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Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Monday, 11 December 1989, at 10 a.m.

President:

Mr. GARBA

(Nigeria)

- Twentieth anniversary of the Proclamation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development [91] (continued)
- Credentials of representatives to the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly: second report of the Credentials Committee [3] (continued)
- Report of the Security Council [11]

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The meeting was called to order at 10.35 a.m.

AGENDA ITEM 91 (continued)

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROCLAMATION OF THE DECLARATION ON SOCIAL PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT

The PRESIDENT: This morning the Assembly, in accordance with the decision taken at its 3rd plenary meeting, will devote this meeting to the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, which is considered under item 91.

On this day 20 years ago the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on Social Progress and Development. The Declaration reaffirmed the core message contained in the United Nations Charter that the ultimate purpose of development is the betterment of the human condition. In elaborating on this basic theme, it placed special emphasis on the need to promote social justice and the dignity and value of the human person. It underlined the crucial importance of international co-operation to make possible the realization of human potential in all its dimensions.

The main practical purpose of the Declaration was to provide a common basis for social development policies and for action at the national and international levels. I am pleased to note that the developing countries - whose number and influence within the membership of our Organization was then growing rapidly under the full thrust of decolonization - played an important part in the deliberations and negotiations leading to the adoption of the Declaration, as well as in defining its principles, goals and means and methods of realization.

After the adoption of the Declaration, the President of the General Assembly at the twenty-fourth session, Miss Angie Brooks of Liberia, stated that it was the first international instrument which provided clear guidelines not only for social

(The President)

policies but also for the integration of economic and social action for the improvement of societies and the well-being of the individual.

Much water has passed under the bridge since then. The world has undergone profound changes in many spheres - economic, social, demographic, technological and political. Yet the central message and many of the detailed provisions of the Declaration remain as valid today as when it was adopted. Indeed the very changes that I have noted have made them even more topical as we have come to realize as never before that we are all in one boat, or under the same roof, with shared social concerns and common interests.

(The President)

While the Declaration thus remains highly topical and relevant in many of its essentials, time has clearly overtaken some of its provisions, which today appear somewhat dated, reflecting ephemeral concerns of 20 years ago and approaches to problems perfected in different circumstances from those prevailing today. But that should not disturb us; indeed, it would be most surprising if we did not view certain things differently today, and that we do so means that we can learn from experience.

We cannot stand still, and indeed we have not done so. Many issues and ideas only broadly sketched in the Declaration have been given clearer shape in the intervening years through patient research and negotiation and they are reflected in both international instruments and plans of action and, in many instances, indeed in practical action.

In the intervening 20 years life has clearly improved for many people around the world, which is proof that the goals of the Declaration are not beyond attainment - for some at least. We should now focus our attention and our actions more closely on that large portion of humanity for whom life continues to be a daily struggle for survival, with few prospects for improvement in sight and indeed the very real prospect - and often the reality - of further impoverishment.

In 1969 we were perhaps unduly optimistic that progress was inevitable - largely a question of time - and that economic growth would automatically bring social advance. We have learned from bitter experience that progress is not inevitable, that indeed it can be reversed. Social advance does not necessarily follow automatically on economic growth and growth itself is but a tender plant. The plight and misery of millions of my fellow Africans have been vividly described in many statements at this Assembly session. The problems of indebted countries or of countries trying to navigate in the turbulent global economic waters and the

(The President)

social costs of economic adjustment and austerity have also been brought repeatedly to our attention.

As we commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration let us explore the specific manner in which we can promote implementation of key objectives. Let us agree on priorities in the context of current global realities and ensure that they are adequately reflected in a new international development strategy. Let us take advantage of the improving global political environment to set a course of action of real and lasting benefit in improved living conditions, especially for the poorer countries. More importantly, let us commit ourselves to existing realities within the international community and ensure that the euphoria that has accompanied recent political developments and the lessening of global tensions does not in any way become translated into diminished social progress and development for third world countries.

I should like now to inform the Assembly that the Secretary-General of the United Nations has issued a message (SG/SM/2382-60C 4197) on the occasion of this anniversary.

I now call upon the representative of Liberia, who will speak on behalf of the Group of African States.

Mr. JARRETT (Liberia): The African Group, on whose behalf I am honoured and privileged to speak, welcomes the opportunity to participate in this meeting commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development.

On 11 December 1969 the General Assembly adopted and solemnly proclaimed the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, which defined the principles of social development, its objectives and the methods and means of achieving those objectives.

(Mr. Jarrett, Liberia)

As we commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, a number of fundamental questions could be raised as to whether indeed we should be assembled here today to celebrate this occasion, in view of experiences in many countries.

The Secretary-General in the last paragraph of his report to the Economic and Social Council states:

"social conditions are deteriorating drastically. This situation involves nearly 1 billion people, mostly in Africa and Latin America, and is so essential to other deliberations of the United Nations that it cannot be overlooked ...". (A/44/86, para. 139)

The critical question we should ask ourselves is: What happened to our commitments? Why is it that hunger, malnutrition, poverty and social disorders continue to be pervasive? Have we addressed those issues or have we individually and collectively made any meaningful efforts to live by our commitments in terms of allocating appropriate resources and providing the necessary political support for the social betterment and development of our peoples?

Without giving comprehensive answers to those questions I would like to point to the efforts that African countries have made in an attempt to ensure the improvement of the social progress and development of the continent in keeping with the letter and spirit of the Declaration which we solemnly adopted 20 years ago.

Ten years after the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, Heads of State or Government of the Organization of African Unity met in July 1979 in Monrovia, Liberia, in order to review the economic and social conditions in Africa.

They pointed out that the effect of unfulfilled promises of global development strategies which had been more sharply felt in Africa than in other continents had

(Mr. Jarrett, Liberia)

led them to take urgent action to provide necessary political support for achieving national and continental self-reliance in economic and social development.

After an in-depth review of their economic and social conditions, African leaders decided to adopt the Monrovia Declaration of Commitment of Heads of State or Government of the Organization of African Unity, in which they undertook individually and collectively to promote the economic and social development of African countries. The Monrovia Declaration puts specific emphasis on, inter alia, human resource development, science and technology, subregional and regional economic integration and protection of the environment.

(Mr. Jarrett, Liberia)

As a follow-up of this Declaration, an extraordinary summit meeting of African leaders, which was held in Lagos, Nigeria, decided to adopt sectoral and global priorities in the social and economic fields with a view to achieving fast and self-sustaining economic growth. These priorities are embodied in the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos - a blueprint for Africa's socio-economic development.

In spite of a combination of adverse external factors, African countries have put in place institutions which should facilitate implementation of the Monrovia Declaration and the Lagos Plan of Action. I refer to subregional economic groupings, such as the Economic Community of West African States, the Economic Community of Central African States, and the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States. These groupings now actively address on a day to day basis the economic and social issues of countries in their respective subregions.

Overall, the Organization of African Unity is now poised to set up an African economic community in accordance with the guidelines embodied in the Final Act of Lagos. Thus, at the continental level, African States so far have taken a number of actions which are consistent with the principles, objectives and modalities for implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development.

Another landmark in Africa's efforts to promote social progress has been in the area of human rights. The African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights is a clear manifestation of the commitment of African countries to the fundamental principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, the Charter of the United Nations, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The African Charter on Human and People's Rights was adopted in 1981 in Nairobi, Kenya. As of now, 41 States members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) have signed and ratified it. The Charter clearly recognizes the right to

(Mr. Jarrett, Liberia)

development and the basic fact that civil and political rights cannot be dissociated from economic, social and cultural rights.

The Declaration on Social Progress and Development also recognizes the importance of the family in society. The OAU Charter does this and goes further to underline the role of the State in protecting and assisting the family, as well as women, children, the aged and the disabled.

Despite these efforts, African countries have during the last two decades experienced serious difficulties in providing for the social and economic needs and requirements of their peoples. The last two decades have witnessed a series of crises emanating from such exogenous factors as drought and desertification, a sharp decline in commodity prices, a deterioration of the terms of trade, declining investments, inadequate resource flows to support economic reforms that are necessary for the acceleration of economic growth and development. The excruciating debt and debt-servicing burden have compounded the situation to such an extent that today African Governments have been forced either to cut back or abandon programmes for socio-economic development. Such a state of affairs definitely requires urgent international action.

Furthermore, the advancement of social progress and development in Africa is seriously impeded by South Africa's apartheid policy and institutionalized racism, as well as by its aggression against and destabilization of the front-line States. Apartheid has been declared a crime against humanity, but yet the black majority of the population of South Africa continues to be deprived of their basic human rights, and from participating freely in the political affairs of their country. The apartheid régime has continued to stifle opposition by an unjustified state of emergency; there is a denial of justice through detention without trial, and forcible removal of certain elements of the population.

(Mr. Jarrett, Liberia)

Meanwhile, a recent study by the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force and the Economic Commission for Africa indicates that between 1980 and 1988 the total cost of South Africa's destabilization of and aggression against its neighbours is estimated at \$60 billion in economic terms; in addition, 1.5 million lives have been lost. These enormous losses deprive the front-line States of essential resources, both human and material, for the advancement of their economic and social well-being. Furthermore, there is the misery of 12 million displaced persons and refugees in southern Africa.

It is for these and other related reasons that Africa continues to urge the international community to take decisive action to dismantle the detestable and anachronistic system of apartheid, and to foster the emergence of a non-racial society in South Africa which will be responsive to the needs of all its people irrespective of race or colour.

As we approach the decade of the 1990s, we ought to seize the opportunity of the relaxed global political atmosphere to achieve the aims and objectives of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development. We can do so only by strict adherence to the United Nations Charter, by which Member States pledged, inter alia, to take joint and separate action, in co-operation with the Organization, to promote higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress through respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and for the dignity and worth of the human person.

This affirmation, made almost half a century ago, remains valid today, and it is therefore our hope that we shall fully understand that mankind's search for a better world inextricably links us all in a common struggle.

The PRESIDENT: I now call on Ambassador Andreas Mavrommatis, the representative of Cyprus, who will speak on behalf of the Group of Asian States.

Mr. MAVROMMATIS (Cyprus): The Group of Asian States welcomes the opportunity to contribute to the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development. It is beyond doubt that social development is a key element in achieving progress in other crucial issues confronting the world today - issues such as peace and security, political stability, protection of the environment, and human rights, to mention just a few.

(Mr. Mavronmatis, Cyprus)

Today we are observing the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development by the General Assembly in its resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969. At the same time we cannot but express concern over the slowing down, and even sometimes regression, of social progress in a large number of developing countries as a result of the grave economic problems these countries are facing. The heavy burden of foreign debt in conjunction with other aggravating factors, such as trade deficits, inflation and unemployment, impose a tremendous obstacle to the progress of many countries and seriously curtail funds earmarked by Governments for social development programmes.

Nevertheless we are greatly encouraged by the fact that, as in other fields, international co-operation on social issues has attained some significant goals, as was attested to recently by Ms. Anstee, Director-General of the United Nations Office in Vienna, in her statement before the Third Committee with reference to the very same event that we are celebrating today.

We are fully aware that, according to the Declaration, social progress and development shall be founded on respect for the dignity and value of the human person and shall ensure the promotion of human rights and social justice.

This important goal necessitates, inter alia, the eradication of policies and practices that hinder social progress, such as racism, racial discrimination and, in particular, apartheid. Other dangerous trends and habits which debilitate large numbers of individuals and hence incapacitate society must also be eradicated, I am referring to the alarming proportions attained by the scourge of drug abuse and drug trafficking.

In solemnly reaffirming today the principles and objectives of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, we stress the direct link between social and economic issues and we urge a more constructive co-ordination of the work carried

(Mr. Mavrommatis, Cyprus)

out in these parallel but interrelated fields by the international community in general, and by the various relevant bodies within the United Nations system in particular. We are convinced that more extensive international and regional co-operation is needed for the promotion of social progress and development.

It is our earnest hope that the promising strides made recently towards détente and the peaceful solution of international conflicts will be followed by an appropriate improvement in the quality of life of millions of human beings who are at present denied the fulfilment of their most basic needs in terms of health care, housing, employment and even nutrition.

The efforts of the international community should not be concentrated solely and exclusively on the pursuit of peace and security. Adequate resources and careful planning must be devoted to the difficult but attainable endeavour to establish a just social and economic order that would enable the full enjoyment of a peaceful and secure world.

The Asian group of countries stands ready to work with all other nations to promote the principles and objectives of the Declaration.

The PRESIDENT: I call now on the representative of German Democratic Republic, who will speak on behalf of the Group of Eastern European States.

Mr. ZACHMANN (German Democratic Republic): In my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Eastern European States I wish to address this plenary meeting on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development. The Eastern European States consider the Declaration an important instrument for promoting national and international efforts on behalf of social progress and development. They believe that the objectives and principles of the Declaration have lost nothing of their topicality. Twenty years after the adoption of the Declaration the preamble's proposition that

(Mr. Sachmann, German Democratic Republic)

"man can achieve complete fulfilment of his aspirations only within a just social order and that it is consequently of cardinal importance to accelerate social and economic progress everywhere, thus contributing to international peace and solidarity" (resolution 2542 (XXIV))

is still valid and attests to the farsightedness of the authors.

Today the awareness that international peace and security and economic and social progress for all human beings on our planet are closely intertwined has become an essential element in reshaping international relations. Therefore the objectives of the Declaration can be implemented only if all States co-operate on the basis of dialogue and accommodation of interests. Joint action and the mobilization of all national and international resources will make possible that

"Social progress and development ... aim at the continuous raising of the material and spiritual standards of living of all members of society, with respect for and in compliance with human rights and fundamental freedoms"

(ibid., part II).

It is an indisputable fact that the worsening of the economic situation, particularly in developing countries, is bound to lead to an aggravation of social problems. This is reflected also in the 1989 report on the world social situation. But the developed countries also are beset with formidable problems, and they are confronted with the emergence of completely new ones, notably in the social field. This situation makes it imperative for us to share responsibility - in political, moral and also practical terms - in the search for solutions that are acceptable to all. Here we see ample scope for United Nations activities, as was rightly stressed by the Secretary-General in his report contained in A/44/116. We support the view that the Declaration be taken into account in the formulation of

(Mr. Zachmann, German Democratic Republic)

the international development strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade and in the implementation of programmes of international action to be carried out during the Decade.

The main objectives of the Declaration - namely, the elimination of unemployment, hunger, malnutrition and poverty, the eradication of illiteracy, the assurance of the right to universal access to culture, the provision of health protection for the entire population, the provision of free, universal education at the primary level, and the promotion of human rights and social justice - while still valid, have not yet been universally realized. The report of the Secretary-General says on that matter,

"The objectives have been quite generally pursued, although in many countries economic adversity has obstructed progress in these areas".

Therefore the Eastern European States have launched several initiatives in the framework of the United Nations with a view to making a business-like and constructive contribution to the promotion of co-operation among all nations in translating into practice the objectives of the Declaration.

(Mr. Zachmann, German Democratic Republic)

Those initiatives include the following draft resolutions: "Popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights", "Achievement of social justice", "Social welfare, development and science and technology", "Human rights, science and technology", "Right to work", "Right to education", and "Indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, civil and political rights".

Our interdependent world, with its old and new problems, needs a favourable international environment and the co-operation of States as equals, irrespective of their socio-economic systems or political, ideological, cultural or other values. Only in that way can Governments fulfil their responsibilities vis-à-vis their peoples and help to achieve the objectives of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development. To that end the Eastern European States will continue to add both their constructive contribution and their experience to the future efforts of the international community. They will do all they can to help increase the effectiveness of the United Nations and to strengthen the role of the world Organization in that respect also.

The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, who will speak on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States.

Mr. FOMPEY (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines): It is an honour for me, on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, to address this meeting commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development.

Twenty years ago the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on Social Progress and Development. The Declaration defined the principles and objectives of social progress and the means and the methods of achieving those objectives. It

(Mr. Pompey, Saint Vincent
and the Grenadines)

reaffirmed our faith in human rights and fundamental freedoms, and in the principles of peace, the dignity and worth of the human person, and social justice proclaimed in the United Nations Charter. It set out the individual's basic right to work and to the free choice of employment, and the right to enjoy the fruits of social progress. It declared the family to be the basic unit of society and called for the elimination of illiteracy, malnutrition, poverty and hunger.

The international environment has undergone rapid political change since the adoption of the Declaration 20 years ago. However, social and economic development have tended to lag behind political growth, and there are serious problems in those spheres of life that require urgent solutions at the national and international levels. The principles and objectives of the Declaration are just as relevant today as we confront the problems of debt and adjustment, environmental degradation, poverty, hunger and the drug crisis.

The Declaration also called for general and complete disarmament and the channelling of the progressively released resources to economic development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries. That is a dream that remains largely unrealized, and the misallocation of social and economic resources associated with the arms race is one of the root causes of suffering in the world today.

The States members of the Latin American and Caribbean Group are of the view that the twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development provides the international community with a unique opportunity for rededicating itself to the aims of peace and social progress, and for adopting new programmes and strategies for promoting better standards of life in larger freedom.

The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of New Zealand, who will speak on behalf of the Group of Western European and Other States.

Ms. WILLBERG (New Zealand): I have the honour of speaking today on behalf of the Group of Western European and Other States on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development.

That Declaration sets out the premises, the principles and objectives and the means and methods of promoting social progress and development in accordance with our Charter's goal of a world of social progress and better standards of life for all. The Group of Western European and Other States welcomed the proclamation of the Declaration, fully appreciative of the importance of securing social progress and development for the well-being of all peoples, and of the contribution that social well-being makes to international peace and security. Twenty years later, the goals, principles and ideals enshrined in the Declaration are just as important.

The Declaration on Social Progress and Development was made explicitly in the context of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which had been adopted by the General Assembly 21 years earlier. It underlines that social progress and development have to be founded on respect for the dignity and value of the human person and the promotion of human rights, which requires the immediate and final elimination of all forms of inequality, and the recognition and effective implementation of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

The Declaration recognizes the interdependence of social progress and other important aspects of development. It recognizes too that social progress and development will be able to flourish only in the context of our joint efforts to reduce international tensions. The Declaration calls for peaceful coexistence, friendly relations and co-operation.

(Ms. Willberg, New Zealand)

In the last 20 years there have been major advances in that regard in which the United Nations has played an important role. We must hope that solutions will be found soon to ease remaining tensions, and to nurture further an international climate in which social progress will truly be able to flourish.

Social development is multifaceted: it touches on all elements of society. Above all, we must give our utmost attention to the needs of those in our societies who are particularly disadvantaged or vulnerable.

(Ms. Willberg, New Zealand)

The Group of Western European and other States acknowledges impressive contributions of the United Nations in this regard. The role played by the United Nations in promoting the advancement of the status of women is a case in point. The Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, developed in Nairobi in 1985 were a milestone achievement. We pay a tribute, too, to the work of the Division for the Advancement of Women in promoting the implementation of these strategies.

Another essential element for social progress as set out in the Declaration is the improvement of the situation of workers. The work of the International Labour Organisation in this respect is noteworthy. The Declaration also calls for the achievement of the highest standards of health. We acknowledge the contribution of the World Health Organization (WHO) in this regard.

I must refer, however briefly, to the myriad policies and programmes for youth, the aged and the disabled. Again the work of the United Nations in promoting the interests of these groups in society deserves our respect and support.

Children are a particularly vulnerable group. The Declaration specifically calls for special treatment and attention for them. The work of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) contributes each day towards the attainment of this goal. We also welcome the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, by the General Assembly just a few days ago. The importance of such a comprehensive legal framework for the welfare of our children and future generations is undisputed.

The Group of Western European and other States commends the committed and professional work of the Centre for Social Development, in Vienna. The 1989 report on the world social situation clearly demonstrates the breadth of knowledge and skill of the Centre. We also acknowledge the valuable contribution and guidance provided by the Commission on Social Development. The bodies in the field of

(Ms. Willberg, New Zealand)

social progress and development and their tasks are many and varied and time does not allow adequate mention of each one. Let me in conclusion, however, pay tribute to all those working in the social policy area and thank them for their valuable contribution to our joint quest for social progress and development for all.

On this special day Western European and other States again pledge themselves to the objectives and the principles of the Declaration. We look forward to the day when the Charter's vision of a world with higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development will be realized.

The PRESIDENT: I now call on the representative of Egypt, who will speak on behalf of the Arab States.

Mr. BADAWI (Egypt) (interpretation from Arabic): It gives me great pleasure to speak today on behalf of the States members of the Arab League on the occasion of the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development. Everyone knows that since the middle of the century the Arab States have been undergoing a social revolution with the aim of transforming radically a social system that has long suffered from backwardness and lack of progress. The principal mainstays of the social progress we seek to achieve are closely connected with the nature of Arab society, its culture, its history and its contribution to the political, economic and social development of the world as a whole. The Arab world's struggle for social progress and development is linked to its struggle against colonialism. Through that struggle, which lasted for 15 years, the Arab world was able to free itself from the yoke of colonialism.

Once it had freed itself, the Arab giant went on to break the shackles of economic dependence and ensure control over its resources, especially its oil. It

(Mr. Badawi, Egypt)

channelled its oil revenues into the building of a strong economic infrastructure and the attainment of social well-being. The Arab world has thus been able to achieve a great deal in this context.

However, social progress and development in the Arab world still face significant obstacles, foremost among which is the denial of the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to establish its State on its native soil and its right, like any other people in the world, to self-determination in accordance with its independent national will. Another obstacle is the prevalence of certain traditions which are not in keeping with the realities of the dawning twenty-first century. This explains the downturn that occurs from time to time in conditions in certain parts of the Arab world.

My delegation is quite convinced that the principal mainstays of the Arab world to which I have referred are its strongest guarantee that its aspirations to a better future and to social progress and development will be fulfilled.

The United Nations Declaration on Social Progress and Development, which demonstrates the interest of the international community in economic and social issues is a landmark in international efforts to improve, through constructive co-operation, the lot of all mankind in an era that is characterized by international co-operation and interdependence, in which political and administrative barriers are becoming things of the past, an era of science and technology, which invades every aspect of man's life and keeps every citizen of every State informed of what is going on in the world around him.

I cannot leave this rostrum without highlighting certain points which we consider to be essential in our social action.

First, it is internationally agreed that political and civil rights and economic, social and cultural rights are interrelated. Secondly, the effective

(Mr. Badawi, Egypt)

implementation of the principles embodied in the United Nations Declaration on Social Progress and Development requires international co-operation between rich and poor countries if the goal of one world is to be achieved. A serious, concerted effort to tackle the issues of indebtedness, the environment and narcotics is essential if social development is to be achieved. Thirdly, we fully support the Secretary-General's statement of 8 December 1989 on the twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, in which he referred to the interrelationship of different economic and social issues and international peace and security. The concept of comprehensive social security is beginning to find its way into writings on international relations and into the decisions of the leaders of various countries.

We take the opportunity of the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development to appeal anew to every country to reaffirm its belief in the principles of the Declaration and its determination in giving effect to those principles.

AGENDA ITEM 3 (continued)

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY; SECOND REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE (A/44/639/Add.1)

The PRESIDENT: I now invite members to turn their attention to the draft resolution recommended by the Credentials Committee in paragraph 13 of its report (A/44/639/Add.1). The Credentials Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 44/5 B).

AGENDA ITEM 11

REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (A/44/2)

The PRESIDENT: May I consider that the General Assembly takes note of the report of the Security Council (A/44/2)?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: That concludes our consideration of agenda item 11.

The meeting rose at 11.30 a.m.