



SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 26th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. HAMER (Netherlands)

CONTENTS

AGENDA ITEM 92: ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN
(continued)

- (a) REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN (continued)**
- (b) STATUS OF THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued)**

AGENDA ITEM 93: FORWARD-LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN TO THE YEAR 2000 (continued)

- (a) IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND CO-OPERATION (continued)**
- (b) UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued)**
- (c) INCORPORATION OF THE INTERESTS OF WOMEN IN THE WORK PROGRAMME OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONS: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued)**
- (d) IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAIROBI FORWARD-LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued)**

AGENDA ITEM 12: REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 88: IMPORTANCE OF THE UNIVERSAL REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND OF THE SPEEDY GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES FOR THE EFFECTIVE GUARANTEE AND OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS: REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued)

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The meeting was called to order at 3.05 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 92: ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN
(continued) (A/41/3, chap. III, sect. B, A/41/45 and Corr.1, A/41/216, A/41/607,
A/41/608 and Add.1)

- (a) REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN
(continued)
- (b) STATUS OF THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION
AGAINST WOMEN: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 93: FORWARD LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN TO THE
YEAR 2000 (continued) (A/41/3 chap. V, sect. C, and chap. VI, sect. C, A/41/216,
A/41/600, A/41/623 and A/41/672)

- (a) IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN PROMOTING
INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND CO-OPERATION (continued)
- (b) STATUS OF THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION
AGAINST WOMEN: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued)
- (c) INCORPORATION OF THE INTERESTS OF WOMEN IN THE WORK PROGRAMME OF THE REGIONAL
COMMISSIONS: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued)
- (d) IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAIROBI FORWARD-LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF WOMEN: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 17: REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (continued) (A/41/3,
chap. V, sect. C)

1. Mrs. BASNYAT (Nepal) said that several countries had introduced constitutional and legislative reforms to eliminate discrimination against women. In her country, the Constitution guaranteed equal rights to all men and women.

2. Although the main responsibility for the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to the Year 2000 lay with individual States, the Commission on the Status of Women had been entrusted with their implementation on the international level. In order to cope with its additional work, the Commission should be strengthened and revitalized. Her delegation supported the United States proposal that the Commission should meet every year in the future, and welcomed the decision to hold a regular session in January 1987. It was particularly important to integrate the Strategies into the budgeting and programming mechanism of the United Nations system. Her delegation welcomed the proposal of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) to introduce a regional information network system to monitor the implementation of the Strategies on the basis of statistical information.

(Mr. Bandyopadhyay, Nepal)

3. In Nepal, special policies had been formulated in the fields of education, health, forestry, income generation and improvement of the legal status of women. The integration of women in the task of nation-building was organized by the Social Service National Co-ordination Council. In the next five years, her country hoped to mobilize facilities for women in rural development activities such as agricultural extension, drinking-water projects, forestry and community health development. One of the most successful programmes had been the rural income-generation scheme, covering 30 districts.

4. The availability of basic services, such as medical care, drinking water, education, family planning and maternal and child health services was a prerequisite for the improvement of women's social and economic status. Nepal had not been able to generate the necessary resources by itself, but the co-operation of bilateral and multilateral agencies had enabled the country to make significant progress during the United Nations Decade for Women. Institutions such as the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) could help to sustain the momentum generated during the Decade.

5. Mrs. IRUKWU (Nigeria) said that, in view of the serious economic crisis facing the African countries, they must re-examine the role of women, who were their greatest human resource. They would need a great deal of assistance to integrate women fully into the development process.

6. Despite the importance of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to the Year 2000, some Governments might not have given them due attention as yet. The responsibility for their implementation rested largely with women's organizations, voluntary groups and non-governmental organizations, which were not subject to administrative bottlenecks and delays. It was important to establish what women would do with equality when they had achieved it: women must be seen to contribute to the development of their societies.

7. In her country, there was no institutionalized discrimination against women; they received equal pay in the professions and held important posts in the private and public sectors. However, there were discrepancies in taxation and fringe benefits, as well as a lack of labour-saving devices for rural women.

8. A special programme for women's education had been implemented. Young girls were now not allowed to leave school early in order to get married, and pregnant women were encouraged to continue their education. Women now held senior government and managerial positions and high judicial office.

9. Despite the progress which had been made, there were still obstacles to women's advancement, due to ignorance, poor communications and economic and political insecurity. Women must be encouraged to join the competition for management and administrative posts in order to gain more political and economic power.

(Mrs. Irukwu, Nigeria)

10. The Commission on the Status of Women played an important role, but it needed to adopt a new approach to its activities. The establishment of working groups on specific items might be a useful move. The Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs should do more to highlight priority areas for United Nations attention. It should work closely with the regional commissions and the United Nations Development Fund for Women.

11. Miss AL-HAMMAMI (Yemen) said that, in her country, women enjoyed full rights in accordance with article 34 of the Constitution, which stipulated that women had a right to a life of dignity and to equality with men. The Yemeni legislature thus recognized the important role of women in society, a role further confirmed in a field study carried out by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour. Women played a constructive role in the countryside, in agriculture and in the various fields of production. Women not only had the right to work but to do so in conditions that preserved their dignity and protected them from humiliation and hardship so that they could contribute to raising productivity in a manner in keeping with their family obligations.

12. The National Charter stipulated that all citizens, both men and women, were accorded complete freedom within the law and the right to vote, to express their opinions, to participate in public life, to enjoy all political and civil rights and to stand for election. The role of women was thus not restricted to participation in economic development but extended to the political and social spheres. Women had exercised their right to stand for election to the municipal councils, whose basic task it was to supervise development in the various parts of the country. Women had also participated as members in the Permanent Committee and in the People's Congresses. Such achievements had given women the opportunity to understand the role they were to play, which had encouraged them to participate further in the economic, social and political development process. The integration of women in development was in itself a factor making for the improvement of the status of women.

13. In the context of the agenda item under consideration, it was fitting to consider the situation of women in occupied Palestine and the other occupied Arab territories as well as in Namibia and South Africa. Such women, daily subject to death, torture and oppression at the hands of the Zionists and of the apartheid régime, had been deprived of their fundamental human rights and even found themselves without a shelter in which to live a stable and peaceful family life. The human suffering encountered by millions of women in the world was worthy of the concern of one and all.

14. Her delegation supported all programmes, plans and instruments that sought the elimination of discrimination against women in all parts of the world, considering such support as a collective and humanitarian responsibility. In particular, women in Palestine, the occupied territories, Namibia and South Africa must receive support in order to create a climate in which future generations might be free of deprivation and dispersion and might cherish peace and believe in truth, justice and freedom.

15. Mr. NABIEL (Afghanistan) said that despite successful efforts by the United Nations to improve the status of women, much remained to be done. In many countries, women were excluded from decision-making positions and were denied equal pay for equal work.

16. His country attached great importance to providing equal opportunities for women and integrating them into the development process. Steps had been taken in Afghanistan to promote women to managerial and decision-making positions. Women were represented in the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and in other Government bodies. Moreover, the promotion and protection of women in the family, and in society, were guaranteed in Afghan legislation.

17. Since the April Revolution, scholarships to women had doubled and several new girls' schools had been established. Women had been elected as people's deputies in State organs, and the Labour Code had been revised to provide for 90 days of maternity leave and social security benefits. In addition, the All Afghan Women's Council had been honoured by UNESCO for its literacy campaign among women.

18. Women, particularly mothers, had always had a role in the international peace movement. The women of Afghanistan were keenly aware of the suffering brought about by an undeclared imperialist war. His delegation reaffirmed its support of General Assembly resolution 40/102, which requested the Commission on the Status of Women to consider measures for the implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation.

19. Afghanistan had not yet ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (A/41/608), which contained certain provisions that did not conform to the tenets of Islam. It had, however, taken steps to ensure additional rights and freedoms for women, which, in some cases, went beyond the rights guaranteed in the Convention. Moreover, the All Afghan Women's Council, in its national plan of action, was implementing the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women. To assist the process, the mandate of the National Commission for the United Nations Decade for Women had been extended. Afghanistan had supported the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) in the past, and was considering further support. It was his country's hope that donor countries would increase their contributions to the Fund so that it would be able to expand its activities.

20. Mr. CICANOVIĆ (Yugoslavia) said that full implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women would be a major contribution to the realization of the goals of equality, development and peace. It was essential that the States parties to the Convention should report regularly to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). There was still a gap between the de jure and de facto status of women in society; the dialogue established between CEDAW and the States parties could help to improve the situation. The recommendations adopted by CEDAW concerning the first and subsequent reports of States parties and its consideration of ways and means of implementing article 21 of the Convention would enable CEDAW to rationalize its work further.

(Mr. Cicanović, Yugoslavia)

21. The question of reservations to the Convention that might be considered incompatible with its article 28, paragraph 2 was a very delicate one. A detailed consideration of the issue would make the States parties which had made reservations more aware of the concern they had aroused and might encourage them to withdraw their reservations wherever possible.

22. Mrs. SARANGEREL (Mongolia) said that the proclamation of the United Nations Decade for Women had reflected the growing role played by women in society and the need for increased effort on the part of Governments to improve their status. In many countries, women were unable to obtain an education, find work and enjoy the benefits of development. The illiteracy rate among women was much higher than among men. In some Western countries, women were the victims of de jure and de facto discrimination, exacerbated by the economic crisis, unemployment, inflation and reduced spending on social amenities. All States should take steps to implement the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies as soon as possible.

23. International action reflected the growing concern of the international community about equal rights for women. The significance of such instruments as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation was immense. Her delegation particularly appreciated the efforts of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, particularly the proposed report on the implementation of the Strategies and the organization of research and seminars on the status of rural women.

24. World security was an essential prerequisite for the advancement of women. The women's anti-war movement had become a force to be reckoned with. However, United Nations support was required to mobilize the movement still further. In Mongolia, women comprised the greater part of the work-force in sectors such as health care, education and culture.

25. Further measures to safeguard mothers and children were contained in the current five-year economic and social development plan, with particular emphasis on the advancement of rural women. Further exchanges of experience in that area could be of particular value to developing countries.

26. Mongolian women participated actively in the campaign for peace, security and disarmament. A representative from the Mongolian Women's Committee had attended the world conference held in October 1986 in Copenhagen, to celebrate the International Year of Peace.

27. Ms. NGUYEN THI NHA (Viet Nam) said that for millions of women, accounting for more than half the world's population, peace was a prerequisite to equality and development. Women all over the world had rejoiced when the International Year of Peace was proclaimed in 1986. In the same year, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Commission on the Status of Women had adopted resolutions to promote peace. The Vietnamese women had worked hard to implement General Assembly resolution 40/102 by collecting 15 million signatures for the promotion of peace and disarmament.

(Ms. Nguyen Thi Nha, Viet Nam)

28. Viet Nam had been one of eight States parties to present an initial report at the fifth session of CEDAW. At that time, the Committee had praised Viet Nam for its extraordinary efforts to promote the advancement of women. Viet Nam, which had experienced three devastating wars in the past three decades, had done much to improve the legal status of its women. In fact, CEDAW had noted with satisfaction that the country's criminal code stipulated penalties for open discrimination against women. In its initial report, Viet Nam had also drawn attention to the participation of women in all aspects of political life. Vietnamese women held ministerial positions and accounted for more than 30 per cent of the foreign service.

29. Viet Nam was pleased that 10 more States had acceded to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and urged other States to become parties. In southern Africa, women and children were victims of detention, mass population dislocation, and separation of families under a racist régime. For more than three decades, Palestinian women had struggled for the survival of their families and their people. Those women were deprived of their basic right to live, and for them, equality of the sexes and advancement of women were but empty words. As called for in the Strategies, the international community should provide those women with legal, humanitarian and material assistance, and should assist the women's sections of national liberation movements.

30. Mr. KITTIKHOUN (Lao People's Democratic Republic) commended the guidelines that had been developed by the international community to promote women's rights and urged all States to do their utmost to comply with them. The implementation of those rights was being impeded in many parts of the world by certain imperialist forces, which were subjecting women, in areas such as Palestine, South Africa and Namibia, to all forms of oppression. The status of women could be improved only with the establishment of peace, security, international co-operation and a new international economic order. He commended the emphasis that had been placed on those factors by the international community as well as the increasing consciousness of women of the role they themselves had to play both domestically and internationally.

31. In his own country strenuous efforts had been made to create the most favourable conditions for enabling women to exercise their rights and to alert women to their domestic and social responsibilities.

32. He urged all States to intensify their efforts to ensure full implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, which was an important landmark in implementing women's rights.

33. Mrs. LI (Observer for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea) said that the implementation of the Strategies required appropriate measures on the part of every Government and State as well as the international community. In her own country, a broad range of legal measures to protect women's social, political and economic rights were being supplemented by specific efforts to make those rights a reality, including measures to integrate women into the country's social and political life,

(Mrs. Li, Observer, Korea)

to eliminate illiteracy, to provide women with suitable employment and to provide the necessary educational and child care facilities that would reduce their domestic burdens. Other Governments and States would do well to follow its example in stressing the importance of women and taking appropriate social and economic measures to ensure their equality. In that connection, international action, through the appropriate bodies, should be strengthened to implement the Strategies. The proposal of the Mongolian delegation to proclaim the year 1989 as the International Literacy Year was a useful one. Her delegation also supported the proposal to convene an international women's conference and to organize seminars to disseminate and exchange information on women's problems.

34. Ms. BROSNAKOVA (Czechoslovakia) said that the Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women had rightly stressed the interrelationship between development and peace. That did not mean that United Nations bodies dealing with the advancement of women should infringe upon the work of other bodies, but only that they should stress women's interest in maintaining and strengthening peace.

35. The strategies could be implemented only by establishing the right priorities. As the experience of her own country showed, for women to be emancipated the State must create conditions under which they could be integrated into their countries' economic life. That was particularly important in the developing countries, which stood much to gain from the increased participation of women in social production, especially given the realities of neo-colonialist exploitation. In order to improve job opportunities and education for women in such countries, international economic relations must also be democratized, and with due regard for the position of women.

36. Her country supported international co-operation for the advancement of women and had reported extensively on its own successful efforts in that area to the Commission on the Status of Women. The socialist system had made concern for the improvement of the position of women an integral part of State policy.

37. Mr. KABORE (Burkina Faso) said that the Commission on the Status of Women was the most appropriate United Nations body for implementing the Strategies but that its work could be improved by meeting annually, establishing priority among its agenda items, improved documentation and fully competent membership.

38. He welcomed the continuing financial support for the United Nations Development Fund for Women, as indicated in the report in document A/41/600, but, in connection with paragraph 27, wondered what conditions the Fund imposed, particularly in the areas of interest rate, grace period and repayment of loans. It was very interested, none the less, in the study on women and credit referred to in that paragraph.

39. His own country had just ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and it was implementing the Strategies in every area of national life. Women now occupied high positions in public life and Burkina Faso was striving to enhance their role in national development. A number of specific efforts had been made to lighten the burdens of women in rural areas and to eliminate the scourge of prostitution.

40. Mrs. COLL (Ireland) said that, in her country, dissemination of the Forward-looking Strategies to the authorities concerned, to women's groups and to the public in general had been vigorously pursued. The Strategies were already serving as parameters within which national action for the advancement of women was being pursued in Ireland in both the public and private sectors. In addition, the commitment made by the Irish Government at Nairobi to accede to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women before the end of the United Nations Decade for Women had been met.

41. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women could be expected to pay considerable and justified attention to the reservations to the Convention entered by States upon ratification. It was therefore with considerable satisfaction that her delegation could report the imminent withdrawal of two of the reservations entered by the Irish Government upon accession to the Convention. Differentiation of treatment between men and women in the matter of acquisition of citizenship on marriage had still been a feature of Irish law at the time of accession to the Convention. The Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act 1986 had removed that differentiation of treatment, thus clearing the way for withdrawal of the reservation entered in respect of article 9, paragraph 1 of the Convention. The dependent domicile of married women under Irish law at the point of accession to the Convention had made it necessary to enter a reservation to article 15, paragraph 4. The Domicile and Recognition of Foreign Divorces Act 1986 had since abolished the dependent domicile of married women and, accordingly, that reservation too would be lifted.

42. Her Government was determined to address the remaining pockets of discrimination that still existed in Irish society and systematically to enshrine the principle of equal treatment under law. That had led to initiation of legislation designed to tackle instances of discrimination in the matter of access to financial credit and other services and recreational activities. Thus the lifting of the reservation entered under article 30 (b) and (c) of the Convention was also foreshadowed. Her delegation hoped that Ireland's experience in enacting legislation designed to remove the need for reservations to the Convention would be helpful to other States parties.

AGENDA ITEM 88: IMPORTANCE OF THE UNIVERSAL REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND OF THE SPEEDY GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES FOR THE EFFECTIVE GUARANTEE AND OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS: REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued) (A/C.3/41/L.14 and A/C.3/41/L.28)

43. The CHAIRMAN drew attention to draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.14 and the amendments proposed by the representative of Pakistan in document A/C.3/41/L.28. He reminded delegations that when introducing the proposal, the sponsors had orally revised the title of the draft resolution to read: "Use of mercenaries as a means to violate the human rights of peoples and to impede the exercise of their right to self-determination". In addition, Burkina Faso, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mozambique, Uganda and Zimbabwe had become sponsors of the draft resolution.

(The Chairman)

44. Earlier that day, the Acting Chairman of the Sixth Committee had expressed the general concern of that Committee that efforts should be made by the Third Committee to avoid overlapping and duplication of the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries. The Acting Chairman of the Sixth Committee had stated that each Committee should confine its work to the terms of its specific mandate.

45. Miss AYORINDE (Nigeria) said that it was with regret that she had to inform the Committee that the consultations between the sponsors of the draft and the representative of Pakistan had not been completely successful. The sponsors believed that the proposed amendments to operative paragraph 1 would jeopardize the purpose of the draft resolution and so could not accept them. However, in a spirit of compromise, the sponsors had agreed to the insertion of a new operative paragraph 5 as set forth in paragraph 2 of the Pakistani proposal.

46. The sponsors had also taken into consideration the concerns of other delegations and sympathized with those that had felt that there should be no reference to Central America. However, mercenarism was an international phenomenon and should be condemned wherever it took place. While it was true that there were no colonies in Central America, mercenaries had been used there. She believed that it was time to take action on the draft resolution.

47. Mr. DOWEK (Israel) said that at the previous meeting he had requested the sponsors to delete the reference to genocide as that concept should not be equated with mercenarism. The magnitude of genocide could in no way be compared to mercenarism. Accordingly, he suggested that the fourth preambular paragraph be deleted.

48. Miss AYORINDE (Nigeria) said that, as the sponsors had indicated at the previous meeting, they regarded genocide as serious a crime as mercenarism and apartheid. They could not therefore accept the Israeli proposal.

49. Mr. CALERO RODRIGUES (Brazil) said that his delegation too had problems with the fourth preambular paragraph. He could not agree that mercenarism was a crime against humanity. In any event, the matter was currently being discussed by the International Law Commission which would take a decision on it. If the draft resolution were put to a vote, he would request a separate vote on the words "like genocide" in the fourth preambular paragraph.

50. Mr. MEZA (El Salvador) said he could not understand the insistence of those delegations that wished to include a reference to Central America in a draft resolution dealing with self-determination and independence. He also agreed that genocide should not be compared with mercenarism and that there should be no overlapping of the work of the Sixth Committee.

51. Mr. BASHIR (Pakistan) said that his delegation could not accept the negative reference to humanitarian aid and, accordingly, insisted on its amendments.

52. Mrs. ALVAREZ (France) said that her delegation shared the concerns expressed by the representative of Brazil.
53. Mrs. KUMI (Ghana), supported by Mr. VREDZAAM (Suriname) and Mr. NABIEL (Afghanistan), said that the Sixth Committee was drafting a convention on the use of mercenaries while the Third Committee was condemning mercenarism which sapped the strength of developing countries and national liberation movements. She saw no overlapping with or infringement on the mandate of another Committee.
54. Mr. PASTOR (Honduras) said that not only was there overlapping with the work of the Sixth Committee, but the Third Committee was also exercising judgement on the situation in Central America. It should be pointed out that there was no reference to Central America in the original Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/43. The Third Committee should not be made a forum for political propaganda.
55. Mr. HOGUE (Australia) said that, even if there was some duplication between the work of the Third and the Sixth Committees, the two also complemented one another. Moreover, the work of the Sixth Committee was very relevant to that of the Special Rapporteur of the Third Committee. For those reasons, it would be useful to know what had transpired in the Sixth Committee, prior to taking action on draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.14.
56. Miss AIOUAZE (Algeria) said the position of the co-sponsors had already been explained, and a vote should be taken immediately, in keeping with Nigeria's request.
57. Mr. SY (Mauritania) said it was unclear why the subject of the Sixth Committee had suddenly been introduced into the discussion. The work of the Sixth Committee was legal in nature, and the work of the Third Committee, social. Mercenarism was a scourge and a crime against humanity, and there was no reason why the Third Committee could not condemn it.
58. Mr. KATEKA (United Republic of Tanzania) said his delegation had already spoken in the Sixth Committee about the question of duplication, which the Third Committee was using as an excuse for not taking a decision. Anyone who had doubts on the resolution could express them after the vote. If delegations had problems with certain paragraphs, a separate vote could be taken.
59. Mrs. de BARISH (Costa Rica) said that co-ordination with the Sixth Committee would be useful. For example, the Sixth Committee might provide a legal definition of the term "mercenaries" as used in the draft resolution. She agreed with the representative of El Salvador that the problem of mercenaries was international in scope, and that Central America should not be singled out.
60. Ms. NGUYEN THI NHA (Viet Nam) pointed out that the mandates of the Third and Sixth Committees were distinct, and urged that action should be taken on the draft resolution at the present meeting.

61. Mrs. ALVAREZ (France) said she did not agree completely with the representative of Viet Nam, for doubts persisted not only on the substance of the resolution, but also on the question of overlapping with the Sixth Committee. The problem was that the extent of overlap could not be determined until the Sixth Committee presented a text on mercenarism. Therefore, in accordance with rule 116 of the rules of procedure, she moved that the debate should be adjourned for one week, at which time it would be possible to take into account what had happened in the Sixth Committee.

62. The CHAIRMAN said that under rule 116, he would hear two speakers in favour of, and two against, the motion.

63. Mrs. NGUYN BINH THANH (Viet Nam) said the mandate of the Sixth Committee was to elaborate a convention on mercenarism, and the mandate of the Third Committee was to examine the question in terms of human rights violations. Therefore, the Third Committee should take immediate action on the issue.

64. Mrs. IRUKWU (Nigeria) said action should be taken on the draft resolution at the present meeting.

65. Mrs. de BARIJH (Costa Rica) said she supported the motion by France.

66. Mr. HOPPE (Denmark) said that further discussion was clearly required before action could be taken on the draft resolution.

67. At the request of the representative of France, a recorded vote was taken on the motion to adjourn the debate on draft resolution A/C.3/41/L.14.

In favour: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Portugal, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Zaïre.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Poland, Sao Tome and Principe, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, Burma, Cameroon, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mali, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Venezuela.

68. The motion to adjourn the debate was adopted by 52 votes to 44, with 24 abstentions.

The meeting rose at 6.30 p.m.