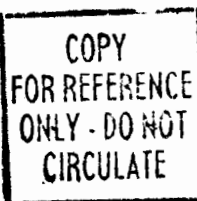


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THIRD COMMITTEE
18th meeting
held on
Friday, 21 October 1983
at 3 p.m.
New York

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 18th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. CHAVANADIRAJ (Thailand)

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AGENDA ITEM 84: INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR: PARTICIPATION, DEVELOPMENT, PEACE:
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AGENDA ITEM 90: WORLD PROGRAMME OF ACTION CONCERNING DISABLED PERSONS: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/38/506)

1. Mr. YOLAH (Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs) said that the international community should, as a matter of urgency, take steps to improve the critical and, indeed, dangerous situation that had been created by four years of economic stagnation and many more years of imbalances and inequities in the world economic system. Inaction and a worsening of the current situation would only reflect the inability of the international community to go beyond narrowly defined interests and short-term perspectives, and its inability to give a positive content to the fact of interdependence and to the need for solidarity at all levels and among all nations.

2. The previous year, when considering the 1982 Report on the World Social Situation, the Third Committee had expressed concern at the setbacks experienced by many countries in their effort to increase living standards and meet the general aspirations of their peoples, and the reversal that had occurred in the struggle against poverty. One year later, the situation had deteriorated further; poverty levels and hunger had increased, even in some industrial countries. As a result of the world recession, developing countries were experiencing in 1983 a third consecutive year of virtually no growth. The Latin American economy was undergoing a sharp contraction and in several countries the declines in individual real income had been in the double-digit range. In most of Africa growth would remain lower than population increases for the sixth year in a row and in many of those countries living standards had fallen below pre-independence levels.

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3. Budget and import cut-backs had led to substantial declines in the provision of essential public services, such as support for nutrition, education and housing, especially in rural areas. Employment opportunities had shrunk. Efforts to improve the precarious health situation and combat infectious and parasitic diseases were being curtailed. In several countries, such urgent programmes as controlling the resurgence of malaria had had to be cut back. Foreign exchange allocations for social purposes and for imports of even essential drugs had been drastically reduced. In Africa, the reduction in services came at a time when catastrophic food shortages were threatening an area wider than that affected by the famine of 1973-1974. On the whole, the efforts of the developing countries to establish welfare policies had been brought to a standstill.

4. The widespread imposition of austerity programmes on developing countries compounded their difficulties and in many of them the adverse social consequences of such policies were clearly visible. Equally serious were the adverse effects on the process of human capital formation and the building of a self-reliant capacity for further development. Despite recognition of the fact that a number of countries were at their political limit of tolerance, those very same countries were still being vigorously pressed to continue or intensify retrenchment policies. Clearly, the international community must adopt other ways of complementing the adjustment efforts of developing countries.

5. The Third United Nations Development Decade should be a period of development, not of stagnation. It should provide impetus for increased, economic, political and social participation of all sections of the community and stimulate progress in the poorest regions of the world. It should encourage countries to make forward strides towards the attainment of the long-term objectives envisaged in the Strategy and not lead them to national and international frustration.

6. In reaffirming the absolute necessity of world economic recovery and development, Governments must look for ways of eliminating the long-term effects of the worst social problems of the era. The first and the most essential must be the elimination of hunger. In addition to international measures needed to ensure food security, it was necessary to adopt national food strategies that would increase food production, ensure food security and meet nutrition and consumption objectives. Efforts would also have to be made to reduce the massive unemployment and underemployment, and the accompanying poverty, which continued to characterize the developing world. A key priority was education, universally recognized as a precondition for social and economic progress. National policies must include measures for the implementation of literacy and training programmes and stimulation of the capacity to develop and use new technologies. In the long term, employment policies should also include effective planning in the field of education, vocational training, on-the-job training, middle-grade technical staff development, rural development, planning of migration between rural areas and urban communities and general community development through proper choice of industrial locations and carefully selected agro-industrial development sites. Government activities in all those areas had to be planned on a long-term basis and the private sector, where it existed, should be brought in through meaningful persuasion. The experience of

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other developing countries in achieving greater technological and scientific self-reliance could usefully be studied and used.

7. Overall, existing constraints called for a renewed dedication to the design and implementation of integrated economic and social policies that would promote full participation by all population groups in areas where human resources and efforts made a substantial difference in improving the quality of life. Deliberate measures to ensure the equitable distribution of income for the benefit of the whole population must be adopted and measures designed to increase efficiency in planning, production and delivery of social services could not be over-emphasized. In particular, the importance of optimum utilization of human resources must be stressed, and to achieve that objective the need for a population policy in all countries, particularly developing countries, was recognized. It might be necessary for countries to mount a publicity campaign in order fully to explain such policies and to obtain cultural and social support. Population programmes should be an integral part of general economic and social development policies. In that connection, he referred to the International Population Conference to be held in Mexico in 1984, for which his Department was making detailed preparations.

8. He appealed to all Governments to consider the problem of employment as a major aspect of their national problems. In the industrialized countries, particularly in the developed market economies, employment had a direct relationship with a major aspect of Government expenditure, particularly where there was a well-established welfare system with unemployment insurance. Full employment policies, planned on a comprehensive basis, would also help to minimize other social problems caused by unemployment. In the developing countries, particularly where there was no arrangement for unemployment insurance, the social incidence of unemployment was usually more acute and there were more possibilities of destabilization. It was, therefore, in the interest of all Governments to pursue policies of full employment and reaffirm their obligation under Chapter IX of the United Nations Charter.

9. Since its inception, the United Nations had demonstrated the value of setting international standards in the social and human rights fields against which nations could measure their own progress. Such standards had been included in the constitutions, conventions, recommendations and resolutions of the specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations. They had been reflected in the principles of declarations, covenants, conventions and resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, many of which had originated in the Third Committee. As an example, he mentioned the Declaration on Social Progress and Development adopted in 1969, which was a comprehensive tool for monitoring social progress and was closely linked to economic goals. The Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, which provided a framework for assessing progress at the national level, on a regular basis, should also be mentioned.

10. The current session of the General Assembly was crucial to the preparations for the 1985 World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women. During the session, the Third Committee would review the

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recommendations of the First Preparatory Meeting for the Conference and the Fifth Committee would consider the financial implications. Governments, the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations must participate actively in order for the Conference to be a success. Once the General Assembly's endorsement was secured, the intensive preparations for the Conference would begin and, although every effort had been made to exercise financial restraint, a degree of financial support was required for the Conference to be a success and to ensure the full participation of the regional commissions. The major task of the Conference would be to assess the experience gained during the Decade in order to formulate guidelines and standards for further action at all levels and not lose the substantial momentum created by the Decade. The Secretariat would be responsible for synthesizing and analysing information on women. Women's issues were intersectoral in nature and could not be separated from the social and economic issues of modern times.

11. The meetings held in preparation for the International Youth Year in 1985 had underscored the importance of the participation of youth as the future leaders of society, in the policy- and decision-making process. The Trust Fund for the International Youth Year had been established with a view to promoting technical assistance projects for youth and carrying out effectively the activities connected with the preparation and observance of the Year.

12. Since the endorsement by the General Assembly in 1982 of the International Plan of Action on Aging, a number of activities had been undertaken to implement the Plan at the national, regional and international levels. A number of Governments had formulated national plans and established target areas. The United Nations had strengthened its international network relating to aging and had utilized the Trust Fund intensively to promote policies and programmes.

13. In 1982, the General Assembly had also adopted the World Programme of Action and had proclaimed the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, during which all efforts at the national, regional and international levels would be intensified in order to meet the objectives laid down in the Programme. As the General Assembly had proclaimed the Decade on the understanding that additional resources would not be required from the United Nations system however, it was necessary to stress the importance of continuing the Trust Fund for the optimum implementation of the Programme, which affected 500 million people, 80 per cent of whom lived in developing countries.

14. The need for a more harmonious development, free of negative side effects such as crime, underlined the importance of including crime prevention strategies in overall socio-economic planning. Criminal justice could serve as an instrument of social justice and reduce the inequities and abuses which precluded the enjoyment of the fruits of development. The preparatory activities for the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held in 1985, had revealed the mounting concern of Governments with that subject and the potential for international and regional co-operation, which needed to be further strengthened. One means of doing so was to give greater support to

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the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence, thus enabling the United Nations to intensify its action in that critical area.

15. All Governments, particularly those of the developing countries, must include in their economic and social programmes adequate provision for the implementation of the various programmes and plans of action adopted by the United Nations. The Declaration on Social Progress and Development was central among them and must be seen as an integral part of the machinery which Governments should establish to implement them. That machinery must be permanent since many of the plans and programmes would have to become continuing activities. The job of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and of the entire United Nations system would be much easier if permanent contacts could be established, in the appropriate ministries, with the agencies or departments responsible for the implementation of the plans and programmes of action. Some countries already had such machinery, but in others ad hoc arrangements were the practice.

16. In conclusion, he recalled the statement made by His Excellency Mr. Jorge Illueca, President of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in which he had called for a solution to the political problems which posed a threat to international peace and security. The most dangerous threat stemmed from apartheid, since economic, political and social inequalities established legally or privately by men and women on the basis of discrimination and impeding the advancement and full exercise of their rights by other men and women, were the most active forces generating social disruption and violence in human societies. Renewed efforts must be made to counteract the negative or retrogressive attitudes which were still prevalent around the globe. An understanding of socio-economic changes and problems was necessary now more than ever because of the conjunction of several factors, including deficiencies in the functioning of the world economy, political difficulties arising in many nations and the international community itself, and the difficult and complex task of generating the political will necessary for concerted action.

17. Mrs. SHAHANI (Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs) said that economic stagnation and rapidly depreciating currencies were generating double - and in some instances triple - digit rates of inflation in developing countries. As a result, the real income of inhabitants of urban and rural areas was sharply declining and unemployment and under-employment were rising. As the capacity to save diminished, there was a flight of investment capital or its sources simply dried up.

18. The present international economic situation had exacerbated the plight of the vast majority of the developing countries. Many were weighed down by huge foreign debts that they had incurred to pay for current, non-productive expenditure. Debt servicing was consuming an ever-growing proportion of shrinking export earnings. The combination of rising protectionism in the industrialized countries and the internationally mandated fiscal and monetary measures had intensified the recession in the developing countries at the very moment when they had to export more to stimulate their flagging economies. Their inability to surmount those obstacles

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might not only stifle their own economic recovery but might also adversely affect the prospects for economic recovery in the industrialized countries.

19. The deterioration of economic conditions had obliged many Governments to reduce or eliminate important social programmes, a development which affected the underprivileged elements of the population most severely. No effort should be spared to break the vicious circle which started with economic decline, continued through the scarcity of goods and restrictions on social welfare programmes, and ended in political instability. A sound social infrastructure was an essential tool for the much-awaited improvement of economic conditions.

20. In concert with Government, the less privileged could do much to assist themselves through self-help and mutual aid programmes. Governments should create, and in various instances had created conditions that encouraged such processes and they must promote the formation of popularly-based groups such as co-operatives, peasant leagues and workers organizations, but they should not neglect their own responsibility to aid the underprivileged. When there was broad popular participation, those practices could lead to greater national self-reliance. That aim could be pursued at the international level through greater South-South co-operation in important economic and social areas, although it must be stressed that such co-operation was not a substitute for North-South co-operation, but an addition to it. If Governments acted on their responsibility to satisfy the needs of the population, an important incentive would be provided for national recovery and the national consensus would be strengthened in countries where the recession and the unsatisfactory distribution of benefits resulting from past development policies had produced social strains. It must be recalled that social development was one of the prerequisites for economic development.

21. With regard to agenda items 84 and 88, she pointed out that the role of youth in the process of development was a question which concerned all nations. Young people, who made up almost half of the population in some developing countries, were a great national asset; nevertheless, their high expectations and boundless energy frequently could not find adequate expression through economically useful and socially rewarding tasks. International Youth Year provided everyone with the opportunity to demonstrate their concern for and faith in the future generation. It should be stressed that policies relating to youth should not concentrate to an excessive degree on males but should also encompass females.

22. As the Year drew nearer, preparations seemed to be well under way at the national, regional and international levels. The Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, which functioned within the United Nations system as a focal point for the Year, had an important role in the implementation of those activities. To date, 72 countries had established or were in the process of establishing national committees or other co-ordinating mechanisms. At the regional level, the regional commissions had convened meetings devoted to the organization of International Youth Year in collaboration with the Centre. At those meetings the situation of youth had been evaluated and a regional action

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plan, which would be considered in 1984 by the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year, had been prepared. Each of the Regional Meetings had endorsed strong recommendations for the implementation of plans and programmes in observance of International Youth Year. Although the recommendations reflected the traditions, culture and priorities of the respective regions, the proposals showed remarkable consistency of interregional purpose and action.

23. At the international level, many of the specialized agencies and bodies of the United Nations system had demonstrated their commitment to the goals of the International Youth Year by developing and co-ordinating programmes for the benefit of young people. Many international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations had submitted programmes for celebrating the Year. The United Nations should disseminate information on its plans and activities to all interested groups and should receive information on the activities and opinions of those groups in order to ensure that the Year had the desired impact.

24. With regard to the future activities of the international community in relation to the Year, she said that the following action needed to be taken: first, Member States which had not already done so should consider the possibility of establishing national co-ordinating committees and granting them sufficient authority to operate effectively; second, United Nations bodies and agencies should improve collaboration in the joint planning of programmes and activities for the Year as a way of complementing activities at the national level; third, channels of communications between the United Nations, youth organizations and young people should be improved and more attention and additional resources should be given to public information activities in order to ensure better awareness of the Year and more widespread participation in its activities. With respect to that last point, adequate financial resources were urgently required in order to ensure the completion of the necessary preparations for the Year. The Trust Fund for the International Youth Year had been established for that purpose. She urged all Member States to contribute generously to it.

25. The report of the Secretary-General submitted under agenda item 89 (A/38/470) highlighted some of the major activities undertaken at both the international and the national levels as a follow-up to the World Assembly on Aging held in 1982. The Vienna International Plan of Action on Aging, which had been unanimously supported by the General Assembly at its last session, was the first international instrument designed to respond to the phenomenon of the aging of populations and to the needs of the increasing numbers of older persons. At the national level, the work of the national committees, in the developed and the developing countries, had continued and had been strengthened. Seminars, conferences and workshops had been held and national development plans in a number of countries had been re-examined with the interests of older persons in mind. Many professional and non-governmental organizations had also included the question of aging in their activities and had developed programmes designed to implement the Plan of Action within their own areas of specialization. At the international level, the United Nations had been actively promoting and implementing the Plan of Action. Four main spheres of activity came under the responsibility of the Centre for Social

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Development and Humanitarian Affairs: the exchange of knowledge, skills and experience; research; international co-operation; and the substantive management of the Trust Fund for Aging (A/38/470). In the area of international co-operation, the Centre, which served as a focal point within the United Nations system in the field of aging, also functioned as the co-ordinator for the review and appraisal exercise for the implementation of the Plan of Action. The first review would be considered by the Commission for Social Development in 1985.

26. The Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs was also responsible for the substantive management of the Trust Fund for Aging. Since its establishment in 1981, the Trust Fund had received contributions amounting to over \$1 million. During 1981 and 1982 the resources of the Fund had been used for the preparatory work for the World Assembly on Aging. Since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 37/51, in which the Assembly had decided to continue the Fund, requests for assistance had been received from all regions of the world. In the first six months of 1983 the Fund had either approved or earmarked for financing projects amounting to \$344,000. Those funds would be channelled to projects in 28 countries.

27. With regard to agenda item 90, she said that the preparation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, which had been unanimously adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 37/52, was one of the significant achievements of the International Year of Disabled Persons. In accordance with its resolution 37/53, the General Assembly had decided to proclaim the period 1983-1992 United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, which would serve as the time-frame for the implementation of the Programme. The Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs had begun preparatory work on monitoring the implementation of the World Programme of Action.

28. The report of the Secretary-General (A/38/506) considered the possibility of continuing the Trust Fund for the International Year of Disabled Persons in order to assist Governments, at their request, in the implementation of the World Programme of Action. Many Member States felt that the Trust Fund should be continued. In accordance with paragraphs 157 and 158 of the World Programme of Action, some 30 countries, organizations and individuals had made voluntary contributions and pledges to the Fund amounting to approximately \$2,750,000. Furthermore, the Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations had indicated its strong interest in supporting the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and, therefore, had earmarked the sum of \$1,350,000 to support the implementation of 14 selected projects for disability prevention, rehabilitation and equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities in developing countries. Since its establishment, the Trust Fund had provided more than \$1.9 million in direct assistance. During that same period, more than 73 project proposals had been submitted to the Centre in order to be financed by the Fund. Forty-two projects had already been approved or were in the process of being approved by the Fund. The financing of worthwhile projects for disabled persons was not the only purpose of the Fund. Its philosophy was to use its resources to encourage Governments and non-governmental organizations to seek new solutions to the age-old problems of disabled persons.

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29. The Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs had worked closely with the regional economic commissions in disability-related programmes and intended to do the same in monitoring the World Programme of Action. The Centre also collaborated with the specialized agencies and other offices of the United Nations system on disability-related matters which were of common concern. The Centre used the UNDP network of field offices in the processing of applications submitted by Governments and by non-governmental organizations to the Trust Fund, which could be used to maintain, during the Decade, the valuable momentum generated during the International Year of Disabled Persons.

30. She requested the Committee's permission to refer next to selected aspects of the report of the Economic and Social Council, under agenda item 12, and to the new international humanitarian order, agenda item 101, since she would not be in New York when the Committee considered those items. With respect to item 12, she first referred to Council resolution 1983/15, on national experience in promoting the co-operative movement. Co-operatives had played an important economic and social role in the development process and there were important new trends in that field which were set forth in the relevant report of the Secretary-General (A/38/63). Next she referred to Council resolution 1983/16, dealing with the welfare of migrant workers and their families, and said that as a direct result of the current economic recession those workers were encountering a less friendly and sometimes hostile reception in receiving countries. She then mentioned Council resolution 1983/22, which called for the convening in 1986 of an interregional consultation on developmental social welfare policies and programmes, which could serve as a first step in outlining social welfare programmes that could strike a balance between the real needs of specific population groups and the limited resources available for dealing with them.

31. Another question considered in the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/38/3) was the role of the family in the development process, to which reference was made in Council resolution 1983/23; that resolution called upon the Secretary-General to study further the impact of development on the family as a fundamental unit of society and to submit a progress report to the Council at its first regular session of 1985. Still in connection with item 12, she referred to the preparatory activities for the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, for which the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control was the preparatory body, activities which were dealt with in Council resolution 1983/25 and decision 1983/125. The Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in collaboration with the regional commissions had organized five regional meetings on crime prevention which had already taken place or would take place before the end of 1983.

32. Two decisions of the Economic and Social Council directly related to the work and functions of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. The first was decision 1983/128, on the report of the Secretary-General on the feasibility, programme and co-ordination implications, as well as the resource implications of the main recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Social Aspects of the Development Activities of the United Nations. The other was

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decision 1983/123, in which the Council decided that the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, including the Office for Development Research and Policy Analysis and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, should prepare a report on the progress achieved since 1981 in the area of social development, for submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session.

33. Referring next to agenda item 101, on the new international humanitarian order, she said that an independent commission on international humanitarian issues composed of leading personalities in the humanitarian field or having wide experience in government or world affairs, to which reference had been made in General Assembly resolution 37/201, had been established in Geneva at the beginning of July 1983. The Commission would, inter alia, review problems relating to refugees, identify shortcomings and gaps in the existing body of international humanitarian law and practice relating to war and peace, and seek means to strengthen international humanitarian institutions and their activities. It had not been considered feasible to prepare for the current session of the Assembly the more comprehensive report on the question requested in resolution 37/201, since no new replies had been received from Governments since its adoption.

34. In conclusion, she said she had no doubt that, with the continued support and understanding of all countries, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs would carry out, within the existing constraints, those tasks which had been entrusted to it, and she was confident that the Committee would reaffirm in its decisions the fundamental importance of the human dimension in development as well as the integral relationship between social and economic advancement.

35. Mr. CEAUSESCU (Romania) said that peoples throughout the world were deeply concerned at the increasing pace of the arms race, the continued existence of old conflicts and centres of tension and the appearance of new ones, together with the deepening world economic crisis, which was disrupting trade relations and economic co-operation between States, heightening the differences between rich and poor countries and increasing the external debt of developing countries. In those conditions, there was an obligation on all States to make an effective contribution to radically improving the international atmosphere and solving the serious and complex problems confronting mankind. That was the context in which the younger generation had to act to achieve innovative changes in society, putting their creative potential at the service of the noble ideals of peace, freedom and independence, understanding and co-operation.

36. The discussions to be held at the current session of the General Assembly on preparations for the International Youth Year were an important aspect of the process of preparing to hold the Year in 1985. Two years had already passed since the General Assembly had adopted by consensus the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities to be undertaken prior to and during the International Youth Year. The Programme had been drawn up by the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year, of which he was Chairman, and the time had come to consider in depth ways and means of implementing the Programme. It was equally necessary to indicate

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new ways of stimulating and galvanizing preparations at national, regional and international levels so that the International Youth Year would respond effectively to the legitimate current and future hopes and aspirations of younger generations throughout the world. The Programme drawn up by the Advisory Committee provided a realistic and stimulating basis for action to implement new programmes and strategies aimed at encouraging young people, Governments and all competent decision-taking bodies to intensify their efforts for a radical improvement in the current situation of the young.

37. It could be affirmed that 1983 had witnessed important progress in preparations for the International Youth Year and, in particular, in applying the recommendations of the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities. At the national level, activities had multiplied with the establishment of numerous national co-ordinating committees and other similar bodies, and consultations and contacts between those bodies had begun with a view to promoting exchanges of opinion, information and experience. At the international level, several of the recommendations drawn up by the Advisory Committee at its second session were already being applied. Prominent among them were the establishment of a secretariat for the Year and, in particular, the holding of five regional meetings devoted to the Year at which broad regional action plans had been drawn up to guide the activities of all governmental and non-governmental factors alike towards solving the younger generation's specific problems, taking into account the traditions and requirements of each continent.

38. All the regional meetings had drafted similar recommendations designed to broaden and diversify international co-operation with respect to youth and to make better use of the institutional structures of the United Nations system. In particular, four of the regional meetings had proposed that the United Nations should hold a world conference on youth problems in 1985. The General Assembly must now study the proposals of the regional meetings in order to identify the best means of implementing them. At its third session, the Advisory Committee should also give very careful study to the proposals of the regional meetings with a view to working out a plan of action which covered the period after 1985.

39. Romanian youth, in full agreement with Romania's general idea of the role and place of the new generation in the modern world, was working hard to achieve the objectives of International Youth Year, in order to create the necessary conditions for fulfilling the aspirations of young people in all countries to live in a world of peace, understanding and co-operation among peoples. In that spirit, the young generation in Romania participated actively in all the activities to support peace and disarmament which were taking place in Romania and throughout the world. In that spirit also, activities had been organized in Romania with wide international participation, for the preparation of International Youth Year, in particular the recent regional meeting for Europe. At the same time, the Romanian National Committee for International Youth Year had made contacts and exchanged information and experience with similar bodies in other countries.

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40. Lastly, he expressed confidence that the discussion in the General Assembly during the current session would help to identify the best means to ensure that preparations for the celebration of International Youth Year in 1985 developed in accordance with the legitimate aspirations of youth throughout the world, which wanted the Year to be an important event which demonstrated the effective, responsible participation of youth in efforts to achieve peace and development.

41. Mrs. BERGEM (Norway) said that International Youth Year offered an opportunity for action at different levels on the themes chosen for it: participation, development and peace. One of those themes, namely participation, was the key issue. In her delegation's view, the participation of young people in the planning process, in the activities during the Year itself and in the implementation activities to follow was necessary to make it a year "with" youth rather than a year "about" youth. Those activities should be carried out at the national and local levels, and she was pleased that that had also been the conclusion of the European regional meeting in Costinesti, as well as the other meetings held so far.

42. It was crucial that the activities of the Year should be planned so that all groups of young people, regardless of income, social status, educational level and sex could participate actively and also that those activities should appeal to the various youth groups and focus attention on their most pressing problems. The first of those problems was the increase in most countries of youth unemployment, which in turn caused other social problems such as drug abuse, delinquency and even suicide. Her delegation was gratified that, according to the Secretary-General's report (A/38/460), research was being done on special measures to improve the situation with regard to youth unemployment.

43. Another important aspect that demanded attention during the Year was that of equality between the sexes. Although the United Nations Decade for Women was ending in 1985, all the problems relating to the status of women had not been solved, because it took time to change traditional role patterns. Education of the young could play an important part in that effort. The Norwegian delegation had stressed that point at the European regional meeting and was pleased that one of the recommendations of that meeting was that Governments should organize special activities on equality between the sexes when planning the preparations for the Year.

44. Her delegation considered that, among the preparatory activities for the Year, it was essential to promote those which led to closer contact between young people in developed and developing countries and, at the European regional meeting, it had endorsed the suggestion that young people and their organizations should be encouraged to support development activities in developing countries and to strengthen co-operation with those countries. In that connection, she also wished to mention the situation of young immigrants, refugees and minorities in many parts of the world, as well as the need to promote understanding between young people with different cultural backgrounds.

(Mrs. Bergem, Norway)

45. The Norwegian delegation was also concerned at the situation of the great number of young people who were not associated with youth organizations, since experience showed the likelihood that they would fall outside established patterns of society. That group of young people should have the opportunity to work out their problems and help to identify activities that would be meaningful to them.

46. In times of growing economic difficulties, Governments tended to tighten budgets and pay less attention to weaker groups, including the disabled. The basic idea behind the International Year of Disabled Persons - to integrate them fully into society - could not be realized without economic and social measures. International Youth Year provided an opportunity to focus on the situation of the young disabled.

47. With regard to the follow-up activities for International Youth Year which would be carried out in future years, her delegation reiterated its view that the follow-up activities of the Year, as well as the activities of the Year itself, should be concentrated at the national and local levels, and that no new United Nations agency should be created for that purpose. That also applied to efforts to strengthen the channels of communication, co-ordination and information between the United Nations and youth organizations. A further step in that direction would be to include youth delegates in the delegations of Member States to the General Assembly and meetings in other relevant bodies of the United Nations system when youth questions formed a substantial part of the agenda. That had been the practice in Norway for several years.

48. In conclusion, she expressed her Government's satisfaction at the outcome of the European regional meeting held at Costinesti and its hope that the spirit of co-operation shown by countries participating in that meeting would be reflected in the discussions and conclusions of the current session of the General Assembly about matters related to International Youth Year.

49. Mr. SCHLINGEMANN (Netherlands) said that many countries, both developed and developing, were primarily engaged in fighting economic recession and consequently tended to pay less attention to social needs. That new situation required selectivity of approach and a pooling of social facilities in order to cope with an increasing number of socio-economic problems. However, certain recent events, such as the celebration of the international years on women, youth, the aging and the disabled indicated that there was a growing consciousness that problems of mass poverty, unemployment, and those of specific groups in society could not be solved by economic measures alone. There was a need for new social policies and programmes aimed at decentralizing social services, stimulating private initiatives and volunteer work and fostering self-help and popular participation. Not only national policies but also regional policies and international co-operation should give stronger emphasis to the practical aspects. That was why his delegation although commending the 1982 Report on the World Social Situation and endorsing the conclusions of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, would like to see the 1985 report more specifically oriented towards policy-makers.

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(Mr. Schlingemann, Netherlands)

50. His delegation also attached great importance to the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Social Aspects of Development Activities of the United Nations. It welcomed inter alia the fact that social integration and popular participation had become the principle guiding factors of the Centre's work with respect to specific sectors of the population such as women, youth, the aging and the disabled.

51. However, the implementation of a number of other viable recommendations had been rather slow. In that connection, he drew attention to the recommendations specifically aimed at avoiding the negative side effects of the distribution of units of the Secretariat between New York and Vienna. Procedures and communications between the New York and Vienna offices could be improved still further. In the opinion of his Government, the role of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs should be carefully re-examined and strengthened. Especially at times of economic recession, many countries, in particular the least developed countries, could profit immensely from an alternative development strategy based on community efforts in a system of decentralized power and responsibilities.

52. Other recommendations of the Working Group meriting special attention related to inter-agency co-ordination, administration and management, and the role of co-operation with research institutes and non-governmental organizations. The increased involvement of those bodies and organizations in the work of the Centre was useful and necessary, since many of them possessed extensive knowledge and experience in specific fields of social development.

53. Sister RICHARDSON (Observer, the Holy See) said that the contribution of the Holy See to the International Youth Year drew its inspiration from three main objectives: at the human, personal and community levels, to stimulate the communication of values on the meaning and worth of life, the primacy of spiritual and religious values, the formation of conscience, the concept of freedom and love for one's neighbour; to present ideals and values to be translated into commitments that emphasized young people's generosity and appealed to their sense of responsibility; and to focus attention on such negative phenomena as permissiveness, the shirking of responsibility, drug and alcohol abuse, irresponsibility, pornography, prostitution, early school-leaving, unemployment and unsatisfactory health and housing conditions. Another aspect to be taken into account was that International Youth Year should not provide an opportunity for the ideological manipulation of youth.

54. Those three objectives had inspired activities already undertaken and others to be carried out in the short term. The San Lorenzo International Youth Centre had been established in Rome to give youth a place to meet, to converse and especially to pray. It was to be hoped that that environment would offer each participant an experience of dynamic peace and help each participant to become the creator of new ways of living more in keeping with the contemporary and future human condition.

(Sister Richardson, Observer, Holy See)

55. The situation of young people must never be forgotten, if countries were to act responsibly for the future. Neither the difficulties that they confronted nor their positive contributions should be ignored, since the destiny of each nation was in the hands of its youth. By raising many fundamental social and personal questions young people manifested their commitment to search for truth and instil new meaning in the life of adults. Young people must be helped to overcome the fear and paralysis imposed by prophets of doom.

56. Her delegation believed that the well-being of each and every young person, indeed of all society, was intimately linked to the condition of the family. Because the value of the family was threatened not only by social and economic pressures but also by a weakening of spiritual and moral values, it was necessary to reaffirm the importance of the family and its essential elements, unity and stability, in order to promote the private good of every human being as well as the common good of every society. In his encyclical Familiaris Consortio, Pope John Paul II had described the family in very broad terms as a communion of persons in a complex of interpersonal relationships; that communion was rooted in the natural bonds of flesh and blood and achieved its specifically human perfection with the establishment and maturing of the still deeper and richer bonds of the spirit, namely, the love that animated the interpersonal relationships of the various members of the family and constituted the interior strength that shaped and enlivened the family communion as well as the larger society. The authenticity of family relationships was measured by the degree to which the family fostered the dignity and vocation of its individual members, children, youth, adults and the elderly. For that reason, her delegation wished to support the recommendation which strengthened the role of the family in the education of youth, as contained in A/38/339.

AGENDA ITEM 83: SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued) (A/C.3/38/L.8 and L.9)

AGENDA ITEM 86: IMPORTANCE OF THE UNIVERSAL REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND OF THE SPEEDY GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES FOR THE EFFECTIVE GUARANTEE AND OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued) (A/C.3/38/L.3 and L.10)

AGENDA ITEM 87: ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (continued):

- (a) REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (A/C.3/38/L.6 and L.7)
- (b) STATUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/C.3/38/L.4)
- (c) STATUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE SUPPRESSION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF APARTHEID: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/C.3/38/L.5)

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57. Mr. AIDARA (Senegal), on behalf of the Group of African States, submitted the draft resolutions sponsored by the Group relating to agenda items 83 and 86. With regard to draft resolution A/C.3/38/L.10, concerning agenda item 86, he said that the United Nations had repeatedly reaffirmed the importance of the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV), as well as the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity, principles which should underlie relations between States Members of the United Nations and between the Administering Authorities and the territories which had not yet attained their independence. Those principles were of special interest to Africa because of its specific historical situation. For that reason, the Group of African States had for several years been submitting general draft resolutions on that question to the Third Committee. The draft being presented in 1983 was very similar to the resolution adopted in 1982, although consideration had been given to the events which had taken place since then on the international political scene. Several paragraphs of the operative part of the draft strongly reaffirmed the fundamental principles of the United Nations and condemned their violation.

58. In submitting draft resolution A/C.3/38/L.8 relating to agenda item 83, he commented that, when it proclaimed the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the United Nations had hoped that the manifestations of racism and racial discrimination would be eliminated in 10 years. Although it was encouraging that the world community and international public opinion had a better understanding of the devastating effects of racial segregation, it must be recognized that there still existed subtle and pernicious aspects of racism and racial discrimination and that their most flagrant manifestation, apartheid, had not diminished. On the contrary, it had gained strength and had even deliberately attacked and assaulted peaceful and independent States. During the Decade which would soon come to an end, several activities had been undertaken to combat racism and racial discrimination, according to the guidelines of the Declaration and Programme of Action of the first World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. At the national level, several Governments had signed and ratified a number of international instruments on the elimination of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, as well as on respect for human rights in general. Several States had taken legislative, judicial, administrative and other types of measures to prohibit any manifestation of racism and racial discrimination, and many Governments had included those issues in their national educational programmes. Some countries had adopted economic, social, educational and cultural measures, as well as measures concerning civil and political rights, to ensure that their citizens enjoyed equal rights and to eliminate discrimination against ethnic minorities. At the regional level, seminars, colloquia, round tables and conferences had been organized and, in recent years, there had also been forums for the interregional exchange of related information. Moreover, international conferences and meetings had been held within and outside the framework of the United Nations. International co-operation had been strengthened and world public opinion was more aware of the dangers of racism, apartheid, and the denial of the right of peoples to independence and self-determination.

(Mr. Aidara, Senegal)

59. It had to be recognized, however, that those measures, however far-reaching, had not led to fulfilment of the objectives of the Decade or to eliminating discriminatory practices. On the contrary, there were increasingly blatant and often violent instances of racism and discrimination. Migrant workers, ethnic minorities and others were with ever greater frequency falling victim to flagrant violations of human rights. In southern Africa, where the most extreme form of racism, condemned as a crime against humanity, held sway, and in the Middle East, the scene of a diabolical cycle of violence, the denial of the right to self-determination and to existence itself, political and economic oppression, social injustice and cultural contempt had led to the most iniquitous forms of discrimination, exploitation and human degradation. It was unfortunate that the international community, for all its efforts, had not always identified the root-causes of such practices. Worse still, the contemporary world was facing massive and systematic violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, bloody racial turmoil, arbitrary sentencing and detentions, the disappearance and elimination of individuals and the massacre of ethnic and religious minorities.

60. As a result, many countries, among them Senegal, had decided to continue and intensify the struggle against discriminatory practices. Since its independence, Senegal had declared its adherence to the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, whose basic principles it had incorporated into its Constitution. The Constitution guaranteed the effective enjoyment of civil and political, economic, social and cultural rights by all Senegalese citizens and equality before the law of all its inhabitants without distinction as to origin, race, sex or creed. Senegal, a party to most of the United Nations covenants and conventions relating to racism, apartheid and human rights, had constantly striven for the implementation, both nationally and internationally, of the recommendations and resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and its relevant bodies.

61. In addition, on 3 December 1982, the Government of Senegal had formally endorsed the declaration provided for in article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which it had ratified on 24 February 1972. That declaration was significant because, being the tenth such declaration, it established the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals.

62. On behalf of the members of the African Group of States, he introduced draft resolution A/C.3/38/L.8 regarding the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which proposed proclaiming a Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Precisely because of the impact which the Second World Conference had had on the struggle against racism and apartheid, and because of the need to safeguard its achievements and put its tangible results into practice, the African Group was submitting the draft resolution, in the conviction that the General Assembly must decree a new decade since the first had not achieved all the objectives proposed. He called attention to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of the draft resolution and to the fact that, in paragraph 7, it was proposed for the sake of

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(Mr. Aidara, Senegal)

continuity that the Programme of Action of the first Decade should continue to be applied until the plan of activities for the Second Decade was adopted. The plan of activities, to be drawn up by the the Secretariat once the General Assembly had adopted the draft resolution, should cover all the top-priority sectors in which concrete action would be taken during the first half of the Second Decade (1985-1989) and should be submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session through the Economic and Social Council.

63. Given the acknowledged importance of implementing the Programme of Action appropriately and efficiently, all the Members and bodies of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations must co-operate effectively by intensifying their efforts to ensure the elimination of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. The text of the draft met two basic concerns: on the one hand, the African Group had considered it essential to submit a text that, if adopted unanimously, would easily be translated into action to implement the Programme for the second decade; hence the procedural nature of the draft resolution. In the second place, the African Group had judged that, in order to implement the Programme for combatting racism and especially apartheid effectively, the draft resolution should muster the broadest possible consensus. On behalf of the African Group, he therefore urged all groups of States to work together to achieve consensus on the text of the draft resolution, as submitted and unanimously adopted by the African Group, and to adopt it without a vote. Requests had been received from many delegations wishing to co-sponsor the draft, and that augured well.

64. In conclusion, he introduced draft resolution A/C.3/38/L.9. By way of justification, it was enough to mention the unanimous satisfaction expressed by the majority of the Third Committee's delegations regarding the technical preparations for the Second World Conference. The aim of the draft resolution was to express the firm determination of the General Assembly to continue attaching major importance to the issue.

65. He drew the attention of the Secretariat to a technical amendment that would have to be made in the preamble of draft resolution A/C.3/38/L.9 once draft resolution A/C.3/38/L.8 had been adopted. A fourth preambular paragraph would have to be added to recall the resolution by which the General Assembly proclaimed that the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination would commence on 10 December 1983, thus justifying paragraph 4 of the same draft resolution..

66. Mr. HUSAIN (Pakistan) introduced draft resolution A/C.3/38/L.3 entitled "Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination", the sponsors of which had been joined by Costa Rica and Malaysia. The text was almost identical to that of resolution 37/42, adopted by the General Assembly on 3 December 1982 on the Committee's recommendation. The minor changes in the text had been incorporated because of the need to update it by including appropriate references to the latest resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights. A few delegations had pointed out that in the French version of the fifth preambular paragraph the reference to the thirty-ninth session of the Commission on

(Mr. Husain, Pakistan)

Human Rights, mentioned in the English version, was missing. He asked the Secretariat to make the necessary correction in the French version and if necessary, in other language versions as well.

67. It was not necessary to explain at length the need for the draft resolution, since recently several peoples which had hitherto been independent and sovereign nations had been denied their right to self-determination by foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation. Taking those developments into account, the draft resolution called upon the States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories, and to cease all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment against the peoples concerned. It also deplored the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who had been uprooted by the aforementioned acts and reaffirmed their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour. It further requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation, and requested the Secretary-General to report on that issue to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session. Since a draft resolution on the same subject had been adopted the previous year by the Committee and by the plenary Assembly without a vote, the sponsors of the current draft resolution hoped that it too would be adopted without a vote by the Committee and later by the plenary Assembly.

68. Mr. TROUVEROY (Belgium) introduced draft resolution A/C.3/38/L.4, entitled "Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination", the sponsors of which had been joined by Trinidad and Tobago. He pointed out that, of all the international conventions on human rights of which the Secretary-General was depositary, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination had the most States parties, since on 1 September 1983 the total number of ratifications and accessions had risen to 121. The draft resolution expressed satisfaction with the increase in the number of States parties, reaffirmed that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions were necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and requested States which had not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto. The sponsors hoped that the Committee would not find it difficult to adopt it without a vote.

69. Mr. POERSCHKE (German Democratic Republic) introduced draft resolution A/C.3/38/L.5, entitled "Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid" of which Algeria, Cape Verde, Iraq and Mozambique had become co-sponsors. The Convention constituted an important international legal instrument which not only condemned the most evil form of racism in words but also declared the crime of apartheid to be punishable by law. That fact had been reaffirmed at the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the Declaration and Programme of Action of the Conference should be implemented fully in order to contribute to the final elimination of all practices of racism, particularly apartheid.

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(Mr. Poerschke, German Democratic Republic)

70. The main purpose of the draft resolution was to enhance further the effectiveness of the Convention and, at the same time, to contribute to the implementation of decisions adopted at the Second World Conference. The draft resolution pointed to the serious danger to world peace and international security which emanated from the criminal policy of apartheid and, taking into account that the South African racist régime could only survive thanks to the continued collaboration of certain States and transnational corporations, it also condemned any kind of collaboration with that régime. It further called upon all States parties to the Convention to make available the information required to compile the cumulative list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States responsible for the crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention. It also expressed appreciation of the constructive role played by the Group of 3 of the Commission on Human Rights in implementing the provisions of the Convention.

71. The tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid should be an occasion for strengthening its universality. All States which had not yet ratified the Convention or acceded to it were therefore called upon to do so without further delay as the attitude of States towards the Convention could be regarded as a criterion for judging their contribution to the elimination of all forms of racist policies, particularly apartheid. The sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/38/L.5 expressed the hope that it would meet with broad acceptance.

72. Mr. HOGUE (Australia), speaking on behalf of the delegations of Italy and Australia, introduced draft resolution A/C.3/38/L.6 entitled "Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: reporting obligations of States" which had been submitted under item 87. The draft resolution was designed to follow up in a step-by-step manner, the General Assembly's consideration of the problems affecting the submission of periodic reports under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, as revealed in the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/393). In responding to that situation, the draft resolution proposed a dual approach: appropriate steps to facilitate action by the relevant bodies under the Convention and, at the same time, the opportunity to consider the situation in the context of similar obligations under other human rights instruments.

73. As was clear from the report of the Secretary-General, the situation relating to overdue reports had not improved in recent years but, on the contrary, had worsened significantly. Furthermore, with the entry into force of the procedures under article 14 of the Convention for the consideration of individual complaints, the Committee would have an additional area of work which might be very time-consuming. It also seemed to be widely agreed that, once adequate initial reports had been considered, the submission of reports every two years was unduly burdensome and repetitious and that a longer reporting interval would not weaken the obligations of States parties under the Convention.

(Mr. Hogue, Australia)

74. His delegation believed that the issues should be considered by the relevant treaty-based bodies rather than by the General Assembly which contained a number of States which were not parties to the Convention. Operative paragraphs 1 and 2 were directed to that end. Furthermore, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was master of its own rules of procedure and was therefore in a position to address the issue simply and directly through the reporting in guidelines which it had established within the framework of the Convention.

75. As the Secretary-General's report had made clear, there was a backlog of overdue reports affecting other widely ratified instruments in the field of human rights. When an issue arose which affected several international instruments and a number of Member States in an interrelated way, his delegation believed that it would be beneficial to take an overall view. The purpose of operative paragraph 3 was to make it easier to find appropriate solutions in each case for a recurring problem.

76. The delegation of Australia was not suggesting that the General Assembly would not, or should not, interfere in the proper functioning of the procedures applicable to each treaty; such procedures would ultimately determine what action should be taken on the issue under consideration and any examination of the issue must start from that premise. The intention of the draft resolution was to provide an opportunity for the General Assembly to consider the question in its wider aspects, consistent with its role as a centre for harmonizing international efforts in the field of human rights as in other fields.

77. The sponsors were anxious that a consensus should be reached on the proposed text and were therefore open to consultations with any delegations which might have further views on it.

78. Miss RADIC (Yugoslavia) introduced draft resolution A/C.3/38/L.7, entitled "Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination" whose sponsors had been joined by Cape Verde and Yemen. The draft resolution recalled General Assembly resolution 37/46 and 38/___ on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The operative part strongly condemned the policy of apartheid in South Africa and called upon all Member States to adopt effective and mandatory measures against that régime. Paragraph 5 commended the Committee for its constant efforts to achieve the elimination of the policy of apartheid. In paragraph 8, Member States were called upon to adopt effective legislative measures to eliminate racial discrimination, while paragraph 11 reiterated the invitation to States parties to furnish the Committee with information on the implementation of the provisions of the Convention. She hoped that the draft resolution would receive the widest possible support.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK

79. The CHAIRMAN said that, on Tuesday afternoon, 25 October, the Committee would continue its consideration of the draft resolutions which had been submitted at the current meeting. He then announced the programme for the following week: there would be an afternoon meeting on Monday, 24 October, during which the general debate on the second group of items under consideration by the Committee (items 84, 85, 88, 89 and 90) would continue. On the same day, at 6 p.m., the list of speakers on the second group of items would be closed. There would be an afternoon meeting on Tuesday, 25 October, when the general debate on the second group of items would continue; following that meeting, the draft resolutions relating to the first group of items (items 82, 83, 86 and 87) would be considered. There would be an afternoon meeting on Wednesday, 26 October, for the adoption of decisions on the draft resolutions relating to the first group of items. On Thursday, 27 October, and Friday, 28 October, the debate on the second group of items would continue during the morning and afternoon meetings. The debate on that group of items would close not later than 1 November as the Committee had decided to start its consideration of items 91 and 92 that day. He reminded the Committee that the deadline for the submission of draft resolutions on the second group of items was 6 p.m. on Friday, 28 October.

The meeting rose at 6.20 p.m.