	Algeria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, India, Nicaragua, Tunisia, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1986/L.5/Rev.1	5	China and Zambia on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77: revised draft resolution
E/CN.6/1986/L.6 and Corr.1	4	Austria, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1986/L.7	4	Australia, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Indonesia, Italy, Liberia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Spain, Tunisia, United States of America, Venezuela and Zambia: draft resolution

<u>Document number</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/CN.6/1986/L.8	5	China and Zambia on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1986/L.8/Rev.1	5	[same sponsors]: revised draft resolution
E/CN.6/1986/L.9	5	China and Zambia on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1986/L.9/Rev.1	5	[same sponsors]: revised draft resolution
E/CN.6/1986/L.9/Rev.2	5	[same sponsors]: revised draft resolution
E/CN.6/1986/L.10	5	Zambia on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1986/L.10/Rev.1	5	[same sponsors] and China: revised draft resolution
E/CN.6/1986/L.11	5	Zambia on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1986/L.11/Rev.1	5	[same sponsors] and China: revised draft resolution
E/CN.6/1986/L.11/Rev.2	5	[same sponsors]: revised draft resolution
E/CN.6/1986/L.12 and Add.1 and 2, Add.2/Corr.1, Add.3-5 and Add.5/Corr.1	9	Draft report of the Commission
E/CN.6/1986/L.13	8	Canada: amendments to the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989
E/CN.6/1986/L.14	3, 8	Canada: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1986/L.15	3, 8	Canada: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1986/L.16	8	Canada and Denmark: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1986/L.17	3	Canada, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Spain, Swaziland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

<u>Document number</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/CN.6/1986/L.18	3, 8	Canada: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1986/L.18/Rev.1	3, 8	[same sponsor]: revised draft resolution
E/CN.6/1986/L.19	6	Mexico on behalf of the Latin American States: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1986/L.19/Rev.1	6	Zambia on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77: revised draft resolution
E/CN.6/1986/L.19/Rev.2	6	Draft resolution submitted by the Chairman of the Commission
E/CN.6/1986/L.20	3	United States of America: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1986/L.21	6	Austria, Canada, Greece and Netherlands: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1986/L.22	6	Austria, Canada, China, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of and Finland: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1986/L.23 and Corr.1	6	Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Zambia: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1986/L.24	6	Zambia on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1986/L.25	7	Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Netherlands and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1986/L.26	3, 8	Zambia on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1986/L.27	8	Draft provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-second session of the Commission: note by the Secretariat
E/CN.6/1986/L.28	3, 8	Draft resolution submitted by the Chairman of the Commission

<u>Document number</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/CN.6/1986/NGO/1 and Add.1	3	Statement submitted by International Alliance of Women, International Council of Women, International Council on Social Welfare, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Soroptimist International, Women's International Democratic Federation and Zonta International, non-governmental organizations in consultative status, category I; Associated Country Women of the World, Bahá'í International Community, Caritas Internationalis, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International Council of Jewish Women, International Federation of Human Rights, International Federation of University Women, International Federation of Women in Legal Careers, International Federation of Women Lawyers, International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples, Latin American Council of Catholic Women, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Women's International Zionist Organization, World Federation of Methodist Women and World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status, category II; and Medical Women's International Association, a non-governmental organization on the Roster
E/CN.6/1986/NGO/2	6	Statement submitted by International Alliance of Women, International Council of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Soroptimist International and Zonta International, non-governmental organizations in consultative status, category I; Associated Country Women of the World, Bahá'í International Community, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International Council of Jewish Women, International Federation of Social Workers, International Federation of University Women, International Federation of Women Lawyers, International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples, Latin American Council of Catholic Women, Women's International Zionist Organization, World Federation of Methodist Women, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations and World Young Women's Christian Association, non-governmental organizations in consultative status, category II; and Medical Women's International Association, a non-governmental organization on the Roster

<u>Document number</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/CN.6/1986/NGO/3	6	Statement submitted by Associated Country Women of the World, a non-governmental organization in consultative status, category II
E/CN.6/1986/NGO/4	4	Statement submitted by the International Alliance of Women, a non-governmental organization in consultative status, category I
E/CN.6/1986/NGO/5	5	Statement submitted by the Women's International Democratic Federation, a non-governmental organization in consultative status, category I
E/CN.6/1986/NGO/6	6	Statement submitted by International Alliance of Women and International Federation of Business and Professional Women, non-governmental organizations in consultative status, category I; and Associated Country Women of the World and International Federation of University Women, non-governmental organizations in consultative status, category II
E/CN.6/1986/NGO/7	3	Statement submitted by the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, a non-governmental organization in consultative status, category I
E/CN.6/1986/NGO/8	6	Statement submitted by International Alliance of Women, International Council of Women, International Council on Social Welfare, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, International Organization of Consumers' Unions, United Towns Organization and Zonta International, non-governmental organizations in consultative status, category I; Associated Country Women of the World, Bahá'i International Community, International Centre of Social Gerontology, International Council of Jewish Women, International Federation for Home Economics, International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres, International Federation of University Women, Pax Romana, World Federation of Methodist Women and World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status, category II; and Help the Aged and Medical Women's International Association, non-governmental organizations on the Roster

<u>Document number</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/CN.6/1986/NGO/9	7	Statement submitted by the Women's International Democratic Federation, a non-governmental organization in consultative status, category I
E/CN.6/1986/NGO/10 and Add.1	3	Statement submitted by International Alliance of Women, International Council on Social Welfare, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, International Planned Parenthood Federation, Women's International Democratic Federation, World Federation of Trade Unions and World Federation of United Nations Associations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status, category I; and International Council of Jewish Women, International Federation of University Women, World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts and Worldview International Foundation, non-governmental organizations in consultative status, category II