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SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 21st MEETING

Chairman: Mr. KABORE (Burkina Faso)

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The meeting was called to order at 10.15 a.m.

AGENDA ITEM 94: INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN (A/44/409 and Corr.1 and 2-S/20743; A/44/416)

AGENDA ITEM 103: ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN (A/44/38, A/44/238 and Corr.1, 342; A/44/409-S/20743; A/44/411, 457)

AGENDA ITEM 104: FORWARD-LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN TO THE YEAR 2000

- (a) IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAIROBI FORWARD-LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN (A/44/511)
- (b) UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN (A/44/389)
- (c) IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE SECRETARIAT
- (d) IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND CO-OPERATION
- (e) NATIONAL EXPERIENCE RELATING TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SITUATION OF WOMEN IN RURAL AREAS (A/44/516)

1. Mrs. SELLAMI-MESLEM (Division for the Advancement of Women) addressing agenda item 103, drew attention to the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (A/44/38) and the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/457) on the status of the Convention and the implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/100.

2. The adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was the corner-stone of the United Nations Decade for Women. With 99 States parties, the Convention was one of the most successful international human rights instruments in history.

3. More important, however, were the efforts by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to make the Convention a living legal instrument. A variety of steps had been taken to make the Committee more efficient as a monitoring mechanism ensuring that it was properly informed of what the Commission on the Status of Women was doing, that it had access to statistics and indicators developed by the United Nations system to supplement the information supplied by States, and that it obtained material from other international institutions on matters of substance, so that it could take account of them in its work and recommendations. Moreover, the Secretariat undertook to do its best, in so far as its budget would allow, to enable the Committee to function in accordance with article 17 of the Convention. For example, the Fifth Committee was due to take a decision on a meeting of a five-member working group for three working days before the ninth session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women with a view to facilitating its work.

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(Mrs. Sellami-Meslem)

4. Given the importance of national implementation of the Convention, a series of seminars had been organized by the Secretariat (in Greece and Guatemala in 1989, among others) as part of the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation, to assist countries in that task.

5. Turning to agenda item 104, she drew attention to the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/511) setting forth the priority themes which the Commission on the Status of Women would discuss at its thirty-fourth session (26 February to 9 March 1990). The first (equality in political participation and decision-making) had been discussed at a meeting of experts in Vienna in September 1989, revealing the very small numbers of women involved in decision-making both nationally and within the United Nations system. The second (negative effects of the world economic situation on the improvement of the status of women) had given rise to an international seminar in October 1988 whose conclusions had been used to update the 1989 World Survey on the Role of Women in Development, the crowning achievement of four years' work under the guidance of the Division for the Advancement of Women with the support of the entire system, which had recently been discussed in the Second Committee. The third theme (women in areas affected by armed conflict) highlighted the interdependence of protection, humanitarian assistance and a positive role for women in dealing in conflicts.

6. The report of the Secretary-General also gave an account of progress in the implementation of the Nairobi Strategies, which the Commission on the Status of Women was due to evaluate at its forthcoming session. That complex but decisive task would enable the international community to see what had been done, identify obstacles and recommend what action to take to attain the objectives set in the 1985 Nairobi Strategies.

7. An informal note produced by the Division for the Advancement of Women could provide a basis for discussion at the two unofficial meetings planned as part of the general debate on the implementation of the Nairobi Strategies pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/32. Those meetings would afford all Member States an opportunity to take part in the preparations, and enable countries which had not replied to the follow-up and evaluation questionnaire on the Strategies to share their experiences and help to produce specific recommendations. The note also dealt with improving the status of women in the secretariats of United Nations bodies, improving information programmes for the advancement of women, and other matters covered in resolution 43/101.

8. She drew attention to the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/516) on the situation of women in rural areas, amongst whose conclusions was that rural women benefited more from mainstream programmes and projects which took account of their needs and abilities than from projects specifically aimed at them. It was thus necessary to strengthen institutions and machinery concerned with the advancement of women at the local level, make political decision makers understand the need to involve women in rural development planning, and ensure that national-level decisions were put into effect at the local level. Beginning in 1990, a women's interregional adviser could provide assistance in those areas on request from national institutions. They, in return, should support policy makers and

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(Mrs. Sellaoui-Meslem)

international donors by providing them with reliable data so that they could design plans and projects appropriate to women's needs and potential. In that context, painless ways of gathering reliable data would have to be found.

9. Although the implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation was not covered in a separate document, it formed part of the priority theme of equality in political participation and decision-making and women in areas affected by armed conflicts. December 1989 would see the first publication in a series on women's participation in decision-making for peace; four studies on that topic would be published in 1990-1991, the first being devoted to Sweden, thanks to the financial contribution received from that country. Other publications were in preparation: a study on violence against women in the family; a collection of international conventions on the status of women; and the first update of the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development.

10. Ms. PASTIZZI-FERENCIC (Director, International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women) drew attention, in introduction to agenda item 94, of the report on the activities of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) (A/44/416). The changing developmental context of the 1990s called for more research, training and information to acknowledge women's crucial contribution to development and bridge the gap between the position of women and development practices at all levels. To that end it was necessary to bring grass-roots experiences to the attention of decision makers and secure feedback to the local level.

11. Since the submission of its last report, to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, INSTRAW had expanded and consolidated its work. The monitoring of trends had clearly indicated the need to provide more accurate statistics on the contribution of women to economic growth and development. For nearly two decades female labour had grown in the informal sector, in both market and non-market activities: unpaid family work, petty trade, food production and processing of primary, mostly agricultural, products; and provision of services such as drinking-water and fuel supplies, shelter, housing, paramedical care, teaching, and household and voluntary work. That universal trend had had irrevocable consequences on development, yet it remained the least documented area of the whole economy. The informal sector was no longer regarded as a conjunctural phenomenon but as an important factor in national economies, and the role of women in it was for them a way to survive and combat the growing feminization of poverty in close collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office and the regional commissions, INSTRAW was trying to develop a methodological framework for measuring women's economic contribution to development, using as a basis the current revision of the United Nations System of National Accounts and the related international basic statistical classifications. Some of the technical findings were reflected in the update of the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development. The contribution of INSTRAW to the improvement of statistics (by drawing attention to women as the "forgotten producers" and the "invisible providers of services") would play an important part in the formulation of innovative policy measures.

(Ms. Pastizzi-Ferencic)

12. Another major function of INSTRAW was to carry out the research needed for policy design at all levels of decision-making. It was necessary to evaluate current practices in order to improve them and secure the integration of women in development programmes and projects. In response to General Assembly resolution 42/65 INSTRAW had launched a new long-term research programme, the first stage of which focused on the collection of information from the United Nations system. An expert consultative meeting would be held in New York in November 1989 to review the existing monitoring and evaluation techniques for mainstream and women-specific development projects. It was expected that many useful recommendations would emerge to guide the Institute in its future work. Its programmes also covered other areas: alternative approaches to women and development; choice and assessment of technology to involve women in development; financial policies for improving women's access to credit; the co-operative movement; and the increased role of women in South-South co-operation. With respect to sectoral issues INSTRAW gave much attention to water and sanitation and to new and renewable sources of energy, in view of the importance of environmentally sound, sustainable development. For, despite the progress achieved, there were still 1.2 billion people without access to drinking water and 2.3 billion without sanitation services. INSTRAW was collaborating with a network of technical organizations to assist in serving the unserved, the majority of whom were women.

13. The Institute's training activities were designed to contribute to mainstream development. Seminars and workshops had been attended by more than 1,000 participants, mostly development officials and representatives of women's organizations, the objective being to train trainers who would then disseminate the knowledge acquired in their countries and communities. That innovative training system was centred on the elaboration and dissemination of multi-media training materials. INSTRAW was working to prepare a prototype curriculum to be promoted among teaching institutions. In view of the general scarcity of training materials for development purposes, it would continue to refine its training strategies in order to cater as well as possible to the needs of women and of development. In that endeavour greater use would have to be made of communication technologies. An expert group meeting convened in Rome in 1988 had submitted several proposals on ways of furnishing information on women and development, securing the support of information services for development programmes, and using new communication technologies to strengthen the role of women in development, in accordance with cultural and other acceptable standards.

14. By the nature of its functions and mandates INSTRAW based its work on co-operative arrangements with the United Nations system, governmental and non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and women's organizations and groups. Special importance was given to co-operation with the United Nations regional commissions, particularly in the programming of parallel activities to be launched in 1990. The pooling of expertise and of the still very scarce resources had enabled the Institute to use its potential to the full. If INSTRAW was to meet the ever growing demand for its services, it was to be hoped that the Committee would renew its appeal to Member States and other potential donors so that the Institute could continue to expand its research, training and information work in support of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.

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15. Ms. CAPELING-ALAKIJA (Director, United Nations Development Fund for Women) outlined the new challenges which the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) would have to take up in the 1990s in a world of shrinking resources. The worsening of economic conditions, the continued population increases and the debt crisis of the developing countries had often exacerbated the inequality between men and women in health, nutrition, education, access to information and economic opportunity, and participation in decision-making. The crisis underscored the interdependence and complexity of the global economy and the importance of the economic role played by women in households, communities and national economies. However, it also highlighted the fact that their efforts to combat extreme poverty and ensure the survival of their families often contributed to the degradation of the environment (felling of trees to produce charcoal to sell and cultivation of marginal land).

16. UNIFEM was aware of the importance of raising the public's awareness of the real and potential contributions of women to the advancement of world peace and prosperity, and over the last 10 years it had accumulated concrete grass-roots experience by working with women in rural villages and urban slums. Through its direct action UNIFEM gave visibility to the needs of women and the concerns which they raised. It could serve as a catalyst to attract new resources and reshape the decision-making framework. For example, it had devised a two-pronged strategy in the Pacific subregion, involving both the practical training of ministry officials and the strengthening of the management capacity of women's national councils. The projects must address women's needs not only at the village level but at the national level as well. Investing in women's increased productivity and economic viability would facilitate their integration in the implementation of the projects and thus improve their overall contribution to the achievement of national development goals.

17. UNIFEM could develop, test and disseminate models of successful interventions for women. In addition, it could help women to acquire skills, experience and confidence enabling them to have access to resources and determine their own participation in mainstream development. For example, UNIFEM projects in Mexico had through training enabled women to expand from subsistence-level activities to small-scale rural industrialization. As a catalyst and a pioneer, UNIFEM spearheaded action-oriented programmes which recognized women as contributors to, as well as beneficiaries from, economic development. Basic to UNIFEM's mission was a commitment, not to doing something for women, but to enabling them to define what they wanted to do for themselves. That implied a collaborative and participatory approach with UNIFEM's partners - the poor women of developing countries. In the next decade, UNIFEM would continue to work for qualitative improvement in women's socio-economic status and hence for the development of their families, communities and nations.

18. Development without women's effective participation was like a puzzle without a centre-piece. Women's development activities must be seen as an integral part of production systems. Specific examples showed that a project could be doomed to failure if the valuable contribution of women to agricultural production was not understood. Failure to see agricultural production as a family or community system crippled the efforts of Governments and donors to increase production. Making the

(Ms. Capeling-Alakija)

most of women's resources argued for investment in their education and training. An analysis by the World Bank indicated that the return on investment in female education was at least as great as, and often greater than, the return from male education. Moreover, UNICEF's research had shown that the level of female education was the only significant variable influencing infant and child mortality.

19. If the deterioration of the developing countries' economies was to be halted, it was essential to break away from the old habit of marginalizing half of the world's population.

20. Drawing on past experience, UNIFEM had taken a number of initiatives to determine its future directions and improve the effectiveness of the Fund within its limited resources, in particular by streamlining its management, information and communication systems and its monitoring and evaluation capacities. It was considering the introduction of a work planning and performance appraisal system. An in-house training seminar had been held on that subject in co-operation with the Division of Personnel of UNDP. The advice and support of UNIFEM's Consultative Committee had been very encouraging in that regard.

21. She wished to thank all the Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals who had contributed to the Fund, in particular the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States of America and Belgium, which had significantly increased their contributions for 1989, Norway, Canada, the Netherlands and Finland, which continued to be amongst the largest contributors, and the new contributors, including Guatemala and the Central African Republic. Denmark had approved a \$US 4.2 million credit scheme for Tanzania and Australia had contributed approximately \$500,000 towards a project to improve women's access to national planning in four Pacific countries. ZONTA International, the largest NGO contributor, had pledged \$1 million for the biennium.

22. Despite those generous contributions, she was concerned that the rhetoric on women's participation in development had not been matched by the resources required. Therefore, she would give the highest priority to the mobilization of resources and to increasing the financial base of the Fund. To that end, she had developed a fund-raising strategy which had been endorsed by the Consultative Committee of UNIFEM at its twenty-fifth session in April 1989. In conclusion, she wished to express her appreciation to UNDP and to UNIFEM's other collaborating partners, which included most of the United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and regional commissions, as well as Governments, financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and many women's networks in both the developing and the industrialized countries.

23. Dr. SADIK (United Nations Population Fund) said that the world's total population was now 5.2 billion and increasing at the rate of about 91 million people each year. The effect of that population growth would be a considerable increase in demands for food, water, housing, health care, education and employment, a situation that was all the more serious given that population growth would occur for the most part in the developing countries, which were the least prepared to respond to those demands.

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(Dr. Sadik)

24. There was an urgent need to change the development process and ensure a greater balance between population and resources. Such change was all the more essential because rapid urban population growth did not augur well for sustainable development and the overuse of resources and pernicious production practices had already undermined the planet's fragile environment, jeopardizing the very elements which supported all life on earth. Increasing pressure from the growth and uneven distribution of population was further exacerbating the situation.

25. UNFPA, as a result of more than 20 years of experience, knew that sustainable development could not be achieved without ensuring the full and complete participation of women, on an equal footing with men, through policies and programmes dealing simultaneously with population, the environment and development and giving the social sector the same priority as the economic sector. In the population field, three factors were critical for the success of any programme: a firm and sustained political commitment, a national plan or programme based on a careful assessment of the socio-cultural context and the integration of population objectives within the overall development plan.

26. Another key element for programme success was perhaps the extent to which women were free to make decisions affecting their lives. Women were at the centre of development: in addition to their role as mothers or housewives, they controlled most of the non-money economy, including subsistence agriculture, and a large part of the informal sector. Women's dual role was unrecognized, however, and as a result their health, their work and their children suffered, and development itself was retarded. More than any other factor, literacy and schooling of girls and women helped them to take control of their own future.

27. It was essential to enhance the autonomy and economic status of women. That would require strategies to remove the legal barriers to credit, land and other means of production, as well as reforming laws concerning marriage, divorce, employment, inheritance and so on. Reproductive freedom was the fountainhead from which so many other freedoms flowed and women must be free to choose when to bear children, which meant that they must be guaranteed access to family planning information and high quality services. Change was also needed in attitudes towards girls and women not only in the family but in the community and in the workplace. In that regard, the International Year of the Family in 1994 would provide an opportunity to discuss the social, cultural, economic and political forces affecting families, and particularly to enhance further the concept of equality between women and men.

28. In that context, UNFPA was placing special emphasis on promoting the participation of women in all the activities it supported. It had therefore prepared a strategy, including a four-year work plan, which had been approved by its Governing Council in June 1987. UNFPA was programming over \$5 million annually for activities directly addressed to women. Its policy guidelines had also been revised to reflect the importance of women's concerns and the need to train all UNFPA staff, as well as national counterparts, in order to incorporate those concerns into population policies and programmes.

(Dr. Sadik)

29. One of UNFPA's goals was the reduction of risks to women's reproductive health. Within the framework of its maternal and child health and family planning (MCH/FP) programmes, UNFPA was emphasizing the protection and improvement of health of women and their families, particularly rural women. In that context, measures had been taken to raise awareness of women's rights to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children. Largely because of UNFPA-funded studies on maternal mortality, attention was finally being directed to the tragedy of over half a million women dying each year because of complications of pregnancy and child-birth.

30. The best way to improve the situation of women was to ensure that programmes concerned with their reproductive roles were linked to those addressing other aspects of their lives. There was, therefore, a trend towards multifaceted, integrated programmes to be implemented in collaboration with competent United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations. The main purpose was to raise women's income-earning capacities and to provide them with the necessary information and services in MCH/FP. Favouring a global approach, UNFPA was also emphasizing the training of women, particularly in health, management and research, and also the need to ensure that women benefited more from all training activities, including fellowships abroad. In view of the difficulties experienced by many developing countries in the formulation of socio-economic data on women, UNFPA provided assistance in that area, and it was its policy to ensure the dissemination of all the data collected, broken down by gender.

31. Mrs. BIRAUD (France), speaking on agenda item 104 on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community, said that, at its 1987 special session, the Commission on the Status of Women had been able to overcome the difficulties that it had initially encountered through the restructuring of its work methods and the adoption of priority themes. In that regard, the Twelve welcomed the priority accorded to action-oriented policies intended to attack each problem at the root, in its cultural, political, economic and social aspects.

32. Recalling the three priority themes discussed by the Commission at its thirty-third session, she said that the Twelve encouraged the Commission to continue evaluating the progress made on each of them and supported the Commission's proposals concerning the strengthening of national mechanisms that contributed to the promotion of those themes. In that regard, the Twelve expressed appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report on improvement of the situation of women in more rural areas (A/44/516), whose recommendations they supported, and hoped that that initiative, which was aimed at promoting a global integrated approach to the priority themes, might be progressively extended to all the issues related to those themes. In the same spirit, they welcome the holding, from 22 to 26 May 1989 in Vienna, of a seminar directed towards the same goal on women in rural areas.

33. At the extended session to be held by the Commission, it would be desirable that an in-depth discussion should be inaugurated on the remaining priority themes. That discussion should follow two tracks: the meeting of expert groups and seminars and the transmission to the secretariat of the Commission of the

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(Mrs. Biraud, France)

evaluations and commentaries of all the delegations present in the General Assembly on the priority themes. With regard to report A/44/511 of the Secretary-General, the Twelve commended the open-mindedness that had presided over its preparation and commended the quality of the information that it contained. Delegations should take cognizance of it and formulate their comments in order to enable the Commission, at its thirty-fourth session, to take into consideration all the points of view expressed, as well as the problems encountered in the various countries, with a view to the adoption of operational programmes on each of the points, in the light of national experience. The Twelve also welcomed the organization, in October 1988 at Vienna, of an interregional seminar on women and the economic crisis and the meeting of a group of experts on equality in political participation and decision-making, held in September 1989 at Vienna.

34. With regard to the theme "Equality in political participation and decision-making", the Twelve considered that that basic principle constituted a priority for the advancement of women and democracy but that it was very unevenly applied in the different regions of the world. In that regard, they felt, like the Secretary-General, that the average participation of women in electoral consultations was almost equal to that of men, while their participation in political institutions remained at a very low level. The Commission should therefore open up new perspectives for action in order to correct the inadequacies and imbalances noted in that field.

35. With regard to the theme "Negative effects of the international economic situation on the improvement of the status of women", the Twelve, being aware that a very large number of countries had difficulty finding a satisfactory balance between the domestic activity and the economic activity of women, hoped that the Commission would reflect on the means of taking greater account of the link between those two types of activity within different national policies. A new subject of reflection was the changes affecting the public expenditures of countries, which had repercussions in particular on school enrolment of children and health policy, as well as on the evolution of national public sectors, whose costs and requirements could have a tangible influence on the capacities offered for the promotion of women.

36. The Twelve had taken note of the decision taken by the Economic and Social Council in 1989 to enlarge the membership of the Commission on the Status of Women. They noted that that decision had been reached without resort to extensive, open and in-depth negotiations between all the parties concerned, which would have facilitated arrival at a consensus. The Twelve reiterated its regret that that important decision should have been taken without the consent of all the geographical groups, but nevertheless hoped that the Commission would be able to conduct its work effectively and serenely.

37. The Twelve were prepared to work constructively on preparations for the extended session of the Commission in 1990 and to ensure that it produced the best possible results. In that regard, some of the proposals formulated for accelerating the implementation of the Nairobi Strategies, particularly that for

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(Mrs. Biraud, France)

carrying out a medium-term plan by 1995, were particularly important. Accordingly, the Twelve keenly hoped to contribute to the preparation of the extended session of the Commission by participating actively in the work of the Working Group to consider the preliminary report on the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies. The Twelve were convinced that, if all countries strove to ensure that consensus and co-operation guided the preparation of the forthcoming sessions of the Commission, it might then be possible for it to discharge its mandate of translating the Nairobi Strategies into concrete actions.

38. Mrs. ROY-ARCELIN (Canada) noted with pleasure that 99 States to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and expressed the hope that the number of States parties would increase further. Her delegation was pleased that the Department of Public Information was planning to organize information activities throughout the world on 18 December 1989 to mark the Convention's 10th anniversary. For its part, Canada intended to carry out an information campaign to make the Convention better known to the Canadian public.

39. Canada was encouraged by the steps currently being taken to ensure resources for the Committee to carry out its mandate and also welcomed its ongoing efforts to rationalize its procedures. Canada continued to place high priority on strengthening the influence and resources of the Commission on the Status of Women. It welcomed in particular the adoption of resolutions designed to ensure the integration of the Forward-looking Strategies in the planning, programming and budgetary systems of the United Nations. Those resolutions would serve both to rationalize and to strengthen co-ordination, as well as focusing attention on priority issues of practical relevance. Her delegation had also taken an active interest in the priority theme entitled "Development: women and education, eradication of illiteracy, employment, health and social services, including population issues and child care".

40. Her delegation attached very great importance to the special session which the Commission on the Status of Women was to hold in 1990 to review the Forward-looking Strategies and identify obstacles to the attainment of the goal set at the Nairobi Conference in 1985, namely full equality for women before the end of the century. It hoped that the document presented to the special session would be both comprehensive and thought-provoking. Canada had instituted a government-wide process to monitor the progress achieved in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies at the national level.

41. The 20th anniversary of the report of the Royal Commission on the Situation of Women, which had been a major milestone on the path to equality for Canadian women, fell in 1990. On that occasion Canada was to host an important meeting of the Commonwealth Ministers responsible for women's affairs. It attached particular importance to the strengthening of national machineries, especially in developing countries, and to the integration of women in the development process. Those two topics were an integral part of her country's overseas development programmes funded by the Canadian International Development Agency, which contributed inter alia to the United Nations Development Fund for Women and provided substantial support to other multilateral and bilateral programmes, as well as to

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(Mrs. Roy-Arcelin, Canada)

the programmes of non-governmental organizations designed to promote the role of women in development.

42. The theme "Equality in political participation and decision-making" was of particular interest to Canada. Sixty years ago Canadian women had been recognized as "persons" with the same rights and responsibilities as men and had thus become eligible for high-level appointments, for example to the Senate.

43. It was apparent from the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development that current development strategies seemed unable to satisfy women's aspirations. Economic changes had not necessarily been the primary or sole cause of the increased and particular difficulties experienced by women. It was thus necessary to focus on prerequisites such as female literacy, health and population questions, as well as on the role of women in the various sectors of the economy. The 1990 priority theme of women in areas affected by armed conflicts and other threats to peace would highlight the adverse effects of that kind of situation on women and children. A start must be made by eliminating the basic causes of such situations and encouraging the adoption by the relevant United Nations agencies of measures which took due account of the particular needs of women.

44. With regard to the question of women in the Secretariat it was becoming increasingly evident that the target to be attained by 1990 of an overall rate of 30 per cent women in posts subject to the principle of geographical distribution would not be met. Her delegation requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to reach the target and it recalled that the information asked for in resolution 43/224 had not been available at the thirty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women.

45. Her delegation thought that the Commission should re-examine the question of the situation of women in rural areas, with a view to making it a priority theme. Far greater efforts were needed to ameliorate their situation, in particular through agrarian reform, elimination of illiteracy, better health and family-planning services, and better information.

46. Mrs. SIMHA (Israel), speaking on agenda item 103, said that unfortunately women still suffered discrimination both in the family and in society. Over the last decade there had certainly been an increase in the participation of women in many fields, and equality between the sexes had become an important feature of official policy in many States in the world. However, even in Israel, where many women occupied high-level posts, political life was still dominated by men. Despite the new awareness even in countries traditionally hostile to the idea of equality between women and men, and even though in many countries a large proportion of leading positions was occupied by women, it must still be acknowledged that their status in society was inferior to that of men. Women must be represented in all committees and official bodies, not only in those dealing with traditional "women's matters". The introduction of a quota system could be valuable, and Governments and political parties in countries where women were not equitably represented should be pressed to consider the introduction of such a system. That principle had also been backed by the International Alliance of Women.

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(Mrs. Simha, Israel)

47. As the General Assembly had stressed in its resolution 34/180 and in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, women had a right to participate fully in the social, economic and public life of their country on a basis of equality with men. In a rapidly changing world a new era had begun for women, who were beginning to challenge inequality and demand respect for their rights. There was an urgent need to eradicate traditional attitudes which perpetuated a stereotyped image of the role of women. The United Nations Decade for Women had provided the knowledge for an understanding of the relationship between the situation of individual women and global social problems. There was still a gap between juridical equality and political and socio-economic equality. Despite the progress made in some areas and in some countries in carrying out the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year, there was still a long way to go. The world of high politics was almost universally a man's world. While most countries permitted women to hold public office, in practice the number of women holding such office was very small.

48. In Israel, as in many parts of the world, women's organizations played an important role in encouraging women to take an active part in society, in educating them and helping to change their image. But women's advancement was hindered by prejudice and social discrimination and by the multiple roles that they had to play in society. Women now had responsibilities not only in their families and employment, but also in various social and public activities. Society should minimize obstacles to the advancement of women so as to enable young women in particular to combine their family life with careers.

49. It was socio-economic conditions that determined the extent to which women participated in political life, as in all other fields of activity. Social attitudes that degraded women and viewed their contribution as less substantial than that of men had to be changed. In Israel, a commission on the status of women appointed a few years previously had issued a number of recommendations concerning the participation of women in social and public life. The aim was, in particular, to ensure equality of opportunity and equal representation for women in all public offices, especially at a high level, to abolish traditional stereotypes and to present women in a balanced and objective way in the media and all published material, including children's books. A national committee had been established to ensure that those recommendations were implemented.

50. The forthcoming International Year of the Family should be the occasion for strengthening and implementing the many resolutions already adopted by the United Nations on the advancement of women. That would ease the crisis confronting families throughout the world, underline the equal dignity and responsibility of women and men and advance the status of women.

51. The full participation of women in political progress was an important means of achieving peace. If only for that reason, it was important to have more and more women in decision-making posts throughout the world. If given equal opportunities and fair chances, women could succeed and nothing would be able to stop them.

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52. Mrs. RAMOS-SHAHANI (Philippines), speaking on agenda item 104, said that the priority themes listed in document A/44/511 concerning implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, which were to be considered by the Commission on the Status of Women at its next session, would encourage Member States to intensify their efforts to increase the participation of women in all aspects of life. The mid-decade review of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies was an important undertaking in which attention ought to be paid not only to the quality and accuracy of the substantive replies given by Member States to the questionnaires sent to them, but also to the method by which those replies should be obtained. The preliminary results of the review and appraisal showed clearly that little progress had been made in implementing the Strategies since their adoption in 1985. The international economic situation was certainly the reason. The report of the Secretary-General seemed to be uniformly pessimistic about the possibilities of helping women, mainly owing to lack of resources. Of course, the majority of developing countries had little influence on the international economic situation and it had to be accepted that women would be adversely affected by stabilization policies. But that did not mean that other ways could not be found to revitalize and invigorate efforts at national level. With respect to certain Governments, women must take their destiny into their own hands. She was glad to note that the United Nations and some Governments, including the Philippine Government, had increased their direct co-operation with the competent non-governmental organizations. The principle of the collective self-reliance of women was the basis of the Nairobi Strategies. Their implementation must be ensured not only by established institutions, but also by mobilizing the moral resources of the individual citizen. Unfortunately, the United Nations had not fully recognized and accepted in its development strategies the place of will-power, discipline and ethical values as vital resources for building institutions and nations. The Final Document of the Nairobi Conference had been adopted by consensus mainly because the delegates, most of them women, had wanted the Conference to succeed and had conveyed that overwhelming sentiment to Governments and other parties concerned.

53. It was in the power of Governments to integrate women into every sector of public activity if they so wished. It was no use identifying new obstacles, formulating new recommendations and drawing up a long-term plan to make such integration possible if the political will was lacking to find the resources needed to implement the decisions taken. The inspiration, faith and participation of the masses of women were essential. Policies and programmes for women must be holistic, must concern men as well as women, and must transcend all political, social, economic, cultural and moral barriers. The situation also called for a structural transformation of the economy that would allow women to increase their role in development. That was only possible in a viable and dynamically growing economy.

54. Attention should be drawn to the fact that Member States were receiving too many questionnaires from the United Nations on issues related to women. For example, the Philippine National Commission on Filipino Women, in addition to preparing the country's periodic report on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, had had to reply to

(Mrs. Ramos-Shahani, Philippines)

quite a number of questionnaires sent by the Commission on the Status of Women and by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) concerning implementation of the Nairobi Strategies, issues related to the advancement of women and statistical data and indicators on the status of women in Asia and the Pacific. Replying to the questionnaires received from the United Nations alone was becoming a full-time occupation for the small staff of the National Commission on Filipino Women. Perhaps an effort should be made to improve co-ordination among the various United Nations bodies distributing such questionnaires. In addition, an appeal should be made to Member States to ensure that their replies to questionnaires about women were formulated by knowledgeable experts from the appropriate offices. Quite often, replies were submitted simply to meet the deadline, without due regard to how women's programmes were really being implemented throughout the country. That could happen especially when national offices were decentralized and greater autonomy was given to local officials. The United Nations reporting system must adjust to the trend towards decentralization. Perhaps the United Nations could make use of the services of dependable non-governmental organizations or knowledgeable consultants to supplement the Government replies supplied by national bodies concerned with women. Local offices of UNDP could also be asked to follow up progress on the replies being sent. Alternatively, as suggested in document A/44/511, paragraph 60, diagnostic missions could be sent to certain countries to help them in replying to the questionnaires. In drawing up those replies, it was important not to forget the fact that technical assistance by itself could not bring about development but that there would be progress to report on the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies if people were helped to help themselves and there was sensitivity to the need to ensure development with a human face.

55. Turning to agenda item 104 (b), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) had shown that efforts at the grass-roots level must be linked to policy-making and programming at the national level. In the Philippines, UNIFEM had enabled a small women's co-operative to develop in 10 years from a small income-generating project into a large-scale enterprise created by the women themselves that gave them full-time employment. UNIFEM had also given significant support to the formulation of the first development plan for Filipino women within the country's Medium-Term National Development Plan. That plan, which set out the strategies and resources needed to integrate women's concerns and contributions into every sector of national development, had been drawn up with the participation of government agencies, non-governmental organizations and women's groups from all over the country.

56. On the subject of agenda item 94, the Philippines, through the National Commission on Filipino Women, had been recognized in 1986 as a focal point of co-operation for the activities of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW). There had been active and useful co-operation between the National Commission and the Institute.

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(Mrs. Ramos-Shahani, Philippines)

57. With regard to agenda item 103, the Philippines had been a party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women since its entry into force in September 1981. Her delegation was pleased to note that 99 countries had become parties to the Convention and hoped that other Member States would find it appropriate to commemorate the tenth anniversary of its adoption by ratifying or acceding to it. Her delegation also noted with satisfaction that a number of steps had been taken to provide more information about the Convention and the work of the Committee established under it. The Philippines wished to stress the urgent need for adequate resources to be made available to the Committee in order to enable it to carry out its mandate effectively and promptly. The time-lapse that built up between the submission and examination of reports made the information contained in them out of date. For example, the Philippines was due to submit its third periodic report in 1990, but its second periodic report would not be considered by the Committee until 1991.

58. Her Government was continuing its efforts to eliminate discrimination against women. A bill had recently been signed into law, strengthening the prohibition on discrimination against women in promotion and pay. As a senator, she herself had recently sponsored two bills, one to allow women to keep their maiden names after marriage and the second to make rape a crime against the person and to provide mechanisms to ensure the protection of rape victims.

59. Her delegation welcomed the initiative taken in 1988 by the United Nations Population Fund to develop the themes of women and population since only appropriate population policies could help women attain equality and development. She wished to thank UNFPA for its assistance in the establishment of a Philippine legislators' committee on population and development.

AGENDA ITEM 89: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE SECOND DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (continued) (A/C.3/44/L.6)

AGENDA ITEM 100: ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (continued) (A/C.3/44/L.7 and A/C.3/44/L.11)

AGENDA ITEM 105: 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 (continued) (A/C.3/44/L.8, A/C.3/44/L.9 and A/C.3/44/L.10)

60. The CHAIRMAN said that, if there was no objection, he would take it that the Committee agreed to limit explanations of vote on all items on its agenda to five minutes.

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.6

61. The CHAIRMAN said that the draft resolution had been introduced at the 15th meeting by the representative of Kenya on behalf of the Group of African States and that it had no financial implications.

62. Mr. WALDROP (United States of America) said that for the reasons given in its statement of 16 October, his delegation would not participate in the decision to be taken by the Committee on draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.6.

63. Mrs. WARZAZI (Morocco) observed that for a number of years it had been customary for the Committee to adopt such texts by consensus and suggested that it should do the same at the current session.

64. Mrs. ARUNGU-OLENDE (Kenya) said that she wished to amend the text of paragraph 12 of draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.6 before the Committee took a decision on it. The penultimate line of paragraph 12 should begin: "and requests the Commission on Human Rights to transmit that study". The Commission would, of course, do so through the Economic and Social Council.

65. The CHAIRMAN said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to follow its past practice and adopt resolution A/C.3/44/L.6 without a vote.

66. It was so decided.

67. Ms. von TRESKOV (Federal Republic of Germany) said that her delegation was very committed to the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and welcomed the fact that the draft resolution had been adopted without a vote and that it had therefore been possible to continue along the course set by the adoption of General Assembly resolution 38/14. She nevertheless had some difficulty in accepting the reference to migrant workers in preambular paragraphs 14 and 15, in paragraph 6 and especially in paragraph 19. She felt that no general linkage could be established between the concept of migrant worker and that of racism.

68. Mr. EARNEA (Israel) said that his delegation had regrettably been unable to participate in taking a decision on draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.6. Resolution 3379 (XXX), in which the General Assembly had considered zionism to be a form of racism and racial discrimination, prevented it from joining in the consensus. That resolution was a blemish on the record of the Organization and marked the triumph of cynical manipulation and political demagoguery over common sense, historical objectivity and the fundamental standards of justice and fairness. Zionism was the national liberation movement of the Jewish people, and treating it as a form of racism had seriously harmed the standing of the United Nations in the eyes of all impartial observers. His country hoped that that resolution could be rescinded as soon as possible. Israel had repeatedly voiced its categorical opposition to racism and apartheid. It had not wished to oppose the consensus on the draft resolution because it identified itself with the struggle of peoples for the recognition of their right to equality and integration. If the draft resolution had been put to a vote, his country would have voted against it for the following reasons: General Assembly resolution 3379 (XXX) and the repeated attempts to equate the situation in Judea, Samaria and Gaza with the situation in South Africa and to use the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination as a weapon in the political war against Israel.

69. Mr. RAVEN (United Kingdom) said that his delegation fully supported the objectives and activities of the Second Decade and was pleased to have been able to join in the consensus on draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.6.

70. His delegation welcomed the fact that operative paragraph 18 also had no financial implications, as indeed the Secretary-General had confirmed in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1), in particular in paragraph 10 of that document. For future bienniums, total resources would be determined in due course in accordance with existing procedures.

71. Mr. VAN WULFFTEN PALTHE (Netherlands) said that his delegation firmly supported the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Like the delegation of the United Kingdom, it was pleased to learn that paragraph 18 of the draft resolution also had no financial implications.

72. The CHAIRMAN said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee had completed its consideration of agenda item 89.

73. It was so decided.

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.7

74. The CHAIRMAN said that the draft resolution had been introduced at the 15th meeting by the representative of Yugoslavia and that Bangladesh had joined the sponsors.

75. The Secretary-General's statement on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution had been issued as document A/C.3/44/L.12.

76. Mrs. NIKOLIC (Yugoslavia), speaking on behalf of the sponsors, said that she wished to submit an amendment to paragraph 6, which might have financial implications. The words ", subject to the availability of resources," should be inserted after the words "to hold".

77. Also, in the third preambular paragraph of the French version of the draft resolution, the word "technique" should be replaced by the word "ethnique".

78. Mrs. WARZAZI (Morocco) said that she would like the words "en l'espèce" in paragraph 7 of the French version to be replaced by the words "en ce sens".

79. The CHAIRMAN said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to adopt draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.7 without a vote.

80. It was so decided.

81. Mr. BARNEA (Israel) said that his delegation had joined in the consensus because of its commitment to the objectives of the draft resolution but wished to point out that its comments on draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.6 applied equally to draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.7.

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.11

82. The CHAIRMAN announced that the draft resolution did not have financial implications for the programme budget and that Ecuador and Suriname had joined the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

83. Mr. GOLEMANOV (Bulgaria) said that his delegation also wished to sponsor the draft resolution.

84. Ms. AIOUAZE (Algeria) noted that a number of the original sponsors did not appear on the list of sponsors: it would be useful if the Secretariat could provide a complete list, so that delegations did not have to take the floor one after the other merely to add their names.

85. Ms. KAMAL (Secretary of the Committee) read out the list of the original sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.11: Algeria, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Madagascar, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

86. The following countries had subsequently joined the list of sponsors: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ecuador, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab J'mahiriya, Mali, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Sudan, Suriname, Uganda, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam.

87. Mr. BOUTET (France), speaking in explanation of the vote of the 12 States members of the European Community before the vote, first of all recalled their total abhorrence and condemnation of the odious system of apartheid, against which they had taken specific steps.

88. He none the less noted with regret that some paragraphs of draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.11 were overburdened with controversial references, including the fifth preambular paragraph, which mentioned State terrorism, and certain other paragraphs. The Twelve would therefore vote against the fifth preambular paragraph and paragraphs 6 and 10 in separate votes.

89. He also noted with regret that no mention was made in the draft resolution of the efforts made by the international community, and particularly the Twelve, to assist the victims of apartheid. Nor did the text refer to the unremitting pressure applied by the international community and the European Community on the Pretoria Government with the aim of eliminating apartheid. The Twelve stressed in that connection that the most effective way to achieve that priority objective was to maintain dialogue. It was also for that reason that the Twelve had confined their requests for a separate vote to those paragraphs which in their view gave rise to legal objections.

90. The Twelve hoped to engage in a fruitful dialogue with the sponsors of the draft resolution with the aim of arriving at a more balanced wording.

91. At the request of the representative of the United Kingdom, a recorded vote was taken on paragraph 7 of draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.11.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Dominica, Fiji, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey.

92. Paragraph 7 of draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.11 was adopted by 107 votes to 8, with 23 abstentions.

93. Mr. SAAD (Syrian Arab Republic) said that his delegation had wished to vote in favour of the draft resolution but that the electronic equipment had not recorded his vote.

94. At the request of the Federal Republic of Germany, a recorded vote was taken on the words "State terrorism", which appeared in the fifth preambular paragraph.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire,

Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Dominica, Fiji, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey.

95. The words "State terrorism" were adopted by 107 votes to 15, with 16 abstentions.

96. At the request of the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, a recorded vote was taken on paragraph 6.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago,

Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Dominica, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Samoa, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey, Zaire.

97. Paragraph 6 was adopted by 104 votes to 16, with 17 abstentions.

98. At the request of the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, a recorded vote was taken on paragraph 10 of the draft resolution.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

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Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Dominica, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey.

99. Paragraph 10 of the draft resolution was adopted by 106 votes to 15, with 16 abstentions.

100. At the request of the representative of the United States, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.11 as a whole.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Dominica, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

101. Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.11 as a whole was adopted by 110 votes to 1, with 28 abstentions.

102. Ms. SCHIMELA (Botswana), speaking in explanation of vote, said that her delegation had voted in favour of draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.11 but that it reserved its position with regard to the seventh preambular paragraph, and also paragraphs 3 and 7. Her country was not in a position to impose sanctions on South Africa, but it would not oppose those who decided to do so.

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103. Mr. CRUZ (Chile) said that his delegation supported the substance of the notions to be found in the draft resolution but considered that the wording, and the reference to certain countries and to armed struggle did not contribute to the desired atmosphere of understanding or to the achievement of the objective sought in the resolution and that it undermined the climate of détente which currently obtained within the international community. For that reason his country had abstained.

104. Mr. STEWART (Australia) said that the Australian delegation had abstained in the vote on draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.11 as a whole and in the separate votes on the various paragraphs, since his country was not a party to the Convention, which contained fundamental legal concepts which Australia did not accept.

105. Ms. COOMBS (New Zealand) said that her delegation had abstained in the vote on the draft resolution since her country was not a party to the Convention, whose text occasioned it certain legal problems. New Zealand was nonetheless opposed to apartheid and anxious to see its elimination. It had applied all the economic sanctions recommended by the Commonwealth and the Security Council against South Africa. She added that the few companies in New Zealand which were trading with South Africa had discontinued their operations and had themselves withdrawn from South Africa.

The meeting rose at 1.20 p.m.