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New York

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 32nd MEETING

Chairman: Mr. CHAVANAVIRAJ (Thailand)

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The meeting was called to order at 10.55 a.m.

AGENDA ITEM 91: UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN: EQUALITY, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE
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AGENDA ITEM 92: ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN
(continued)

(a) REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN (A/38/45, A/C.3/38/7)

(b) STATUS OF THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/38/378)

1. Mr. GEZER (Turkey) reviewed the different stages in the evolution of the question of women's rights and equality.

2. In 1972, the General Assembly had proclaimed 1975 the International Women's Year. In 1975, the World Conference of the International Women's Year had adopted the Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and Their Contribution to Development and Peace, and the General Assembly had inaugurated the United Nations Decade for Women. In 1980, the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, held at Copenhagen, had provided participating countries with the opportunity to review the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Declaration of Mexico. Lastly, implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women would enable States to continue ensuring greater participation by women at all levels until the World Conference, to be held in 1985, assessed the achievements of the Decade.

3. Despite all efforts, deeply ingrained prejudices and discriminatory practices against women none the less persisted, as much in the developing countries as in the developed countries, and therefore Governments must adopt legislative, legal and administrative measures to increase the participation of women in the political, economic and social life of their countries.

(Mr. Gezer, Turkey)

4. In Turkey, respect for women was an age-old tradition. Atatürk, 60 years earlier, had seen women as the cornerstone of the new society that he had founded. Since 1930, Turkish women had had the right to vote and run for office in local, municipal and parliamentary elections and the new Constitution just adopted by referendum recognized that women's rights were equal to those of men.

5. Turkey attached great importance to the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, whose work was all the more laudable in view of its modest financial resources. Lastly, his delegation wished all success to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in its activities, and stood ready to contribute as far as possible to the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women which would be held in 1985.

6. Ms. SEVERINSEN (Denmark) said that she would be a member of the Commission on the Status of Women from January 1984 and therefore looked forward with great interest to the reports on measures taken by the organizations of the United Nations system, which would be submitted to the Commission at its thirtieth session in 1984. For the Nordic countries, on whose behalf her delegation was speaking, the Commission was in a sense the "conscience" of the international community on women's issues. The report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women (A/38/146) described measures taken by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to implement the recommendations of the Programme of Action, but no information was yet available on similar measures taken by Governments and by United Nations organizations, including the regional commissions. When assessing the implementation of the Programme, it was indispensable to have all relevant information. When all such information had been received, a consolidated report highlighting technical co-operation activities for the advancement of women would be prepared. The Nordic delegations recommended that the report should be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, in accordance with resolution 37/57.

7. The Nordic countries noted with concern that the proportion of women, particularly from the developing countries, at decision-making levels in the United Nations Secretariat and the secretariats of other United Nations bodies and in groups of experts had not increased sufficiently, despite the recommendations contained in the Copenhagen Programme of Action and in General Assembly resolutions 35/210 and 37/61.

8. The Nordic countries had noted with great interest the report (A/38/146) on action by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to implement the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women. There was a long tradition of close co-operation between the Nordic countries and such organizations. Her delegation, for instance, had had a representative of the Danish National Council of Women as one of its members at every session of the General Assembly.

(Ms. Severinsen, Denmark)

9. With regard to the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women to be held in 1985, her delegation was gratified that the Commission on the Status of Women, acting as preparatory body for the Conference, had decided to work on the basis of consensus and that the provisional agenda for the Conference adopted by the Economic and Social Council contained no divisive issues. It was the view of the Nordic countries that the primary goals of the 1985 Conference must be an in-depth evaluation of the results of the Decade and the adoption of a strategy for carrying on, after the end of the Decade, the process it had started. The Nordic countries therefore welcomed the idea put forward in Council resolution 1983/28 of inviting non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council to participate actively in the preparations for the World Conference and in the Conference itself and to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women their views on the progress made and the obstacles still to be overcome towards the attainment of the goals of the Decade. They also considered it important to organize an alternative conference on women that would meet at the same time as the World Conference in 1985. The experience derived from the Copenhagen Conference would be useful in that regard, and Denmark was ready to put itself at the disposal of the organizers.

10. A review of the results achieved during the first half of the Decade was sufficient to show that the situation of women had only improved very slowly and, in many cases, had even deteriorated. Numerous obstacles still had to be overcome in an international economic situation which was particularly unfavourable for women. The rate of unemployment among women, especially very young women, was extremely high in most countries. In many cases discrimination persisted in spite of the legislative measures taken by Governments. The fact that women had the major responsibility for children and the household was another aspect of the problem. Furthermore, more should be done to direct women towards sectors of production which offered the most opportunities in order to reduce the considerable gap between the earnings of men and women. A change in attitudes through an open and democratic exchange of views on the question was necessary for the establishment of a new order in which men and women had equal opportunities. In that regard, it was encouraging to note that the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which had entered into force on 3 September 1981, had already been signed by 90 States and had been ratified or acceded to by 52 countries.

11. Mr. HOGUE (Australia) said that his Government derived gratification from its ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which it considered an international instrument of the greatest importance. Earlier in 1983 his Government had introduced in the federal parliament a bill designed to give effect to the provisions of the Convention.

12. His Government was fully committed to taking account of questions concerning women in its policies and programmes. In March 1983, a national economic conference had stressed the need to recognize and protect the rights of women and to encourage all moves towards guaranteeing them greater equality and independence. The Government was also taking steps to ensure that women were represented in the key governmental advisory bodies and that they were consulted on all matters of concern to them.

(Mr. Hogue, Australia)

13. Australia was conducting the same policy at the international level. In 1982, his country had been elected to the Commission on the Status of Women, which would enable it to participate directly in the preparatory work for the 1985 World Conference. The work already carried out by the Commission as the preparatory body for the Conference was encouraging. The fact that a consensus had been reached on the formulation of the provisional agenda for the Conference was, in particular, a good sign. It was to be hoped that the General Assembly would adopt that agenda, which would enable the Commission to consider in detail the manner in which the Conference could deal with the issues assigned to it.

14. In that regard, Australia attached great importance to the regional preparatory meetings, which should focus on such sectors as health, employment and education, which were of particular interest to women.

15. There were no issues which did not concern women. Any attempt to limit the horizon of women to certain areas which were traditionally reserved for them was a mistake which should be resisted. Nevertheless, some objectives were more important than others. The economic status and security of women and their role in development were fundamental questions. The role of women as agents and beneficiaries of development should be fully taken into consideration in development strategies. For that reason, his delegation had welcomed the adoption of General Assembly resolution 37/57, entitled "Integration of women in development". It felt that that question should be considered in all forums dealing with development and requested the Secretariat to ensure that the information requested in that resolution was submitted in due course to the Second Committee under the relevant agenda item and to the Third Committee.

16. In that regard, his delegation noted with satisfaction the work carried out by the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women. In spite of its limited financial and administrative resources, the Fund continued to carry out a remarkable array of projects. He looked forward with interest to the conclusion of the current assessment of the activities of the Fund. That assessment should assist future consideration of measures to enable the Fund to continue its work after the current Decade.

17. Miss OBANYE (Nigeria) said that agenda items 91 and 92 were very important because they concerned the place of women in society and their role in economic and social development and objectives of the Charter such as those set forth in Articles 1 and 55 (c). The Declaration of Mexico and the World Plan of Action, which had been adopted during International Women's Year, had contributed to national, regional and international action to eliminate the institutional obstacles preventing women from participating in development and had led to the proclamation of the United Nations Decade for Women, which was designed to integrate women in political, economic, social and cultural life.

18. Her delegation urged the international community not to forget, in their efforts to improve the status of women, the women of South Africa, who, because of their sex and the colour of their skin, were subjected to double discrimination, and to support their struggle against racist oppression and for liberty and justice.

(Miss Obanye, Nigeria)

19. Section 39 of the Nigerian Constitution prohibited discrimination, including discrimination based on sex. Section 17 established the principle of equal pay for equal work. The law guaranteed a retirement pension for all employees with pensionable posts regardless of sex; it gave parents complete freedom to send their children, both male and female, to schools of their choice. The Nigerian legal system therefore, protected all citizens, irrespective of sex.

20. Her Government was aware of the potential role of women as agents of development and change and encouraged their participation, as demonstrated by the appointment of women to decision-making posts in the Government, their election to legislatures, and the measures taken to improve their access to education, vocational training and gainful activities.

21. With regard to the 1985 Conference, her delegation expressed satisfaction at the preparatory work carried out by the Commission on the Status of Women, whose recommendations should be adopted by the Third Committee, and the format of the draft provisional agenda should be retained.

22. The National Committee on Women and Development, set up in 1982, had the task of co-ordinating preparatory activities in Nigeria for the 1985 World Conference, examining the contribution currently made by women to development, determining the fields in which their participation could be strengthened, and co-operating with governmental authorities and non-governmental organizations, particularly women's organizations.

23. The National Committee felt that it was not enough to provide de jure equality, but that equality of rights and duties should exist in fact and that women should be given the opportunity of participating in development on an equal footing with men, and that the development should be not only economic, but also political, social and cultural and should concern all aspects of life, and that peace was a prerequisite for development. In order to achieve those objectives, the National Committee had sought to bring about a change in men's and women's attitude with regard to their roles and responsibilities in society and within the family and to improve the living conditions of women by setting up an infrastructure, for the benefit of the rural population and urban poor and providing basic services and incentive programmes. It had adopted measures to provide equal access for rural and urban women to development and services and to reverse the trend towards the impoverishment of rural areas.

24. Many women's organizations complemented Government efforts by engaging in campaigns and pilot projects, making representations to Governments on fringe benefits to women, embarking on family planning measures and carrying out programmes aimed at encouraging women to take an active part in trade unions, co-operatives and politics. Thus, Nigeria had done a great deal to integrate women in the development of the country. Much still remained to be done and the Nigerian Government was determined to continue its efforts.

(Miss Obanye, Nigeria)

25. Her delegation was happy to note that more countries had signed or ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Nigeria had completed the process for the ratification of the Convention and would soon contact the Secretariat on that matter. In conclusion, she said that women's contribution to the building of society could not be overstated and she was convinced that many countries had set in motion the machinery for according women their rightful place in society.

26. Mrs. ASSAHLI (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) said that by proclaiming International Women's Year, and then the United Nations Decade for Women with the themes equality, development and peace and adopting a Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the international community had recognized that women, who constituted over half the world population, did not occupy their rightful place in the economic, social and political life of many countries. The Conference to be held in 1985 would make it possible to study the progress made in the advancement of women in society.

27. Referring specifically to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, she said that the ignorance and prejudices which had formerly characterized Libya, as well as the colonialism from which the country had suffered, had long prevented Libyan women from participating in the economic, social and political life of the country. However, the socialist people's revolution had swept away all the obstacles; on the basis of the precepts of the Islamic religion, the new Libyan legislation established the principle of equality for all, men and women, and especially the right of women to receive training, to work and to participate fully in the political and economic life of the country. Free primary, secondary and higher education and the awarding of study fellowships promoted the education of all sectors of the population. The proportion of girls studying at all levels of education had considerably increased. The social security legislation guaranteed the right of pregnant women who worked to three months' leave before and after the birth of the child. The number of maternity centres, day nurseries and day-care centres in the country had increased. Women could thus perform their family duties while continuing to work. Rural women were catered for by community development centres. By their presence in Government agencies and professional associations, Libyan women participated in the political decision-making process, and by undergoing military training they prepared to take part in the defence of the country.

28. The Libyan Government had taken note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the preparatory body for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women (A/CONF.116/PC.9 and Corr.1). While acknowledging the Commission's efforts to ensure the success of the Conference in 1985, the Libyan Government regretted that an item on the situation of Palestinian women and those in southern Africa had not been included in the agenda. The international community's solidarity with Palestinian women who continued to be deprived of their rights and to suffer under Zionist oppression should be reaffirmed. It was also necessary to recognize the deterioration of the living and working conditions of women in southern Africa, due

(Mrs. Assahli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)

to the racist policy and unjust laws of the Pretoria régime. In that connection, her Government reminded the Committee that it was the assistance provided by certain States which had enabled the Pretoria régime to pursue its racist practices and continue its illegal occupation of Namibia. It called upon all States to institute a complete boycott of the South African régime. It emphasized the importance of the elimination of colonialism, racism and economic hegemony for the realization of human rights and those of all peoples and consequently for the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women.

29. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya would like the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women to continue after the end of the Decade to finance the programmes undertaken by countries, especially developing countries, to solve the problems of the status of women.

30. Mr. MARGETSON (United Kingdom) said that a number of countries, including the United Kingdom, had passed legislation to eliminate sex discrimination in all fields and to encourage by their efforts the adoption of practical measures to promote women's interests and equality. However, he wondered which countries could claim to have eradicated a sexist mentality, the roots of which lay deep in the history of civilization. Even where it was thought that sex discrimination had been eliminated, it would return unless there was constant vigilance. He exhorted Member States to recognize the facts honestly, without any illusions, and to work constructively to eliminate discrimination.

31. The discussion on women should not be deflected towards political arguments, which had no place in the Third Committee, as it had been in the debate on the first cluster of items. A political free-for-all could not serve the cause of the disabled, the elderly, youth and women.

32. With regard to the preparations for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, he hoped that the General Assembly would confirm decision 1983/132 in which the Economic and Social Council had endorsed the recommendations of the Commission on the Status of Women, so that the Secretariat could make progress in planning the activities; however, he hoped that the Secretariat would exercise moderation in its planning.

33. With regard to the actual organization of the Conference, as the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs had said in her introductory statement, if the Conference was to be forward-looking and action-oriented, it must provide an opportunity for real debate on questions which interested the international community as a whole instead of serving as a forum for accounts of national programmes. In particular, the Conference should deal with the gap between form (the law) and reality (the obvious fact that in no country did women enjoy the rights provided for in the laws). In general, women, and particularly women's organizations, saw that problem more clearly than Governments. They must therefore be given every reasonable opportunity to contribute to the work of the Conference.

(Mr. Margetson, United Kingdom)

34. He said that the report of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women and the enthusiastic support given the Fund by many non-governmental women's organizations, as well as the contributions it had received from some 80 Governments provided sufficient evidence of the value of the Fund which, despite its limited resources, had done a great deal for women. He noted with satisfaction that the Secretary-General had moved with speed to resolve problems relating to the administration of the Fund to which General Assembly resolution 37/62 had referred by appointing a unit to deal with the question. He welcomed the close collaboration the Fund had established with UNDP.

35. The positive way in which the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women had started its work augured well for the future. The United Kingdom had signed the Convention and now was considering ratifying it. It was vitally important to try to get a consensus on a problem like discrimination against women because it was world-wide. Up to and throughout the 1985 Conference, his delegation was prepared to work to maintain that consensus.

36. Mrs. ELMIGER (World Health Organization) said that the objective of WHO's Women, Health and Development activities was to increase understanding about how the various socio-economic factors which made up the status of women affected their health and were in turn affected by their health and to incorporate the problems of women in ongoing programmes rather than create a separate programme.

37. WHO endeavoured to incorporate women's problems in its programmes and to encourage the participation of women and stimulate an awareness among women of the importance of their role. It did so in its Special Programme of Research Development and Training in Human Reproduction, which was aimed at promoting and co-ordinating international research and development relating to family planning, in the joint WHO/UNICEF Support Programme on Nutrition, which sought to increase women's income, improve their productivity, teach them about nutrition and reverse negative social and cultural attitudes affecting their dietary patterns, in activities at the national, regional and international levels which were part of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade and in the Mental Health Programme.

38. Since the active involvement of women was essential in disease prevention, in the immunization and diarrhoeal diseases control programmes, for example, WHO stressed the role of women and women's organizations as providers of health care in the context of its ongoing programme of community involvement for primary health care and in accordance with the guidelines worked out at Geneva in 1983. Accordingly, WHO sought to stimulate advocacy roles by women, encourage attention to women's issues in health and to support women's self-help movements. In addition, it had undertaken a multinational study on women as providers of health care, the results of which would be published in 1984 and would constitute a basis for further action.

39. At the country level, in South-East Asia and the Americas, in particular, WHO tried to have the local groups concerned, in consultation with the national health authorities, the universities, etc., work out health policies and activities.

(Mrs. Elmiger, WHO)

Through its Regional Offices for the Americas, South-East Asia and the Western Pacific, for example, or under its Programme of Family Health, it carried out surveys, gathered, analyzed and disseminated information on women's health. It had published a global report on health and the status of women as well as regional reports. In addition, it supported women's health activities, focusing on the health implications of changing patterns of women's work and family structures and ensuring that the circumstances of women's lives were conducive to good family health and nutrition practices.

40. WHO had collaborated with the ILO in a study on maternity protection legislation. Moreover, WHO was actively involved in the preparations for the 1985 World Conference and had participated in the first session of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the preparatory body for the Conference, in the interagency meeting dealing with those preparations and had held informal consultations with the Deputy Secretary-General of the Conference. Lastly, WHO was busy preparing inputs into the Conference documentation.

AGENDA ITEM 84: INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR: PARTICIPATION, DEVELOPMENT, PEACE: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued) (A/C.3/38/L.12/Rev.1, A/C.3/38/L.13)

AGENDA ITEM 85: WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION (continued)

(b) NATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN ACHIEVING FAR-REACHING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGES FOR THE PURPOSE OF SOCIAL PROGRESS: REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/C.3/38/L.16)

(c) POPULAR PARTICIPATION IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN DEVELOPMENT AND IN THE REALIZATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/C.3/38/L.15)

AGENDA ITEM 88: POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES RELATING TO YOUTH: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued) (A/C.3/38/L.14)

AGENDA ITEM 89: QUESTION OF AGING: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued) (A/C.3/38/L.17)

AGENDA ITEM 90: WORLD PROGRAMME OF ACTION CONCERNING DISABLED PERSONS: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued) (A/C.3/38/L.18)

Draft resolution A/C.3/38/L.12/Rev.1

41. Mr. PERUGINI (Italy), Mr. TROUVEROY (Belgium) and MRS. O'FLAHERTY (Ireland), explaining their vote before the vote, said that they would join in the consensus which they hoped would be reached on the draft, but had reservations concerning the wording of operative paragraph 7. They felt that the decisions of the General Assembly and the recommendations of the five regional meetings on the International Youth Year should not be placed on the same footing. If the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year was to make all efforts for the implementation of the tasks entrusted to it by the decisions of the General Assembly, it could not help giving adequate attention to the recommendations of the five regional meetings.

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42. Mrs. DOWNING (Secretary of the Committee) pointed out that draft resolution A/C.3/38/L.12/Rev.1 had no financial implications and that the Bahamas, Panama and Thailand had become co-sponsors.

43. The CHAIRMAN said that if he heard no objection, he would take it that the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/38/L.12/Rev.1 was adopted by consensus.

44. It was so decided.

45. Mr. BYKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said he would prefer the usual formula without specifying whether a particular draft resolution had been adopted by consensus or not.

Draft resolution A/C.3/38/L.13

46. Mr. HOUFFANE (Djibouti) suggested that, in the fourth line of operative paragraph 1, the words "and measures" should be added after the words "to efforts" so as to bring the text in line with that of resolutions previously adopted by the General Assembly and with the title of the draft resolution itself.

47. Miss BROŠNAKOVA (Czechoslovakia) said that the sponsors of the draft resolution would have no difficulty in accepting that amendment.

48. Mrs. DOWNING (Secretary of the Committee) said that draft resolution A/C.3/38/L.13 had no financial implications. She assured the representative of Djibouti that the text of his amendment would be incorporated in the draft resolution and announced that Mali had become a sponsor.

49. The CHAIRMAN said that, if there was no objection, he would take it that the draft resolution, as amended, was adopted without a vote.

50. It was so decided.

Draft resolution A/C.3/38/L.15

51. Mrs. DOWNING (Secretary of the Committee) said that the draft resolution had no financial implications and announced that Cuba had become a sponsor.

52. Mrs. WARZAZI (Morocco) repeated the remark she had already made the previous year about the French text of the first and second lines of the fourth preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.3/38/L.15, referring to the participation of workers in management and self-management, and requested that the translation be brought in line with the English original.

53. The CHAIRMAN said that, if there was no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to adopt draft resolution A/C.3/38/L.15 without a vote.

54. It was so decided.

Draft resolution A/C.3/38/L.16

55. Mrs. IDER (Mongolia) requested that the vote on the draft resolution be postponed until the following day since consultations had not yet been completed.

56. The CHAIRMAN said that, if there was no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to postpone the vote on the draft resolution until the following day.

57. It was so decided.

Draft resolution A/C.3/38/L.14

58. Mrs. DOWNING (Secretary of the Committee) said that the draft resolution had no financial implications and announced that Bangladesh, Belgium, Mali, Malta, the Philippines and the United States of America had become sponsors of the draft resolution.

59. Mr. CORTI (Argentina), speaking in explanation of vote before the vote, said that his delegation would vote in favour of draft resolution A/C.3/38/L.14 which accorded with the policy followed by Argentina in the social field. Nevertheless, his delegation had reservations about the extent of consultations to be undertaken with non-governmental organizations, since that approach might diminish the prestige of official organizations and the credibility of the results achieved.

60. The CHAIRMAN said that, if there was no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to adopt draft resolution A/C.3/38/L.14 without a vote.

61. It was so decided.

Draft resolution A/C.3/38/L.17

62. Mrs. DOWNING (Secretary of the Committee) said that the draft resolution had no financial implications and announced that Bangladesh, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, Guatemala, Jordan, the Philippines, the United States of America and Uruguay had become sponsors of the draft resolution. She recalled that the text of the draft resolution had been amended on the previous day, and read out the text of the new operative paragraph 8:

"Urges the Secretary-General to include advisory services to developing countries that request them in technical co-operation programmes to the extent possible under the funding of those programmes;"

63. The Secretariat's attention had been drawn to a drafting change in operative paragraphs 5 and 6 of the English version of the draft resolution to show the correct title of the Trust Fund for Aging.

64. Mr. SCHLINGEMANN (Netherlands) said that the name of the Fund should also be changed in the third preambular paragraph of the English version.

65. The CHAIRMAN said that if there was no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to adopt draft resolution A/C.3/38/L.17 without a vote.

66. It was so decided.

Draft resolution A/C.3/38/L.18

67. Mrs. DOWNING (Secretary of the Committee) said that the draft resolution had no financial implications and that Chile, Costa Rica, France, Jordan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Oman, Peru, Qatar, Sudan, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United States of America and Zaire had become sponsors. She recalled that the Philippines had orally amended operative paragraph 2 on the previous day by deleting the word "and" in the sixth line and adding at the end of the paragraph the words, and the organization of the task forces referred to in General Assembly resolution 37/53.

68. Mr. AIDARA (Senegal), Mr. AL-HADDAWI (Iraq) and Mrs. UMANNA (Colombia) said that they wished to become sponsors of the draft resolution.

69. The CHAIRMAN said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to adopt draft resolution A/C.3/38/L.18, as amended, without a vote.

70. It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.