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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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I. ISSUES REQUIRING ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OR BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION

A

1. The Commission for Social Development recommends the following draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council.

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Prevention of disability

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the goals stated in its resolutions and in those of the Commission for Social Development concerning action to improve the welfare of the disabled can be attained only by the combination and co-ordination of measures covering both integration into society and prevention of risks,

Being aware that the number of disabled persons is growing year by year and that there are still major difficulties standing in the way of the implementation of programmes as regards both resources and the various equipment sectors,

Desiring that efforts to rehabilitate disabled persons so that they can live a normal life should be continued, particularly as regards education, equipment, transportation, care and employment, and that the human and social relations of disabled persons in the community should be developed so that they may enjoy equal opportunities,

1. Takes note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the prevention of disability and rehabilitation of disabled persons 1/ and approves its conclusions and recommendations;

2. Considers that priority measures should be taken during the third decade for the prevention of the various hazards that cause disabilities;

3. Recommends that Governments should give particular attention to the development of a plan of protection against dangers of all kinds and should promote all preventive measures aimed at:

(a) Informing children and adults of dangers and risks so that they may be on guard against them;

(b) Educating the population and inculcating in it the idea of protection of the individual in all activities of daily life;

(c) Developing prenatal and postnatal supervision and improving knowledge of the importance of vaccination as a preventive measure;

1/ E/CN.5/565.

- (d) Expanding the activity of medical, paramedical and health services;
- (e) Establishing and ensuring the observance of safety regulations in places of work, in the streets and in other public places;
- (f) Training specialist personnel in the dissemination of safety instructions and prevention techniques;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Commission for Social Development informed of the progress achieved with respect to prevention and to bring to its attention general policy measures and relevant programmes carried out by Member countries which could usefully be made known to other countries if they so wish;

5. Requests the specialized agencies concerned and non-governmental organizations to co-ordinate their activities with the United Nations in order to promote effective measures for the prevention of disability and the rehabilitation of disabled persons, inter alia, by providing assistance to developing countries.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, containing the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, and 2543 (XXIV), concerning the implementation of the Declaration;

"Recalling also its resolutions 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, on development and international economic co-operation;

"Recalling further its resolution 33/48 of 14 December 1978, on world social development, Economic and Social Council resolution 2072 (LXII) of 13 May 1977, on the co-ordination of the results of the world conferences in the field of social development in the 1970s, as well as in its resolution 33/193 on preparations for a new international development strategy;

"Conscious of the fact that further social development contributes to peaceful coexistence, détente and the strengthening of international peace and security;

"Conscious of the growing importance of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development for the formulation and implementation of national policies and measures and for undertaking joint and individual actions to promote higher and improved standards of living, full employment and conditions conducive to rapid economic and social progress;

"Strongly desirous of achieving effective realization of the provisions of the Declaration;

"Noting the limited progress achieved in implementing the Declaration since its adoption, and taking into account the scope of still unexploited possibilities;

"1. Recommends that all Governments should in their policies, plans, programmes and implementation machinery continuously take into consideration the principles, objectives, means and methods of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development;

"2. Decides that the Declaration shall be taken into account in the formulation of the new international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade and in the implementation of programmes of international action to be carried out during the decade;

"3. Invites all Governments to take into account the provisions of the Declaration in their forthcoming bilateral and multilateral co-operation;

"4. Recommends that international organizations and agencies concerned with development should continue to utilize the provisions of the Declaration, as an important international document, in the formulation of strategies and programmes aimed at social progress and development, and that they should be taken into consideration in the drafting of instruments that the United Nations may employ in the field of social progress and development;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue, in co-operation with Governments, to record, analyse and disseminate as widely as possible significant national and international progress made towards realizing the commendable objectives contained in the universally accepted Declaration;

"6. Further requests the Secretary-General to continue to inform the General Assembly, in a summary form in annexes to the reports on the world social situation, of the measures adopted by Governments - and, not included in other reports provided on a regular basis - and by the international organizations concerned for the realization of the provisions of the Declaration and for the implementation of the present resolution."

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Youth in the contemporary world

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting with great interest the importance attached by the General Assembly to the concerns of youth,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 33/6 on channels of communication with youth and youth organizations, 33/7 on International Youth Year and 33/8 on physical education and sports exchanges among young people of 3 November 1978,

Noting with satisfaction that the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples continues to provide a useful basis and incentive for further action in the field of youth, at the national, regional, interregional and international levels,

Convinced that the preservation and strengthening of international peace and security are prerequisites for a secure and happy future for the youth of all countries,

Fully aware of the urgent need to provide young people, without any discrimination, with equal rights to education, productive employment, equal opportunities, equal pay for work of equal value, vocational training and working conditions suited to their age,

Reaffirming the importance of taking measures at all levels designed to enable young people to have a full participation in the economic and social development of their country and to acquire education, skills and experience facilitating their subsequent economic activity on a lasting basis and promoting their contribution to economic and social development,

Convinced of the imperative need to harness the energies, enthusiasms and creative abilities of youth to the tasks of nation-building and the struggle for national independence and self-determination, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and against foreign domination and occupation as well as to the economic, social and cultural advancement of peoples, the implementation of the new international economic order, the preservation of world peace and the promotion of international co-operation and understanding,

Recognizing the need for wider and more effective use of the communications media and all other channels that would allow young people to participate in a concrete and effective manner in national development and in the activities of the United Nations at the national, regional, interregional and international levels,

Convinced of the necessity to intensify and consolidate the efforts of the United Nations so as to give effect to a co-ordinated and practical approach to youth programmes of all the United Nations agencies involved and of non-governmental organizations of youth or directly dealing with youth,

Mindful of the necessity to strengthen co-operative arrangements among national and international institutions engaged in youth research,

Noting the views on the agenda item "Youth in the contemporary world" expressed in the report of the Commission for Social Development on its twenty-sixth session,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session all relevant documents prepared under the agenda item "Youth in the contemporary world";

2. Requests the Secretary-General to invite Member States, relevant specialized agencies and other United Nations organs to continue to submit replies on measures taken to implement the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples and on the present and future role and participation of youth in the development and nation-building process as well as the promotion of international co-operation and understanding;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue consultations with Member States, regional commissions and the non-governmental organizations concerned, on the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and relevant specialized agencies on the one hand, and national and international youth organizations on the other hand, in order to implement the provisions of General Assembly resolution 33/6 of 3 November 1978;

4. Decides to include "youth in the contemporary world" as a separate item in the agenda of the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-seventh session and to consider under this item a follow-up report of the Secretary-General based on data already available and on additional contributions from Member States, relevant specialized agencies and other United Nations organs;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a second report on the situation of youth and to submit it to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session, 1983, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/118 of 19 December 1978, entitled "Medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983".

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Adoption and foster placement of children

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the draft declaration on social and legal principles relating to adoption and foster placement of children nationally and internationally contained in document E/CN.5/574,

Convinced that appropriate measures should be undertaken to educate the public in order to increase community awareness of the existence of children with special needs,

Fully aware of the urgent need for more active involvement of Governments in matters of family and child welfare,

Recognizing that it is the responsibility of Governments to determine the adequacy of their national services for children and to recognize those children whose needs are not being met by existing services,

Recalling resolution 1925 (LVIII) of 6 May 1975 in which it decided that the Expert Group, in addition to preparing a draft declaration, should also draft guidelines for the use of Governments in the implementation of the Principles,

1. Takes note of the draft Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to Adoption and Foster Placement of Children Nationally and Internationally and submits it to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-fourth session;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to publish and disseminate as widely as possible the text of the Declaration after its adoption by the General Assembly;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General, following the acceptance of the Declaration of Principles by the General Assembly, and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary funds, to convene a group of experts, with relevant experience in family and child welfare, representative of all geographical regions, to draft guidelines for the use of Governments in the implementation of those Principles;

4. Urges interested Member States to make available extrabudgetary funds which will permit the rapid convening of the above-mentioned group of experts.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Welfare of migrant workers and their families

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1926 A (LVIII) of 6 May 1975 and 1978/22 of 5 May 1978,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 31/127 of 16 December 1976, 32/120 of 16 December 1977 and 33/163 of 20 December 1978, under the same title, "Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers",

Taking note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the welfare of migrant workers and their families (E/CN.5/568),

Aware of the contribution of migrant workers to the economic growth and social and cultural development of their host countries,

Noting that the problems of migrant workers continue to be of major importance to certain countries,

Noting also changing circumstances resulting from current economic trends and the need to consider measures to prevent these circumstances from adversely affecting the welfare of migrant workers,

Recalling the World Population Plan of Action, adopted by the World Population Conference held at Bucharest in 1974, in which, inter alia, both labour-exporting and labour-supplying countries are urged, if they have not yet done so, to conclude bilateral and multilateral agreements which would protect and assist migrant workers and safeguard the interests of the countries concerned,

1. Expresses its appreciation for the proposals contained in the progress report of the Secretary-General concerning ways and methods of coping successfully with the problems and needs associated with international labour migration;

2. Affirms the need for the United Nations to consider the situation of migrant workers in an interrelated manner, taking into account that the principle of equality of treatment extends to include the living conditions of migrant workers and their families, particularly in the areas of housing, health, education and culture, and social welfare;

3. Reaffirms the need for concerted action among the Governments of both labour-employing and labour-supplying countries to solve the economic, social and human problems raised by the migratory movements of labour across national boundaries, including those arising from current economic trends;

4. Recommends that further efforts pursued on behalf of the welfare of migrants and their families by the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and other specialized bodies concerned should reinforce each other through effective co-operation and co-ordination arrangements;

5. Welcomes the progress made at the international level in standard-setting activities, as well as efforts under way in that direction;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies and organizations concerned, to prepare a report on existing national legislative and administrative regulations, including relevant provisions contained in bilateral and multilateral agreements, with regard to the welfare of migrant workers and their families;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit that report to the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-seventh session in order to enable it to make an assessment of the main principles applicable in this matter and to make necessary recommendations as to the scope of its future action in this field.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Field operational activities under technical co-operation

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that the social welfare policies that have emerged from the recent intergovernmental conferences, emphasizing preventive and developmental functions, have important implications for field operations in the developing countries,

Noting that in recent years the operational activities concerned with assisting Governments to strengthen their social welfare services have declined considerably,

Recalling the deliberations of the 1978 United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and the need to emphasize the social components of technical co-operation,

Welcoming the proposals contained in chapter 13, subprogramme 4 of the medium-term plan for 1980-1983, Delivery of social welfare services, to assist Governments in their field operational services, including the training of social welfare personnel,

Requests the Secretary-General to support these important operational activities in social welfare and to report to the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-seventh session on the progress achieved in this regard.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

Strengthening developmental social welfare policies and programmes

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that since the 1968 International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare and the seven subsequent regional conferences of social welfare ministers of the Asian, African, Arab and European States, which have formulated and elaborated the concept of developmental social welfare, emphasizing the roles of prevention, development and the active participation of people, and which have special significance for social programmes in developing countries,

Aware that the concept of developmental social welfare is not limited to remedial and curative approaches, nor to disparate programmes catering to specific population groups but is concerned with maximizing the social functioning of all people and strengthening the integrity of families and communities in rural and urban areas,

Noting that social welfare approaches are not confined to the activities of traditional social welfare departments but are of importance in all developmental activities,

Recalling the establishment of United Nations sponsored social welfare research and training centres in Europe, Asia and Africa, in pursuance of the recommendations of the conferences of social welfare ministers and appreciative of the significant contributions made by those centres in a short period,

1. Calls upon Governments to intensify their efforts to implement developmentally oriented social welfare policies;
2. Urges the strengthening of the work carried out by the social welfare regional centres and that any proposed integrated development centres include in their work programmes specific programmes dealing with social welfare;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to strengthen the Secretariat's activities relating to policy, planning, training and operational aspects of social welfare, including those of relevance to integrated rural development;
4. Requests further the Secretary-General to examine and analyse national and international activities with developmental social welfare content and objectives including those undertaken by international and regional centres and to report on the same to the Commission at its twenty-seventh session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

Functions and long-term programme of work of the Committee
on Crime Prevention and Control

The Economic and Social Council,

Conscious that the main responsibility for solving the problems of crime prevention and control lies with national Governments,

Reaffirming its duties to promote international co-operation in solving economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and the responsibility assumed by it for promoting international co-operation in the area of crime prevention and control,

Recalling paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 32/60 of 8 December 1977, as well as the other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

Aware of the need for and importance of more effective and better co-ordinated arrangements for the work of United Nations bodies dealing with crime prevention and the treatment of offenders,

Recognizing the organizing and co-ordinating role of the United Nations Committee on Crime Prevention and Control with regard to United Nations activities in this field,

1. Entrusts the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control with the following main functions:

(a) Preparation of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders with a view to considering and facilitating the introduction of more effective methods and ways of preventing crime and improving the treatment of offenders;

(b) Preparation and submission to the competent United Nations bodies and to those congresses, for their approval, of programmes of international co-operation, on the basis of principles of sovereign equality of States and non-interference in internal affairs, in the field of crime prevention and other proposals related to the prevention of offences;

(c) Co-ordination of the activities of United Nations bodies in matters concerning crime control and the treatment of offenders, and preparation and submission of findings and recommendations to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the appropriate United Nations bodies;

(d) Promotion of exchanges of experience gained by States in the field of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders;

(e) Discussion of major issues of professional interest, as a basis for international co-operation in this field, particularly those related to the prevention and reduction of crime;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure the implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IX

Technical co-operation in crime prevention and control

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 32/59 of 8 December 1977 by which it endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on the report of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, 2/

Concerned about the prevailing trend of criminality in many countries of the world, and its impact on the efforts of Member States to promote and sustain a better quality of life in their respective countries, especially in the developing countries,

Aware that Member States, particularly developing countries, are evaluating or willing to evaluate the effectiveness of their criminal justice systems with a view towards restructuring them so as to ensure their capacity to deal with rising crime rates,

Reaffirming the right of each Member State to formulate and implement its national policies and programmes in the field of crime prevention and control in accordance with its own needs and priority,

Considering that a growing number of countries feel the lack of interregional and technical advisers capable of assisting Governments in planning and implementing their crime prevention strategies,

Recognizing the importance of co-operation among Member States and the efforts already made by the international community in the field of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders, as well as the need to promote further collaboration in this field at the regional and interregional level,

Expressing the desirability of sustaining international collaboration and efforts in the field of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders, as a significant element in the achievement of the objectives of the New International Economic Order and the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Noting the importance of the availability of technical assistance and technical advisory services, on a regular basis, to requesting members of the international community, especially among the developing countries of the world,

Concerned that the countries of Africa, south of the Sahara, in spite of numerous appeals to the international community for assistance in establishing regional institutes to facilitate research, planning and implementation of crime prevention programmes and strategies, are still without viable regional means of collaborating systematically and in concert in matters pertaining to crime prevention and the treatment of offenders,

Recalling that the United Nations has already established institutes in other regions of the world,

2/ For the related draft recommendations, see chapter II of document E/CN.5/536.

1. Requests the Secretary-General to establish an institute for Africa, south of the Sahara, in the field of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to restore and make available through the United Nations Development Programme the services of interregional and regional advisers in the field of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders to Member States, at their request;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, under the auspices of the programme of technical co-operation among developing countries, to explore new formulae for providing developing countries with technical experts through the United Nations - for instance, providing experts whose basic salary would be covered by the sending country and whose additional expenses would be covered by the receiving country.

DRAFT RESOLUTION X

Strengthening of United Nations institutes and United Nations affiliated institutes on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the importance of co-operation among Member States and the value of efforts already made by the international community in the field of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders, and also the need to promote development of this co-operation at the interregional and regional levels,

Recalling its resolution 1086 B (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965 calling for the strengthening of the United Nations social defence programme, which, inter alia, led to the establishment of the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence, and also General Assembly resolutions 32/58, 32/59 and 32/60, adopted on 8 December 1977,

Reaffirming the primary importance of the role of research and training in the field of social defence,

Aware of the fact that if the United Nations institutes and United Nations affiliated institutes on the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders are to be successful in the work they are doing in the context of economic and social development, they must be able to plan an organic, coherent and long-term policy,

Considering that the results that the institutes have achieved and the services they have rendered both to the international community as a whole and to specific regions or countries not only justify the maintenance of these structures but also militate in favour of their consolidation and strengthening,

Also aware of the fact that the means hitherto employed may benefit from increased co-ordination and co-operation,

Expresses its gratitude to all countries, and in particular to the host countries (Costa Rica, Egypt, Italy and Japan), which, by their voluntary contributions, have so far made possible the establishment and operation of these institutes,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, with a view to strengthening these institutes, to take all appropriate measures to ensure permanent financial resources - in addition to other voluntary contributions provided by governmental and non-governmental sources - by placing the question before the competent bodies of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations regional commissions;

2. Further requests the Secretary-General to study, with the competent bodies of the United Nations and the Secretariat services concerned, the most appropriate steps to secure better co-ordination of the work programmes of these institutes.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XI

Capital punishment

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2857 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 and 32/61 of 8 December 1977 which confirmed the continuing interest of the United Nations in the study of the question of capital punishment with a view to promoting full respect for everyone's right to life and also confirmed that the main objective to be pursued was the progressive restriction of the number of offences for which the death penalty may be imposed with a view to the desirability of abolishing this punishment,

Concerned about the slow progress in achieving this objective,

Reaffirming its wish for the establishment of adequate legal procedures and the greatest possible safeguards for the accused in capital cases,

Mindful of its request to the Secretary-General, in its resolution 1930 (LVIII), in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2857 (XXVI) to proceed with the report on practices and statutory rules which may govern the right of a person sentenced to capital punishment to petition for pardon, commutation or reprieve, and to report on these questions to the Council at the latest at its first regular session, 1980, together with the basic report of 1980 on capital punishment,

Considering that the General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of its resolution 32/61, authorized the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to give consideration to the appropriate place on the agenda of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders of the issue of capital punishment and to prepare documentation on the question,

Noting the decisions of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its fifth session, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 32/61, dealing with the appropriate place on the agenda of the Sixth United Nations Congress of the issue of capital punishment and with the preparation of documentation on the question,

1. Decides that it is essential for the preparation of the future reports on capital punishment, and in particular for the report to be submitted to the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to have the fullest possible information on the use of the death penalty in all countries;

2. Decides further that, in order to accomplish this objective, the questionnaire that has been used for collecting information on this question should be so framed as to simplify to the utmost extent the task of Governments in responding to it;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to make every effort to elicit full responses from all Governments, if necessary by measures that may include involving the national correspondents or sending representatives to make on-the-spot visits to countries requesting such assistance.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XII

Continuation of the work of integrated development and intensification of training in that field

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, containing the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing respectively the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, concerning development and international economic co-operation,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 1747 (LIV) of 16 May 1973, containing recommendations on the application of a unified approach to development analysis and planning by the Governments of different countries,

Convinced that integrated planning at the national level is one of the most effective instruments for promoting economic, social and human development and for providing the whole population with greater opportunities for a better life,

Considering that the application of an integrated approach is connected with the achievement of structural changes in the social and economic fields,

Considering that development is not a one-dimensional process and that it has both economic and social aspects,

Taking account of the fact that economic growth and social change are integral parts of a single complex process of development,

Taking into account the problems faced, especially by the developing countries, in the application of integrated development,

1. Recommends

(a) Continuing the work of integrated development, including the necessary structural changes and co-ordinating social objectives with economic goals;

(b) Promoting the exchange of experience among countries which have applied that approach, and particularly among developing countries;

(c) Intensifying appropriate national studies of integrated development, for which purpose the competent United Nations bodies are requested to provide countries with technical assistance of high quality;

(d) Conducting national, subregional and interregional training seminars in the field of integrated development;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on world experience in the field of integrated social and economic planning which could be recommended to Governments of interested States for application at the national level, and to present that report for consideration by the Commission at its twenty-seventh session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XIII

Social policy and income distribution

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1086 D (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965, 1322 (XLIV) of 31 May 1968 and 2074 (LXII) of 13 May 1977 on the distribution of income,

Recalling also the Declaration on Social Progress and Development contained in General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order contained in General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States contained in General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974,

Recalling also section II of General Assembly resolution 33/48 of 14 December 1978 in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject to it at its thirty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the importance of achieving a just distribution of income for securing people's participation in the development process and for realizing social progress,

Being also concerned about adverse effects of inflation on low-income groups of the population,

Requests the Secretary-General to include in the report requested in General Assembly resolution 33/48 referred to above, more factual information about country experiences in different economic systems on various instruments and the methods of implementation undertaken to achieve a more just income distribution consistent with balanced social and economic development, removal of rural-urban imbalances and measures taken for mitigating the adverse effects of inflation and for the benefit of the weaker sections of the population.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XIV 3/

Preparations for a new international development strategy
for the third United Nations development decade

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 33/48 of 14 December 1978, in which the Assembly called upon the Commission for Social Development to make recommendations on the new international development strategy, and General Assembly resolution 33/193 of 29 January 1979 on preparations for an international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 containing the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a new International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Considering that the existing unjust international economic system is a major obstacle to the economic development and social progress of the developing countries,

Desiring to achieve the rapid and complete elimination of major obstacles to the economic and social progress of peoples, particularly colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, aggression, occupation and foreign domination, and all other forms of inequality and exploitation of peoples,

Convinced that détente and peaceful coexistence, friendly co-operation among States, the halting of the arms race and disarmament contribute to the economic and social development of peoples,

Concerned at the growing disparity in conditions of living and income levels between people in the developed and developing countries,

1. Reaffirms the sovereign and inalienable right of all nations to pursue freely their economic and social development and to exercise full and permanent sovereignty over all their wealth, natural resources and economic activities;
2. Emphasizes the urgency of the establishment of the new international economic order on a just and equitable basis as a necessary pre-condition for the economic development and social progress of developing countries;

3/ See also chapter II, decision XIV.

3. Reaffirms that the elimination of all forms of dependence and oppression, such as colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, aggression, occupation and foreign domination, constitutes a prerequisite for world social and economic progress;

4. Reaffirms the interrelated character of economic and social factors and the basic requirement that economic development and social progress should go together in the promotion of the well-being of the population and in the promotion of balanced economic and social development, which requires a unified approach to development;

5. Considers that the new international development strategy should be designed, inter alia, to promote the well-being of the entire population on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and the equitable distribution of development benefits, and of national wealth and income as well as the full mobilization of all national resources, both human and material;

6. Considers also that the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, being a basic international document in the field of social development, should serve as a guideline for the preparation of social aspects of the new international development strategy;

7. Reaffirms the importance of promoting far-reaching structural socio-economic changes, where required, to serve the objectives of social justice and economic development for the benefit of the entire population;

8. Recommends to the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy to take full account of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development as well as the deliberations on this issue in the Commission for Social Development;

9. Requests the General Assembly to pay due attention at its thirty-fourth session to the social aspects of the new international development strategy.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XV

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Reviewing the activities of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development during the period from 1 November 1976 to 31 October 1978, 4/

1. Places on record its satisfaction with the work done in the past;

2. Desires that the social objectives of the new international development strategy should furnish the principal focus and orientation for the research activities of the Institute in the coming years, which should include, more

4/ E/CN.5/578.

particularly, a continuous study of alternative forms and techniques of democratic participation of the people in the process of social and economic development;

3. Recommends that the activities of the Institute should be pursued to an increasing extent in collaboration with and through appropriate research institutes in the interested States Members of the United Nations and particularly the developing countries.

B

2. The following resolution and decision adopted by the Commission require action by the Economic and Social Council.

Resolution 13 (XXVI). Reinforcement of the social development sector within the United Nations

The Commission for Social Development,

Taking into account Economic and Social Council resolutions 2079 (LXII) of 13 May 1977 and 1973/35 of 8 May 1973 on reinforcing the social development sector within the United Nations, as well as Council decision 1979/7 of 9 February 1979,

Noting that the above-mentioned resolution 2079 (LXII) has not yet been implemented and that its original purpose should be reinterpreted in the light of the decisions already taken on the preparation of a new international development strategy,

Taking into consideration the views expressed at its twenty-sixth session on the strengthening of the social development sector within the United Nations,

Requests the Economic and Social Council to decide that the ad hoc working group provided for in paragraph 1 of its resolution 2079 (LXII) of 13 May 1977 shall be appointed and convened as soon as possible and report to the Economic and Social Council possibly at its first regular session, 1980 on ways and means of strengthening the social development sector within the United Nations.

Decision VI

At its 604th meeting on 7 March 1979, the Commission decided to nominate, for confirmation by the Economic and Social Council, the following candidates for the six vacancies on the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development:

For a term of office of four years from 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1983:

Achola Pala Okeyo (Kenya)
Vera Nyitrai (Hungary)
Eugene B. Skolnikoff (United States of America)
Paul-Marc Henry (France)
K. N. Raj (India)

For a term of office of an additional two years from 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1981:

Rudolfo Stavenhagen (Mexico).

3. The following decisions adopted by the Commission are drawn to the attention of the Economic and Social Council. 5/

Decision I

At its 662nd meeting, on 6 March 1979, the Commission decided to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (E/CN.5/563).

Decision II

At its 663rd meeting, on 6 March 1979, the Commission decided to take note of the following:

(a) The report of the Secretary-General on measures taken to implement the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth on the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples and on the present and future role and the participation of youth in the development and nation-building process as well as the promotion of international co-operation and understanding (E/CN.5/575); and

(b) The progress report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a co-operative arrangement among youth: research and information centres (E/CN.5/559).

Decision III

At its 664th meeting, on 7 March 1979, the Commission decided to take note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on co-ordination of the social components for the International Year of the Child (E/CN.5/577).

Decision IV

At its 664th meeting on 7 March, the Commission decided to take note of the following documents:

(a) The report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Labour Organisation programme of action on new international standards concerning migrant workers (E/CN.5/572); and

(b) The report of the Secretary-General on principles concerning migrant workers and their families already embodied in international instruments adopted by United Nations organizations (E/CN.5/564).

Decision V

At its 664th meeting, on 7 March 1979, the Commission decided to take note of the note by the Secretary-General on programme objectives for the medium-term plan, 1980-1983 and progress report for 1977-1978 (E/CN.5/580 and Corr.1).

5/ The attention of the Council is also drawn to chapter II, decisions XIII and XIV, and to chapter X concerning the consideration by the Commission of the draft provisional agenda for the twenty-seventh session.

Decision VII

At its 665th meeting, on 7 March 1979, the Commission decided to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the application by Governments of a unified approach to development analysis and planning (E/CN.5/566).

Decision VIII

At its 665th meeting, on 7 March 1979, the Commission decided to take note of the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its fifth session (E/CN.5/558) and of the note by the Secretary-General on the functions and long-term programme of work of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control (E/CN.5/576).

Decision IX

At its 666th meeting, on 8 March 1979, the Commission decided to take note of the note by the Secretary-General on the effects of inflation on low-income groups (E/CN.5/570).

Decision X

At its 666th meeting, on 8 March 1979, the Commission decided to take note of the following documents:

- (a) The report of the Secretary-General on integrated rural development - approaches and issues (E/CN.5/571);
- (b) The report of the Secretary-General on the role of locally based organizations in the implementation of land reforms (E/CN.5/569 and Corr.1 (English only));
- (c) The report of the Secretary-General on social consequences of the green revolution (E/CN.5/567); and
- (d) The note by the Secretary-General on poverty-oriented rural development: progress report on the work of the interagency task force on rural development (E/CN.5/560).

Decision XI

At its 666th meeting, on 8 March 1979, the Commission decided to take note of the note by the Secretary-General on a review of social research and training capabilities in developing countries (E/CN.5/573).

Decision XII

At its 666th meeting, on 8 March 1979, the Commission decided to take note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the question of the elderly and the aged (E/CN.5/562).

Decision XV

At the 669th meeting, on 9 March 1979, the Commission decided to take note of the 1978 Report on the World Social Situation. 6/

6/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.IV.1.

II. ISSUES BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
FOR THE NEW INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

4. The following decisions adopted by the Commission for Social Development are brought to the attention of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy.

Decision XIII

Recommendations of the Commission for Social Development
to the Preparatory Committee for the New International
Development Strategy, pursuant to paragraph 8 of General
Assembly resolution 33/48

The Commission for Social Development, in accordance with the requests contained in paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 33/48 and in paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 33/193, decides to transmit the following recommendations to the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy. The recommendations are made with due recognition of the fact that policies for the promotion of social development must take place within the framework of national development plans and priorities and that those plans and priorities in turn must be based on the sovereignty of each country.

1. The need for social development is the distinctive problem that confronts the international economy in the third development decade. Previously the Governments of the world were often a little too exclusively concerned with the question of the over-all rate of growth of national income, the rate of capital formation required for the postulated growths rate, and the broad division of the total investment among different sectors.

2. Even when the planners came to realize the importance of ensuring that the benefits of development should accrue to the poorest and the most disadvantaged sections of society, that objective was difficult if not impossible to attain through a centralized and bureaucratic administration which was largely unsuitable for that task. The new international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade must accept this challenge and help evolve methods best suited to the circumstances of each country, so that those for whom the benefits of development are meant, and particularly the hitherto deprived sections of society, may participate purposefully in the decision-making process as well as in the implementation of the plans and projects for economic and social development.

3. The needed reorganization of the administrative system, evolution of new institutional forms and decentralization of initiative and control should become, for each country in its own way, an integral part of the new development strategy. This is essential if development is to result in the well-being of the population as a whole. Also needed for the same purpose is a reorientation of the system of education and of research on appropriate technology so that people are enabled, through voluntary and co-operative efforts, to make the best use of locally

available resources for the improvement of their material and social conditions in accordance with each country's own experience.

4. In certain developing countries, development efforts are hampered either by actual colonization or by the legacy of a colonial culture and administrative system which therefore need to be set aside in the interests of social development.

5. Peace is a pre-condition of the maximum use of the world's resources for the well-being of the entire population. It is therefore desirable that the third United Nations development decade also strengthen the forces for peace.

6. The implementation of a New International Economic Order implies restructuring the world economy. Such restructuring will enable developing countries to achieve their development objectives. The development process involves national and international factors as well as economic and social elements which are closely interrelated. Economic, social and cultural progress requires more resources and a more rational and equitable distribution of these resources on the national and international levels.

7. The Declaration on Social Progress and Development, contained in General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, constitutes the common platform for national and international action in the field of social development. Its basic postulates have been reaffirmed and incorporated in many subsequent documents - among others in the strategy for the current decade.

8. Although some social and economic progress has been achieved - e.g., a slight increase in per capita income - living conditions in various parts of the world are still marked by striking contrasts. As noted in the 1978 Report on the World Social Situation ^{1/} the social situation in developing countries remains disturbing. The report gives a number of examples of this. Moreover, various forms of social unrest which find expression in violence, criminality, alcoholism and drug abuse and erosion of individual and collective values are manifest particularly in urbanized and industrialized societies.

9. These examples of the slow rate of implementing the Declaration of Social Progress and Development and the equally disappointing progress made towards realizing the various social development objectives adopted or reaffirmed in the 1970s underline the need to strengthen the social elements in the new international development strategy for the 1980s. The realization of the stated goals depends upon a significant acceleration of efforts at both national and international levels.

10. In presenting the social elements of the international development strategy the integrated and cross-sectoral nature of social development should be clearly brought out, since it has obvious policy implications. Social development cuts across traditional sectoral boundaries. For example, there is a dynamic interrelation between education, health and the productivity of labour, and the correct policy in respect of any of these factors must pay attention to this integral character of social development. This is illustrated by the new approach to primary health care and current thinking on education at all levels, including

^{1/} United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.IV.1.

formal and non-formal education. In all these and other similar matters, including agrarian reforms and integrated rural development, the interrelation of economic, social and cultural factors should be reflected in national policy.

11. In the new development perspective, special importance should attach to correcting and overcoming rural-urban imbalances. The solution to the problem of rural development is sometimes seen as a derivative of development generally and of the resolution of urban problems. In fact, a lack of balance between the two can exacerbate rural development. The international development strategy should accordingly pay particular attention to the rebuilding of rural society as a comprehensive process which includes economic, social and cultural factors.

12. In the past, attention has frequently been focused on problems concerning primarily the so-called special groups, e.g., the elderly. In the new international development strategy care must be taken to avoid an excessively fragmented and curative approach and adequate attention should be given to the broad aspects of development in fields such as health, education and employment, where the distinction between economic and social aspects is to a considerable extent artificial, i.e., where the two approaches merely lay stress on different dimensions of the same problem. We should acknowledge that economic expansion and social transformation are integral elements of the same development process where single policy interventions will have limited effects.

13. The new international development strategy must acknowledge the importance of popular participation and mobilization of popular support in the continuing efforts to realize the development goal. The mobilization of the population, particularly at the community level, should be encouraged by Governments through material and technical support. Without popular participation all development achievements will become short-lived gains. Development presupposes social consciousness and individual sharing of joint responsibility. The important role of the co-operative movement and other voluntary organizations of the weaker sections of society, such as the rural poor, should be reflected in the new international development strategy. Human resources should be fully utilized through equal opportunities and active participation of all elements of society in achieving the common goals of development. Particularly important are the mobilization and the full integration of women and youth in development. This should be unequivocally emphasized in the new international development strategy.

14. It is necessary to broaden and intensify technical co-operation not only between developed and developing countries but also among developing countries themselves. Professional competence is as important in social as in economic policy but the transplanting of successful experiences poses complex problems. Co-operation can involve a range of initiatives from the single exchange of experience to the organization of joint projects and joint research activities. The international machinery should help in identifying similarity of problems as between different countries and hence suitable areas for such co-operation, e.g., by undertaking and/or promoting relevant research.

15. In view of the great diversity of conditions in different countries, the desirable paths of development also differ from country to country. Continuous study of alternative courses of social development and methods of conflict resolution within nations should greatly assist each country to choose its own course, in the light of growing and systematized knowledge in these areas. Intensified research efforts on these subjects as well as on forms of popular participation in the development process are called for.

16. Rapid social progress of developing countries presupposes both mobilization of the domestic resources of the countries concerned and substantially increased international and bilateral financial and/or technical support of national development efforts. The services that can be rendered developing countries by international and bilateral agencies in the way of planning and implementation of social development are already considerable. It is, however, important to adapt these services according to a new knowledge gathered and with due regard to the stage of development and the social and technological characteristics of each country.

17. The currently available statistics on social development have many gaps and short-comings. Generally, little empirical information is available on the social impact of major social development measures and the distribution of the benefits of economic growth among different population groups. Countries should enhance their efforts in the area of statistics and seek to improve the data base. National household capability surveys, carried out on a continuous and integrated basis and focusing on the individual and the household, can provide important quantitative information on economic, social and demographic conditions, and changes therein, for the entire population and the special groups within it, including the most disadvantaged groups such as the rural poor.

18. The new international development strategy should encourage the recording and exchange of experience in formulating and executing social development policies on a continuous and regular basis, with the purpose of identifying successful policy measures and planning procedures. Therefore, the Commission on Social Development itself should include a review of the social aspects of the strategy as a permanent item in its agenda for the 1980s, with a view to the transmission of its conclusions to the body responsible for reviewing the implementation of the strategy and its adaptation to changing circumstances. The Commission also requests the Preparatory Committee to include provision for a review, appraisal and possible adaptation of the social development aspects of the strategy.

19. The Commission further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that all elements of the United Nations system involved with the analysis or measurement of social progress direct their work towards contributing to the new international development strategy and its future implementation and also contribute to the review of social development by the Commission.

Decision XIV

At its 669th meeting, on 9 March 1979, the Commission decided to transmit to the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy the chapter of its report concerning item 5 of its agenda, 2/ including the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. 3/

2/ See chapter III of the present report.

3/ See chapter I, section A, draft resolution XIV.

III. REINFORCEMENT OF THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS; IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON SOCIAL PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT; REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF SOCIAL PROGRESS AND PREPARATION FOR A NEW INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

5. In accordance with the decision taken at its 648th meeting on 21 February 1979, the Commission considered items 3, 4 and 5 of its agenda concurrently in the course of its 646th, 647th, 652nd to 656th, 658th and 661st to 669th meetings on 20, 23, 26 to 28 February and 1 and 5 to 9 March 1979.

6. For its consideration of the items, the Commission had before it the following documents: the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (E/CN.5/563); the 1978 Report on the World Social Situation 1/ and the supplements to the Report; 2/ and an addendum to the report of the Secretary-General on the collection of data and information relevant to the formulation of a new international development strategy, concerning the common elements of decisions of world conferences held in the 1970s, regarding social development and a new international development strategy (E/6056/Add.1 and Corr.1). In addition, the attention of the Commission was drawn in a note by the Secretariat (E/CN.5/L.438) to two decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session for 1979. In the first the Council referred to the Commission, inter alia, General Assembly resolution 33/48 of 14 December 1978, on world social development. In the second the Council decided to consider at its first regular session, 1979, in plenary meetings, the question of the establishment of an ad hoc working group pursuant to Council resolution 2079 (LXII) of 13 May 1977. The Commission was requested to comment upon that decision in the light of recent developments, in particular those relating to the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system and the preparations for a new international development strategy. The Commission also had before it a statement submitted by the International Council on Social Welfare, a non-governmental organization in category I consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.5/NGO/126).

7. The Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, Mr. K. K. S. Dadzie, addressed the Commission at its 658th meeting on 1 March 1979. He noted that despite the weaknesses of the current international development strategy, one of which was its failure to indicate effective ways of achieving social development goals, it nevertheless attached considerable importance to the objective of more equitable distribution of income and wealth together with the promotion of higher growth rates. Similarly, General Assembly resolution 33/193 concerning preparations for the new International Development Strategy had emphasized, among other things, that the new strategy should reflect in an appropriate manner the need for adequate policies for the promotion of social

1/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.IV.1.

2/ E/CN.5/557/Add.1 (to be issued as a United Nations publication) and E/CN.5/557/Add.2.

development, to be defined by each country within the framework of its development priorities and in accordance with its socio-economic structure and stage of development; for the full mobilization of national resources, both human and material, of developing countries; and the mobilization and integration of women and youth in development.

8. The question of social development was thus a key issue in the preparation of the new strategy, to the examination of which the Commission could make an important contribution in response to General Assembly resolution 33/48. Taking into account the interdependence of social and economic development, several questions arose for consideration. These include the question how the relationship just mentioned is to be reflected in the new strategy; how far should the focus of policy be on structural socio-economic changes and how far on macro- and micro-economic policy measures; how far is it possible to formulate policy prescriptions for social development that are valid across the board and how far must such prescriptions be tailored to the specific conditions of each developing country; how far can targets be set and how can performance be measured?

9. Seen from the standpoint of elaborating an over-all framework for the new strategy, the question of the role of social development was part of the wider issues of the balance to be maintained between international and domestic policy commitments. Different countries placed varying emphasis on these two elements and the discussion of issues such as poverty had not always been advanced by the clash between these divergent approaches. A synthesis was therefore required to take the discussion forward. Such a synthesis might well be based on the proposition that the essential ingredients of a reshaped international development strategy should not only be elaborated and implemented in a mutually reinforcing manner; they should also encompass on one hand important elements of national development strategy and on the other the international measures, in respect of structural and conjunctural issues alike, required to support national development efforts, together with the strengthening of the development process on the basis of the collective self-reliance of the developing countries. Such an approach, which would not necessarily call for prior agreement on any of these elements, would derive from the basic guideline that the policy commitments of the strategy should be balanced between developed and developing countries without their being mutual or reciprocal. Thus, while the two types of commitments in the final analysis might be made commensurate with one another, the question of the reciprocity or conditionality of such commitments should not arise.

10. So far as national strategies are concerned, development was being increasingly seen as a process that should be geared to the human factor both as the agent and the beneficiary of development; should be endogenous, involving the autonomous definition by each society of its own values and goals; should rely primarily on the strength and resources of each country; should encompass the transformation of obstructive structures, both national and international; should be in harmony with the environment and respect ecological constraints.

11. These perceptions correspond to the stress given in the concept of the new international economic order to the need to reduce the excessive dependence of the developing countries and to reorient their national policies towards a development strategy based on the principle of self-reliance. As a corollary, full and effective mobilization and reallocation, as appropriate, of domestic resources was required. This ought to include a full utilization of human resources through an increase in both the level and productivity of employment as well as the development

of domestic scientific and technological potential. With these considerations in mind, appropriate changes in economic and social institutions, where these act as constraints on development, may be required in many developing countries.

12. In conclusion, the Director-General stressed that the final aim of development must be the constant increase of the well-being of the entire population on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom. Taking past experience as well as previous controversies into account, the task of translating this affirmation at the national level into specific and operationally meaningful policy measures was far from easy. For instance, it went beyond considerations of income redistribution and encompasses appropriate changes in production structures including the creation of new productive capacities designed to meet resulting new demand patterns. It involved difficult choices regarding the priority to be given to certain absolute targets for consumption, bearing in mind that quite often more rapid growth rates and structural transformation may well depend on holding down present and near term consumption.

13. Finally, the Director-General suggested that the Commission might wish to give priority to its task of formulating recommendations on the social aspects of the new strategy, and assured the Commission of his readiness and that of his colleagues to provide assistance as might be required.

14. Mrs. Helvi Sipilä, Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, in her introductory statement concerning item 5 on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, observed that in the course of the 10 years since the adoption of that Declaration some social development had occurred, but it had been vitiated by the rapid growth in population and by the concentration of those developments in areas already developed. The benefits of growth were enjoyed by a small portion of the world's population. The factors contributing to that situation were the current international economic order and patterns of economic growth. It would be necessary to adopt a perspective on development that was more human centred. The process of social development in the 1980s should aim at development more responsive to the needs of the people and the full mobilization and utilization of all available resources.

15. The Assistant Secretary-General observed that measures must be taken for social reform and equity and for social integration. She suggested that experience in social progress and development should be recorded and exchanged on a more regular basis; that the study of the long-term interrelations between alternative policies for social progress, on the one hand, and domestic economic growth and transition to a new international economic order, on the other, should be encouraged; and that statistical and other information should be generated for a more effective evaluation of the impact of major development measures.

16. Mr. P. N. Dhar, Assistant Secretary-General for Development Research and Policy Analysis, in connexion with agenda item 5, informed the Commission of the arrangements for the work of the Committee for Development Planning, the Preparatory Committee for the new International Development Strategy and of the General Assembly for the formulation and adoption of a new development strategy. He observed that within the existing time frame, the Commission, at its twenty-sixth session, could make a crucial contribution to the formulation of the strategy. He observed further

that the General Assembly, in resolution 33/193 of 29 January 1979, had affirmed that a new international development strategy should be formulated within the framework of the New International Economic Order. Mr. Dhar indicated that the 1978 Report on the World Social Situation, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 31/83 and 31/84, was far shorter than the preceding report and attempted to bring out the close links between international economic relations and the world social situation. The underlying theme of that report was the concern for a more equitable distribution of the benefits of development both within and among nations. While the socio-economic situation in 1978 was still disturbing, there seemed to be an emergence of promising initiatives and changes in policies in many countries to meet the challenges of development. Some of those problems, such as the low standard of living in developing countries, widespread unemployment and under-employment and unequal access to social services were areas in which development policy had as yet much to accomplish.

16a. The representative of the United Nations Statistical Office informed the Commission about some of the recent work of the Statistical Commission and the Statistical Office in the field of social statistics, particularly the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP) and social indicators. The main objective of the NHSCP, which was being carried out pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2055 (LXII) of 5 May 1977, was to assist interested developing countries in establishing and improving their own survey capabilities best suited to meet their individual national needs and priorities. It sought in this way to provide, through continuous household surveys, up-to-date and integrated statistics which, while complementary to those secured from censuses and administrative records, could not be collected in any other way. The Programme was being co-sponsored by the United Nations, UNDP and the World Bank and additional support was being sought from other multilateral and bilateral donors. With regard to social indicators, following the approval by the Statistical Commission at its nineteenth session, Social Indicators: Preliminary Guidelines and Illustrative Series (Series M, No. 63) had recently been published. ^{3/} The approach to social indicators embodied in this publication was that the specific choice of indicators was best made at the national level in response to nationally-defined policy concerns and the level of statistical development each country had achieved.

16b. Most delegations observed the serious difficulties they had in discussing a subject of major importance when the relevant documents had not been made available to them sufficiently in advance to be thoroughly studied. They hoped that such inconveniences would not occur in the future.

16c. In discussing the role of the Commission, several delegations pointed to its unique function in considering the human factor in totality in the process of development. It was noted that while there were specialized agencies to look into specific areas such as education, employment or health, it was the function of the Commission to examine the social phenomena resulting from the interaction of the consequences of changes in those sectors with other societal phenomena. One delegation drew specific attention to the consequences of the broader spread of educational facilities and the ensuing competition for employment between the social groups that benefited from that spread and those who were traditionally in a position of advantage. Other areas of work that were suggested for attention by

^{3/} United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XVII.8.

the Commission concerned the causes and consequences of the disparity in the flow of resources between rural and urban centres, the decentralization of economic and political power to permit greater popular participation in the process of development and the means of reducing growing inequality both in domestic economies and the international economy. The need for a change in emphasis, with more attention to more recent broad currents of thought on international economic relations and social development, was pointed out. A view was expressed that emphasis should be placed on development activities and not on welfare. Several delegations drew the attention of the Commission to the need for broadening the scope of social development well beyond those phenomena that could be expressed in quantitative terms. One should not lose sight of the moral and cultural values and human virtues. In this context it was stated that there was a possibility of examining in quantitative terms such other areas of social development, e.g., an access to culture. Several delegations also expressed the view that it might be useful for the Secretariat to examine the factors that might help to explain the slow progress in the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development. However, it was pointed out that, in order to be effective the Commission necessarily would have to confine its attention each time to a small number of well-defined subjects, in contrast to the current practice. One delegation expressed the view that most of the topics before the Commission could actually be brought directly to the attention of the Economic and Social Council. Another delegation was of the view that the Commission should meet annually rather than once every two years.

16d. While recognizing that the work of the Commission could only be in support of national policies for social development, several delegations pointed to specific methods by which the Commission could assist Governments. One would be to promote the exchange of experience in social development (e.g. of information on social welfare legislation and institutions) so that countries might benefit from knowledge of alternative models. In that connexion, it was pointed out that it would be most useful if such new experiences were brought forth at the meetings of the Commission itself. Another method would be to assist countries that so desire in building up institutions and a capacity for the promotion of social development and progress. One delegation pointed to the needs for strengthening the social development activities of the regional training and research institutes.

17. Some delegations were of the opinion that it would be most valuable now to implement Economic and Social Council resolution 2079 (LXII) of 13 May 1977, regarding the appointment of a working group of experts to report on the effectiveness of social development activities within the United Nations system. However, another view was that in this context the process of restructuring of the economic and social sectors should be kept in mind to avoid, inter alia, overlapping and duplication of activities of other organs within the United Nations system.

18. The representative of the International Labour Organisation, referring to the Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution and Social Progress and the International Division of Labour, held in 1976, explained the follow-up presently undertaken by her Organisation on the Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action and informed the Commission that the summary of the discussions at the 1979 International Labour Conference would be transmitted directly to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session, 1979 and to the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy.

19. In reviewing social development in the course of the 1970s, there was a common understanding that despite the strenuous efforts made by national Governments, the more severe problems of social development had yet to abate in both developed and developing countries. Viewed against the targets set out in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, progress has been disappointing. Some delegations referred to the poverty and destitution resulting from unemployment and landlessness in some countries in the Asian region. Others pointed to the prevalence of widespread malnutrition in several countries in the Latin American region. The problems of alcoholism, violence and other social malaise in the developed countries of the world also were mentioned.

20. The representative of the World Health Organization described the results of the International Conference of Primary Health Care held at Alma Ata, USSR, from 6 to 12 September 1978 and the preliminary guiding principles adopted by the WHO Executive Board for formulating strategies for health for all by the year 2000, to be formulated, first and foremost, by the countries themselves and leading to regional and global strategies by 1981.

21. The representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in discussing the present and future lines of emphasis of the social science sector of UNESCO, stressed its relevance to the Commission and, especially, the importance of the Commission in focusing attention on priority issues of social development within both the United Nations system and in Member States. The three lines of emphasis in social sciences in UNESCO are: first, the advancement of the social sciences themselves; secondly, the promotion of the use of social science methodology and instruments for social analysis, planning and action; and, thirdly, the clarification of major social and human problems and attempts to find solutions in the areas of human rights and peace, development, environment, population, rural development and youth.

22. During the debate on agenda item 4, representatives pointed out several limitations to the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development. First, it was noted that the report's main focus was on developing countries, with the result that the problems of social development in industrialized countries remained, to a large extent, excluded from the analysis. Closely related to this problem was the second short-coming of the report, namely the fact that it concentrated only on the material aspects of people's standard of living. A third limitation concerned the rather broad classification of countries adopted for the purposes of the report which concealed the fact that, in spite of the unfavourable global development trends, some groups of countries have nevertheless succeeded in achieving social progress and development. Fourth, it was stressed that, in explaining the slow pace of social progress and development in the developing countries, greater attention should have been paid to factors lying within the existing international economic order. Similarly, and lastly, the report had not attempted to discuss the interrelationships between disarmament and improved well-being of all people.

23. Considering these limitations, representatives suggested that future reviews of the Declaration's implementation should be of a more systematic - that is, a more analytic and comprehensive - nature. To this end, the following was proposed. First, indicators should be evolved covering the entire scope of the Declaration. Secondly, future reviews should try to analyse long-term trends in social progress and development both from a retrospective and perspective viewpoint. Attempts

should be made to differentiate past experience with social progress and development according to groups of countries and to appraise the interrelationships between alternative national social development policies and policies aimed at attaining the objectives of the New International Economic Order.

24. Nearly all representatives informed the Commission of some aspect of social development in their individual countries. A few thought that some of those developments were not truly reflected in the 1978 Report on the World Social Situation. In that context, it was suggested that a special chapter be added to the Report on the relation of disarmament to social development, and that another special chapter on the adverse social effects of the activities of transnational corporations on the social development of developing countries be added. Many representatives noted that the continuing world-wide arms race was the main obstacle to the achievement of real social progress in developed and developing countries since it diverted vast material, human and financial resources from social development goals. A number of representatives expressed regret at the delay in issuing the section of the Report dealing with social development questions in various regions. In that connexion, a suggestion was made to enlarge that section, which was regarded by many delegations as the basis of the entire report since the conclusions reflected in section I were based on it. It was suggested that a number of amendments and additions should be made in the final text of the Report to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. It was observed that the Report did not pay sufficient attention to developments in the field of popular participation in the management of economic and social institutions. Others believed that the Report was an adequate and serious document containing useful information. It was noted that significant social progress had been achieved by a number of developing countries and by countries with a centrally planned economy as a result of the successful implementation of special social programmes and national plans for social and economic development. There were also other suggestions from delegations: first, that the Report and the Supplement should have been merged before transmitting it to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly; secondly, that the type of information that appeared in the earlier larger reports should be made available in some other form because such data were useful for teaching and research purposes; thirdly, that the terminology used in the Report should be standard United Nations terminology (i.e., developed market economies, centrally planned economies and developing countries (but not "poor" and "rich" countries)); and fourthly, that in connexion with the issue of "human rights", stress should be placed on the indissoluble link with the achievement of real social progress and social human rights, as evidenced clearly in, for example, the implementation of the right to work, education, social protection, etc.

25. In discussing the contribution of the Commission to the formulation of a new international development strategy, several representatives affirmed that the formulation of policies for social development in each country was the clear prerogative of sovereign Governments. It was also emphasized that social development was an integral part of the over-all process of development and should be considered within the framework of the New International Economic Order, as affirmed by the General Assembly in resolution 33/193. A number of representatives pointed out that social development policies would vary widely among countries, in response to different problems in variegated environments. It was observed that economic development did not suffice for the attainment of social progress and development. In this context the need for social planning was emphasized. Some representatives observed that with seemingly poor prospects for rapid economic

development in the 1980s, problems of social development would become more acute than in the 1970s. The view was also expressed that higher priority should be given to questions of social development in the 1980s than in the 1970s. Sectoral targets that had been adopted by international conferences and others that might be adopted, might be used for this purpose. Such targets would serve as a general framework within which the policies of individual countries could be assessed and evaluated periodically. Further international co-operation for social development might be useful in providing assistance to countries to raise the capacity of their institutions in the tasks of social development planning, analysis and research.

Consideration of the draft proposal under agenda item 3

26. At the 663rd meeting, the representative of the Netherlands introduced the draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.451) entitled "Reinforcement of the social development sector within the United Nations". Indonesia, Norway and the Philippines subsequently jointed in sponsoring the draft resolution.

27. The draft resolution read as follows:

"Reinforcement of the social development sector within
the United Nations

"The Commission for Social Development,

"Taking into account the views expressed at its twenty-sixth session on the strengthening of the social development sector within the United Nations,

"Recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

'The Economic and Social Council,

'Recalling its resolution 2079 (LXII) of 13 May 1977 on reinforcing the social development sector within the United Nations,

'Recalling also its resolution 1978/35 of 8 May 1978 and its decision 1979/ of 9 January 1979,

'Taking into account that the above-mentioned resolution 2079 (LXII) has not yet been implemented and that its original purpose should be reinterpreted in the light of the decisions already taken on the preparation of a new international development strategy,

'Decides that the ad hoc working group provided for in operative paragraph 1 of its resolution 2079 (LXII) of 13 May 1977 shall be appointed and convened as soon as possible and report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session, 1980 on ways and means of strengthening the social development sector within the United Nations.'"

28. At the 667th meeting, the representative of the Netherlands, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced revisions to the draft resolution in E/CN.5/L.451 which read as follows:

"The Commission for Social Development,

"Taking into account Economic and Social Council resolutions 2079 (LXII) of 13 May 1977 and 1978/35 of 8 May 1978 on reinforcing the social development sector within the United Nations, as well as Council decision 1979/7 of 9 February 1979,

"Noting that the abovementioned resolution 2079 (LXII) has not yet been implemented and that its original purpose should be reinterpreted in the light of the decisions already taken on the preparation of a new international development strategy,

"Taking into consideration the views expressed at its twenty-sixth session on the strengthening of the social development sector within the United Nations,

"Requests the Economic and Social Council to decide that the ad hoc working group provided for in paragraph 1 of its resolution 2079 (LXII) of 13 May 1977 shall be appointed and convened as soon as possible and report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session, 1980 on ways and means of strengthening the social development sector within the United Nations."

29. At the same meeting, after an exchange of views, the representative of the Netherlands, on behalf of the sponsors, further revised the draft resolution by inserting, in the operative paragraph, the word "possibly" between the words "Economic and Social Council" and "at its first regular session, 1980".

30. The Secretary of the Commission stated that it was the understanding of the Secretary-General that whatever financial resources might be required for the ad hoc working group, they would be met through extrabudgetary resources.

31. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution in E/CN.5/L.451, as orally revised. (For the text of the resolution, see chap. I, sect. B, resolution 13).

32. After the adoption of the resolution, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics reserved the right of his delegation to express its views on the substance of the question at the meetings of the Economic and Social Council.

Consideration of the draft proposal submitted under agenda item 4

33. At the 661st meeting, the representative of Poland, on behalf of Cyprus, Ecuador, Hungary, India, Mongolia and Poland, introduced the draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.443) entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development".

34. At the 662nd meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution contained in document E/CN.5/L.443. The text of the resolution adopted by the Commission reads as follows:

2 (XXVI). Implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development

The Commission for Social Development.

Recommends for adoption by the Economic and Social Council the following draft resolution:

For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution II.

35. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Commission decided to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (E/CN.5/563).

For the text of the decision, see chapter I, section C, decision I.

Consideration of the draft proposals submitted under agenda item 5

A. Draft resolution E/CN.5/L.448

36. At the 663rd meeting, the representative of Mongolia, also on behalf of Madagascar, introduced the draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.448) entitled "Preparations for a new international development strategy for the third United Nations Development Decade". At the same time, she orally revised the draft resolution by replacing, in paragraph 2, the words "as a necessary pre-condition ensuring" by the words "as a necessary pre-condition for"; by revising, in paragraph 3, the words "such as colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racial discrimination, aggression and foreign occupation" to read "such as colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, aggression, occupation and foreign domination", and by inserting, in paragraph 5, the words "inter alia" between the words "should be designed" and "to promote".

37. A number of representatives expressed their support for the draft resolution, and stressed that facts such as neo-colonialism, aggression and apartheid, mentioned in the draft resolution, reflected the current situation in the world, and indicated some of the major political and economic obstacles to social development. The draft resolution was in line with the thinking of most Governments as to the basic thrust of a new international development strategy and corresponded to the mandate of the Commission whose role was to underline the relationship between economic, political and social factors. One representative emphasized that the Commission, being the social conscience of the world, should look at the truth from every side and not hesitate proclaiming this truth, however uncomfortable such truth may be for some States.

38. Several other representatives, however, expressed the view that the draft resolution did not correspond to the mandate given to the Commission by the General Assembly in resolution 33/48. Social aspects of development and of the new international development strategy were not reflected in the draft resolution. They stated that national priorities could be considered from the viewpoint of Governments and from the viewpoint of the people concerned. The draft resolution reflected the political concerns of Governments and not the real needs of people. One representative said that small developing countries had no interest in participating in the over-all struggle on disarmament and détente. However, another

representative stressed the vital importance of these issues for all countries, both developing and developed, small and large. Some representatives indicated their difficulties with the wording of some of the preambular paragraphs. It was also pointed out that a number of issues figuring in the draft resolution had been debated at length in the General Assembly and that the consensus on those issues was reflected in the language used in General Assembly resolution 33/193 on preparations for an international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade.

39. Most representatives stressed their desire to reach a consensus; the complementarity of the draft resolution sponsored by Madagascar and Mongolia and of the revised draft decision in E/CN.5/L.452/Rev.1 was noted and stressed by several representatives. (For the consideration by the Commission of revised draft decision E/CN.5/L.452/Rev.1, see paras. 51 to 76 below.)

40. At the 665th meeting, the representative of the United States of America orally proposed amendments to the draft resolution in E/CN.5/L.448 which read as follows:

(a) In paragraph 1, the words "consistent with the principles of international law" would be added at the end;

(b) In paragraph 2, the words "as a necessary pre-condition for" would be replaced by the words "is vitally important for"; and

(c) In paragraph 3, the words "constitutes a prerequisite for" would be replaced by the words "is vitally important for".

41. At the same meeting, the representative of France proposed that the words "in respecting their international obligations" be added at the end of paragraph 1.

42. The amendments proposed in paragraphs 40 and 41 above were not accepted by the sponsors, and the representatives of France and the United States of America did not press for a vote on their proposed amendments.

43. At the 666th meeting, following an explanation of vote before the vote by the representative of Lesotho - who stated that while her delegation would vote in favour of the draft resolution, her delegation had some reservations on the draft resolution as it did not fully cover the social aspects of development - the Commission adopted the draft resolution in E/CN.5/L.448, as orally revised, by a roll-call vote of 16 to none, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Chad, Chile, Cyprus, Ecuador, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Lesotho, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. 4/

Against: None.

4/ Following the vote, the representatives of the Dominican Republic and of Togo stated that had they been present at the time of the vote, their delegations would have voted in favour of the draft resolution in E/CN.5/L.448.

Abstaining: Denmark, France, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

44. Statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of France (on behalf of the States members of the Commission which are members of the European Economic Community) and the United States of America.

45. The representative of France regretted that it had been impossible to reach a consensus on the draft resolution. Since a vote had been requested, they had abstained for the reasons elaborated during the consideration of the draft resolution.

46. The representative of the United States of America also regretted the failure to reach a consensus on the draft resolution. Her delegation had abstained particularly because paragraph 1 did not include the words "consistent with the principles of international law".

47. The text of the resolution adopted by the Commission reads as follows:

11 (XXVI). Preparations for a new international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade

The Commission for Social Development,

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution XIV/.

48. At the 669th meeting, the representative of Mongolia proposed that the Commission decide to transmit to the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy the text of resolution 11 (XXVI) entitled "Preparations for a new international development strategy for the third United Nations Development Decade", as well as the summary of the discussion held in the Commission on agenda item 5, entitled "Review and appraisal of social progress and preparation for a new international development strategy".

49. At the same meeting, following an exchange of views, the Commission decided to transmit to the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy the chapter of its report concerning item 5 of its agenda, including the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (for the text of the decision, see chap. II, decision XIV).

B. Consideration of the draft decision in E/CN.5/L.452

50. At the 663rd meeting, the representative of Norway, on behalf of Denmark, Finland, 5/ Norway and Sweden, 5/ introduced the draft decision (E/CN.5/L.452) entitled "Recommendations of the Commission for Social Development to the

5/ In accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure.

Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy, pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 33/48 of 14 December 1978 on world social development". The draft decision read as follows:

"RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT TO
THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE NEW INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY, PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 8 OF GENERAL
ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 33/48 OF 14 DECEMBER 1978 ON WORLD SOCIAL
DEVELOPMENT

"The Commission for Social Development, in accordance with the requests contained in paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 33/48 and in paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 31/193, decides to transmit its recommendations to the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy.

"1. The need for healthy social development is the distinctive problem that confronts the international economy in the third development decade. Previously the Governments of the world were often a little too exclusively concerned with the question of the over-all rate of growth of national income, the rate of capital formation required for the postulated growth rate, and the broad division of the total investment among different sectors.

"2. In certain developing countries, development efforts are hampered either by actual colonialization or by the legacy of a colonial culture and administrative system which therefore need to be swept aside in the interest of healthy social development.

"3. Even when the planners came to realize the importance of ensuring that the benefits of development should accrue to the poorest and the most disadvantaged sections of society, this objective was difficult if not impossible to attain through a centralized and bureaucratic administration which was largely unsuitable for that special task. The new international development strategy for the third United Nations Development Decade must accept this challenge and help evolve methods suited to the circumstances of each country, so that those for whom the benefits of development are meant, and particularly the hitherto deprived sections of society, may participate purposefully in the decision-making process as well as the implementation of the plans and projects for economic and social development. The needed reorganization of the administrative system, evolution of new institutional forms and decentralization of initiative and control should become, for each country in its own way, an essential component of the new development strategy. This is essential if development is to result in the well-being of the population as a whole. Also needed for the same purpose is a reorientation of the system of education and of research on appropriate technology so that people are enabled, through voluntary and co-operative efforts, to make the best use of locally available resources for the improvement of their material and social existence.

"4. The implementation of a New International Economic Order implies restructuring the world economy. Such restructuring will enable developing countries to achieve their development objectives. The development process

involves international and national factors as well as economic and social elements which are closely interrelated. Economic, social and cultural progress requires more resources and a more rational distribution of these resources on the international and national levels.

"5. The Declaration on Social Progress and Development, contained in General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 constitutes the common platform for national and international action in the field of social development. Its basic postulates have been reaffirmed and incorporated in many subsequent documents - among others in the strategy for the current decade.

"6. A number of socio-economic development objectives were adopted or reaffirmed by the international community during the 1970s, such as the elimination of hunger and malnutrition by the year 1985, full employment by the year 2000, the eradication of illiteracy by the end of the 1980s, safe and adequate water supplies by 1990, 74 years of life expectancy in all countries by the year 2000, the full integration of women in political, economic and civic affairs, and health for all by the year 2000.

"7. Although some progress has been achieved - e.g., a slight increase in per capita income - living conditions in various parts of the world are still marked by striking contrasts. As noted in the 1978 Report on the World Social Situation however, the social situation in developing countries remains disturbing: 'Rough estimates suggest that approximately 40 per cent of the growing labour force of all developing countries was unemployed or underemployed around 1975. Even the countries that experienced a fairly good pace of economic growth and some progress in levels of living have continued to face acute problems of unemployment and underemployment, accelerated urbanization, poverty in rural areas, slums in cities and lack of access to basic social services for large numbers of people.' Moreover, various forms of social unrest which find expression in violence, criminality, alcoholism and drug abuse, and erosion of individual and collective values are manifest particularly in urbanized and industrialized societies.

"8. These examples of the slow rate of implementing the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and the equally disappointing progress made towards realizing the various social development objectives adopted or reaffirmed in the 1970s underline the need to strengthen the social elements in the new international development strategy for the 1980s. Notwithstanding the fact that the achievements in the 1970s cannot yet be fully and accurately assessed, the realization of the stated goals depends upon a significant acceleration of efforts at both national and international levels.

"9. In presenting the social elements of the international development strategy the integrated and cross-sectoral nature of social development should be clearly brought out, since it has obvious policy implications. Examples of how social development cuts across traditional sectoral boundaries are the new signals for the establishment of primary health care and current thinking on education.

"10. The new international development strategy must acknowledge the importance of dissemination of information and mobilization of popular support in the

continuing efforts to realize development goals. Information and popular support are in effect necessary prerequisites of social participation at all levels, not only at the national but at the community level as well. The mobilization of the population should be encouraged by Governments through material and technical support. Without popular participation all development achievements will become short-lived gains. Development presupposes social consciousness and individual sharing of joint responsibility. The important role of the Co-operative Movement and other voluntary organizations of the weaker section of society in this connexion should be reflected in the new international development strategy. Human resources should be fully utilized through equal opportunities and active participation of all elements of society in achieving the common goals of development. Particularly important is the full integration of women and youth in development. This should be unequivocally emphasized in the new international development strategy.

"11. Transformation of a society requires intensified technical co-operation not only between developed and developing countries but also between developing countries themselves. Professional competence is as important in social as in economic policy but the transplanting of successful experiences poses complex problems. Co-operation can involve a range of initiatives from the single exchange of experience to the organization of joint projects and joint research activities. The international machinery should help in identifying similarity of problems as between different countries and hence suitable areas for such co-operation, e.g., by undertaking and/or promoting relevant research.

"12. The process of development can never be entirely free from friction and conflicts. In view of the great diversity of conditions in different countries, the desirable paths of development also differ from country to country. Continuous study of alternative courses of social development and methods of conflict resolution within nations should greatly assist each country to choose its own course, in the light of growing and systematized knowledge in these areas. Intensified research efforts on these subjects are therefore imperative in the new international development strategy.

"13. Rapid social progress of developing countries presupposes substantially increased international and bilateral financial and/or technical support of national development efforts. The services that can be rendered developing countries by international and bilateral agencies in the way of planning and implementation of social development are already considerable. It is, however, important to adapt these services according to new knowledge gathered. The services should be rendered within the framework of the development plans of developing countries.

"14. The currently available statistics on social development have many gaps and short-comings. Generally, little empirical information is available on the social impact of major social development measures and the distribution of the benefits of economic growth among different population groups. Countries should enhance their efforts in the area of statistics and seek to improve the data base. National household capability surveys, carried out on a continuous and integrated basis and focusing on the individual and the household, can provide important quantitative information on economic, social and demographic conditions, and changes therein, for the entire population and the special groups within it, including the most disadvantaged groups such as the rural poor.

"15. In addressing the problem of social development it is necessary to recognize that attention in the past has frequently been focused on problems concerning primarily the so-called special groups, e.g., the elderly. In the new international development strategy care must be taken to give adequate attention to the broad aspects of development in, for example, the fields of health, education and employment, where the distinction between economic and social approaches is to a considerable extent artificial, i.e., where the two approaches merely lay stress on different dimensions of the same problem. We should acknowledge that economic expansion and social transformation are integral elements of the same development process where single policy intervention will have limited effects.

"16. Among the problems to be tackled in the new international development strategy are continuing rural-urban imbalances and the need for measures directed towards the lowest income groups.

"17. The new international development strategy should encourage the recording and exchange of experience in formulating and executing social development policies on a continuous and regular basis, with the purpose of identifying successful policy measures and planning procedures. Therefore, the Commission on Social Development itself should include a review of the social aspects of the strategy as a permanent item in its agenda for the 1980s, with a view towards the transmission of its conclusions to the body responsible for reviewing the implementation of the strategy and its adaptation to changing circumstances. The Commission should also request the Preparatory Committee to include provision for a review, appraisal and possible adaptation of the social development aspects of the strategy.

"18. The Commission should further request the Secretary-General to ensure that all elements of the United Nations Secretariat involved with the analysis or measurement of social progress direct their work towards contributing to the new international development strategy and its future implementation and also contribute to the review of social development by the Commission."

51. At the 666th meeting, the representative of Norway, on behalf of the sponsors, now joined by Bolivia, Chile, India, Indonesia, Lesotho, the Netherlands and the Philippines, introduced a revised text of the draft decision.

52. A number of representatives indicated their support for the revised draft decision. The text could of course be improved, but nevertheless, they stated, it represented a valuable contribution by the Commission to the work of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy. It had the limited but relevant objective of drawing attention to such elements as popular participation and the organization of the weaker sections of the population which were of crucial importance for the development process during the coming decade. It also pointed out the need to achieve a proper balance between the cities and the countryside, as well as the need to foster international co-operation on a proper adaptation of technology to the requirements and particular problems of developing countries. The view was expressed that the Commission would lose its *raison d'être* if such a message could not be conveyed to the Preparatory Committee. It was stressed that the revised draft decision was not proposing an over-all framework for the new strategy; rather, it had the more appropriate objective of emphasizing a few guidelines corresponding to specific issues of social development.

53. Other representatives and observers expressed the view that the draft decision did not either reflect or prejudice the position of the Group of 77 as a whole on the new strategy and reserved the right to present their views at the meetings of the Preparatory Committee. Even if accepted, the text of the revised draft decision should not be considered as a final one. The establishment of the New International Economic Order was a pre-condition to social development and that interrelationship was insufficiently emphasized in the revised draft decision.

54. Some representatives indicated their disagreement with the underlying conception of development reflected in the text. They pointed out that major political and economic obstacles to social development were not mentioned, and that the need for structural reforms in developing countries and for fundamental changes in international economic relations were not sufficiently stressed. The problems of developed countries, mentioned in the text, did not apply to societies with socialist structures. The revised draft decision did not fully reflect the range of objectives embodied in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development. Further, the revised draft contained some generalizations which were unacceptable and clearly inapplicable to the socialist countries. Moreover, the text of the revised draft decision was too complicated and too long. It was difficult to see the message it conveyed.

55. At the 668th meeting, the representative of Hungary proposed that no action be taken on the revised draft decision, but instead the Commission should recommend to the Economic and Social Council that the text of the revised draft decision in E/CN.5/L.452/Rev.1 be transmitted to Governments for their comments.

56. Following a procedural debate at the same meeting, the representative of Hungary proposed, under paragraph 2 of rule 65 of the rules of procedure, that no decision be taken on the revised draft decision in E/CN.5/L.452/Rev.1.

57. The proposal by Hungary was rejected by 17 votes to 6, with 3 abstentions.

58. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the revised draft decision in E/CN.5/L.452/Rev.1 by a roll-call vote of 20 to none, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Chad, Chile, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Lesotho, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Philippines, Romania, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America. 6/

Against: None.

Abstaining: Hungary, Iraq, Madagascar, Mongolia, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

6/ At the 669th meeting, the representative of Bolivia stated that had he been present at the time of the vote, his delegation would have voted in favour of the revised draft decision in E/CN.5/L.452/Rev.1.

59. Statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, Ecuador and Romania.

60. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that paragraph 1 of the revised draft decision contained a generalization which was unacceptable, and in its present wording the paragraph was clearly inapplicable to the socialist countries. It should be clearly indicated that the basic objective of social progress and development in the 1980s should be a constant and steady improvement in the material and spiritual well-being of all members of society, the improvement of their living and working conditions, and the comprehensive development of educational, health and culture on the basis of dynamic and well-balanced economic growth. A formulation along those lines of the ultimate objective of social progress and development was found in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and also in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade; there was no doubt about its timeliness, universality and acceptability.

61. Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the revised draft text of the "Recommendations" contained a debatable argument about the unsuitability of "centralized administration" for ensuring that the "benefits of development should accrue to the poorest sections of society". Centralization and planning were important instruments for promoting socio-economic development, enhancing the well-being of the people and ensuring a just distribution of national income. Democratic centralism ensured the broad participation of the working people and public organizations in the formulation and implementation of development plans.

62. "Reorganization of the administrative system, evolution of new institutional forms and decentralization of initiative and control" proposed in paragraph 3 of the revised draft would not solve the problems which should be faced. The realization of far-reaching and progressive socio-economic changes, including industrialization and the development of the State sector in industry, progressive agrarian reforms and co-operation in agriculture, the introduction of State-wide planning and the adoption of progressive legislation, the effective mobilization of internal resources, the just distribution of national income and the development of free education, health services and social security were of crucial significance in ensuring social progress and development and improving the well-being of the broad masses of the people. These principles had found expression in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, the International Development Strategy for the current decade, the Statement on the World Social Situation in the First Half of the Second United Nations Development Decade, adopted at the twenty-fourth session of the Commission for Social Development, and other documents. They should constitute an important part of the new development strategy.

63. The modest attempt made in paragraph 4 of the revised draft to indicate some of the obstacles to social progress and development in developing countries did not give the full picture. The new development strategy should be designed to eliminate the basic obstacles blocking the developing countries' way to social progress and development. Colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism, interference in internal affairs, apartheid, racial discrimination and all forms of foreign aggression and occupation, the elimination of these obstacles was an essential condition for the social progress of peoples.

64. By way of developing the correct idea so modestly and briefly expressed in paragraph 5 of the revised draft, it was necessary to stress the close interrelationship between social progress and development, on the one hand, and the strengthening of peace, the consolidation of security, the curbing of the arms race, the reduction of military expenditure, disarmament and the intensification and expansion of the process of lessening international tension, on the other. The enormous sums which were unproductively expended on the arms race could be a major source of additional resources to accelerate social progress and development. In that connexion, the new development strategy should provide for States possessing major economic and military potential to reduce their military budgets by fixed amounts and allocate 10 per cent of the resources made available by those reductions to increasing aid to developing countries for the purpose of social progress and development.

65. He said that the Third United Nations Development Decade ran the risk of repeating the unfortunate experience of the two preceding Decades - the results of which, in respect of promoting social progress and development in the developing countries, were generally recognized to be insignificant - unless steps were taken to bring about a radical restructuring of existing international economic relations on a democratic, just and equal basis. He said that it should be more clearly stated in paragraph 6 that one of the main goals of the new development strategy should be to implement the progressive postulates of the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and the basic principles of those documents must be at the basis of the new strategy.

66. His delegation could not agree with the last sentence of paragraph 7. The international development strategy for the current decade did not in fact concentrate on social goals and did not contain a social component.

67. Paragraph 8 of the revised draft did not contain any recommendations; at the same time, it contained generalizations which were unacceptable. In the light of the data contained in the Report on the World Social Situation and in the statement made by his delegation under agenda item 5, the contents of paragraph 8 of the revised draft could not be applied to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

68. The argument put forward in paragraph 9 of the revised draft to support the correct statement concerning the need to strengthen the social elements in the new international development strategy contained a similar unacceptable generalization.

69. Paragraph 10 of the revised draft, in addition to a reference to the interrelation of the economic, social and cultural factors of development, contained renewed suggestion of the concept of "basic needs", which was rejected by the majority of States at the last session of the United Nations General Assembly.

70. He said that in paragraph 12, a full list of the basic socio-economic problems confronting the developing countries should be added, rather than limiting the scope of the comprehensive approach to the development only of such sectors as health, education and employment.

71. Paragraph 13 of the revised draft contained an incomplete and rather one-sided discussion of the important question of the participation of the broad masses of the population in socio-economic development. The broad participation of the

population in attaining the goals of social progress and development could be ensured by affording to all members of society a broad range of social and economic rights guaranteed by the State and by national legislation. These included above all, such important socio-economic rights as the right to work; the right to leisure, the right to health care, the right to social security in old age and in the case of illness, total or partial disability or loss of the breadwinner; the right to housing, the right to education; the right to the enjoyment of cultural achievements, and so forth. The involvement of the population and public organizations in the administration of the State and the training of national personnel were also of great importance.

72. The argument contained in paragraph 16 of the revised draft was also debatable. Although it might be recognized that foreign investment had some significance for development on condition that the laws of the receiving country were respected and there was strict State control over the use of such investment, excessive emphasis on external factors should be avoided when formulating the new strategy. The effective mobilization and the more active use of internal resources was a guarantee of the accelerated socio-economic development of any country.

73. The representative of the United States of America, welcomed the adoption of the revised draft decision and stated that it accomplished the most basic task that confronted the Commission. The revised draft constituted a clear message to the Preparatory Committee and to the rest of the United Nations system that social development was an integral, vital aspect of development and should be consciously planned, implemented and monitored as part of the new international development strategy. Social development had joined the mainstream of United Nations work on development. Her Government accepted the evolving concept of a new international economic order, in which far reaching changes were and would continue to take place in the world economic system. Further, her Government concurred that changes made in the international economic system should facilitate the efforts of developing countries to achieve their development objectives. However, such changes could not be expected to achieve development objectives by themselves. Her Government shared the view that there were many different desirable paths to development.

74. The representative of Ecuador regretted that the revised draft decision did not place sufficient emphasis on development as an integrated process in which economic goals were achieved in terms of objectives of social transformation which gave the population a greater share in the benefit of development. Further, the revised draft did not give insufficient emphasis to the importance of integrated rural development, as well as to the priority to be given to popular participation and organization in the efforts to achieve development goals.

75. The representative of Romania regretted that a consensus could not be reached on both texts, namely the draft resolution in E/CN.5/L.448 and the revised draft decision in E/CN.5/L.452/Rev.1. The recommendations contained in the revised draft decision were to be considered as "rough material" sent to the Preparatory Committee. He reserved the right of his delegation to express its views at the Preparatory Committee.

76. The text of the decision adopted by the Commission reads as follows:

Decision XIII. Recommendations of the Commission for Social Development to the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy, pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 33/48

For the text of the decision, see chapter II, decision XIII.

Documentation submitted under agenda item 5

77. At the 669th meeting, the Commission decided to take note of the 1978 Report on the World Social Situation.

For the text of the decision, see chapter I, section C, decision XV.

IV. SOCIAL POLICY AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL INCOME; RURAL DEVELOPMENT; UNIFIED APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS AND PLANNING; MOBILIZATION OF NATIONAL RESOURCES FOR PURPOSES OF SOCIAL PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT; NATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN ACHIEVING FAR-REACHING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGES FOR THE PURPOSE OF SOCIAL PROGRESS

78. In accordance with the decision taken at its 648th meeting, on 21 February 1979, the Commission considered concurrently agenda items 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 at its 657th to 660th and 663rd to 666th meetings, on 28 February and 1, 2 and 6 to 8 March 1979.

79. For its consideration of those items the Commission had before it the following documents: a note by the Secretary-General on the effects of inflation on low-income groups (E/CN.5/570); the report of the Secretary-General on distribution of income: trends and policies (E/1978/29); the report of the Secretary-General on integrated rural development: approaches and issues (E/CN.5/571); the report of the Secretary-General on the role of locally based organizations in the implementation of land reforms (E/CN.5/569); the report of the Secretary-General on the social consequences of the green revolution (E/CN.5/567); a note by the Secretary-General containing a progress report on the activities of the interagency task force on integrated rural development (E/CN.5/560); the report of the Secretary-General on the application by Governments of a unified approach to development analysis and planning (E/CN.5/566); the report of the Secretary-General on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress (E/1978/19 and Add.1), and the report of the Secretary-General on national experience in promoting the co-operative movement (E/1978/15 and Corr.1-2).

80. The representative of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, in introducing the items, noted first that the lack of appropriate data had seriously hampered the analysis of trends in the distribution of national income. Yet it appeared that there was no clear relationship between levels of economic development and patterns of income distribution. Also, the rate of economic growth was not closely related to the degree of inequality in the distribution of income. A fast and sustained economic growth did not automatically generate a worsening of income distribution. In explaining patterns of distribution, social structures, access to power and socio-economic policies seemed to be more decisive factors than the level or rate of economic growth. Similarly, it would seem that the effects of inflation were also of a societal nature. Particular social groups, including the poorest, were not always directly hit by inflation. On rural development issues (item 7), the representative of the Department noted that the current renewed concern with that issue was a reflection of the impact of high population growth and low rural productivity on rural living conditions. He further stressed that in most countries great importance was attached in rural development policies to the strengthening of rural institutions and the widening and improvement of agricultural and non-agricultural employment, as well as to agrarian reform and the integration of agricultural and industrial development. On items 8 and 10, the Commission was informed that documents E/1978/15 and Add.1 and E/CN.5/566 had been prepared on the basis of replies by

national Governments to notes verbales of the Secretary-General. No monographs had been received by the Secretariat for inclusion in the documentation for item 9.

81. The representative of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs introduced the reports of the Secretary-General on the role of locally based organizations in the implementation of land reforms (E/CN.5/569) and on the social consequences of the green revolution (E/CN.5/567). He stated that land reform constituted a major way of mobilizing rural people and resources for increased agricultural production. To bring about such mobilization many countries had sought the participation of the people by means of locally based organizations such as co-operatives, community development organizations, rural workers' organizationa and local authorities. Their effectiveness varied with the conditions and policies in each country. The exchange of experience and technical co-operation among countries would greatly help in the planning and implementation of land reform. The "green revolution" had often led to a further concentration of the ownership of capital and land in the hands of large-scale farmers and entrepreneurs in service industries, a concentration of investments in select areas, a further increase of machinery in the processes of production, a dissolution of older farming systems, a greater inequality in the distribution of income and the marginalization of a large number of persons in rural areas. Certain corrective measures that had been implemented included the formation and adaptation of rural institutions to favour small farmers, the creation of other employment opportunities in areas not accommodating the new technology, the promotion of organization among cultivators, for example in the form of co-operative societies, and national strategies for integrated rural development.

82. A number of representatives recognized the importance of an equitable distribution of income in social and economic development and expressed the view that policies to evolve greater equity in the distribution of income should comprise a part of the international development strategy for the 1980s. It was stated that ensuring major and far-reaching interests of people, and promoting the well-being of the population were the central tasks of a new development strategy. Implementation of those tasks in an historically short period was possible only through the realization of deep, far-reaching and progressive socio-economic changes and the involvement of the entire population, including youth and women, into the development process. Most representatives expressed their deep concern about existing gross inequities in some countries in the distribution of income and access to services and emphasized the importance of examining and resolving the complex problems involved in reducing such inequities. Some representatives stressed the fact that policies to further economic growth were compatible with policies to promote greater equity. Experience in a number of countries had demonstrated that such compatibility was possible. It was observed that the problem of income distribution should be considered in close connexion with such factors as the role of the State in that field, the policy in the area of employment and wages, ownership of means of production, participation of the population in distribution of national income, and public sources of consumption. Some delegations noted that public ownership of means of production played a decisive role in providing an equitable distribution of national income. Another representative stressed the importance of first creating incomes, before they could be redistributed. On the other hand several representatives pointed to the experience in their countries, where the establishment of greater equity in the distribution of income based on the socio-economic policy of the Government had been accompanied by a steady increase in the income of society as a whole. Many representatives stated that economic growth operating in those countries had not really meant an improvement in the living conditions of the majority of the population.

83. The role of the Government in the transfer of resources from higher to lower income levels and in the efficient use of public consumption funds was considered of primary importance. Policies such as progressive taxation, price policies, collective bargaining and employment were shown to have been very powerful in the experience of several countries. It was suggested that the wage structure should be seen as consisting of two parts, the cash payment received as an emolument for work performed and the "social wage" consisting of the social services provided by the Government. In the developing countries, more attention might be devoted to the social wage of the poorest sectors, as the elimination of mass poverty was of prime concern. Expenditure on education was considered as an instrument for enabling people to participate more actively and efficiently in their social and economic environment. One representative stated that extreme poverty caused irreparable damage to the physical and moral development of children. Therefore, specific intervention programmes for the benefit of the very poor were indispensable.

84. Several representatives expressed support for further efforts by the Secretariat to study problems in income distribution, especially the effect of various social policy instruments and the access by the poor to social services. One representative suggested that the Commission should turn its attention to distilling feasible, top-priority projects and to indicating a division of labour among agencies working in that field. This view was shared by another representative, who suggested that case studies on the effectiveness of measures to accomplish an equitable distribution of income might usefully be undertaken in various countries. On the subject of the effects of inflation on low-income groups, several representatives referred to recent problems that their countries had encountered in that regard and stressed the negative effect of inflation accompanied by slow economic growth and a high level of unemployment on the economic situation of working people in most developed and developing countries. One representative pointed out that while the effects on the very poorest sectors of the population were small they were most serious for those just above that level. Another representative called upon the Commission to express itself on the need to protect the incomes of workers from the ravages of inflation and to include a separate item on that subject in the agenda for its next session.

85. A number of representatives strongly emphasized the role of rural development in promoting social development and the importance of formulating appropriate policies and integrated programmes for rural development. The depth of poverty in rural living conditions and the variety of constraints on rural development were stressed. One representative observed that the development of organized industrial and service sectors in urban areas led to the collapse of traditional rural industries and services, resulting in migration to cities and high urban unemployment. Other representatives pointed to inadequate infrastructure, the poor adaptation of technology and the maldistribution of education and health services as some of the major obstacles encountered in implementing rural development.

86. Several representatives observed that rural poverty had increased despite increased production during the green revolution. One representative stated that the report on the social consequences of the green revolution (E/CN.5/567) over-emphasized the negative impact of the green revolution and underestimated its beneficial consequences. Describing their national experience, several representatives stated that rural development was a central component of their national development strategies. One representative observed that the goals of rural and agricultural development were quite distinct and disagreed moreover with

the proposition, expounded in the document on integrated rural development (E/CN.5/571), that the success of rural development largely depends on the growth of urban demand for rural goods and on the acceleration of urban production. According to that representative, integrated rural development, which in his country was a means of achieving the socio-economic and cultural transformation of rural subsistence economies, could not be an adjunct to industrial development. Other representatives noted the growing disparities between high population growth and rural employment opportunities and stressed the importance of increasing rural productivity and improving and diversifying both agricultural and non-agricultural employment in rural development policies. It was also noted that improvements in basic services, including agricultural extension roads, water supply and control, the emergence of agro-industries and the development and strengthening of institutions, were all essential elements in programmes of rural development. Such activities should result in the establishment of a new balance in the rural economy and the development of medium-sized towns in place of massive urban conglomerations. Several representatives pointed to the importance of decentralizing administrative authority to enable the participation of the rural population in development activities. The role of women was especially emphasized in the activities of the rural populations. There was agreement that integrated rural development programmes must be formulated within the context of over-all development strategies.

87. A number of representatives noted the progress made in the interagency experiment in rural development. One representative observed that the experimental exercise might be extended to include other countries with a different experience in rural development, in particular one involving fundamental structural reforms. It was reaffirmed that international assistance for rural development should respond directly to national priorities and local conditions in each country. One representative noted that the technical co-operation programmes in rural development undertaken in conjunction with his Government stressed programmes and projects that led to increased incomes.

88. The representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) made a statement on the views of FAO on rural development and its work in that field. The technical problems of agriculture, which were central to FAO's efforts, were increasingly interrelated with the social problems of rural communities. The FAO representative informed the Commission of preparations for the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, to be held from 12 to 20 July 1979.

89. The representative of the World Food Council pointed out that the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, adopted in 1969 (see General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV)), had referred to the elimination of hunger as a fundamental objective of development. That was also a major theme of the World Food Conference held in 1974. Ten years later, in spite of some progress, food production still remained insufficient to meet the needs of the world population. Approximately half a billion people were suffering from hunger and malnutrition. The essential task of the World Food Council was to stimulate government action to solve that problem.

90. On the item entitled "Unified approach to development analysis and planning", several representatives described their countries' experiences with that approach. It was observed that the introduction and strengthening of a unified approach to development analysis and planning gave a positive impact on the social and economic development of many countries. Some representatives stated that a unified approach

required long-term social targets and a certain priority as compared with the economic goals which should serve as an instrument for realization of social objectives. One representative pointed to the broad range of statistical and other analytical information that was necessary to undertake a unified approach to development planning. Such information was still hard to come by in all developing countries. Therefore, a methodology of planning was required that closely connected the economic and social elements. In order to develop the kind of information that was necessary, the work of the Commission would need to be closely co-ordinated with that of the Statistical Commission. Another representative suggested that the unified approach to development analysis and planning should be included in the agenda of United Nations bodies dealing with economic and social matters and that the Secretariat should prepare a document on world experience in complex social planning for use by countries.

91. It was observed that the effective mobilization and utilization of all internal resources available was one of the major components of far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social and economic progress and development of every country. Several representatives pointed out that the sovereign right of every country to use its national resources freely was a necessary prerequisite to mobilization of national resources. One representative expressed the hope that the Commission would consider at its next session national experience in mobilizing national resources for purposes of social progress and development, since no monographs on the subject had been received for the current session.

92. On national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress, several representatives informed the Commission of their experience in that regard. An observer pointed out the importance in his country of replacing private ownership of the means of production by social property for that purpose. A representative noted the importance of establishing social structures that did not permit exploitation. Another noted that the report of the Secretary-General (E/1978/19 and Add.1) stressed factors that could be quantified at the expense of those not quantifiable. Still another suggested that the Commission return to the subject at its next session and noted that the Secretariat had not followed a mandate for organizing regional and interregional seminars on the subject.

Consideration of the draft proposal submitted under agenda item 6

93. At the 663rd meeting, the representative of the Netherlands, on behalf of Cyprus, Denmark, India, Indonesia, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.445) entitled "Social policy and income distribution".

94. At the 666th meeting, the representative of the Netherlands, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution by:

(a) Adding a new second preambular paragraph, reading as follows:

"Recalling also the Declaration on Social Progress and Development contained in General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order contained in General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974,";

(b) Adding a new fifth preambular paragraph, reading as follows:

"Being also concerned about adverse effects of inflation on low-income groups of the population,"; and

(c) Inserting, in the operative paragraph, the words "mitigating the adverse effects of inflation and for" between the words "for" and "the benefit of".

95. Following the oral revisions, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stated that his delegation could no longer co-sponsor the draft resolution, as orally revised.

96. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution in E/CN.5/L.445, as orally revised. The text of the draft resolution adopted by the Commission reads as follows:

10 (XXVI). Social policy and income distribution

The Commission for Social Development,

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution XIII./

97. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Commission decided to take note of the note by the Secretary-General on the effects of inflation on low-income groups (E/CN.5/570).

/For the text of the decision adopted by the Commission, see chapter I, section C, decision IX./

Documentation submitted under agenda item 7

98. At the 666th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Commission decided to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on integrated rural development - approaches and issues (E/CN.5/571); the report of the Secretary-General on the role of locally based organizations in the implementation of land reforms (E/CN.5/569 and Corr.1 (English only)); the report of the Secretary-General on social consequences of the green revolution (E/CN.5/567); and the note by the Secretary-General on poverty-oriented rural development; progress report on the work of the interagency task force on rural development (E/CN.5/560).

/For the text of the decision, see chapter I, section C, decision X./

Consideration of the draft proposal submitted under agenda item 8

99. At the 663rd meeting, the representative of Ecuador, on behalf of Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, France, India, Indonesia and Nicaragua, introduced the draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.450) entitled "Continuation of the work of integrated development and intensification of training in that field".

100. At the 665th meeting, the draft resolution was orally revised by the sponsors by the addition of a new paragraph 2, which reads as follows:

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on world experience in the field of integrated social and economic planning which could be recommended to Governments of interested States for application at the national level; and to present that report for consideration by the Commission at its twenty-seventh session."

101. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution in E/CN.5/L.450, as orally revised. The text of the resolution adopted by the Commission reads as follows:

9 (XXVI). Continuation of the work of integrated development and intensification of training in that field

The Commission for Social Development,

Recommends that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following draft resolution:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution XII./

102. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Commission decided to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the application by Governments of a unified approach to development analysis and planning (E/CN.5/566).

/For the text of the decision adopted by the Commission, see chapter I, section C, decision VII./

V. YOUTH IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

103. The Commission considered item 11 of its agenda at its 661st to 663rd meetings on 5 and 6 March 1979. For the consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the progress report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a co-operative arrangement among youth research and information centres (E/CN.5/559) and the report of the Secretary-General on the measures taken to implement the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples and on the present and future role and the participation of youth in the development and nation-building process, as well as in the promotion of international co-operation and understanding (E/CN.5/575). The Commission also had before it the report of the Secretary-General on channels of communication with youth and youth organizations (A/33/261) to facilitate its discussion on the recommendations for the further development of the guidelines for improvement of channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations. The Commission's attention was drawn, in a note by the Secretariat (E/CN.5/L.438), to General Assembly resolution 33/6 of 3 November 1978, on channels of communication with youth and youth organizations.

104. In her introductory statement, the representative of the Social Development Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs stated that in order to achieve greater participation of young people in the activities of nations and of the United Nations, and in particular those of a developmental nature, the United Nations had been seeking ways and means to strengthen the development of constructive activities of a practical nature at the national, regional and international levels. That work had covered, as reflected in the documentation before the Commission, implementation of guidelines for improvement of channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, the establishment of a co-operative arrangement among national and regional youth research and information centres, and ways of increasing the participation of youth in development activities. She noted that one of the Commission's tasks, in that connexion, would be the formation of appropriate recommendations for the further development of guidelines for the improvement of channels of communication as requested by the General Assembly in resolution 32/135 of 16 December 1977.

105. In the ensuing debate, several representatives stressed the importance of improving channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, on the basis of further consultations with Governments, regional commissions and international youth organizations, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/6, and the dissemination of information in the process of increasing youth participation. Some representatives suggested that the United Nations should expand its co-operation with major international youth organizations. In this context reference was made to the need for the implementation of relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly resolution 33/7 on the International Youth Year. Emphasis was placed on the importance of mobilizing efforts at the local, national, regional and international levels in order to promote the best educational, professional and living conditions for young people to ensure their active participation in the over-all development

of society and to encourage the preparation of new national and local policies and programmes in accordance with each country's experience. Several representatives drew attention to the need to channel the energies, enthusiasm and creative abilities of youth to important international tasks, such as the preservation of world peace and security, strengthening détente, promoting disarmament, the struggle against all obstacles to the economic and social progress of peoples as defined in General Assembly resolution 33/48 on world social development, the promotion of international co-operation and understanding and the implementation of the New International Economic Order. It was emphasized that youth should be fully aware of its responsibilities in national and international life.

106. Several representatives drew attention to the importance of properly defining youth participation and commented that a concrete concept of youth participation should be established to avoid the possibility of youth's being exploited. Most representatives agreed that the question of youth participation in development could not be dealt with separately from other major social issues. Since youth is part of every society, and should be a full member of society, the problems of youth are actually the problems of every society as a whole. It was observed that the problems of youth should be solved mainly at the national level.

107. Several proposals were made concerning ways to tackle the problems of youth, including the strengthening of the family structure and the fulfilment of youth needs and aspirations through equal opportunity to education, vocational training, participation in sports activities, the decentralization of production activities in order to reverse the trend towards population concentration, increased opportunities for employment, literacy campaigns and the promotion of relevant educational systems at national and regional levels.

108. Some representatives said that the activities of the United Nations in the field of youth should proceed along the lines of the work on the promotion of the ideals of peace, disarmament, détente, mutual respect and understanding between peoples, the principles of the United Nations Charter and General Assembly resolution 33/73 on the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace. Several representatives expressed regret that only 24 Member States had replied to the Secretary-General's note verbale requesting information on the present and future role of youth in the development and nation-building process, as well as on the promotion of international co-operation and understanding. In connexion with the forthcoming observance of the International Youth Year, it was observed that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/7, the discussion on the programme of observance of the Year would be continued with due account being paid to the most important and vital problems facing contemporary youth. It was stated that preparations for the International Youth Year should be conducted on a wide basis and in close co-operation with authoritative and progressive international organizations of youth. It was noted that the political component of the International Youth Year should include problems of real interest to the young generation, such as peace and security, disarmament, solidarity with national liberation movements, establishment of the New International Economic Order and rights of youth. It was also observed that the International Youth Year should be conducted mostly on the national and regional levels.

Consideration of the draft proposal submitted under agenda item 11

109. At the 661st meeting, the representative of Romania, on behalf of Bolivia, Cyprus, Ecuador, India, Lesotho, Madagascar, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Romania and Turkey, introduced the draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.442) entitled

"Youth in the contemporary world". Indonesia later joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

110. At the 663rd meeting, the representative of Romania, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised paragraph 3 of the draft resolution by replacing the text, which read as follows:

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to formulate concrete proposals for the improvement of the channels of communications between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, on the basis of comments received from Member States and regional commissions in response to General Assembly resolution 32/135 of 16 December 1977, in order to give effect to the guidelines on this subject"

by the following:

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue consultations with Member States, regional commissions and the non-governmental organizations concerned, on the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and relevant specialized agencies on the one hand, and national and international youth organizations on the other hand, in order to implement the provisions of General Assembly resolution 33/6 of 3 November 1978".

111. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

112. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution in E/CN.5/L.442, as orally revised. The text of the resolution adopted by the Commission reads as follows:

(XXVI). Youth in the contemporary world

The Commission for Social Development,

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution III./

Documentation submitted under agenda item 11

113. At the 663rd meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Commission decided to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on measures taken to implement the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples and on the present and future role and the participation of youth in the development and nation-building process as well as the promotion of international co-operation and understanding (E/CN.5/575), and the progress report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a co-operative arrangement among youth: research and information centres (E/CN.5/559).

/For the text of the decision, see chapter I, section C, decision II./

VI. CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL

114. The Commission considered item 12 of its agenda, entitled "Crime prevention and control" at its 651st, 652nd, 663rd and 665th meetings on 22 and 23 February and 6 and 7 March 1979. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its fifth session (E/CN.5/558) and a note by the Secretary-General on the functions and long-term programme of work of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control (E/CN.5/576).

115. Following an introductory statement by the Assistant Director-in-Charge of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, a number of representatives emphasized the importance of crime prevention and control in view of its interrelation with all other aspects of economic and social development and the high cost imposed by excessive levels of crime.

116. Several representatives expressed concern about increasing crime problems in both developing and developed countries which threatened to undermine development and impair the quality of life. It was noted that rapid, unplanned industrialization and urbanization, accompanied by a loosening of family and community ties, dysfunctional economic systems, growing unemployment, social injustice and deprivation, unsatisfactory education, violent behavioural models fostered by the mass media and the general climate of contemporary societies contributed to the escalation of crime in many parts of the world. The relation between alcoholism and criminality was noted. Some representatives pointed out that the problem of crime was so multifaceted and pervasive as to require not only direct and specific, but also wide-ranging, indirect measures involving every segment of the population. In that connexion, a number of representatives described the measures recently taken in their countries to institute effective preventive strategies and to deal with offenders.

117. It was noted by some representatives that while the primary responsibility for dealing with criminality rested with Governments as a matter of national sovereignty, there were certain kinds of crime that cut across national frontiers and required international action. Crime had increasingly internationalized itself, involving perpetrators, resources and forms of organization in various countries: only collaborative action could deal with those forms of crime, which included terrorism, economic crimes, drug traffic and the like. Some representatives emphasized that while the forms and extent of criminality were related to national values and legal and cultural traditions, there were certain common features that could profit from a broader focus. While crime prevention and criminal justice policies could not be transplanted to differing socio-economic contexts, the experiences of other countries could be of great interest to nations wishing to adapt them to their own setting, and some central reservoir of such experience and knowledge was necessary. Approaches noted by some representatives as having proved successful in certain countries included integrated planning for crime prevention related to over-all national planning, the involvement of the population at large in the fight against crime, and compensation to victims of crime. It was mentioned that joint study and action

had been undertaken by certain groups of countries that held problems in common, such as offences related to alcohol abuse. The need for international co-operation was stressed in that perspective, particularly in the exchange of national experience and information and in the provision of guiding standards or principles for dealing with crime and offenders effectively and humanely. It was reiterated by several representatives that the United Nations had a crucial role to play in that field, especially since there was no other international agency fulfilling it. One representative noted that the main task of the United Nations in this respect was the organization of international co-operation, assisting States in the exchange of experience in the field of crime prevention, and development of recommendations on methods and ways of preventing crime. He emphasized that specific measures taken towards the prevention and control of crime lay within the competence of the corresponding governmental bodies and was an internal matter of sovereign States.

118. In considering the Committee's functions and long-term programme of work, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 32/60, entitled "Crime prevention and control", a number of representatives commended the Committee's work and the contribution of the crime prevention and criminal justice activities of the United Nations as a whole. Common ground had been found in the immense diversity of national experience in that area and progress in international co-operation and understanding maintained. The Committee had provided some new thinking in a difficult area and made practical suggestions. It was noted by some representatives that much had been achieved in spite of the limited resources and small staff of the United Nations programme in that field, and suggested that greater priority should be given to that United Nations activity, with resources commensurate to the need. However, some concern was expressed by one representative about the feasibility of some of the Committee's recommendations, in view of the existing constraints. It was noted by some representatives that the Committee should provide continuing guidance in the execution of the work programme of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, and its agenda structured so that its deliberations would yield the most productive results. The additional functions of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control as a preparatory committee for the congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders was welcomed by some representatives, though they emphasized that its role should not be limited to that function.

119. With specific reference to the request for recommendations on the Committee's functions and long-term programme of work in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 32/60, one representative suggested that the main functions of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control should be as follows:

(a) Preparing the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders to consider and facilitate the introduction of more effective methods and ways of preventing crime and improving the treatment of offenders;

(b) Considering and submitting to congresses, for their approval programmes of international co-operation, by States in preventing offences on the basis of principles of sovereign equality and non-interference by States in the internal affairs of other States;

(c) Promoting exchanges of experience gained by States in the field of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders;

(d) Discussing major academic and professional problems of co-operation by States in this field, particularly those relating to the prospect of eradication of crime;

(e) Co-ordinating the activities of United Nations bodies in matters concerned with crime control and the treatment of offenders;

(f) Elaborating and submitting findings and recommendations to the Secretary-General and to United Nations bodies.

120. Some representatives supported the suggestions and in the view of several representatives, that required a strengthening of the Committee, requiring more equitable geographical representation and a better spread of professional expertise, enlarging the Committee to a membership of 23. Some representatives noted the extensive list of Member States who had submitted nominations for the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, to be elected by the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session, 1979.

121. However, it was pointed out by one representative that the enlargement of the Committee would not by itself solve all problems. Other representatives noted that the Economic and Social Council, in dealing with the restructuring of the social and economic sectors of the United Nations and in rationalizing its subsidiary machinery, was to consider ways of ensuring the further improvement of United Nations activities in the field of crime prevention and control, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 32/60.

122. Some representatives emphasized the need to strengthen the United Nations institutes on crime prevention and the treatment of offenders, in particular expanding their research programmes, and endorsed the establishment of an institute for Africa south of the Sahara, as called for by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control.

123. A number of representatives referred to the preparations for the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and noted, with appreciation, the work done so far by the Committee acting as a preparatory committee for the Congress, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 32/60, and by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, in serving as the Congress secretariat. However, it was pointed out that the transfer of the Branch away from Headquarters one year before the Congress should not negatively influence preparations for the Congress. It was requested by some representatives that the Secretary-General consider retaining the Branch at Headquarters until after the Congress. However, it was also pointed out by some representatives that the decision of the General Assembly regarding the transfer of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs should be respected and that the Commission did not have the authority to review decisions of the General Assembly.

124. Several representatives emphasized that everything possible should be done to ensure the success of the Congress, which would bring together national delegations and other eminent experts in the field for the exchange of information and the formulation of policy options. In that connexion, it was noted by one representative that the rules of procedure, as drafted by the Committee at its fifth session, were not to be dealt with by the Commission, but he expressed the wish that the Economic and Social Council, when examining draft rules 59 and 60,

should take into consideration the time-honoured practice of admitting individual participants and experts/consultants, even if without a vote, and of securing the representation of non-governmental organizations.

125. While expressing, in principle, their approval of the three draft resolutions contained in the report of the Committee, several representatives reserved the right to speak after the introduction of further draft proposals concerned with the functions and long-term programme of work of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and with other relevant matters.

Consideration of the draft proposals submitted under agenda item 12

126. At its 663rd meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on behalf of Bolivia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Hungary, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mongolia, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, introduced the draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.449) entitled "Functions and long-term programme of work of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control". At the same time, he orally revised the draft resolution by replacing, in paragraph 3, the word "adopt" by the word "take".

127. At the 665th meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics further orally revised the draft resolution by deleting paragraph 1, which read:

"1. Approves the report of the Social Committee on the functions and long-term programme of work of the United Nations Committee on Crime Prevention and Control".

128. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution in E/CN.5/L.449, as orally revised. The text of the resolution adopted by the Commission reads as follows:

8 (XXVI). Functions and long-term programme of work of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control

The Commission for Social Development,

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution VIII.

129. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

130. The representative of the United States of America, while welcoming the provisions of the resolution which sought to determine the functions of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, reserved his delegation's position on those portions that appeared to call for expansion of the activities of the Committee. The last preambular paragraph "recognizing the co-ordinating and organizing role" of the Committee in fact bestowed a role on the Committee which it did not have. That function presently rested with the Economic and Social

Council. For the same reasons, he expressed a reservation on paragraph 1 (c). There was no document or policy of any United Nations organization that specified, recognized or recommended a co-ordinating and organizing role for the Committee other than document E/CN.5/576, prepared for the Commission, informing that the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control itself had recommended that it be given that role. General Assembly resolution 32/60 cited in the resolution adopted called upon the Committee only to prepare for United Nations congresses on crime prevention and the treatment of offenders. Further, the Economic and Social Council was asked to consider the question of crime prevention and control with a view to further co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations in that field. Accordingly, it was essential to study the full implications of this resolution.

131. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution because for the first time terms of reference and objectives for the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control had been set out in reasonably clear terms. However, the draft resolution emanating from the debate on agenda item 12 posed problems in terms of the co-ordinating role of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control. The supreme co-ordinating committee was and should be the Economic and Social Council. Secondly, an estimate of future expenditure by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control was an imperative, but it was not reasonable to request an immediate detailed estimate. His delegation was convinced that both those problems could be resolved when the draft resolution was debated in the Economic and Social Council. Therefore, his delegation wished to reserve its position on the co-ordinating role of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and also on any financial implications implied in the draft resolution.

132. At the same meeting, the Commission considered draft resolutions I to III recommended for adoption and submission to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in chapter I of the report on its fifth session (E/CN.5/558).

133. Following a statement by the Secretary of the Commission on the programme budget implications of draft resolutions I and II - the drafts had no financial implications to the regular programme budget as financial support would have to come from extrabudgetary contributions - the Commission adopted the three draft resolutions and decided to submit them to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration.

For the texts of the draft resolutions, see chapter I, section A, draft resolutions IX, X and XI.

Documentation submitted under agenda item 12

134. At the 665th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Commission decided to take note of the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its fifth session (E/CN.5/558) and of the note by the Secretary-General on the functions and long-term programme of work of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control (E/CN.5/576).

For the text of the decision, see chapter I, section C, decision VIII.

VII. WELFARE OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES; SITUATION OF CHILDREN; QUESTION OF THE ELDERLY AND THE AGED; POSITION OF DISABLED PERSONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND THEIR INTEGRATION INTO THE COMMUNITY

135. In accordance with the decision taken at its 648th meeting, on 21 February 1979, the Commission considered concurrently agenda items 13, 14, 15 and 16, entitled, respectively, "Welfare of migrant workers and their families", "Situation of children", "Question of the elderly and the aged" and "Position of disabled persons in the development process and their integration into the community", at its 649th to 651st, 661st to 664th and 666th meetings on 21 and 22 February and 5, 6 and 8 March 1979.

136. For the consideration of item 13, the Commission had before it a report of the Secretary-General on principles concerning migrant workers and their families, already embodied in international instruments adopted by United Nations organizations (E/CN.5/564); a progress report of the Secretary-General on the welfare of migrant workers and their families (E/CN.5/568); and a report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the ILO programme of action on new international standards concerning migrant workers (E/CN.5/572). For the consideration of item 14, the Commission had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the Draft Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to Adoption and Foster Placement of Children Nationally and Internationally (E/CN.5/574) and the progress report of the Secretary-General on co-ordination of social components for children for the International Year of the Child (E/CN.5/577). For the consideration of item 15, the Commission had before it a progress report of the Secretary-General on the question of the elderly and the aged (E/CN.5/562); and for the consideration of item 16, the annex to the 1978 Report on the World Social Situation: summary of the measures concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons (E/CN.5/557/Add.2) and a progress report of the Secretary-General on the prevention of disability and the rehabilitation of disabled persons (E/CN.5/565).

137. Several representatives emphasized the need to consider the situation of these social groups within a wider development framework. A humanitarian approach to social issues was not to be confused with either humanistic or a developmental approach. Social development should not be considered merely as the curative aspect of economic development. It was also noted that different societies at different stages of development had different needs and different priorities. For instance, the situation of the aged was a specific social problem in industrialized countries, whereas in developing countries it might not be separated from over-all developmental issues.

138. Some representatives stressed the point that several aspects of social development affect all groups. Children, the aged, the disabled and migrant workers were characterized, inter alia, by a particular fragility and a strong sensitivity to economic changes. The requirements in dealing with the problems posed by those groups included a reintegration in the life of the community, equality of opportunities and treatment, or even, in some cases, affirmative action. It was pointed out that when adopting policies, it was necessary to bear

in mind the diversity of national circumstances - among and within the countries and sometimes within the groups themselves - the interrelation between the measures required and the appropriate balance between national action and international co-operation. The need for preventive as well as curative measures was also highlighted; the prevention of social risks should be one of the elements of development strategy.

Welfare of migrant workers and their families

139. The representative of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs said that the report on principles concerning migrant workers and their families (E/CN.5/564) referred to the action taken by the competent policy-making organs of the United Nations - namely, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, including its relevant functional commissions, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization. Arrangements for interagency co-operation in preparing that report had been made at the 2nd meeting of the Ad Hoc Interagency Group on Migrant Workers and their Families, established under the auspices of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. Since the information received from the regional commissions on the welfare of migrant workers and their families had been incomplete, a wide range of outside information covering the period from 1975 onwards had been used in the progress report (E/CN.5/568). The representative of the Centre pointed out that in considering the welfare of migrant workers, it might be better in any case to emphasize actions taken at the national level, including relevant provisions of bilateral and multilateral agreements.

140. A number of representatives welcomed the documents on the welfare of migrant workers and their families, which in both focus and scope met, to a great extent, the request made by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1926 (LVIII) of 6 May 1975. A number of representatives expressed their agreement and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations as a whole.

141. Most representatives expressed their concern over the various social problems associated with international labour migration. The urgent need for the establishment of premigration, reception and integration services was mentioned. It was stressed that all countries concerned with the international migration for employment should be encouraged to conclude bilateral and/or multilateral agreements. In such cases special attention should be paid to the social welfare provisions for children and families. Among the most serious problems mentioned in relation to migrant workers were family reunion, education of children, repatriation of migrants and legalizing of so-called "illegal" migrants.

142. Several representatives noted that the principle of equality of treatment should receive general recognition, including the accessibility of the national network of social services to migrant workers and their families. One representative emphasized the need for development of comprehensive national policies with regard to migrant workers and their families. Another representative noted that the United Nations legislative bodies and specialized agencies should concern themselves more with preventive than remedial measures. It was stressed that at present even ILO instruments did not pay adequate attention to preventive measures.

143. The representative of the International Labour Organisation explained the work of her Organisation in respect of migrant workers, the legislative activity and the co-ordination function at the international and regional levels.

Situation of children

144. In his introductory statement on the co-ordination of social components for children for the International Year of the Child, the representative of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs recalled that the principal organ for co-ordinating activities (including the social components) for the International Year of the Child was the IYC Inter-Agency Advisory Group, with membership from the various United Nations agencies, as well as representatives of non-governmental organizations. There was some difficulty in identifying exactly what those social components were, but particular attention was drawn to (a) the needs of children requiring special services; (b) popular participation in programmes for children; (c) the family context of children's programmes; and (d) the training of personnel. The proposed medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983 included a subprogramme element on family and child welfare, which would serve to revive and strengthen the activities of the United Nations in that area.

145. Several representatives expressed their support for the objectives of the International Year of the Child and the opportunity that the Year provided to review the situation of children and to initiate measures to promote the welfare of children, in the context of broader social and national development objectives. They described the current situation of children in their respective countries and the activities that their Governments had undertaken to safeguard and advance the condition of children. One representative noted that in her country a special State Commission had been set up and a plan of action had been worked out to implement the purposes of the International Year of the Child. The Head of State had addressed the young generation on the first day of the year. Another representative stated that his Government had recently decided to increase allowances for children on the basis of the reduction of military expenditure.

146. Some representatives underlined the need to view child welfare services within the broader context of services for families and communities. It was observed that in some countries the State's care of children and families as well as safeguarding maternity and childhood had constitutional guarantees. Others stressed the need to view child welfare and services in relation to services to other sectors of the population, such as the disabled and the aged. The desirability of a comprehensive framework for social welfare services was recognized, as was the need for local communities to be involved in the organization of child welfare services.

147. Some representatives underlined the necessity of examining the services of protection of children within the much wider context of services for the family and the community. One representative called on the Commission to recommend to Governments that they devote more attention and financial resources to national education, instead of to armaments.

148. The problems of violence against children, with regard to traffic safety, drug addiction and delinquency, the problems of children belonging to minority groups and migrant families, and the challenge that those problems posed for designing appropriate social welfare measures were stressed by one representative. Another representative stressed the necessity for strengthening services for children with special needs, as well as for the large number of children without adequate access to education.

149. A number of representatives endorsed the desirability of emphasizing the social components of the activities related to children, as well as the strengthening and co-ordination of child and family welfare activities within the United Nations system, through the IYC Inter-Agency Advisory Group and other appropriate co-ordination mechanisms. In this connexion, attention was drawn to international action under way in the United Nations system on the draft Convention on the Rights of the Child. It was observed, however, that the report of the Secretary-General did not answer the question as to what had exactly been done and would be done for co-ordination of the social components of the International Year of the Child programme.

150. The representative of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, in his introductory statement on the draft declaration of social and legal principles relating to adoption and foster placement of children, recalled that the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1925 (LVIII), adopted on the recommendation of the Commission for Social Development, had requested the Secretary-General to convene, subject to availability of extrabudgetary resources, a group of experts to prepare a draft declaration on social and legal principles relating to adoption and foster placement of children nationally and internationally, and to draft guidelines for the use of Governments in the implementation of those principles. Efforts had been made to secure the necessary extrabudgetary resources, and contributions had been received from the Governments of Colombia, Greece, Mauritius, Morocco, Norway, the Philippines, Sweden, the United States of America and Venezuela. The Expert Group had met from 11 to 15 December 1978 at Geneva, and had prepared a draft declaration.

151. Several representatives welcomed the report of the Secretary-General containing the draft declaration and expressed their appreciation for the work of the Expert Group. Some representatives expressed their agreement with the content of the proposed declaration of principles. Others, however, noted that they could not comment on the submitted draft declaration, since the report of the Secretary-General had not been distributed in advance.

152. A number of representatives acknowledged the need for such an international instrument and expressed the hope that adoption of a declaration could contribute significantly to the well-being of children deprived of family life.

153. One representative noted that in his country a State Council had been established to monitor and regulate the procedures of international adoptions.

154. Some representatives proposed that the guidelines requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1925 (LVIII) be developed at a later stage.

Question of the elderly and the aged

155. In her introductory statement on the progress report, the representative of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs indicated that the activities of the Secretary-General concerning the elderly and the aged included information exchange, research, seminars and workshops, technical assistance as well as interagency co-ordination and co-operation with non-governmental organizations concerned with the question. She noted that the General Assembly at its thirty-third session had adopted resolution 33/52, in which it decided to organize, in consultation with Member States, specialized agencies and interested organizations, a World Assembly on the Elderly in 1982, as a forum to launch an

international action programme aimed at guaranteeing to older people economic and social security, as well as opportunities to contribute to their national development.

156. During the ensuing discussion, many representatives provided information on the growing numbers and proportions of the aging in their countries and the policies and programmes adopted to meet the increasing needs of that group. It was noted that in some countries all working people had the right to receive pensions. The right was guaranteed by the Constitution and social security was entirely provided at the expense of the State without any contributions by the working people themselves. The State created all necessary conditions, including tangible incentives, to ensure the active participation of the aging in society. Many representatives emphasized the multidisciplinary aspect of the problem and the need to take into account the heterogeneity of the older sector of the population when planning policies and programmes in that field. It was also stressed that the aging should not be viewed only as a sick and infirm segment of the population but rather should be seen as an integral part of any society. Measures should be taken to ensure the continued active participation of the elderly in the family and in society. It was observed that the situation of the elderly and the aged was not a global problem from a social or family perspective.

157. Several representatives indicated that the aging were still highly respected in developing countries and were taken care of within the family context. In addition, they were still actively involved in the affairs of the community.

158. A number of representatives emphasized the need for prevention and for protection of the elderly. In addition, it was pointed out that there was a need for public information designed to raise the level of awareness regarding the needs of the elderly; the necessity of exchanging information among countries was also stressed. The practical aspects of programmes concerning the elderly and the aged were emphasized. A view was expressed of the need to extend governmental contributions to various systems of social security for the elderly and the aged.

159. There was general agreement that United Nations activity in the field had been useful. Several representatives indicated their interest in being involved in the planning and implementation of the World Assembly on the Elderly in 1982. Others, however, mentioned that a World Assembly on the Elderly might not be the most effective means of addressing that issue. Regional meetings and intensified activities by the specialized agencies were suggested as alternative measures.

Position of disabled persons in the development process and
their integration into the community

160. In his introductory statement, the representative of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs drew the attention of the Commission to the conclusions and recommendations of the reports before it (E/CN.5/557/Add.2 and E/CN.5/565).

161. Several representatives supported the conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports. As people of all ages were affected by disabilities, a number of representatives said that it was worth considering the responses of Governments to the need for integrated services for the disabled, in particular, home care, special transportation and better access to services and facilities.

162. The concept of equal opportunities, particularly in a community setting, was most welcome. It was stressed that social planning should include preventive areas - for example, the relation between traffic accidents and disability should be considered. It was noted that the interest expressed by a number of specialized agencies in the field of disability prevention and rehabilitation called for concerted action. The need for public information, in particular to increase social responsibility for the disabled at the local level, was also mentioned. Measures of interest to developing countries should be considered, especially those in favour of disabled children. Expanding rehabilitation programmes and low-cost biomedical devices was regarded as important. It was recognized that everything was costly, however, and that it was possible for countries to choose policies that would help to minimize certain future costs.

163. Some representatives stressed that humanitarian concerns should be viewed in the light of the position of disabled persons in the process of development and the realization that persons might become disabled through that process itself. Thus, the broader social and political concerns within the developmental process would be achieved by eliminating the social causes of disability, such as wars, by organizing better prevention services and by strengthening the family position of disabled persons.

164. A number of representatives described their respective national experiences in providing care for disabled persons, stressing in particular the free services provided under social security systems, as well as the orientation towards professional rehabilitation and employment of disabled persons. The family role and the role of volunteers was stressed by some representatives.

165. A number of representatives supported the objectives of the International Year for Disabled Persons. However, the view was expressed that its programme of action should be realistic and inexpensive. Another view was expressed also that the organization of such years should not replace regular programme activities, nor should the priorities be reversed in order to cope with marginal considerations rather than the broad issue of social development.

166. One representative raised the question of late contributions for document E/CN.5/557/Add.2, and another representative disapproved of the way his Government's reply had been summarized in the same report and insisted on making necessary amendments. A third representative raised a question about the future work of the Institute for Rehabilitation in Developing Countries in Teheran.

167. The representative of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs replied to their questions. He stated that the Institute had been functioning at a reduced level for some time. At the beginning of February 1979, two internationally recruited professional staff of the Institute, funded by the United Nations Development Programme, had returned to New York for consultation and would remain in New York until the future of the Institute was settled. Two locally recruited staff members, however, had continued their work with the Institute in Teheran. In reply to the questions concerning document E/CN.5/557/Add.2, the representative stated that the Secretariat would issue an addendum to that document, which would contain the replies received after 30 May 1978 from Australia, Brazil, Lebanon, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia and which would incorporate the revision regarding the contribution from a Member State not properly reflected in the report.

168. The representative of the World Health Organization stated that the last meeting of the Executive Board of WHO, held in January 1979 at Geneva, had been informed on what WHO had so far done in the area of disability prevention and rehabilitation (including prevention of road traffic accidents). The Board had also been informed that an International Year for Disabled Persons was planned for 1981. A steering committee had been set up to deal with the Year, and contacts had been established in all major programme areas, and with WHO regional offices, other organizations in the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations.

Consideration of the draft proposal submitted under agenda item 13

169. At the 663rd meeting, the representative of Turkey on behalf of Bolivia, Italy, Lesotho, Norway, the Philippines and Turkey, introduced the draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.444) entitled "Welfare of migrant workers and their families". Romania subsequently joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

170. At the 664th meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution in E/CN.5/L.444. The text of the resolution adopted by the Commission reads as follows:

5 (XXVI). Welfare of migrant workers and their families

The Commission for Social Development,

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution V.

Documentation submitted under agenda item 13

171. At the 664th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Commission decided to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Labour Organisation programme of action on new international standards concerning migrant workers (E/CN.5/572) and the report of the Secretary-General on principles concerning migrant workers and their families already embodied in international instruments adopted by United Nations organizations (E/CN.5/564).

For the text of the decision, see chapter I, section C, decision IV.

Consideration of the draft proposal submitted under agenda item 14

172. At the 661st meeting, the representative of the Philippines, on behalf of Indonesia and the Philippines, introduced the draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.441) entitled "Adoption and foster placement of children". At the same time, she orally revised the draft resolution, which was subsequently issued as E/CN.5/L.441/Rev.1, as follows:

(a) By adding a new fifth preambular paragraph, reading:

"Recalling resolution 1925 (LVIII) of 6 May 1975 in which it decided that the Expert Group, in addition to preparing a draft declaration, should also draft guidelines for the use of Governments in the implementation of the Principles,"; and

(b) By adding a new paragraph 1, reading:

"1. Endorses the draft Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Adoption and Foster Placement of Children Nationally and Internationally and submits it to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-fourth session;".

173. At the 664th meeting, following informal consultations, the representative of the Philippines, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the revised draft resolution in E/CN.5/L.441/Rev.1 by replacing, in paragraph 1, the word "Endorses" by the words "Takes note of" and replacing, in paragraph 2, the words "the report of the Secretary-General on the draft Declaration" by the words "the text of the Declaration after its adoption by the General Assembly".

174. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the revised draft resolution in E/CN.5/L.441/Rev.1, as orally revised. The text of the resolution adopted by the Commission reads as follows:

4 (XXVI). Adoption and foster placement of children

The Commission for Social Development,

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution IV./

Documentation submitted under agenda item 14

175. At the 664th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Commission decided to take note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on co-ordination of the social components for the International Year of the Child (E/CN.5/577).

/For the text, see chapter I, section C, decision III./

Documentation submitted under agenda item 15

176. At the 666th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Commission decided to take note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the question of the elderly and the aged (E/CN.5/562).

/For the text, see chapter I, section C, decision XII./

Consideration of the draft proposal submitted under agenda item 16

177. At the 661st meeting, the representative of France, on behalf of Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced the draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.440) entitled "Prevention of disability".

178. At the 662nd meeting, the representative of Poland proposed an amendment to paragraph 3 (e) of the draft resolution, in which the word "other" would be inserted between the words "and in" and "public places". The amendment was accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution.

179. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution in E/CN.5/L.440, as orally revised. The text of the resolution adopted by the Commission reads as follows:

1 (XXVI). Prevention of disability

The Commission for Social Development,

Having considered the progress report of the Secretary-General on the prevention of disability and rehabilitation of disabled persons, 1/

Having noted the progress achieved in the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1921 (LVIII) of 6 May 1975, entitled "Prevention of disability and rehabilitation of disabled persons",

Appreciating the contribution made in this field by Governments, public and private non-governmental organizations and specialized agencies,

Recalling that the work programme of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs for the biennium 1978-1979 envisages that the United Nations studies and surveys concerning disabled persons should lead to the preparation of a set of guidelines to Governments on the development of rehabilitation programmes within existing health and social services with a view to the integration of disabled persons in economic and social life, particularly in their communities,

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution I./

1/ E/CN.5/565.

VIII. REVIEW OF SOCIAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING CAPABILITIES
IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES; UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH
INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

180. The Commission considered agenda items 17 and 18 at its 661st, 662nd, 664th and 666th meetings from 5 to 8 March 1979.

181. For its consideration of the items, the Commission had before it a note by the Secretary-General on review of social research and training capabilities in developing countries (E/CN.5/573); the report of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development on its activities during the period 1 November 1976 to 31 October 1978 (E/CN.5/578 and Corr.1 (Russian only)), and a note by the Secretary-General on nomination of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (E/CN.5/579).

182. Agenda item 17, entitled "Review of social research and training capabilities in developing countries", was introduced by the representative of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs who called attention to recent trends in training social welfare personnel including a strong emphasis on preventive and developmental functions, close collaboration with training programmes in related fields and firmer commitment to the needs and concerns of rural development.

183. One representative indicated a concern for improving the levels of co-ordination between the regional centres for research and training which have been established at Manila and Vienna and extending such co-ordination to the proposed centre in Tripoli and expressed the desire that the Vienna Centre should become more involved in the activities of the related countries.

184. Another representative, in identifying two issues, stated that the Centres should place more emphasis on education and training for designing social welfare and social development projects including identifying alternative courses of action, choosing among them, principles of technical, administration and financial management, reporting and evaluation. Also, training should prepare grass-roots workers to most effectively promote and carry out activities involving popular participation.

185. Mr. Mohamed Diawara, Chairman of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, who introduced agenda item 18, informed the Commission of the important changes in personnel and the programmes of work that had taken place since the twenty-fifth session of the Commission. The Institute had initiated a series of research projects on the subject of popular participation in the process of development. In its work, the Institute had continued to collaborate with research institutes in developing countries and was intensifying that collaboration. He brought to the attention of the Commission the fact that the financial resources of the Institute needed to be replenished by an amount exceeding \$850,000 for the current year. He appealed to the industrialized countries that did not currently contribute to the resources of the Institute and to developing countries that mostly stood to benefit from the research work of the Institute to help the Institute out of its desperate financial situation.

186. The Director of the Institute elaborated on the current work programme of the Institute and informed the Commission of its progress. Those programmes were being carried out in consultation and collaboration with other organizations in the United Nations system engaged in similar work. He emphasized the need for focusing the attention of the Institute on a few themes in social development in view of the resources then available. He also informed the Commission of a new fellowship programme under which scholars, particularly those from developing countries, could work at the Institute on problems of interest to them that were supportive of the Institute's research programme.

187. One representative strongly commended the direction, content and management of the programmes of the Institute. Several representatives expressed their high appreciation of the initiative of the Institute in seeking the collaboration of research institutions in developing countries in carrying out its work. Another delegation requested an improvement in the dissemination of the research work of the Institute. Several representatives supported the request for increased resources for the Institute and one representative announced that his Government would continue to support individual projects, as its procedures did not otherwise permit contributions.

188. One representative stressed the need for the Institute to undertake research work which would be in support of an international strategy for the 1980s pursuant to its adoption. Another representative indicated the desirability of the Institute continuing to define its role and contribution as a research institution through the definition of the direction of its research programmes. He welcomed efforts already under way to that end as reflected in the report on the item before the Commission.

Documentation submitted under agenda item 17

189. At the 666th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Commission decided to take note of the note by the Secretary-General on a review of social research and training capabilities in developing countries (E/CN.5/573).

For the text of the decision, see chapter I, section C, decision XI.

Consideration of the draft proposals submitted under agenda item 18

190. At the 664th meeting, the representative of India introduced the draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.453) entitled "United Nations Research Institute for Social Development". Subsequently, Chile, Ecuador, Hungary, Indonesia, Lesotho, Norway, the Philippines, Romania and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

191. At the 666th meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution in E/CN.5/L.453. The text of the resolution adopted by the Commission reads as follows:

12 (XXVI). United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

The Commission for Social Development,

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution XV.

192. At the 66⁴th meeting, the Commission decided to nominate, for confirmation by the Economic and Social Council, the following candidates for the six vacancies on the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development:

For a term of office of four years from 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1983:

Achola Pala Okeyo (Kenya); Vera Nyitrai (Hungary); Eugene B. Skolnikoff (United States of America); Paul-Marc Henry (France) and K. N. Raj (India).

For a term of office of an additional two years from 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1981:

Rudolfo Stavenhagen (Mexico).

/For the text of the decision, see chapter I, section B, decision VI.7

IX. PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES FOR THE MEDIUM-TERM PLAN 1980-1983
AND PROGRESS REPORT FOR 1977-1978

193. The Commission considered agenda item 19 at its 660th, 661st, 663rd and 664th meetings, on 2, and 5 to 7 March 1979.

194. To assist it in its deliberations, the Commission had before it the following documents: a note by the Secretary-General indicating the programme objectives for the medium-term plan, 1980-1983 and presenting a progress report for 1977-1978 (E/CN.5/580 and Corr.1) and an informal note by the Secretariat giving extracts from the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983 (A/33/6) with respect to activities pertaining to development issues and policies (chap. 13) and to social development and humanitarian affairs (chap. 27, revised) of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, as well as relevant extracts from the programme on development issues and policies of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (chap. 13). The Commission also had before it a statement submitted by the International Association of Schools of Social Work, a non-governmental organization in category II consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.5/NGO/127).

195. In his opening remarks, the Assistant Secretary-General for Programme Planning and Co-ordination described the responsibilities of his Office in connexion with the preparation of the programme aspects of the draft medium-term plans and programme budgets and co-ordination with the organizations of the United Nations system on joint planning and programming. He said that the programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981 was in the process of being finalized and that the medium-term plan for the period 1982-1985 would be prepared during the last quarter of 1979.

196. He also drew the attention of the Commission in connexion with the programme objectives for 1980-1983, to the decision taken by the Council at its fifty-fourth session, in which it instructed functional commissions and standing committees to state their programme objectives so that the Secretary-General could examine and elaborate the most effective and economical means of achieving the objectives in question and make appropriate recommendations in the biennial programme budgets and medium-term plans. He suggested that it was important for the Commission to review the programme objectives with a view to making an input into the 1980-1981 programme budget which would be based on those objectives and on the detailed subprogrammes appearing in chapter 13 and revised chapter 27 of the draft medium-term plan, 1980-1983. Moreover, he emphasized that, because of the Commission's two-year cycle of meetings, it would not have another chance to provide guidance in the social development area, as the next medium-term plan was scheduled to be approved by the General Assembly in 1980, before the Commission's next session in 1981.

197. General remarks on the programme included the pressing need to set priorities, particularly in the area of income distribution as a valid indicator of the effective implementation of social justice and to adjust the balance between the social and humanitarian aspects of the programme. It was observed that the activities of the United Nations in the field of social development should not be

restricted to consideration of problems of particular groups of society but should be focused on consideration of the fundamental problems connected with the implementation of the progressive goals and principles of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development. Some delegations also felt that the programme, while stressing the integration of particular groups in society, should also take account of the wider societal problems such as illiteracy, poverty, and problems faced by rural populations in order to find the type of solutions that would benefit the society as a whole.

198. Several delegations noted the importance of the preparations for a new international development strategy and hoped that social goals would be given due prominence in the strategy.

199. Specific comments were made in relation to subprogramme 4, "Social integration policies" and subprogramme 5 "Social welfare policies", which were thought to be very closely related, it was felt that the two subprogrammes could perhaps be integrated.

200. Some delegations held the view that the programme neglected the very important area of women and development and indicated some aspects of women's programmes at the national level that reflected that progress was being made. A number of representatives considered that more emphasis could have been paid to the problems of youth and the elderly.

201. With regard to the text of chapter 27, "Social development and humanitarian affairs", a number of representatives stated that the revised text of subprogrammes 4, 5 and 6 appearing in the informal note by the Secretariat did not reflect the views of those delegations as they had presented them in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination or in the Council at its resumed second regular session, 1978. Moreover, they suggested that the text required further revision by the Secretariat. The desire was expressed that, in the medium-term plan, 1980-1983, and in the relevant sections, primary attention should be given to the question of participation by broad strata of the population in social and economic development and to radical social and economic changes which served the interests of the entire population. On the other hand, the view was also expressed that, since there was no clear consensus on the content of the programme either in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination or in the Council, the revised text did represent an acceptable compromise and was in accordance with Council decision 1978/93 of 19 December 1978.

202. In responding to questions raised in the course of the discussion, the Assistant Secretary-General for Programme Planning and Co-ordination stated that the Secretariat found the guidance given by the Commission with regard to priorities very helpful and assured members of the Commission that all the remarks would be fully taken into account in the preparation of the 1980-1981 programme budget. He mentioned that the references made to the need to have women in the medium-term plan was undisputed and that subprogrammes 1, 2 and 3 of the programme related to women. They could be found in document A/33/6 (part 27) and would be in the revised chapter 27 which was scheduled for issuance as a printed document at the end of March as document A/33/6/Rev.1, volumes 1-4.

203. Mr. Hansen also indicated that the discussion reflected the divergence of views on chapter 27 and that the Secretariat had done what it could to present the degree of agreement that had been reached. He also pointed out that, while the

revised text of subprogrammes 4 and 5 had not yet been fully endorsed by the Council, it had been accepted there as a framework on which the 1980-1981 programme budget could be based.

Consideration of the draft proposals submitted under agenda item 19

204. At the 663rd meeting, the representative of the Philippines, on behalf also of India and Indonesia, introduced the draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.446) entitled "Field operational activities under technical co-operation". At the same time, she orally revised the draft resolution by deleting, in the operative paragraph, the words "by providing adequate resources to the new Department of Technical Co-operation for Development" following the words "Requests the Secretary-General to support these important operational activities in social welfare".

205. At the 664th meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution in E/CN.5/L.446, as orally revised. The text of the resolution adopted by the Commission reads as follows:

6 (XXVI). Field operational activities under technical co-operation

The Commission for Social Development,

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution VI./

206. At the 663rd meeting, the representative of the Philippines, on behalf also of India and Indonesia, introduced the draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.447) entitled "Strengthening developmental social welfare policies and programmes". At the same time, she orally revised the draft resolution by deleting, after the words "Noting that social welfare approaches" in the third preambular paragraph, the words "especially in the developing countries"; and by deleting from the end of paragraph 3 the words "by providing adequate resources".

207. At the 664th meeting, the representative of Turkey orally proposed that the words "the activities with developmental social welfare content and objectives undertaken in various" in paragraph 4, be replaced by the words "national and international activities with developmental social welfare content and objectives including those undertaken by". That amendment was accepted by the sponsors, and Turkey subsequently joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

208. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution in E/CN.5/L.447, as orally revised. The text of the resolution adopted by the Commission reads as follows:

7 (XXVI). Strengthening developmental social welfare policies and programmes

The Commission for Social Development,

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution VII.

Documentation submitted under agenda item 19

209. At the 664th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Commission decided to take note of the note by the Secretary-General on programme objectives for the medium-term plan, 1980-1983 and progress report for 1977-1978 (E/CN.5/580 and Corr.1).

For the text of the decision, see chapter I, section C, decision V.

X. CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION

210. The Commission considered the draft provisional agenda for its twenty-seventh session both at informal meetings and at its 669th meeting.

211. In connexion with its consideration of the draft provisional agenda for the twenty-seventh session, the attention of the Commission was drawn to the fact that the optimum utilization of conference resources and efficient organization of work of United Nations bodies had been of considerable concern to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in the past. In this connexion, the Commission's attention was drawn to General Assembly resolutions 32/71 and 33/55, both entitled "Pattern of conferences", 33/56 entitled "Control and limitation of documentation", as well as General Assembly decision 33/417 on the organization of work of United Nations bodies. Attention was also drawn to Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/1 on the control and limitation of documentation. Taking into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 33/56, the Council, in that resolution, decided, inter alia, to keep its requests for documents to the minimum compatible with the efficient conduct of its work and within the limits of the available resources of the Secretariat, and to endeavour to prepare reports that are as brief as possible. The Council further decided that the provisions of that resolution should apply, as appropriate, to its subsidiary organs and that, accordingly, they should be brought to the attention of those organs forthwith.

212. During the discussion of other items on its agenda, as well as during the discussion on this item, most of the representatives expressed concern over the multiplicity of items on the agenda of the Commission - 20 items to be considered during a period of 14 days - as well as the multitude of documentation. The necessity of a functional reorganization of the numerous items considered by the Commission was stressed by some representatives; further, it was essential to limit the number of items considered at a particular session. Some representatives stated that unless the Commission limited the selection of agenda items and the documentation required, the Commission would be defeating its purpose. It was important for the Commission to have a synoptic approach to social development and act literally as a functional commission of the Council.

213. Some representatives, however, urged the Commission to follow the established practice of the "traditional" agenda, where each item is inscribed separately, despite the difficulties arising therefrom. The adoption of a new approach at this stage might give rise to unforeseen difficulties.

214. Based on the informal consultations, the Secretariat submitted to the Commission an informal working paper to assist the discussion on the draft provisional agenda for the twenty-seventh session. The Secretariat explained that the working paper emphasized the issues to be discussed by the Commission and attempted a functional reorganization of the numerous items considered by the Commission without sacrificing or diminishing the importance of particular issues or items. The text suggested in the working paper would provide the flexibility required by the Commission in organizing its work in response to developments arising from decisions taken by intergovernmental bodies concerned.

215. Bearing in mind the necessity to limit documentation, the Commission made a special effort to reduce the number of requests for documents.

216. At the 669th meeting, following an exchange of views, the Commission decided, subject to paragraph 2 of rule 5 of the rules of procedure, to adopt the provisional agenda for its twenty-seventh session, on the understanding that at the beginning of its twenty-seventh session the Commission would review its agenda in the light of developments and pursuant to decisions taken by intergovernmental bodies concerned. The provisional agenda as adopted is reproduced below.

1. Organizational matters

Election of officers
Adoption of the agenda

2. Survey of recent and prospective trends and fundamental changes in the field of socio-economic development

Under this item, the Commission considers over-all developmental issues related to:

- the International Development Strategy;
- the experience of countries in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress;
- the realization of the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development;
- long-term social issues in connexion with the changes in the world economic situation and establishment of a New International Economic Order.

* * *

Subject to rule 5, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure, the Commission will have before it documentation on the following:

International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (Legislative authority: Commission for Social Development decision XIII (see chapter II)).

3. Socio-economic policies related to issues of the equitable distribution of national income and popular participation

Under this item, the Commission considers issues concerning:

- the process of social development related to patterns of economic growth and patterns of equitable distribution of income, wealth and services;
- social aspects of rural development and industrialization;
- popular participation in the development process;
- institutional development and the achievement of socio-economic objectives;
- an integrated approach to social and economic planning;
- mobilization of national resources for social progress and development.

* * *

Subject to rule 5, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure, the Commission will have before it documentation on the following:

World experience in the field of integrated social and economic planning (Legislative authority: Commission for Social Development draft resolution XII (see chapter I)).

4. Programmes and policies for social integration

Under this item, the Commission will consider issues related to:

- youth;
- aging;
- welfare of children and families;
- migrant workers;
- social welfare;
- rehabilitation of the disabled;
- education, recruitment and retraining of appropriate personnel;
- crime prevention and criminal justice.

* * *

Subject to rule 5, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure, the Commission will have before it documentation on the following:

Youth in the contemporary world (Legislative authority: Commission for Social Development draft resolution III (see chapter I))

Adoption and foster placement of children (Legislative authority: Commission for Social Development draft resolution IV (see chapter I))

Welfare of migrant workers and their families (Legislative authority: Commission for Social Development draft resolution V (see chapter I))

Strengthening of developmental social welfare policies and programmes (Legislative authority: Commission for Social Development draft resolution VII (see chapter I))

Operational activities in social welfare (Legislative authority: Commission for Social Development draft resolution VI (see chapter I))

Prevention of disability (Legislative authority: Commission for Social Development draft resolution I (see chapter I))

Crime prevention and control: report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control

5. Other matters

Programme objectives for the medium-term plan 1982-1985 and progress report for 1979-1980

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development: report of the Board of the Institute

Consideration of the draft provisional agenda for the twenty-eighth session

Adoption of the report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council

XI. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

217. At its 667th and 669th meetings, on 8 and 9 March 1979, the Commission unanimously adopted the report on its twenty-sixth session, as amended during the discussion.

XII. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

Opening and duration of the session

218. The Commission for Social Development held its twenty-sixth session at United Nations Headquarters from 20 February to 9 March 1979, during which it held 24 meetings (646th-669th meetings). The session was opened by the Acting Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania).

219. Mr. Jean Ripert, Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs, in addressing the Commission at its opening session, underlined

the role of the Commission in bringing to the attention of the Economic and Social Council current and emerging issues of international concern, and in recommending policies and guidelines for dealing with problems in the field of social development. He also noted the important responsibility of the Commission to contribute to the preparations for an international development strategy for the 1980s in response to General Assembly resolution 33/48 on world social development. Referring to documentation before the Commission, Mr. Ripert drew attention to social conditions in the world and to the important relationship between economic growth and social changes suggesting that renewed efforts are needed to expedite social progress along the lines spelled out, for instance, in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development adopted by the General Assembly at the beginning of this decade. He called upon the Commission to consider establishing priorities for its future discussions in order to focus attention on the most urgent issues for social development before the international community.

220. Recalling General Assembly resolution 32/197 on restructuring, Mr. Ripert indicated that the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs now has responsibilities for interdisciplinary research and analysis on the one hand and for cross-organizational analysis, programme planning and co-ordination for the United Nations system on the other. This has provided new impetus for integrating economic and social research and analysis of development issues and policies. He described a number of steps to reorganize the programme and staff of the Department to meet these requirements, including the shifting of rural development from the work programme on social development and humanitarian affairs to the programme on development issues and policies, and the reinforcement of the activities on social integration and equity. He stressed the need for a multidisciplinary approach to all facets of the Department's activities with emphasis on co-ordination and mutual reinforcement of these activities.

Attendance

221. The session was attended by 30 States members of the Commission; one member was not represented. 1/ Observers from 20 Member States not members of the Commission, one observer from non-member States, and representatives of specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations attended the session. A list of participants is given in annex I.

Election of officers

222. At its 648th to 650th meetings, on 21 and 22 February 1979, the Commission elected the following officers by acclamation: Chairman: Mr. Peter H. R. Marshall (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Paulin Rakotoarivony (Madagascar), Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia), and Mr. Alejandro Montiel Argüello (Nicaragua); Rapporteur: Mr. Tadeusz Wasilewski (Poland).

1/ At the 11th meeting, on 2 May 1978, the Economic and Social Council decided to postpone to a future session the election of one member from African States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1979.

Agenda and organization of work

223. At its 648th meeting, on 21 February 1979, the Commission adopted the provisional agenda as contained in document E/CN.5/561 and Corr.1 (Spanish only), on the understanding that, pursuant to the decision taken by the Commission at its twenty-fifth session, the agenda would be reorganized in a functional manner by combining items wherever possible. 2/ The Commission decided to combine the consideration of the agenda items as follows: (a) items 3, 4 and 5; (b) items 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10; (c) items 13, 14, 15 and 16; and (d) items 17 and 18. It was agreed to consider items 11, 19 and 20 separately. The agenda for the session is contained in annex II.

Summary records

224. At its 648th meeting, the Commission decided, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3415 (XXX) of 8 December 1975 and paragraph 5 of Economic and Social Council decision 137 (ORG-76) of 15 January 1976, not to request summary records for its twenty-sixth session.

Documentation

225. The list of documents before the Commission at its twenty-sixth session is contained in annex III of the present report.

Resolutions and decisions for action by the Council

226. Draft resolutions and decisions requiring action by the Economic and Social Council are reproduced in chapter I of the present report.

Decisions brought to the attention of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy

227. Decisions brought to the attention of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy are reproduced in chapter II of the present report.

2/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/5915-E/CN.5/556), para. 188.

Annex I

ATTENDANCE

MEMBERS

Bolivia: Moisés F. Fuentes Ibáñez

Chad: Ngaré Kessely

Chile: Hugo Gálvez Gajardo, Octavio Errázuriz,* Cecilia Gallardo*

Cyprus: Mikis Sparsis

Denmark: Finn Nielsen

Dominican Republic: Ana Esther de la Maza Vásquez, Juan Jorge-García,*
María P. Castillo*

Ecuador: Gladys Pozo de Ruiz

France: Jacquelin Bardeau, Robert Fauris,* Salomé Zourabichvili*

Grenada***

Guinea: Sékou Yansane, Abraham Doukoure,* Saliah Ben Kouyate,*
Pépé Jean Dramou*

Hungary: Vera Nyitrai, Lajos Nagy*

India: Amlan Datta

Indonesia: Ali Bustam, Hidayat Mukmin,* Nursin Rigin*

Iraq: Issam Mohammed, Sami Hassoun*

Italy: Giancarlo Danovi, Alessandro Serafini,* Luca Fornari,*
Ferdinando Nelli Feroci*

Lesotho: Mamello Morrison

Madagascar: Paulin Rakotoarivony, Céline H. Rabevazaha-Rabekoriana*

Mongolia: Luvsandanzangiin Ider, Boldyn Navcha*

* Alternate.

** Did not attend.

*** Not represented at the session.

Netherlands: G. Hendriks, E. J. N. Brouwers,* A. Haldar*

Nicaragua: Alejandro Montiel Argüello, José Antonio Alvarado Correa*

Norway: Kaare Salvesen

Philippines: Amelia Felismena

Poland: Michal Dobroczyński, Tadeusz Wasilewski*

Romania: Ioan Voicu, Gheorghe Cartas*

Senegal: Henri Turpin

Sierra Leone: Rosalind Forde,** Patrick K. Willie Bonglo*

Togo: Takoudo Bouili,** Kossivi Kwadjosse*

Turkey: Timur Erkman, Ünal Maraşlı,* Gündüz Aktan,* Sefik Onat*

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: A. P. Birukova

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: P. H. R. Marshall, C.M.G.,
A. R. G. Prosser,* P. J. Burton,* R. J. S. Edis*

United States of America: Ruth Morgenthau, Robert I. Randolph*

STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTED BY OBSERVERS

The following States Members of the United Nations were represented by observers: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mauritania, New Zealand, Peru, Portugal, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

NON-MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTED BY OBSERVERS

The following non-member State of the United Nations was represented by an observer: Holy See.

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

The Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs, the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the Assistant Secretary-General for Programme Planning and Co-ordination and the Assistant Secretary-General for Development Research and Policy Analysis attended the session.

Representatives of the following attended the session: Economic Commission for Africa, Economic Commission for Europe, Economic Commission for Latin America, Economic Commission for Western Asia and Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, World Food Council and Division of Social Affairs (Geneva).

UNITED NATIONS BODIES

United Nations Development Programme and United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

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

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

League of Arab States, Organization of African Unity

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category I: International Council of Women, International Council on Social Welfare.

Category II: Bahá'i International Community, Baptist World Alliance, Catholic Relief Services, International Association of Schools of Social Work.

Annex II

AGENDA OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION
AT ITS 646TH MEETING ON 20 FEBRUARY 1979

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Reinforcement of the social development sector within the United Nations
4. Implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development
5. Review and appraisal of social progress and preparation for a new international development strategy
6. Social policy and the distribution of national income
7. Rural development
8. Unified approach to development analysis and planning
9. Mobilization of national resources for purposes of social progress and development
10. National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress
11. Youth in the contemporary world
12. Crime prevention and control
13. Welfare of migrant workers and their families
14. Situation of children
15. Question of the elderly and the aged
16. Position of disabled persons in the development process and their integration into the community
17. Review of social research and training capabilities in developing countries
18. United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
19. Programme objectives for the medium-term plan 1980-1983 and progress report for 1977-1978
20. Consideration of the draft provisional agenda for the twenty-seventh session
21. Adoption of the report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council

Annex III

LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE COMMISSION AT ITS TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION

<u>Document number</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title</u>
E/CN.5/557 and Add.1-2	5	<u>1978 Report on the World Social Situation</u>
E/CN.5/558	12	Report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its fifth session
E/CN.5/559	11	Establishment of a co-operative arrangement among youth: research and information centres: progress report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/560	7	Poverty-oriented rural development: progress report on the work of the interagency task force on rural development: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/561	2	Annotated provisional agenda
E/CN.5/562	15	Question of the elderly and the aged: progress report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/563	4	Implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/564	13	Principles concerning migrant workers and their families already embodied in international instruments adopted by United Nations organizations: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/565	16	Prevention of disability and rehabilitation of disabled persons: Economic and Social Council resolution 1921 (LVIII): progress report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/566	8	Unified approach to development analysis and planning: application by Governments of a unified approach to development analysis and planning: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/567	7	Social consequences of the green revolution: report of the Secretary-General

<u>Document number</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title</u>
E/CN.5/568	13	Welfare of migrant workers and their families: progress report of the Secretary-General
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E/CN.5/576	12	Functions and long-term programme of work of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control: note by the Secretary-General
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E/CN.5/L.450	8	Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, France, India, Indonesia and Nicaragua: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.451	3	Netherlands: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.452/Rev.1	5	Bolivia, Chile, Denmark, Finland,* India, Indonesia, Lesotho, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines and Sweden:* revised draft decision
E/CN.5/L.453	18	India: draft resolution
E/CN.5/NGO/126	3	Statement submitted by the International Council on Social Welfare, a non-governmental organization in category I consultative status with the Economic and Social Council**
E/CN.5/NGO/127	17 and 19	Statement submitted by the International Association of Schools of Social Work, a non-governmental organization in category II consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

* In accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure.

** The statement was submitted on behalf also of the International Association of Schools of Social Work and the International Federation of Social Workers, non-governmental organizations in category II consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.